A MANUAL OF DATES: A DICTIONARY OF REFERENCE TO THE MOST IMPORTANT...

George Henry Townsend

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THE

MANUAL OF DATES:

A Dictionary of Reference

TO

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND

TO BE FOUND IN AUTHENTIC RECORDS.

BY

GEORGE H. TOWNSEND.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE.

It has been the aim of the Author to render "The Manual of Dates" a concise and trustworthy compendium of the principal events of Ancient and Modern times. As the value of a work of reference must necessarily depend upon the character of the sources whence information is derived, the best authorities have in all cases been consulted, and their statements have been carefully examined and compared. On disputed points, conflicting accounts have been subjected to rigid scrutiny, and the view supported by the best evidence has been invariably adopted.

Biographies, with the exception of short notices, are not included in the alphabetical arrangement, though much information respecting the lives of great men of every age and country will be found in various articles.

In so large a collection of facts—the number of articles, alphabetically arranged, being nearly double that contained in any similar work, in one volume*—certain errors and inaccuracies must occur. The critical reader and the student, who can form some idea of the amount of labour involved in the extensive researches required for a work of this kind, will make due allowance for the same. The Author will feel greatly obliged for suggestions or corrections for future editions.

A carefully prepared index to subjects which do not come under the alphabetical arrangement, and a list of some of the principal authorities, have been inserted.

The Second Edition, now presented to the Public, has undergone thorough revision, and is in many respects a new work. Every date has been verified, the original authorities for each subject have been again consulted, many articles have been re-written, much additional matter has been introduced into those which appeared in the first edition, and a large number† (3,662) of entirely new ones has been

* The statement made in the preface to the first edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, and repeated in every edition to the twelfth inclusive, published in 1866, to the effect that it contains "upwards of Fifteen Thousand Articles, alphabetically arranged," is altogether inaccurate. The tenth edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, published in 1861, contains 5,034 articles, alphabetically arranged, and the first edition of Townsend's Manual of Dates, published in 1862, contains 7,383 articles, alphabetically arranged. The twelfth edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, published in 1866, contains 5,743 articles, alphabetically arranged, and the second edition of Townsend's Manual of Dates (1867) contains 11,045 articles, alphabetically arranged. These figures, based not upon an estimate, but upon actual calculation, require no comment. It will be seen that neither work contains upwards of Fifteen Thousand Articles, alphabetically arranged, though Haydn's Dictionary contains above Five Thousand, and Townsend's Manual above Eleven Thousand Articles.

† First Edition, 1862, 7,383 articles. Second Edition, 1867, 11,045 articles.

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added. Though the columns in this edition are much broader than those in the first, one hundred and fifty additional pages have been inserted.*

The Author believes that, on some points, he has brought together in this Manual information only to be found by consulting different authorities and a large number of books, and refers, as an instance of this, to the account of each Administration, which contains the principal changes that occurred during its tenure of office.

In conclusion, the Author begs to express his acknowledgments for the favour with which the first edition of this Manual has been received, and to add that he has laboured diligently to render it a store-house of "the memorials and the things of fame" of the past. It is only by frequent revision that a book of general reference can, considering the increased facilities and the higher requirements of these days, keep pace with the rapid advances which are being made in every department of knowledge. In too many cases the version which has been handed down from generation to generation, as a true account of some bygone transaction, cannot endure the sharp ordeal of modern investigation. The consequence is that not authentic history, but that which has long usurped its place, is being entirely recast. The wonderful precision with which fiction is being separated from fact, the clear light thrown upon characters and events by the stores of original documents that are daily becoming accessible to the inquirer, the student, and the scholar, and the severer tests to which all historical narratives are subjected, though they may lead to the reversal of many time-honoured judgments, conduce to the elucidation of the truth, declared by Lord Bacon to be "the sovereign good of human nature." In this Second Edition, the Author has endeavoured to record much of the progress made, and to embody many of the results achieved since the first edition appeared, and (anxious to give honour where honour is due) has sought to point out the source whence the information was obtained, because, though his own labour has been great, it is the labour of others, in every department of literature, science, and art, that gives value to his work.

LONDON, *May*, 1867.

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* First Edition, not including Index, 917 pages; Second Edition, not including Index, 1,067 pages.

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MANUAL OF DATES.

AALBORG (Jutland).—The capital of the peninsula, almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1530, was taken by storm in 1534, during a rebellion of the Jutlanders, when 2,000 of the male inhabitants were put to the sword. It was captured by the Swedes in 1643, and again early in 1658; but was restored to Denmark by the peace of Roskild, Feb. 25, 1658. The bishopric, founded in the 11th century at Burglau, was transferred to this city in 1540. Aalborg, occupied by the Prussians May 5, 1864, was visited by Christian IX. of Denmark Nov. 29, 1864.

AARAU (Switzerland).—This ancient town of Aargau formed, in the 10th century, part of the possessions of the counts of Rohr. In 1333 it entered into an alliance with the chief cities of Switzerland, and in 1415 it was captured by the Bernese. Aarau became the place of meeting for the Protestant cantons in 1528, and was the scene of many subsequent diets. In 1798 Aarau was declared the capital of the Helvetian Republic, established by the French.

AARAU (Treaty).—The third and last of the religious wars that devastated Switzerland was terminated in Aug., 1712, by a treaty concluded at this place. The Roman Catholics, who had sustained severe losses, surrendered Baden, Bremgarten, Mellingen, and other bailiwicks, to Zurich and Berne, and admitted the latter canton to the co-sovereignty of Thurgau, Rheinthal, and Sargans.

AARGAU, or ARGOVIA (Switzerland).—This province was invaded, in 1415, by all the Swiss cantons, except Uri, and divided among the conquerors, Berne retaining the largest territory. It was made an independent canton by the Act of Mediation, promulgated Feb. 19, 1803. Part of the Frickthal, which Austria, by the sixth secret article of the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, had relinquished, was incorporated with it, in consequence of which a treaty between Argovia and Baden was signed at Aarau, Sep. 17, 1808. By the constitution, finally settled in 1815, Aargau ranked among the 22 Swiss cantons. An insurrection occurred in Aargau, Jan. 10, 11, and 12, 1841; and in 1844 the people demanded the expulsion of the Jesuits. The castle of Habsburg, the seat of the ancestors of the imperial family of Austria, is situated in this canton.

AARHUS (Denmark).—Gustavus Vasa was imprisoned in the castle of Kalö, near this town, in 1518. Aarhus was nearly destroyed by fire in 1541 and 1556. The plague committed great ravages in 1578. The spire of the cathedral, 600 feet high, originally erected in the 13th century, which was destroyed by lightning in 1642, was replaced by a smaller tower, which met with a similar fate in 1822. Here the Danes gained a victory over the Prussians May 31, 1849. Aarhus was occupied by the allied Austrian and Prussian forces, March 13, and April 28, 1864.

AATH, AETH, or ATH (Belgium).—The "Tour de Burbard" was erected in this city in 1150, and the town hall towards the close of the 16th century. Aath, taken by the French in 1667, and strongly fortified by Vauban, was lost by them in 1678, and recovered in 1697. The allies, under General Owerkirke, seized it, Oct. 4, 1706, and in 1716 it was taken by the Dutch, who surrendered it to Louis XV., Sep. 28, 1745. Captured by the army of the French Republic under General Berneron, in 1792, it was finally lost by France in 1814. The fortifications have since been considerably strengthened. The church of St. Julien, erected in 1393, was nearly destroyed by lightning in 1817.

ABACOT.—Mention of the cap of state worn by some of our kings occurs in the Chronicle of Fabyan, who includes amongst the spoils that fell into the hands of Edward IV., after the battle of Hexham (*q. v.*) Henry the Sixth's "bycoket, garnysshed with ii. crownes of golde, and fret with perle and ryche stone." This account is repeated by later authors. Grafton uses the term "abococket," and Camden says: "In that fatal battle fought here, 1463, on the plains called *the Levels*, was taken the cap of state called *Abacot*, adorned with two rich crowns."

ABACUS, in architecture, is the uppermost part of the capital of a column, often erroneously represented as the capital itself, to which, as well as the column, it serves as a kind of crown. Bailey says: "The abacus, according to Vitruvius, was originally designed to represent a square tile laid over an urn or basket. The rise of this first regular order of architecture is said to have been as follows:—An old woman of Athens having placed a basket covered with a tile over the root of an acanthus, the plant, shooting forth the following spring, encompassed the basket all round, till, having met the tile, it curled back in a kind of scrolls, which being observed by an ingenious sculptor, he formed a capital upon the plan; representing the tile by the *abacus*, the basket by the vase or body of the capital, and the leaves by the volutes." The form of the abacus varies in the different orders.—This term is also applied to a board with counters, sometimes in grooves, and sometimes on wires, used for facilitating calculation. These instruments, fashioned in different ways, were com-

men amongst the Greeks, the Romans, and other nations of antiquity, by whom the invention was ascribed to Pythagoras. Herodotus, for the purpose of making a distinction between the customs of the Greeks and the Egyptians, says the latter, in calculating with counters, moved the hand from right to left, instead of, as the Greeks, from left to right. These counters were made of various materials, and, as nations lapsed into luxury, of the choicest kind. Ivory, and even silver and gold, were employed. The swan-pan, or computing table of the Chinese, was of similar construction to the abacus. It is said to have been in use amongst them from remote ages. The abacus, or modification of the same, was in general use amongst European nations until the 16th century. Shakespeare makes the clown in the Winter's Tale allude to the practice, when he gives up the attempt at a calculation, with the remark: "I cannot do it without counters."—An instrument, consisting of a frame with cross-wires and beads, and styled a *chemical abacus*, was introduced by Dr. Reid in 1839, to facilitate the study of chemical compounds.

ABANCAY (Battle).—At this place, in Peru, during the civil war amongst its Spanish conquerors, Almagro gained a complete victory over Alvarado, July 12, 1537.

ABATTOIR.—By 4 & 5 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1490), butchers were made subject to a fine for slaughtering beasts within the walls of the city of London. The act extended to all towns of England except Berwick and Carlisle. The butchers, having constructed drains to carry off the filth, &c., petitioned to be relieved from its operation, and this was done by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1533). Stow (Survey, b. v. ch. 12) relates that, on the visitation of the plague in the reign of Elizabeth, an ingenious Italian gentleman and physician assigned one great cause of it to be the killing of cattle within the city, and proposed that slaughter-houses should be erected in the suburbs of London and other cities. By a decree of Napoleon I., dated Feb. 9, 1810, it was ordered that five abattoirs, or public slaughter-houses, should be erected in the vicinity of Paris. They were opened in 1818. Roule and Villejuif each contained 32 slaughter-houses; Grenelle 48; and Menilmontant and Montmartre each 64; making in all 240 slaughter-houses. Similar establishments have been erected in the precincts of all large towns in France. The abattoir erected in Edinburgh in 1851 was the first introduced into the United Kingdom. Petitions for the removal of Smithfield market, and the substitution of these useful establishments, were presented to Parliament April 23, 1833; and abattoirs form part of the new cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields, opened June 13, 1855.

ABBACOMITES.—Lay-abbots, who, during the Middle Ages, obtained from the sovereign certain monasteries in the way of benefices, became very numerous in France, and several decrees on the subject are found in the records of the period. Fosbroke (British Monachism, c. vii. p. 83) states that "there were anciently lay-abbots, which, it seems, was owing to the laity seizing the church lands, and leaving only the altar and tithes to the clergy. Lay-abbots were also called *Abbacomites*, and *Abbates milites*,—'noble abbots,' and 'knightly abbots.' They were great persons, under whose protection the monasteries voluntarily placed themselves; but these protectors became their oppressors. They had another title, that of 'Commendatory Abbots,' and often filled the first offices in the court and army." Bernard, the youngest of Charles Martel's six sons, was lay-abbot of the monastery of Sithin, or St. Quentin, in the middle of the 8th century; and Prince Eugène, when he made his first campaign (1683), was commendatory abbot of two ancient monasteries.

ABBASSABAD.—This Persian fortress was captured by the Russians July 31, 1827, a battle having been fought here June 20; and another, called the battle of Djevan-Boulak (*q. v.*), July 18.

ABBASSIDES.—This race wrested the sceptre of the Saracens from the house of the Ommiades, and occupied the caliphate for more than five centuries. They were descendants of Abbas-Ben-Abul-Motalleb, uncle of the Prophet. Gibbon remarks: "In the visible separation of parties, *green* was consecrated to the Fatimites; the Ommiades were distinguished by the *white;* and the *black*, as the most adverse, was naturally adopted by the Abbassides. Their turbans and garments were stained with that gloomy colour: two black standards, on pikestaves nine cubits long, were borne aloft in the van of Abu Moslem; and their allegorical names of the *night* and the *shadow* obscurely represented the indissoluble union and perpetual succession of the line of Hashem." They rebelled against the Ommiades in 746, and gained several victories. Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of the Ommiades, having suffered a terrible defeat on the banks of the Zab, fled into Egypt, and was slain in a mosque at Busiris (*q. v.*), on the banks of the Nile (Feb. 10, 750). Abul Abbas, or Al Saffah (the Sanguinary), became the first caliph of the Abbassides; and their empire lasted until Feb. 20, 1258, when the Mongol leader, Holagou Khan, stormed Bagdad, and put Mostasem, the last of the race, to death. The Abbassides removed the seat of empire from Damascus to Bagdad in 762. The following is a complete list of these caliphs, with the date of their elevation to power:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Abul Abbas	750	Al Radhi	934
Al Mansur	754	Al Motaki	940
Al Mahdi	775	Al Mostakfi	944
Al Hadi	785	Al Moti	945
Haroun Al Rashid	786	Al Tai	974
Al Amin	809	Al Kader	991
Al Mamun	813	Al Kaim	1031
Al Motasem	833	Al Moktadi	1075
Al Wathek	841	Al Mortader	1094
Al Motawakkel	847	Al Mostarshed	1118
Al Mostanser	861	Al Rashid	1135
Al Mostain	862	Al Moktafi	1136
Al Motaz	866	Al Mostanjed	1160
Al Mohtadi	869	Al Mostadhi	1170
Al Motamed	870	Al Naser	1180
Al Motadhed	892	Al Zaher	1225
Al Moktafi	902	Al Mostanser	1226
Al Moktader	908	Al Mostasem	1240
Al Kaher	932		

ABBAYE (Prison of).—Among the fearful

scenes enacted under the rule of Danton, Robespierre, and their associates, were the massacres at the prisons of Paris, in 1792. The prison of the Abbaye was the first assailed. The attack commenced at three o'clock in the morning of Sep. 3, when many of the prisoners were put to death, under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. A mock tribunal was formed for the trial of the unfortunate captives.

ABBESS, the lady superior of a religious house of females. The first of these societies for females was founded by Pachomius, who died in 348. Martene says that the abbesses, in early times, exercised some of the spiritual functions belonging to the priesthood, and even confessed their nuns. This practice, having led to various inconveniences, was suppressed. Bingham (Antiq. b. vii. c. 3, s. 13), referring to the statement in the Saxon Chronicle, that abbesses were present at the council held at Becanceldc (*q. v.*), or Baccancelde, in 694, remarks: "It is justly noted by learned men as a new thing, to find abbesses, as well as abbots, subscribing in the Council of Becancelde, in Kent, anno 694, and that before both presbyters and temporal lords, as the author of the Saxon Chronicle reports it. For this is the first time we meet with any such thing in the records of the ancient church."

ABBEVILLE (Treaties).—Though finally settled in Paris, the treaty concluded between Henry III. of England and Louis IX. of France, May 20, 1259, has, from the meeting of the two monarchs at Abbeville, been named after this town. The former renounced all claim to the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and Poitou, receiving 300 small pounds of Tours, and being guaranteed in the possession of some other provinces in France, which he was to hold as fiefs. Henry III. was to sit among the peers of France as Duke of Guienne, and he soon after dropped the titles of "Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou." The cognisance on his seal was changed, a sceptre taking the place of the sword, which circumstance furnished a theme for an olden rhyme:—

"Peace marks the year, on which may fortune shine,
One thousand, hundreds two, and fifty-nine.
Then Anjou, Poitou, Normandy—the boast
Of England's warlike kings, resigned and lost,
Were the rich trophies of the power of France;
And Henry changed his seal and cognisance,—
Assumed the sceptre for the conqueror's sword,—
Though still a king, no longer Neustria's lord."

Wolsey arrived here in July, 1527, having been sent by Henry VIII. to conclude a treaty with Francis I. Wolsey, who travelled in great state, was kept waiting at Abbeville, and it was not until Aug. 3 that Francis I. met the cardinal, and they entered Amiens together, where the negotiations were concluded, Aug. 18.

ABBEY, a religious house, presided over by an abbot or abbess, into which persons retired, dwelling in seclusion from the world. In times of persecution, the primitive Christians took refuge in mountains, caves, and desert places, and were afterwards collected together and formed into religious communities. Mosheim says that, long before the Christian æra, this mode of life prevailed in Egypt, Syria, India, and Mesopotamia. It was probably first practised by Christians during the Decian persecution, in the middle of the 3rd century. Paul of Alexandria, the first Christian hermit, retired to the desert in 251. Antony shut himself up in a tomb in 285, and formed his cell at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, between the Red Sea and the Nile, in 305. Hilarion, about the same period, according to Mosheim, introduced the system into Syria and Palestine. Pachomius was the first to introduce regular monasteries. He built several in the Thebais, in Egypt, during the 4th century. Bingham says (Antiq. b. vii. c. 1, s. 4), "Till the year 250 there were no monks, but only ascetics, in the Church; from that time to the age of Constantine monachism was confined to the anchorets living in private cells in the wilderness: but when Pachomius had erected monasteries in Egypt, other countries presently followed the example, and so the monastic life came to its full maturity in the Church." By some decrees of the Council of Saragossa, in Spain, 381, prohibiting clerks from leaving their ministry to take monastic vows, and also specifying the age at which virgins might take the veil, it is evident that in this part of Europe monastic institutions were established at an early period. Martin, Bishop of Tours, built a monastery at Poitiers in the 4th century. Cassian founded two, one for monks and the other for nuns, at Marseilles, about 409. Twelve religious houses were established in Italy, within 40 miles of Rome, by Benedict, in 529, that of Monte Casino, erected on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, in Campania, being the chief. Benedict was the first to institute monastic vows and rules. One founded in the isle of Bardsey at the end of the 5th, and another at Bangor-Iscoed in the beginning of the 6th century, are supposed to have been the first monasteries in Britain. An establishment of the kind was founded at Banchor, in Ireland, about 520. St. Columba founded one in the isle of Huy, or Iona (*q. v.*), in 565; and the abbey of Old Melrose was founded before the end of the 7th century. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28 (1536), all monasteries and religious houses not possessing more than £200 per annum were suppressed; and by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1539), all institutions of the kind were abolished. They amounted to 186 greater and 374 lesser monasteries, besides 48 houses of the Knights Templars; making a total of 608. The income was estimated at £137,000 per annum.

ABBOT, or ABBAT.—The term is derived from the Syriac *abba* and the Hebrew *ab*, the Greek form being *abbas*, a father. When hermits, or holy men, formed themselves into religious societies, one of their number was chosen as a chief. The monks must not, however, be confounded with ascetics, for, as Bingham states, "there were always ascetics in the Church, but not always monks retiring to the deserts and mountains, or living in monasteries and cells, as in after ages." The practice of dwelling together in communities, and under a chief, arose with Pachomius, in the reign of Constantine I. They were first styled Archimandrites, and the use of the term "abbot" commenced in 472. The custom for an abbot to be in orders

originated in the 6th century. Abbots gradually grew important, were called to councils, and aspired to an ascendancy over bishops. In order to check this tendency, the Council of Chalcedon (451) enacted that "all monks, whether in city or country, shall be subject to the bishop, and concern themselves in no business, sacred or civil, out of their own monastery, except they have his license and permission upon urgent occasion so to do." In spite of this, and other stringent laws, the abbots managed to engross power. Hence arose mitred abbots, who wore a mitre, and had absolute authority. They were exempt from diocesan jurisdiction, having episcopal authority within their precincts. In England, they had a seat in parliament, and were called abbots sovereign, or general, to distinguish them from other abbots. At the Reformation, according to some authorities, there were 26 abbots and two priors. Fuller mentions 27 parliamentary abbots and two priors. There were also crosiered abbots, from the crosier or pastoral staff, which they bore in the right hand, and not, as the bishops, in the left. Abbots ruling over establishments having several branches were styled cardinal abbots, and, on the continent, the titles of prince-abbots, field-abbots, and abbot-counts were used. (*See* ABRACOMITES). In olden times, instead of the benediction since employed at what is called the consecration, the abbot was invested with the cowl, the pastoral staff was placed in his hand, and the shoes on his feet.

ABBOT OF FOOLS, or MISRULE, called in Scotland the "Abbot of Unreason," was a master appointed during the Middle Ages, to preside over the Christmas festivities. This mock prince was frequently crowned, and attended with all the paraphernalia of royalty. A similar custom prevailed in many parts of France, and is evidently derived, as Prynne declares, from the ancient Saturnalia. The Abbot of Unreason was suppressed by the Scotch legislature in 1555. The allowance granted to an Abbot of Misrule by a nobleman early in the 16th century, according to an entry in the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, was one pound. The "Abbot of Misrule" was changed into "Lord of Misrule" at the Reformation. (*See* BOY BISHOP.)

ABBOT OF HUY, or IONA, also Icolumnkill, an island on the west coast of Scotland. This island, Bede (b. iii. c. 4), writing at the commencement of the 8th century, says, "was always governed by a presbyter-abbot, under whose power the whole province, and the bishops also, were subjected, after an unusual manner, pursuant to the example of the first founder, who was not a bishop, but only a presbyter and a monk." This statement gave rise to a controversy on church government, in the 17th century. Bingham (b. vii. c. 3, s. 14), referring to Bishop Lloyd on Church Government, contends that Bede speaks of "only one small part of Scotland;" and this subjection was not in spirituals. Indeed, it seems to have been "an acknowledgment of some civil jurisdiction over the bishops, which may very well consist with their superiority in spirituals." (*See* ABBEY.)

ABBOTSFORD (Scotland) stands near the abbot's ford on the river Tweed, between two and three miles from Melrose, and 30 from Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott purchased the property, consisting of a small farm called Cartley Hole, in 1811, and the present residence was completed in 1824.

ABBOTSFORD CLUB.—This society, for the publication of miscellaneous works, illustrative of history, literature, and antiquities, was established at Edinburgh in 1834, in honour of Sir Walter Scott. It has issued no publication since 1859.

ABBREVIATORS.—These officers of the pontifical court, 72 in number, employed in preparing the letters and minutes issued by the Pope, were divided into several orders, one of which was secular, and the remainder ecclesiastical. Pope Paul II. suppressed the order of Abbreviators in 1466, in consequence of the corruptions practised by its members.

ABDERA (Greece).—According to the mythological account, this city of Thrace was founded by Hercules, in honour of his favourite Abderus; but history ascribes its establishment to Timesius or Timesius of Clazomenæ, B.C. 656. The original inhabitants having been expelled by the Thracians, a new settlement was made by some colonists from Teos, B.C. 541, and the city rapidly attained considerable importance. It succumbed to the power of Athens, B.C. 468, and suffered considerably during a war with the Triballi, B.C. 376. During the Middle Ages, Abdera is said to have been called Polystylus. No remains of the ancient city are extant.

ABDERA (Spain).—This ancient city, situated on the southern coast of Spain, and founded by the Carthaginians, was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Almeria by Alphonso II. of Castile, in 1147.

ABDICATION.—The most remarkable instances of the abdication, by rulers, of supreme power, are those which have occurred, not under the pressure of political exigencies, but from the promptings of purely personal motives. The act of abdication committed by James II. of England was not formal, but constructive: he had deserted the throne, and parliament declared it vacant. The abdications of Napoleon I., of Louis Philippe, and of many other rulers, were compulsory; and it is only by a perversion of the meaning of the word that it can be applied to such transactions.

B.C.
665. Tirhakah, King of Ethiopia, defeated in a great battle by Asshur-bani-pul, King of Assyria, abdicated in disgust.
79. Abdication of Sylla, the dictator.

A.D.
305. May 1. The Emperor Diocletian, called by Gibbon "the first example." Maximian abdicated at the same time, but re-assumed the purple in 306.
747. Carloman, eldest son of Charles Martel, abdicated and became a monk.
1294. Peter Morone, the hermit Pope, elevated to the papa chair as Cœlestine V., July 5, abdicated Dec. 13, and retired to his old mountain hermitage, above the pleasant valley of Sulmona, in the Abruzzi.
1555. Oct. 25. Charles V. resigned the Imperial dignity. He abdicated the Spanish throne Jan. 16, 1556.
1654. June 16. Queen Christina of Sweden abdicated
1730. Sept. 3, Victor Amadeus I., Sardinia.

1808, March 19. Charles IV., Spain. (*See* ARANJUEZ.)
1809, March 13. Gustavus IV., Sweden.
1814, April 4. Napoleon I., France.
1830, August 2. Charles X., France.
1848, Feb. 24. Louis Philippe, France.
1848, March 21. Louis Charles, Bavaria.
1848, Dec. 2. Ferdinand I., Austria.
1849, March 23. Charles Albert, Sardinia.

ABECEDARIANS.—This branch of the Anabaptists was founded, in the 16th century, by Nicholas Stork, a disciple of Luther. Stork, who died at Munich in 1530, maintained that all knowledge only prevented men from attending to the divine instruction inwardly communicated, and refused to learn anything, even the alphabet: hence their peculiar designation.

ABELITES, sometimes called Abelians, a sect of heretics that sprang up at Hippo, in Africa, about the year 370. They married, but abstained from matrimonial intercourse, following, as they pretended, the example of Abel, because no mention is made in Scripture of his children. When a man and a woman entered this society they adopted a boy and a girl. The heresy was not of long duration. It is generally supposed to have commenced just before the final separation of the Eastern and Western empires, under Arcadius (395), and to have terminated during the reign of Theodosius II. (the Younger, 408—450).

ABENCERRAGES and ZEGRIS, two Moorish families, whose quarrels are said, by some writers, to have deluged Granada with blood (1478—1490).

ABENSBERG (Battle), fought April 20, 1809, between the Austrians and the French. "The Austrians," says Alison, "were not routed at any point, and no artillery was taken; nevertheless, they had to lament the loss of 8,000 men; the Archduke Charles's communications with Landshut were thrown open to the enemy; they had been deprived of the advantages of the initiative; and, what is of incalculable importance, had been unsuccessful in the first considerable action of the campaign."

ABEOKUTA (Africa).—This independent town of Yoruba, in Guinea, has arisen within the last 50 years around a huge rock, called "Olumo," which was long the haunt of a band of robbers. They retired in 1825, and it became the retreat of fugitives from the slave-hunting expeditions of the King of Dahomey. These were joined by other exiles from the surrounding country, who gave to the little tracts of land on which they settled the names of the districts whence they had fled, the entire settlement receiving the title of "Abeokuta," or "Understone," from the rock which formed its centre. In 1829 these districts were united and organized by a chief, named Shodeke, and in 1839 the rising colony was enabled to commence an independent trade with the surrounding tribes. An English mission, established in 1846 under the Rev. H. Townsend, materially aided in the advancement of Christianity and civilization. In 1848 the inhabitants, who had been taken under British protection, were attacked by the King of Dahomey, and one of the invader's Amazonian regiments (*see* AMAZONS) was entirely destroyed. The King of Dahomey made another attempt, March 3, 1851, and was again defeated. A third attack, which took place March 16, 1864, was repulsed with a loss to the invaders of 1,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners.

ABERDEEN, in Scotland, is supposed to have formed the seat of a settlement during the 3rd century, and is said to have been erected into a city about the year 893. The episcopal see was transferred hither from Mortlach (*q. v.*), Banffshire, by David I., in 1139. The cathedral was commenced in 1357. George Haliburton, promoted in 1682, was the last bishop. The see was restored after the Revolution, James Gadderar being consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen at London, Feb. 24, 1712; and an assembly of the bishops of the church in Scotland was held here April 24, 1788, when it was unanimously resolved to submit to the House of Hanover. Old Aberdeen was made a free royal burgh in 1154. In 1296 Edward I. passed through this city, after defeating and deposing John Baliol. The castle was taken, and the fortifications were levelled, in 1308; and the city was burned by the English in 1336. New Aberdeen was then erected, and became an important seat of commerce during the Middle Ages, but suffered greatly from the wars between England and Scotland. In 1497 a block-house was erected, to protect the entrance of the harbour against the English; and in 1514, 1546, and 1647, many lives were destroyed by the plague. The inauguration of the memorial statue of Prince Albert took place in presence of Queen Victoria and several members of the royal family, Oct. 13, 1863.

ABERDEEN (King's College) was chartered by papal bull Feb. 10, 1494, and completed in 1500. It is an extensive building, containing a chapel, library, and museum. Marischal College, in the new town, was founded April 2, 1593, by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal. The two colleges were united by a deed of union in the reign of Charles I. It was repealed in 1661.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, known as the "Coalition Ministry," and formed soon after the resignation of Lord Derby's first administration, Dec. 17, 1852, was presided over by the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. The feeble prosecution of the war against Russia by this cabinet rendered it unpopular, and its resignation followed the motion for inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, carried in the House of Commons Jan. 29, 1855, by a majority of 157. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	Lord Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Board of Control	Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Public Works	Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.
Without Office	Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following changes occurred:—The Earl of Clarendon became Foreign Secretary Feb. 21

1853, in place of Lord John Russell, who retained a seat in the cabinet, without office. He became President of the Council in the place of Earl Granville, who was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, June 9, 1854. The War Department was separated from the Colonies June 8, 1854. The Duke of Newcastle retained the former, and Sir George Grey acceded to the Colonial Secretaryship. Lord John Russell resigned office Jan. 23, 1855; but as the ministry retired Feb. 1, the vacancy was not filled up. (*See* PALMERSTON [First] ADMINISTRATION.)

ABERLEMNO (Scotland).—The churchyard of this parish, in Forfarshire, contains a curious antique cross, supposed to commemorate the defeat of a division of Sweyn's Danish army, by Malcolm II., at Mortlach (*q. v.*), in Banffshire, in 1010.

ABHORRERS.—The elections of 1679 having proved unfavourable to the court party, Charles II., by repeated prorogations, prevented the assembling of the new parliament. Petitions praying for the immediate commencement of the session poured in from various parts of the kingdom. The church and court party encountered these demonstrations by addresses to the king, abounding in loyal expressions, supporting the prerogative, and declaring the deepest abhorrence of those who sought to interfere with the same by dictating to him with respect to the meeting of parliament (1680). Hence the rival parties were called "Addressers, or Petitioners," and "Abhorrers." These appellations afterwards gave place to the well-known terms Whig and Tory.

ABILENE (Syria).—This district of Cœle, Syria, called also Abila, passed, about B.C. 40, from the government of Ptolemæus, son of Mennæus, to his son Lysanias, who was put to death by order of Cleopatra, B.C. 33, when his territories were transferred to Zenodorus. Herod the Great having acquired possession of Abilene, B.C. 31, on his death, A.D. 3, it was divided between his son Philip and Lysanias, mentioned as tetrarch of the province by St. Luke (iii. 1), A.D. 29. On the death of Tiberius, A.D. 37, the province was reunited and bestowed by Caligula upon Herod Agrippa, who was confirmed in this possession on the accession of Claudius in 41. Placidius, a general in Vespasian's army, captured Abilene, A.D. 69 or 70, when it was incorporated with the Roman province of Syria.

ABINGDON (Berkshire).—A monastery said to have been founded at this ancient town by Lucius, King of the Britons, who reigned about the year 181, is alleged by monastic chroniclers to have been the scene of the education of the Emperor Constantine I. Having fallen into decay, it was restored in 675 by Cissa, Viceroy of Kentwin, King of Wessex, and after being ravaged by the Danes during the reign of Alfred the Great, it was restored by Abbot Ethelwold in 954. The last abbot surrendered Feb. 9, 1538. Geffrey Barbar, who died in 1417, founded the Hospital of St. Helen, which was refounded under the name of Christ's Hospital by Sir John Mason, May 19, 1553. The free grammar school was instituted by John Roysse, citizen and mercer of London, in 1563. The market house was erected in 1678.

ABINGDON LAW.—On the capture of this town by the Earl of Essex, May 25, 1644, a garrison was placed in it by the Parliamentarians. During the various attempts made by the Royalists to regain this important place, a singular custom is said to have prevailed; and from this the term "Abingdon Law" arose. The cruel practice of the garrison was to hang all the Irish prisoners without trial; and many Englishmen suffered, either by design or from accident.

ABIPONIANS.—This warlike aboriginal tribe of South American Indians, who formerly inhabited the province of Chaco, in the centre of Paraguay, have since been driven southwards by the Spaniards. The Jesuits appear to have made attempts for their conversion as early as 1610, but little is known of them until 1641, when they are mentioned in the annals of Paraguay as a nation remarkable for skill in horsemanship, whereby they carried on successful warfare with the Spaniards, and the native American tribes. A peace, concluded in 1747, put an end to these incursions for a time, but their hatred of their European oppressors continually broke through every restraint, and led to ceaseless quarrels. In 1749 they received a missionary visit from Martin Dobrizhoffer, a German Jesuit, who laboured among them or in the adjacent country for 18 years, and established the colony of San Carlos and the Rosary, Nov. 24, 1763. This settlement was attacked by 600 savages, Aug. 2, 1765, when its founder received some severe wounds in defending his house and church. In 1767 Dobrizhoffer returned to Europe, and published an account of his mission in 1784. After his departure the bulk of the tribe migrated eastward, and established the colony of Las Garzas in 1770.

ABJURATION OATH.—The last act (13 and 14 Will. III. c. 6) to which the royal assent was given by William III. on his deathbed, March 2, 1702, required all persons in office, members of the universities above 18, members of the legal profession, and schoolmasters, peers, and members of parliament, to take the oath abjuring the claims of the Stuarts. The oath was altered in the reign of Queen Anne, and put into a new form by 6 Geo. III. c. 53 (1766). It was changed for Roman Catholics by 31 Geo. III. c. 32 (1791), and by the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (April 13, 1829). By the statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (July 23, 1858), one oath was substituted for the three oaths of Abjuration, Allegiance, and Supremacy.

ABJURATION OF THE REALM was an engagement, on oath, to quit the realm, and never return to it without the king's license. The ancient common law of England allowed a person who had committed any felony, except treason and sacrilege, to make such an oath before the coroner within 40 days after taking sanctuary, under the penalty of death by hanging if he broke it, unless he was a clerk; in which case he was allowed benefit of clergy. Abjuration underwent several modifications in the reign of Henry VIII., and was

abolished as a privilege, together with that of sanctuary (*q. v.*), by 21 James I. c. 28, s. 7, (1624). By 35 Eliz. cc. 1 and 2 (1593) Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters convicted of having refused to attend the service of the Church of England, or of having been present at any assemblies, conventicles, or meetings, under colour or pretence of any exercise of religion, were to be imprisoned until they conformed, and if they failed to do so in three months might be required to abjure the realm. From these acts Protestant Dissenters were exempted in 1689 (*see* ACT OF TOLERATION), but Popish recusants not until 1791, by 31 Geo. III. c. 32.

ABO (Finland.)—This city, built by Eric X., King of Sweden, 1157, was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1713 and 1808; and was, with the whole of Finland, to the Tornea, finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Fredrickshamn (*q. v.*), Sep. 17, 1809. A fire occurred here Aug. 22, 1775, by which above 200 houses and 15 mills were consumed, and some lives lost; and another Sep. 4, 1827, destroyed 780 buildings, with the university, founded in 1640. Abo, made a bishopric in 1158, became an archbishopric July 20, 1817.

ABO (Treaty) between Russia and Sweden, Aug. 17 (O.S. 6), 1743, terminated the war commenced in 1741. Sweden confirmed in perpetuity to Russia the territory ceded by the 4th & 8th articles of the treaty of Nystadt (Aug. 30, 1721), consisting of Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, part of Carelia, together with the eastern portion of Finland, making the river Kymmene the boundary between the two states; whilst Russia relinquished to Sweden the remainder of her conquests in Finland.

ABOLITIONISTS.—A party in the northern portion of the United States opposed to slavery. The "American Anti-Slavery Association," having for its object the unconditional emancipation of the slaves, established at Philadelphia, grew out of a smaller society formed at Boston, Jan. 1, 1832. A new association arose in 1839, called the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and a congress of abolitionists from various countries assembled at a meeting of the "Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa," held at Exeter Hall under the presidency of Prince Albert, June 1, 1840. The Christian Anti-Slavery Association was established at Chicago, in July, 1851.

ABOMEY (Africa).—This town, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, was besieged by Jacoodonon, King of the Foys, who captured and murdered its king, Da, about 1625. It was visited by Norris in 1772 and by Duncan in 1845.

ABORIGINES, or ABERRIGINES.—Some writers consider the term to represent a colony of Greeks, who settled in Italy long before the Trojan war. Niebuhr states that the name means the inhabitants of the country from the beginning, answering to the Greek *autochthones;* and Sir G. C. Lewis declares the obvious Latin etymology of *aborigines* to be the true one, adding, "The name was applied to a primitive Italian race, at a comparatively early date; but there is no ground for adopting the view of Dionysius, which makes it a national appellation, and identifies it with the people having an historical existence." Hence the later application of the term to the primitive inhabitants of any country.

ABOUKIR (Egypt).—The Turks were defeated here by the French, under Napoleon I., July 25, 1799. An English army, under Abercrombie, effected a landing near this place, March 8, 1801, and compelled the French to retreat. (*See* NILE.)

ABRAHAM (Æra), so called from the Patriarch Abram, commenced, according to the best authorities, Oct. 1, 2016 B.C.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF (Battle).—(*See* QUEBEC.)

ABRAHAM-MEN, beggars, who roamed about the country, on the dissolution of the religious houses in the 16th century. They were also called "Tom of Bedlam's Men." The term "to sham Abraham" is supposed to have been derived from the tricks of these vagrants.

ABRAHAMITES, ABRAHAMIANS, or IBRAHIMIAH.—A sect of heretics, the followers of one Abraham of Antioch, called by the Arabs Ibrahim, who attempted to revive, towards the close of the 8th century, the errors of the Paulicians (*q.v.*). Several Syrians were seduced; but Cyriacus, Patriarch of Antioch, vigorously opposed the new heresy, and it was extinguished at the commencement of the 9th century.

ABRAHAMITES.—An order of monks were thus named. They rose in the 9th century, and were exterminated, on account of their idolatry, by the Emperor Theophilus (circ. 835.) —A modern sect of Abrahamites was discovered in Bohemia in 1782. They professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, and held various peculiar opinions: some were Jews by birth, others Protestants, and a few Roman Catholics. They are said to have been called Abrahamites from their doctrine, and Adamites from their real or supposed practices. Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, in 1783, banished a large number of these sectaries to Transylvania and Temeswar, on account of their obstinate refusal to incorporate themselves with one of the religions tolerated by law. These Abrahamites are sometimes called Deists, or Nihilists.

ABRANTES (Treaty).—Disgusted at the provisions of the treaty of Badajos (*q. v.*), concluded between Portugal and Spain, June 6, and ratified June 16, 1801, Napoleon I. overran the former kingdom. The war was brought to a close by the treaty of Abrantes, signed Sep. 29, 1801, by which Portugal agreed to shut its ports against England, relinquished one half of Guiana to France, making the river Carapanatuba the boundary between the possessions of the two states in that part of the world. The commerce of France was to be placed on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations; and, by a secret article, Portugal agreed to pay £800,000 for the immediate evacuation of the country by the French troops. This treaty having been ratified at Madrid, is sometimes named after that city.

ABRUTUM (Battle).—(*See* FORUM TREBONII.)

ABSENTEE TAX.—Parry (Parliaments, &c., of England, p. 142) notices a petition on Irish absenteeism presented to Parliament in 1380,

during the reign of Richard II. Complaints were frequently made on this subject; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., the estates of several non-resident landlords were seized. A curious debate occurred in Parliament (Saturday, Dec. 12, 1601) respecting a proposal to fine absentees from church 12 pence every Sunday. It was to be levied by a distress warrant from a justice of the peace. The proposal was rejected, the numbers being, ayes 105, noes 106. Some member called on the Speaker to give his vote for the bill; but Cecil said, "The Speaker hath no voice; and, though I am sorry for it, the bill is lost, and farewell to it." A bill, entitled "An Act whereby certain of the Nobility of this kingdom of *Ireland*, dwelling within *England*, or elsewhere out of this realm, are made liable unto certain charges within this kingdom," was read a third time in the Irish Parliament, and passed into law, Feb. 17, 1634. In 1715 a tax of 4*s.* in the pound was levied on all profits, fees, pensions, &c., derived from Ireland, in all cases where the recipients did not reside in that country six months in the year. The crown reserved the right of giving leave of absence. The tax ceased in 1753, and attempts at its reimposition were tried, but without success, in 1773 and in 1783. By the Irish Act of Parliament, 40 Geo. III., c. 4 (March 24, 1800), a similar tax was imposed, but it was removed by the English Act, 41 Geo. III. c. 100 (July 2, 1801).

ABSENTEES (Parliament of), held at Dublin, May 10, 1517 (8 Hen. VIII.), is mentioned in letters patent, dated 29 Hen. VIII.

ABSOLUTION, in the early Christian Church, simply signified reconciliation with the Church and restoration to its communion. During the 2nd century it was granted by bishops in presence of the whole congregation, after the penitent had publicly entreated for pardon, and it was never permitted to those who had lapsed a second time into crime. The doctrine of the priest's authority to pronounce absolution on the part of God dates from the 3rd century, and the elevation of the ordinance into the list of sacraments is first mentioned by Otho, Bishop of Bamberg, in 1124. Absolution *ad cautelam*, or conditional absolution granted to an excommunicated person during his appeal against the sentence, was first granted by Cœlestine III. in 1195. The indicative form, "I absolve thee," instead of "Christ absolve thee," was first used in the 12th or 13th century, and was warmly defended by Thomas Aquinas about the year 1250. The Council of Trent, Dec. 13, 1545 to 1563, directed the use of the form "I absolve thee from all thy sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

ABSTINENCE.—Many cases of extraordinary cures effected, and of a great age attained, by use of spare diet, are mentioned by different writers. Abstinence from particular meats was enjoined upon the Jews by the Divine law, and many of the early Christians adopted a similar practice. The Roman Catholic Church has selected special seasons and days on which particular kinds of abstinence are strictly enforced. Among the primitive Christians in the East, several hermits, who retired to the deserts, and lived upon bread and water, and even roots, are said to have attained an extraordinary age. (*See* LONGEVITY.)

ABSTINENTS, ABSTINENTES, or ABSTAINERS, heretics who appeared in France and Spain at the end of the 3rd or early in the 4th century, during the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian. They condemned marriage, and the use of flesh and wine: some of their opinions were borrowed from the Gnostics and Manichæans. Baronius believes these heretics to have been identical with an Egyptian sect called the Hieracians (*q. v.*) or Hieracites, that arose at the same period, and held similar opinions.

ABYDOS, an ancient town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, is said to have become the seat of a Milesian colony B.C. 715. Xerxes constructed a bridge of boats from this place to the European side of the Hellespont, over which his immense army passed into Greece, B.C. 480. It is celebrated from the story of Leander, who, being in the habit of swimming from Abydos to the other side of the Hellespont to visit Hero, was at last drowned. Lord Byron, who frequently performed this feat, ridicules the story. This town must not be confounded with another of the same name in Egypt.

ABYDOS (Sea-fight), between the Athenian and the Peloponnesian fleets, in Aug. 411, B.C. The former were victorious.

ABYDOS (Tablet of), containing a genealogy of the early kings of Egypt, was found, in 1818, by Mr. W. Bankes, on an interior wall of a building at Abydos, an ancient city of Upper Egypt. The tablet, which has been deposited in the British Museum, consists of three compartments, and contains 26 shields of the predecessors of Rameses the Great.

ABYSSINIA (Africa), part of the ancient Ethiopia, of which the capital was Auxume, or Axum (*q.v.*). The Abyssinians had a tradition that Cush, Noah's grandson, was their progenitor, and that Axum was built in the time of Abraham. The fragments of statues collected by Bruce (Travels, vol. ii. p. 303) are regarded as proofs that the Abyssinians embraced Sabaism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies, a superstition into which Noah's descendants fell. The Abyssinians were powerful in the 6th century, about which period Yemen was subjugated by them. In 925 a Jewess, named Sague, subverted the native dynasty, and destroyed Axum. The kingdom was restored in 1255 by the Emperor Iquon Amlaq. Little is known of its subsequent state until the 16th century, when the Portuguese assisted the Abyssinians against a powerful enemy. The introduction of Roman Catholicism, and the various struggles to which it led, are related under ABYSSINIAN CHURCH. The country was visited by Bruce during his exploration of the source of the Nile in 1769. In 1805 Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt travelled in the country, and in 1810 Mr. Salt arrived there as an envoy of the British Government. The Rev. S. Gobat and the Rev. C. Kugler, despatched by the Church Missionary Society, landed at Massowa in 1829. The following year Mr. Gobat visited Gondar, the capital, which had

not been entered by a European since the time of Bruce. Dr. Rüppell, the eminent German naturalist, who arrived at Massowa in Sep., 1831, and made two journeys into Abyssinia, added much to European knowledge of the resources of the country, which was explored by Combes and Tamisier from April, 1835, to June, 1836. Subsequent expeditions were made by Dufey and Aubert in 1837, by the brothers D'Abaddie, Antoine, and Arnault in 1838, and by Lefevre, Dillon, and Petit, and M. Blondeel von Koelmbroeck, the Belgian consul in Egypt, in 1839. Isenberg and Krapf, missionaries from the Church of England, visited the country from the south in 1839, and remained till April, 1843, when they were expelled by the King of Shoa, and the mission was abandoned. Rochet also entered from the south in Sep., 1839, and was followed by Airston and Lieut. Kielmaier, who both died in 1840. Dr. Beke, who visited Abyssinia in Nov., 1840, and Sir W. C. Harris, who was despatched on a political mission in 1841, remained till Feb., 1843, and made many important geographical discoveries. Other expeditions were made by Johnston and by Even in 1841, by De Goutin, the French consul at Massowa, who visited Gondar in 1842 to ascertain the possibility of establishing a trade between that place and France, and by Bell and Plowden in May, 1843. Plowden, the British consul at Massowa, concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with Ras Ali at Gondar, Nov. 2, 1849, by which it was agreed that ambassadors should be mutually sent and received by the English and Abyssinian courts. Ras Ali was deposed in 1854 by one of his sons-in-law, who was subsequently crowned emperor under the name of Theodore, and refused to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1849. Mr. Plowden, having been wounded and made prisoner by the rebels, died immediately after his release, and was avenged by King Theodore, who defeated 3,000 of his opponents under their leader Gerat, on the banks of the Taccazy, Oct. 31, 1860, and, in requital, massacred in cold blood 1,500 prisoners, whose wives and children he sold into slavery. Capt. Cameron, appointed consul in the place of Mr. Plowden in 1861, proceeded in 1862 to Massowa, bearing presents from Queen Victoria to Theodore, who replied by a letter which was received in England Feb. 12, 1863. No notice having been taken of this despatch, the king, towards the end of 1863, arrested Capt. Cameron, with several other Englishmen, whom he kept in cruel bondage. A reply to his letter, sent May 26, 1864, failed in procuring their release, because it was transmitted through Mr. Rassam, the assistant English resident at Aden, and a subject of Turkey, with which country Abyssinia was at variance. A debate upon the subject took place in the House of Commons, June 30, 1865. Dr. Beke left London on a mission to procure the release of the captives, Nov. 4, 1865.

ABYSSINIAN ÆRA.—(*See* MUNDANE ÆRA OF ALEXANDRIA.)

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH, had its origin, according to the best authorities, about 330, when Frumentius was ordained Bishop of Axum, by Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria. Some writers are of opinion that the Abyssinians were first converted in the apostolic age, by the eunuch of Queen Candace, Sep., 37. (Acts viii. 27—39.) The Abyssinians formed a branch of the Jacobite or Coptic Church, holding the Monophysite doctrine of one incarnate nature; into which heresy they fell in the 6th century. Pope Eugenius IV. signed a decree for the union of the Abyssinian Church with that of Rome, at the Synod of Florence, Feb. 4, 1441. This was not carried out, and Abyssinia continued almost entirely unknown to Europeans until 1484, when Diego Cam ascended the Zaire, and learned from the people of Congo that the country to the south of Upper Egypt was inhabited by a Christian nation. On his return to Portugal, he communicated this intelligence to John II., who resolved to establish a Roman Catholic mission; but it failed, the missionaries being ignorant of the African languages. He afterwards sent Pedro Cavilham, who entered Abyssinia in 1490. Two more envoys arrived in 1507; and in 1509 the Empress Helena, regent during the minority of the infant Emperor David, wrote letters, soliciting the alliance and friendship of the King of Portugal. These overtures were received at Lisbon in 1513, and resulted in a special embassy, which reached Abyssinia in 1520. Zaga Zaba arrived in Portugal, as ambassador from the court of Abyssinia, in 1527, bearing letters to the king and to the Pope. After a delay of five years, he proceeded to Rome, and had an audience with the pontiff, Jan. 29, 1533, after which he returned to Lisbon, and wrote a statement of the religious and political state of his country, dated April 24, 1534. Meanwhile King David of Abyssinia, being pressed by neighbouring Mohammedan nations, had caused John Bermudes, a Portuguese, resident at his court, to receive consecration as a bishop from the abuna or patriarch of the National Church, and had despatched him to Europe to entreat the aid of the Christian princes. Bermudes arrived at Rome in 1538, and, after proceeding to Lisbon, returned to his own country in 1539. A Portuguese force of 400 men, under Don Christopher de Gama, son of the famous Vasco, entered the country to assist the sovereign, July 9, 1541, and, after some reverses, their leader having been captured and executed, eventually established him firmly on his throne. Disputes soon arose, however, in consequence of the emperor's refusal to adopt the Romish faith and worship, and Bermudes, whose importunities had become distasteful, was ejected from his office, and imprisoned. A Jesuit mission, under Father Rodrigues, arrived at the emperor's court May 26, 1555. A series of religious disputes ensued, which resulted in the excommunication of the entire nation, by Andrew Oviedo, the Jesuit Bishop of Hierapolis, Feb. 2, 1559. The mission having failed in establishing Romanism, was recalled by a bull, dated Feb. 1, 1560. A second Jesuit mission was established in 1603, by Peter Pays, who intrigued with all the parties that successively attained influence, until the emperor was induced to make a

formal statement of submission to the Pope, Dec. 11, 1624. This concession, however, was exceedingly unpopular with the nation, who compelled the Roman patriarch to retire, in 1633. In 1646 the Propaganda Society sent a mission of Capuchins, who were all murdered by order of the emperor. No further effort was made till 1750, when the same body sent three Franciscan friars, who were also expelled by the popular voice. In 1809 Mr. Salt, having travelled in Abyssinia, in behalf of the English Government, recommended the establishment of a Protestant mission, which was at length effected, in 1827, by Dr. Gobat, who was, however, compelled to withdraw, in 1842, in consequence of the opposition of the natives and Roman Catholic priesthood. Mosheim states that the Ethiopic Church continues to receive her bishop from Alexandria, and is dependent upon it. The religion of the Abyssinians is represented as a compound of Christianity, Judaism, and Heathenism. They practise circumcision, believe in sorcery and evil spirits, and make use of amulets. They pray to the Virgin Mary, and for the dead, though not holding the Romish doctrine of purgatory, and do not in general believe in transubstantiation. They acknowledge their emperor as the head of the church, but the abuna, or patriarch, is the controlling power. They agree with the Greek Church in maintaining the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone.

ACACIANS.—The followers of Acacius, surnamed Luscus, or Monophthalmus, because he had but one eye, Bishop of Cæsarea, 340—365; and the followers of Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, 471—489, were known by this name. The former neither held, with the Arians (*q. v.*), that Christ was a created being, nor with the Semi-Arians (*q. v.*), that he was of like substance, but simply that he was like the Father. His doctrines were condemned at the Council of Sardica, 347, and at the Council of Seleucia, Sep. 27, 359.—Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, sided with the Emperor Zeno, whose Henoticon (*q. v.*), or Edict of Union, intended to appease the feud between the rival churches of Constantinople and Alexandria, was issued in 482, and was drawn up, it is supposed, by Acacius himself. The edict was rejected by Felix III., in 483, and Acacius himself was excommunicated for obstinate communion with heretics (July 28, 484). Acacius in his turn ordered that Felix III., Bishop of Rome, should be erased from the list of bishops in communion with the East (Aug. 1, 484). "The ban of Rome," as Milman says, "was encountered by the ban of Constantinople." Acacius persisted in his refusal to submit to Rome, and died in 489. His supporters were called Acacians. Other sects of heretics were thus designated.

ACADEMIA (Athens), described by Diogenes Laërtius as a suburban place of exercise planted like a grove, and said to be thus called from an ancient hero, named Hecademus. In this place Plato formed his school (B.C. 388), and was succeeded by his nephew Speusippus (B.C. 347). The trees composing the grove were cut down by Sylla, during the siege of Athens, (B.C. 86). Others were subsequently planted, and the Academia preserved something of its ancient repute, as late as the reign of the Emperor Julian (A.D. 193—211). From this term the modern word academy is derived.

ACADEMY.—The custom for learned men to form themselves into associations called, after the ancient schools, academies, originated in Italy in the 14th century, and gradually extended over Europe. The Society of St. Luke, founded at Florence by the Venetian painters, in 1345, is the earliest. Hallam says (Lit. Hist. vol. i. pt. i. ch. ix.), "Italy in the 16th century was remarkable for the number of her literary academies; institutions which, though by no means peculiar to her, have in no other country been so general or so conspicuous." The Italian academies of that period are remarkable for the ridiculous titles, or, as Hallam terms them, "names humorously quaint," by which they were known. Florence had its academy of "Bran," or "the Sieve;" Perugia, of "the Insensate;" Genoa, of "the Sleepy;" Sienna, of "the Blockheads;" and Viterbo, of "the Obstinates." Disraeli's theory (Curiosities of Lit. ii. 489) is, that "the invention of these ridiculous titles for literary societies was an attempt to throw a sportive veil over meetings which had alarmed the papal and the other petty courts of Italy, and to quiet their fears and turn aside their political wrath. They implied the innocence of their pursuits by the jocularity with which the members treated themselves, and were willing that others should treat them." The date of the establishment of the most celebrated academies is given under the names of the places in which they flourished. Many Italian towns possessed several, and Tiraboschi furnishes full details on the academies of that part of Europe.

ACADIA (North America).—Discovered by John Cabot, in 1497. The French settled here in 1604, and came into frequent collision with the English settlers in Virginia. In 1621 Acadia was granted by charter to Sir William Alexander, and its name changed to NOVA SCOTIA (*q.v.*).

ACAPULCO (Mexico).—During the Spanish rule in America, a galleon, laden with specie, &c., was sent every spring from Acapulco to Manilla, returning in the autumn with a costly freight of a different kind. Commodore, afterwards Lord Anson, intercepted one of these vessels, worth £313,000, July 1 (O. S. June 20), 1743. Capt. Hyde Parker captured another, valued at half a million, Oct. 31, 1762, during the siege of Manilla. An earthquake that took place here Dec. 4, 1852, overthrew the greater part of the town, with most of the chief buildings.

ACARNANIA.—This province of ancient Greece, according to tradition, received its name from Acarnan, son of Alcmæon, who settled at the mouth of the Achelous. The Corinthians are said to have founded several towns on the coast in the middle of the 7th century B.C. The Acarnanians lived in villages which were united in a political league. Little, however, is known respecting its constitution. The Acarnanians first came into prominent notice about the time of the Peloponnesian war.

They espoused the cause of the Amphilochians expelled from Argos Amphilochicum by the Ambraciots, B.C. 432, and both applied to the Athenians for aid.

B.C.
432. The Athenians defeat the Ambraciots and drive them from Argos Amphilochicum.
430. The Ambraciots are foiled in an attempt to recover Argos Amphilochicum.
429. The Ambraciots induce the Spartans to aid them in an attack upon Acarnania, but are defeated.
426. The Acarnanians defeat the Ambraciots and their allies at Olpæ and Idomene. Peace for a hundred years is concluded between Acarnania and Ambracia.
391. Agesilaus, King of Sparta, invades Acarnania.
390. The Acarnanians submit to the terms imposed by Agesilaus.
343. The Athenians send an expedition against the Acarnanians, who support the cause of Philip II. of Macedon.
243. The Acarnanians invade Ætolia, and are compelled to retire.
239. The Ætolians invade Acarnania.
218. The Ætolians, who had conquered a considerable portion of Acarnania, cede it to Philip V., in order to obtain peace.
200. The Acarnanians support Philip V. against Rome.
197. The Acarnanians submit to Rome.
145. Acarnania subject to Rome.

ACBATALBACAR (Battle).—Mohammed Ben Hixem, at the head of a united Moslem and Christian force, defeated Suleiman Ben Alkahem and his Africans at this place, near Cordova, in 1009.

ACCENTS were introduced about B.C. 200, by Aristophanes, a grammarian of Byzantium. Burney states that they were principally confined to prosody, only being used in music occasionally. The practice of using accents in the texts of the old Greek writers was declared to be a modern innovation during a discussion at a meeting of the Philological Society of London, held May 25, 1855.

ACCEPTANTS, or CONSTITUTIONISTS.—In 1713 Clement XI. issued his famous constitution or bull Unigenitus (*q. v.*) condemning as heretical 101 propositions selected from the commentary of Quesnel. This triumph of the Jesuits over the Jansenists caused great agitation in France, and the two parties were called, the *Constitutionists* or *Acceptants*, and the *Appellants* or *Recusants*. The latter, who appealed to a general council, were imprisoned, and suffered persecution. The death of Louis XIV. caused a temporary cessation of the strife, and the Duke of Orleans, as regent, induced the Recusant bishops to accept the bull, with certain modifications. Most of them consented to do so for the sake of peace (1720); but the Appellants were again oppressed and persecuted (1723). The Unigenitus was made national law (1730), and the Appellants continued their resistance.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.—This association, for the "acclimatisation of animals, birds, fishes, insects, and vegetables, within the United Kingdom," was established at a meeting held June 26, 1860. Similar societies have since been established in New South Wales, New Zealand, and other parts. The French Société Impériale d'Acclimatation was founded by Geoffroy de St. Hilaire in 1854. The "Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimatation" was opened in 1860.

ACCORDION.—This musical instrument was first introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.—This officer of the Court of Chancery was first appointed by 12 Geo. I. c. 32 (1726)—an "Act for securing the moneys and effects of the suitors;" and the office was abolished by 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 15 (Oct. 15, 1841).

ACCUSERS, FALSE.—The ancient Romans punished false accusers by casting them headlong from the Tarpeian rock; and by a subsequent law (Lex Remmia), they were ordered to be burned in the face. By the law of Valentinian and Gratian, in the Theodosian code (*q. v.*), offenders of this kind, "against men's fame and reputation, against their fortunes, and against their lives," were condemned to the same punishment as that to which the person falsely accused would have been subjected had he been convicted. Those who endeavoured by false accusation to deprive other men of their property, were ordered to be prosecuted to the last degree, with confiscation and death. The early ecclesiastical laws were severe on this point. The Councils of Vannes (465) and Agda, in France (Sep. 11, 506), imposed a penance upon them, and the first Council of Arles (314) obliged them to do penance all their lives. In the earlier periods of English, as well as of German history, the accuser was obliged to prove the crime, or suffer the same punishment the accused would have undergone had he been convicted; and a similar law was in force in the time of Henry III. They were also branded in the time of Henry VIII., and many severe punishments are recorded in our statute-book.

ACEPHALI.—The term was first employed by ecclesiastical writers, and applied to those who followed neither Cyril, nor John of Antioch, in the disputes at the Council of Ephesus (third General), June 22 to July 31, 431. As a natural consequence, it was used to describe the various divisions of the Eutychians, who denied the property of two substances in Christ, and contended that there is but one nature in his person. They resisted the decision of the Council of Chalcedon (fourth General), in 451, and were, as Bingham says, "called *Acephali*, that is, *without head*, because the first authors of the sect at Alexandria separated from their bishop and held conventicles, and gave baptisms in private houses." The heresy, revived in 463, was condemned at the Council of Constantinople, in 536. The term has been applied to various sects, the members of which followed no particular leader, and came to be applied to a body of levellers in this country, in the time of Henry I. Cowel, with reference to these men, remarks, "Those are called acephali who were the levellers of that age, and acknowledged no head or superior."

ACHÆAN LEAGUE.—This celebrated confederacy, originally formed between twelve cities of Achaia, was dissolved by the factions that prevailed soon after the death of Alexander III., B.C. 323. Four of the principal cities of Achaia,—Dyme, Patræ, Tritæa, and Pharæ, united for its restoration, B.C. 280; Ægium and Bura joined B.C. 275; Cerynea B.C. 274; and Leontium, Pellene, and Ægira soon after. Aratus formed the idea of extending it to the other Grecian states, and, having liberated

Sicyon, persuaded his fellow-citizens to join the League, B.C. 251.

B.C.
246. Aratus first appointed general of the League.
243. Aratus takes Corinth, and annexes it to the League.
242. Megara and other Grecian cities join the League.
239. Megalopolis joins the League.
235. Ægina joins the League.
229. Argos joins the League.
227. A struggle, called by Polybius the Cleomenic war, breaks out between the Achæan League and Sparta.
226. The Achæans are defeated by Cleomenes III., at Ladocea.
221. Cleomenes III. is defeated by the Achæans, assisted by Antigonus Doron of Macedon, to whom they had applied for aid, at the battle of Sellasia (*q. v.*).
220. A contest called the Social War breaks out between the Ætolian and the Achæan Leagues.
217. Peace is concluded at Naupactus.
213. Death of Aratus.
208. Philopœmen general of the League.
207. Philopœmen effects important reforms in the League, and defeats the Spartans at Mantinea (*q. v.*).
198. The League concludes an alliance with Rome.
192. Philopœmen unites Sparta to the League.
191. The whole of the Peloponnesus is included in the Achæan League.
183. The Messenians separate from the League, but again submit. (*See* MESSENIA.)
167. One thousand Achæans are carried off to Rome.
150. Rome declares war against the Achæan League.
147. Mummius defeats the Achæans at the battle of Leucopetra.
146. The Achæan League is destroyed, and the whole of Southern Greece made a Roman province under the name of Achaia (*q. v.*).

Freeman (History of Federal Government, vol. i. p. 713) gives the following list of the cities of the Achæan League, with the dates of their accession :—

B.C.	
280	Patræ.
280	Dymê.
CIRC. 279...	Tritæa.
CIRC. 279...	Pharæ.
275	Aigion.
275	Boura.
275	Keryneia.
—	Leontion.
—	Aigeira.
—	Pellênê.
251	Sikyôn.
243—223 ...	Corinth.
196—146* .	
243—223 ...	Megara.
204—146* .	
243	Troizen.
243	Epidauros.
240—235 ...	Hêrsia.
——— ...	Kleônai.
——— ...	Kynaitha.
——— ...	Stymphalos.
——— ...	Kleitôr.
——— ...	Phenecos.
——— ...	Alea.
——— ...	Telphousa.
——— ...	Mantineia or Antigoneia.
234	Megalopolis.
233 (?)—210	Aigina.
233 (?)	Hermionê.
229	Argos.
228	Phlious.
227	Kaphyia.
223	Tegea.
219	Pôphis.
208	Pagai.
208 or 196 .	Phigaleia.
208 or 196 .	Lepreon.
199 or 196 .	Orchomenos.
195	Gythion?
	Teuthrônê?
	Las, or Asinê?
	Pyrrhichos?
	Kainêpolis?
	Œtylos?
	Leuktra?
	Thalamai?
	Alagonia?
	Gerênia?
	Asôpos?
	Akriai?
	Boiai?
	Zarax?
	Epidauros Limêra.
	Brasiai?
	Geronthrai?
	Marios?
	Eua??
	Jasos??
	Eliphasia??
	———???
	———???
	———???
193	Alipheira.
	Asea.
	Dipaia.
	Gortys.
	Pallantion.
	Theisoa.
192...	Sparta.
191...	Elis.
191...	Messênê.
184...	Korônê.
183	Abia.
	Thouria.
	Pharai. (Mess.)

ACHAIA, or ACHÆA, an ancient Grecian state, comprising a narrow district of the northern Peloponnesus. According to tradition, it was first peopled by a Pelasgian tribe, expelled by the Ionians. Soon after the Dorian migration, the Achæans, driven from Argos and Lacedæmon, settled in this part of Greece, which, after them, was called Achaia (circ. B.C. 1104). Monarchical institutions are said to have prevailed for some time, and upon their abolition the territory of Achaia was divided amongst twelve cities. The Achæans kept aloof from the other Grecian states, and formed a league, which met first at Helice, and after this city had been swallowed up by the sea, B.C. 373, at Ægium. They fought with the Athenians and the Bœotians against Philip II. at the battle of Chæronea (*q. v.*), Aug. 7, 338 B.C., and were allied with the Spartans against Macedon, B.C. 330. Four cities, Patræ, Dyme, Tritæa, and Pharæ, renewed the ancient league B.C. 280. (*See* ACHÆAN LEAGUE.) The whole of Greece received the name of Achaia when it was made a Roman province, B.C. 146.

ACHAIA (Principality), founded in 1205 by William of Champlitte, who, with his band of followers, subdued one half of the Peloponnesus before 1208. He left it in charge of Geffrey Villehardoin, his bailly, who succeeded to the throne in 1210. He was followed by Geffrey II. in 1218, and William in 1246. Achaia then became a fief of the crown of Naples, and after undergoing a variety of vicissitudes, terminated under Centurione, in 1430, having existed 225 years. The succession was, however, several times broken before that date. Finlay (Mediæval Greece and Trebizond, p. 502) gives the following chronological list of the princes of Achaia and Morea :—

A.D.
1205. William of Champlitte.
1210. Geffrey I. Villehardoin.
1218. Geffrey II.
1246. William.
1277. Isabella, married thrice.
1. Philip, son of Charles of Anjou, King of Naples died 1278.
2. Florent of Hainault, 1291–1297.
3. Philip of Savoy, 1301–1311.
1311. Maud of Hainault, married thrice.
1. Guy II., Duke of Athens, who died 1308.
2. Louis of Burgundy, 1313–1315.
3. Hugh de la Palisse, 1316.

Claimants of the Principality :—

1317—1324. John, Count of Gravina, pretended husband of Maud of Hainault.
Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy, under his brother's will.
1324—1332. Philip of Tarentum, as lord-paramount, in virtue of the forfeiture of Maud, and by purchase from Eudes IV.
1332—1364. Robert, titular Emperor of Romania.
1364—1387. Mary of Bourbon, widow of Robert.
Louis, Duke of Bourbon, her nephew, died in 1410.

Suzerains or Lords-paramount of Achaia :—

The Latin Emperors of Romania, until Baldwin II. ceded his rights to Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, in 1267.
1267—1285. Charles of Anjou.
1285—1294. Charles II., King of Naples.
Charles II. ceded his rights to his son, Philip of Tarentum, who married Catherine of Valois, titular empress.
1294—1332. Philip of Tarentum.
1332—1346. Catherine of Valois, by grant from her husband.
1346—1364. Robert, titular emperor and reigning prince of Achaia.
1364—1373. Philip III., titular emperor.
1373—1383. James de Baux.

* Corinth was out of the League from 223 to 196, and Megara from 223 to 204.

ACHEEN, or ATCHEEN.—This kingdom, in Sumatra, was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and by the English in 1602. A factory was established here by the East India Company in 1659, and a commercial treaty was concluded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819.

ACHONRY (Sligo).—The seat of an Irish bishopric, one of the most ancient in that country, formerly called Achad-Chaoin and Achad-Conair. The church is said to have been founded by St. Finian, Bishop of Clonard (*See* MEATH, Bishopric), about 530, on a site granted by the Lord of Leney, or Luigny, by which name the bishops are known in the earlier accounts. St. Finian's friend and disciple, Nathy, was the first bishop. In 1607 the Archbishop of Cashel held this see *in commendam*, and it was held with Killala from 1623. According to the provisions of 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), Achonry and Killala were united with Tuam.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES. — Invented by John Dollond, of London, in 1758. Newton himself despaired of constructing these glasses. The right of priority is by some said to belong to a man whom Humboldt terms "the mysterious Chester Moore, of Moore Hall, Essex." He is supposed to have invented them in 1729.

ACLEA (Battle), now OCKLEY, or OAK-PLAIN, in Surrey, where Ethelwulph, King of Wessex, and his son, Ethelbald, defeated the Danes, in 851.

ACÆMETÆ, or Sleepless, sometimes called Watchers.—An order of monks established at Constantinople in the beginning of the 5th century. They performed divine service day and night without intermission, for which purpose they were divided into three classes, each of which took its share of duty. They were greatly venerated, and founded many monasteries. A Roman noble, named Studius, joined this fraternity, and erected a famous monastery, called after him, *Studium*, and the monks Studitæ. Afterwards becoming favourers of Nestorius, their credit declined.

ACOUSTICS, or the science of sound, was known, though imperfectly, at a very early period. Pythagoras, B.C. 540, and Aristotle, B.C. 342, understood the mode in which sound was transmitted through the air. Kircher was the first to show, says Beckmann (vol. i. p. 94), that "Alexander the Great had a prodigious large horn, with which he could assemble his army at the distance of 100 stadia, or eight Italian miles." Roger Bacon, in the 13th century, was the first who investigated this science experimentally. He was followed by Galileo, in the 17th century, and others. Newton completed his mathematical demonstrations in 1700. The velocity of sound was ascertained by Cassini and Maraldi, whose experiments were conducted during the winter of 1738 and 1739. Other experiments made by Euler, and by Lagrange, in 1759, added greatly to the knowledge of this science, which was placed on an independent basis by Chladni, who published his discoveries on vibrations in 1809. The investigations of Moll and Van Beek into the velocity of sound were made in 1823.

ACRE (Syria) or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, anciently Accho, called by the Greeks Ptolemais, a fortified city and seaport, famous for the sieges it has sustained, belonged originally to the Phœnicians, and, after changing masters several times, fell under the Roman yoke in the time of Claudius. It was taken by the Saracens in 638; by Baldwin I., after a siege of 20 days, in 1104; and by Saladin in 1187. Its capture by Richard I. was the great achievement of the first crusade. The siege commenced in August, 1189, and terminated with the fall of the city, Friday, July 12, 1191; soon after which it received the name of St. Jean d'Acre, and was given to the Knights Hospitallers (*See* CRUSADES). The Mamelukes gained possession May 18, 1291, and the Turks in 1517. Sir Sidney Smith defended it against Napoleon I., and compelled him to retreat, after a siege of 61 days, May 20, 1799. Ibrahim Pasha captured it May 27, 1832; it was retaken by an English and Austrian fleet Nov. 3, 1840; and it has since remained in the possession of the Turks.

ACRE OF LAND.—This measure existed from a very early period, although from a passage in the Battle Abbey Register, compiled by order of William I. soon after the battle of Hastings, it appears to have expressed no uniform quantity. It was defined by the "Statutum de Admensuratione Terrarum," 33 Edw. I., stat. 6 (1305); which ordered the acre, when 10 perches in length, to be 16 in breadth, and when 80 perches in length to be 2 in breadth, the elementary acre being 40 perches long by 4 wide. By the act for establishing uniformity of weights and measures, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824), the acre was fixed by law at 4,840 square yards, but its dimensions still vary in different parts of the kingdom.

ACROPOLIS.—The principal Grecian cities contained a kind of stronghold or citadel, situated, as the term acropolis indicates, on the highest point.—That of Athens, of which the ruins still remain, was the most celebrated. It consisted of several public buildings, and was encircled by a strong wall, said to have been built by the Pelasgians, B.C. 1057. On the taking of Athens by the Venetians, 1687, the roof of the Parthenon, one portion of the Acropolis, was demolished by a bomb. In the Greek war of independence, the Acropolis, captured from the Turks June 21, 1822, was retaken by them May 17, 1827.

ACROSTICS. — These compositions were known to the Greeks, although their invention is usually attributed to Porphyrius Optatianus, who was living in 328. Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea (315—340) gives, in his Life of Constantine I., an illustration of an acrostic, the initial letters of which form the words "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour." Athanasius states that in his time (326—373) a mode of psalmody was introduced called singing acrostics, but the expression appears to imply only that the congregation joined their voices at the end of every verse uttered by the priest. Acrostics were in much repute in France about the 15th and 16th centuries. Sir John Davies, who died Dec. 7, 1626, wrote 26 short

poems, entitled "Hymns to Astrea," each of which is an acrostic on the words "Elizabetha Regina," which are regarded as the most elegant examples of this species of composition. Addison commented with playful severity on the false taste displayed in acrostical verses, in the *Spectator* for May 9, 1711.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.—The death of the Duke of Gloucester (July 29, 1700), son and last surviving child of the Princess Anne, afterwards queen, rendered a new settlement of the crown necessary, it being unprovided for after the death of William III. and of Anne. Accordingly, a measure was introduced during the session of 1701, to supply matters of great importance, omitted in the Bill of Rights. This statute (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2), passed June 12, provided that in case of default of issue of William III., and also of the Princess Anne respectively, the crown should devolve upon the next Protestant in succession, Sophia, married to the Elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. It was further enacted, that the occupant of the throne "shall join in communion with the Church of England as by law established;" that if a foreigner succeeded, the nation should not be required to defend any foreign dominions without the consent of Parliament; that the sovereign should not leave the country without permission of Parliament; that all matters cognizable in the Privy Council should be transacted there, and all resolutions taken thereupon signed by such of the Privy Council as should consent to them; that only those born of English parents should be eligible to a seat at the Privy Council, in either house of Parliament, or to hold any office or receive any grant under the crown; that no person serving under, or receiving a pension from the crown, should be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons; that the judges should hold upon good behaviour, and not be removed except upon the address of both houses of Parliament; and that no pardon under the great seal of England should be pleaded to an impeachment by the Commons. The provision against the sovereign quitting the kingdom without consent of Parliament was repealed by 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 51 (1715). The provision respecting matters to be transacted in the Privy Council was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 24 (1705), and the general disqualification of pensioners and placemen, having been found inconvenient, was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 25, which statute was re-enacted by 6 Anne, c. 7 (1707), at the union between England and Scotland. Section 25 of 6 Anne, c. 7, decreed that the holders of certain offices, therein specified, and of all new offices or places of profit under the crown, created at any time since Oct. 25, 1705, should not be allowed to sit in the House of Commons; and section 26 provided that any member accepting any office of profit from the crown should vacate his seat, being eligible to stand again. So numerous are the special disqualifications that they have to be collected from at least 116 statutes.

ACT OF SUPREMACY.—By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1534), the king was declared "the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England," and he formally assumed that title Jan. 15, 1535. All beneficed ecclesiastics, and all laymen holding office under the crown, were obliged by this act to take the oath abjuring the spiritual as well as the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope. By 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, s. 12 (1554), this law was repealed, but it was restored by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559). The denial of the king's supremacy was declared treasonable by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 7 (1547).

ACT OF TOLERATION (1 Will. & Mary, st. 1, c. 18), for the relief from certain penalties of Dissenters from the Church of England, except Papists and persons denying the Trinity, was passed May 24, 1689, and confirmed by 10 Anne, c. 2 (1711). The clause excepting persons denying the Trinity was repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160 (July 21, 1813), and Roman Catholics were relieved by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (April 13, 1829).

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1 (Jan. 15, 1549), it was enacted that the order of divine worship contained in the book drawn up by the commissioners, "by the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after the next Whitsuntide. Those who refused to use it, or who spoke or wrote against it, were fined for the first or second offence, and rendered subject to forfeiture of goods and imprisonment for life for the third. This statute was confirmed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 1 (1552), repealed by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1553), and restored by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). It formed the basis of the Act of Uniformity, commonly so called (13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4), which contained stringent regulations with respect to the use of the Book of Common Prayer; received the royal assent May 19, came into operation Aug. 24, 1662, and was made perpetual as to the establishment of the church by 5 Anne, c. 5 (1706), and by the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 7. A similar act was passed by the Irish parliament (17 & 18 Charles II. c. 6) in 1665.

ACTA DIURNA.—(*See* NEWSPAPERS).

ACTIAN GAMES were instituted by Augustus in commemoration of his victory over Antony off Actium, Sep. 2, B.C. 31, and celebrated every fifth year. They were probably a revival of an ancient festival, as there was a temple of Apollo at Actium, mentioned by Thucydides (i. 29) and by Strabo (vii.), which was enlarged by Augustus.

ACTIATIC, or ACTIAN ÆRA, so called from the battle of Actium, which secured Augustus in possession of the Roman empire. This æra dated amongst the Romans from Jan. 1, B.C. 30; in Egypt, where it prevailed till the reign of Diocletian, it dated from Aug. 29, B.C. 30; and amongst the Greeks of Antioch, by whom it was used as late as the 9th century, from Sep. 1, B.C. 30.

ACTINOMETER.—Literally, a *measurer of solar rays*, an instrument employed for the purpose of ascertaining the intensity of the heat in the direct rays of the sun, invented by Sir John Herschel about the year 1820.

ACTIUM (Sea-fight).—This decisive engagement between the fleets of Augustus and Antony took place off Actium, a promontory in

Acarnania, Sep. 2, B.C. 31. After the battle had lasted some time, Cleopatra fled; Antony followed, and Augustus obtained a complete victory, which rendered him master of the Roman world.

ACTON BURNEL, or SHREWSBURY (Statute of), sometimes called the Statute of Merchants, was passed in a parliament held by Edward I. at Shrewsbury, Sep. 30, 1283. It is dated Oct. 12, 1283, and enacted that a debtor's chattels and devisable burgages might be sold to pay his debts. This enactment was confirmed, and its provisions were enlarged, by another Statute of Merchants, passed at Westminster, March 25, 1285.

ACTRESSES.—The appearance of females on the stage is altogether a modern custom, which originated on the continent, and was not generally adopted in this country until the reign of Charles II. Anne of Denmark, wife of James I., Henrietta, wife of Charles I., and ladies of noble family, sometimes filled parts in the masques and other dramatic entertainments of the time; but they were not professional actresses. Prynne denounces the attempt made in 1629 to introduce, according to continental custom, Frenchwomen at the Blackfriars theatre. This was the first appearance of professional females on the English stage. They were, however, foreigners; and much difference of opinion prevails as to the first English actress. Mrs. Colman, wife of Mr. Edward Colman, appeared as Ianthe in the "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656; and Mrs. Mary Saunderson, afterwards married to the celebrated Betterton, performed the same character at the opening of Betterton's theatre, in April, 1662. The last-mentioned was decidedly the first English actress of celebrity that appeared on our stage. Pepys saw women on the stage for the first time, Jan. 13, 1662. The Duke of Bolton married Lavinia Fenton, and the eccentric Earl of Peterborough, after the death of his first wife, married Lavinia Robinson, "the nightingale." Amongst actresses who have, in later times, been ennobled, may be mentioned Miss Farren, who became Countess of Derby, May 8, 1797; Miss Mellon, left a widow by Mr. Coutts, who became Duchess of St. Albans in June, 1827; and Miss Stephens, married to the Earl of Essex, April 19, 1838.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—The fifth and last of the historical books of the New Testament, composed by St. Luke, and inscribed to Theophilus, is said by the best critics to have been written A.D. 63. The apostolic fathers in the 1st century, and Irenæus and Tertullian in the 2nd, ascribed this book to St. Luke. This evidence is corroborated by that of Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Eusebius, and other ecclesiastical writers.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Sir Harris Nicolas declares "that the distinction between a statute, act, and ordinance of parliament is still involved in such obscurity that no positive conclusion can be drawn from the various statements which have been published." At the present day, bills which have passed through both houses, and received the royal assent, become acts of parliament. (*See* PARLIAMENT, STATUTES, &c.)

ACTS OF SEDERUNT.—Ordinances made by the judges of the Court of Session (Scotland), by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament passed in 1540, frequently dealt with curious local and fiscal regulations; such as fixing the price of ale in Edinburgh in 1725; the sale of bread in 1736 and 1743; of butchers' meat in 1682, 1717, and 1736; and of fowls in 1669. A tax for cleaning the streets of Edinburgh was imposed in 1687 and in 1691; and an act relative to the cleanliness of the premises within the session-house or parliament close, was passed in 1663.

ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The Institute was established in London in 1848.

ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—The Faculty was established in Edinburgh in 1856.

ACYRON.—This place, near Nicomedia, was celebrated as the place at which Constantine I. (the Great) expired, May 22, 337.

ACZ, or ACS (Battle).—At this place the Austrians and Russians retrieved (July 2, 1849) their reverse of the previous day between Raab and Waitzen, and, after a hard-fought battle, compelled Georgey and the Hungarians to retire.

ADAMITES, or ADAMIANS, termed by Bayle "a ridiculous sect," are said to have arisen during the 2nd century, one Prodicus being their founder. In their religious assemblies they appeared naked, in imitation of our first parents in their state of innocence. They made a profession of continency, and condemned marriage, because it was not known in Paradise, of which they reckoned their church an emblem, and themselves imitators of Adam and Eve. After carefully examining the authorities, Leland declares that no such sect existed in the early church. Evagrius mentions certain male and female ascetics living in Palestine during the 5th century, who always exposed their bodies to the extremes of heat and cold, wearing nothing but a small girdle. Attempts to revive some of these reputed practices of the Adamites have frequently been made in modern times, although it is an error to suppose that Tandemus or Tanchelin, who committed various excesses at Antwerp in 1124, and led many persons astray, was an Adamite. This man, instead of going naked, was richly apparelled, and fared most sumptuously. Some fanatics, seduced by Picard, a Fleming, created much commotion in Germany in 1415. Picard declared himself to be the son of God, and that he was sent into the world as a new Adam, to restore the law of nature. Having penetrated into Bohemia, this fanatic and his followers were attacked and almost exterminated by Ziska in 1420. The author of Cosmo's Travels (in 1669) says there were many Adamites in England. (*See* ABRAHAMITES.)

ADARE.—This ancient town in Limerick is celebrated for the ruins of a monastery founded in 1279 by John, Earl of Kildare. A lofty square steeple is all that remains of a grey friary, founded in 1465 by Thomas, Earl of Kildare.

ADDA (Combats).—Pressed by the Russian and Austrian forces, Moreau withdrew the French and Italian army behind the line of this river in the spring of 1799. His antagonists, after

some sharp encounters, succeeded in passing the river, April 27, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION (Geo. III.)—The arrangements for this ministry commenced Feb. 10, 1801, and were not completed until July 30. It was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Henry Addington, created Visc. Sidmouth Jan. 12, 1805
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of Council	Duke of Portland.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Principal Secretaries of State	Lords Pelham and Hobart, and Mr. R. B. Jenkinson, who was created Lord Hawkesbury Nov. 16, 1803, and succeeded to the Earldom of Liverpool Dec. 17, 1808.
Admiralty	Earl St. Vincent.
Board of Control	Visc. Lewisham.
Secretary at War	Mr. Charles Yorke.
Ordnance	Earl of Chatham.

Viscount Castlereagh went to the Board of Control July 6, 1802. Mr. Charles Yorke became (Aug. 17, 1803) one of the principal secretaries of state, in place of Lord Pelham, who took the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the resignation of Lord Hawkesbury. It was dissolved May 10, 1804. (*See* PITT'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.)

ADDISCOMBE HOUSE, near Croydon, once the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, was purchased, in 1809, by the East India Company, and opened by them in 1825, as a collegiate institution for the reception of cadets for the whole of their military service, except the cavalry.

ADDITIONAL ACT.—The settlement of a new constitution for France during the Hundred Days, March 21—June 17, 1815, was entrusted by Napoleon I. to a commission, of which Benjamin Constant was president. The constitution embodied in the "Additional Act," the work of Constant Regnaud and St. Jean d'Angely, was published April 25, and was adopted by the Assembly June 1, 1815. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., in the royal ordinance changing the modes and rules of election, dated July 12, 1815, the Additional Act of Napoleon I. was made the basis of the election laws.

ADDLED PARLIAMENT met Tuesday, April 5, 1614. The Commons refused to grant supplies until grievances were redressed, and sought to abridge the power of the Crown. James I. dismissed them in anger, and imprisoned several members, June 7. Not a single act was passed during the short session, and it was therefore nicknamed "the Addled Parliament."

ADDRESSERS.—(*See* ABHORRERS.)

ADELAIDE South Australia), the capital, was founded by settlers who arrived in the colony July 27, 1836; but it was not until March, 1837, that its site was fixed and the town lands were surveyed. In 1845 it was made a free port to vessels of all nations. Port Adelaide, one of its harbours, is about seven miles distant from the town. Gold was discovered in the neighbourhood, and an assay office established at Adelaide in 1852. Its bishopric was founded in 1847, Dr. A. Short being the first bishop.

ADELAIDE ISLAND (Antarctic) was discovered by Capt. Biscoe, Feb. 16, 1832.

ADELPHI THEATRE, in the Strand, London, was built in 1806. A new façade was erected in less than three weeks in 1840. The old edifice was pulled down, and another, called the New Adelphi theatre, erected on its site, in 1858.

ADEN, the Gibraltar of the East, an Arabian town and seaport, to the east of the Straits of Babelmandeb. Marco Polo (b. iii. ch. 40) mentions it as a place of importance in the 13th century. The Portuguese seized it in the 16th century, and the Turks obtained possession by treachery in 1533. They soon after erected extensive fortifications, and an aqueduct eight miles in length. It was, however, governed by a native prince in 1708. It was bombarded and taken Jan. 19, 1839, by the troops of the East India Company.

ADIGE (Battles).—Near this river, in Italy, the ancient Athesis, the Cimbri defeated the Roman army under Quintus Catulus B.C. 101. Terrible inundations occurred in 1721 and 1724. Combats occurred here March 26 and 30, 1799, between the French and the Austrian armies. The former gained some advantages on the first day, but were defeated on the second, leaving 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. The French withdrew from the line of the Adige April 1, and in an attempt to regain their position, April 5, were once more defeated.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Hallam (Eng. iii. ch. 15) states: "According to the original constitution of our monarchy, the king had his Privy Council, composed of the great officers of state, and of such others as he should summon to it, bound by an oath of fidelity and secrecy, by whom all affairs of weight, whether as to domestic or exterior policy, were debated, for the most part in his presence, and determined, subordinately of course to his pleasure, by the vote of the major part. It could not happen but that some councillors, more eminent than the rest, should form juntos or cabals, for more close and private management, or be selected as more confidential advisers of their sovereign; and the very name of a Cabinet Council, as distinguished from the larger body, may be found as far back as the reign of Charles I. But the resolutions of the crown, whether as to foreign alliances or the issuing of proclamations and orders at home, or any other overt act of government, were not finally taken without the deliberation and assent of that body whom the law recognized as its sworn and notorious councillors. This was first broken in upon after the Restoration . . . . . Thus by degrees it became usual for the ministry or cabinet to obtain the king's final approbation of their measures before they were laid, for a merely formal ratification, before the Council . . . . . During the reign of William III., this distinction of the cabinet from the Privy Council, and the exclusion of the latter from all business of state, became more fully established." Thus it was not until after the Revolution that the Cabinet Council, as distinguished from the Privy Council, was formed. Monarchs had, indeed, before that time, been in the habit of seeking advice from particular members of the Privy Council, and too frequently from favour-

ites. In the earlier days of cabinets, ministers were only accountable for their own departments, and did not necessarily retire when their leaders or colleagues were dismissed. Nor did the minister, who was considered the chief, always preside over the Treasury. The office of Prime Minister is of more recent date. The practice for ministers presiding over particular departments of the government to form themselves into what is now termed an administration, under the control of a chief, cannot be said to have been established until the reign of Queen Anne. The following is a list of the administrations that have held office from the commencement of her reign, each ministry being more fully described under its title, to be found in its place in the alphabetical arrangement :—

Godolphin	1702	North	1770
Harley	1710	Rockingham (*second*)	1782
Shrewsbury	1714	Shelburne	1782
Halifax	1714	Coalition	1783
Carlisle	1715	Pitt (*first*)	1783
Walpole (*first*)	1715	Addington	1801
Stanhope	1717	Pitt (*second*)	1804
Sunderland	1718	"All the Talents"	1806
Walpole (*second*)	1721	Portland	1807
Wilmington	1742	Perceval	1809
Pelham	1743	Liverpool	1812
Broad-Bottom Administration	1744	Canning	1827
Long-Lived Administration	1746	Goderich	1827
Broad-Bottom Administration restored	1746	Wellington	1828
Newcastle	1754	Grey	1830
Devonshire	1756	Melbourne (*first*)	1834
Newcastle and Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham (*first*)	1757	Peel (*first*)	1834
Bute	1762	Melbourne (*second*)	1835
Grenville	1763	Peel (*second*)	1841
Rockingham (*first*)	1765	Russell (*first*)	1846
Chatham (*second*)	1766	Derby (*first*)	1852
Grafton	1767	Aberdeen	1852
		Palmerston (*first*)	1855
		Derby (*second*)	1858
		Palmerston (*second*)	1859
		Russell (*second*)	1865

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION was called into existence for the assumed object of insuring a better administration of affairs in the different government departments, attention having been directed to the subject by the mismanagement that caused so many sacrifices of life and property in the Crimea during the winter of 1854 and 1855. Meetings were held in the Guildhall and at the London Tavern, May 6, 1855, when the association was formed. A large gathering of the Administrative Reformers took place at Drury-lane theatre, June 13. The association did not, however, flourish, and an attempt at its re-organization in 1856 proved a failure.

ADMINISTRATOR.—In ancient times, the king was entitled to seize the goods of all persons who died intestate. This prerogative was even granted as a franchise to lords of manors and others, and afterwards the Crown conferred this right on the Church, when the Ordinary took possession of the goods. The 32nd article of Magna Charta (1215) provided against abuses of this prerogative; but this article was not included in the subsequent charter of Henry III. The great abuse of this power led to a change, and the Statute of Westminster II. (13 Edw. I. st. i. c. 19), 1285, enacted that the Ordinary was bound to pay the debts of the intestate, as far as his goods extended. Flagrant abuses continued, and by 31 Edw. III., st. i. c. 11 (1357), it was enacted that the "Ordinaries shall depute the next and most lawful friends of the dead person intestate to administer his goods." Another statute (21 Hen. VIII. c. 5), in 1529, enlarged the power of the ecclesiastical judge, who was authorized to grant administration *either* to the widow *or* the next of kin, *or* to both of them, at his discretion. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858, the whole of this jurisdiction was transferred to the "Court of Probate," before a single judge, with an appeal to the House of Lords.

ADMIRAL.—This title, which was originally written *ammiral*, or *amiral*, as it still is in French, was imported into Europe during the Crusades, being a corruption of the Arabic word *amir*, or *emir*. The Sicilians and the Genoese borrowed it from the Saracens about the year 1149. This title is said to have been first used in France in 1270, and in this country later in the same century. Nicolas (Hist. of the Royal Navy, vol. i. p. 390), says, "It will have been seen that at an early period of English history the commanders of fleets were styled 'leaders and governors, or justices,' or 'leaders and constables' of fleets; and that in the reign of Henry III., and until the latter part of that of Edward I., their usual designation was 'keepers of the sea-coast,' or 'captains and keepers of the sea.'" In a covenant executed at Bruges, March 8, 1297, Sir William Leybourne was styled "Admiral of the sea of the King of England." In the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. for the year 1300, Gervase Alard is termed "Admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports;" and the first commission to an admiral of which there is any record was granted by Edward I. to Gervase Alard, and is dated Feb. 4, 1303. The "Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ" contains an order for the payment of 40*s.* to John de Athy for expenses he had incurred, Dec. 7, 1335, as admiral of the king's fleet in Ireland; and from the same authority we learn that Wm. Spalding was created admiral in Ireland by patent dated May 26, 1382. (*See* LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.)

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.—Until 1851 this honorary title, which gives increase of half-pay, but no command, was conferred only upon one officer at a time; but in that year it was borne simultaneously by Sir Thomas Byam Martin and Sir George Cockburn.

ADMIRAL OF THE RED.—Admirals take rank and command in the order of their respective squadrons, which are distinguished by different-coloured flags; as the red, the white, and the blue squadrons. For nearly a century after the union between England and Scotland, in 1707, there was no admiral of the red, the Union Jack having superseded the red flag; but the latter was resumed at the naval promotion which took place in 1805, after the battle of Trafalgar.

ADMIRALTY.—The chief of the board or commission which has supplied the place of the extinct office of Lord High Admiral since the year 1709, is styled the First Lord of the Admiralty. The holders of this office, which changes hands with each change of ministry,

will be found under the successive administrations. (*See* HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.)

ADMIRALTY HOUSE (London).—Pennant says, "The Admiralty office stood originally in Duke-street, Westminster; but, in the reign of King William, was removed to the present spot, to the house then called Wallingford, I believe, from its having been inhabited by the Knollys, viscounts Wallingford." From the roof of this building Archbishop Usher took a farewell view of Charles I. going to execution, and swooned at the sight. It was rebuilt by Ripley in 1726, and the screen was erected by Adams in 1776.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS (Pacific) were discovered by the Dutch in 1616. Carteret landed on them in 1767, and D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT.—This treatise, setting forth the extreme views of the Puritans in somewhat intemperate language, was presented to the House of Commons in 1572. It was the joint production of the more active Puritans, and was presented to Parliament by two of their number, Field and Wilcox, preachers. For this offence they were committed to Newgate, and afterwards sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Four editions appeared in a very short space of time. A second admonition was drawn up by Thomas Cartwright, and both were answered by Whitgift. Cartwright replied, and the controversy raged for some time. These bitter attacks upon the Established Church were suppressed by proclamation, June 11, 1573.

ADOPTIANS, or ADOPTIONISTS.—The name of a sect which, in 787, revived the Oriental heresy of Nestorianism in a new form in the West. Its authors were two Spanish prelates, Elipand, Archbishop of Toledo, and Felix, Bishop of Urgel. They firmly maintained the co-equality of the Son as to his divine nature, but asserted that, as to his humanity, Christ was only the adopted son of the Father. These doctrines were condemned at the Councils of Narbonne, June 27, 791; of Friuli in 791; at the Diet and Council of Ratisbon in August, 792; and at the Council of Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 794. A conference, which lasted seven days, took place between Felix and Alcuin at the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle in 799, when the former made a full recantation. The strange theory obtained many supporters.

ADORNO and FREGOSI.—Factions, called by Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. iii.) "equal and eternal rivals," by which Genoa was distracted during the 14th and 15th centuries. They belonged to the plebeian and commercial aristocracy, who obtained power when the old nobility were excluded from authority. The Ghibellines sided with the Adorno, and the Guelphs with the Fregosi. One great struggle between these factions commenced in the elevation of Gabriel Adorno to the ducal throne, in 1363. The Fregosi put the French in possession of Genoa in 1513, and in the same year (Robertson, Charles V. b. xi.) the Adorno again wrested Genoa from the Fregosi, and placed it under the power of the emperor.

ADRIAN'S WALL.—(*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.)

ADRIANISTS.—The term is applied to two different sects. Theodoric (l. i. c. 4, p. 193) is the only author who refers to the first sect of Adrianists, who were followers of Simon Magus, and arose about A.D. 34. The disciples of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist of the 16th century, also bore this designation. He taught first in Zealand, and afterwards in England.

ADRIANOPLE.—(*See* HADRIANOPLE.)

ADRIATIC.—Herodotus (i. 163) states that this inland sea, named from the once flourishing Etruscan city of Adria or Atria, was discovered by the Phocæans, but there is little doubt that it was known to the Phœnicians at a much earlier period. The navigation of the Adriatic was regarded as very perilous by the Greeks and Romans, and is frequently referred to on this account by Horace, B.C. 65 to B.C. 8. (*See* ILLYRIA, VENICE, WEDDING OF THE ADRIATIC, &c.)

ADUATICI.—This people of Belgic Gaul was descended from about 6,000 Teutones and Cimbri, who, being left behind to guard the national property during the invasion of Italy by those tribes, maintained their position after the defeat of their countrymen by Marius, at Aix, B.C. 102. Julius Cæsar seized their stronghold B.C. 57, killing 4,000 of the defenders, and selling the remainder, to the number of 53,000, into captivity.

ADULTERATION.—Many laws inflicting penalties for the admixture of improper ingredients in articles of consumption are found in the statute-book. By 51 Hen. III. st. vi. (1267) bakers were condemned to stand in the pillory for offences relating to the assize of bread, and brewers to stand in the tumbrel, or to undergo some other kind of correction. By 23 Eliz. c. 8, s. 4 (1581), persons adulterating honey with "any deceyptfull myxture," were to forfeit the same. A similar penalty was attached to the adulteration of wax. By 1 James I. c. 18 (1604), any person having in his possession adulterated hops was to forfeit them, and any brewer using them in brewing ale or beer was to forfeit the value of the hops so used. By 17 Geo. III. c. 29 (1776), the penalty for the adulteration of tea was a fine of £5, or six months' imprisonment. Other statutes dealing with adulteration in various forms have been passed during the present century. The Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 37 (1836), repealed former acts for regulating the sale of bread sold beyond the city of London and 10 miles of the Royal Exchange. It inflicted a fine of not less than £5, or more than £10, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for mixing materials other than those specified in the act, in the preparation of bread. Hard labour was added to imprisonment by 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 29 (Aug. 7, 1851).

ADULTERY.—The Jewish law inflicted the punishment of death for this offence (Lev. xx. 10; Deut. xxii. 22). The Roman punishment was mutilation. Augustus, after imposing heavy fines and forfeitures on the guilty parties, condemned them to long or even perpetual exile. Constantine I. made the crime capital, but Justinian mitigated this severity of the punishment. The northern nations punished the crime with great severity, and the ancient Germans empowered the husband to inflict immediate punishment. Among

the Saxons, a pecuniary fine was exacted, according to the rank of the female. In Alfred's reign it was punished according to the rank of the husband. Canute (1016) adjudged the man to exile, the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. Prescott (Peru, i. Introd. c. ii.) says it was treated as a capital offence by the Peruvians. The Japanese, early in the 17th century, cut off the heads of both the offending parties, and hewed their bodies in pieces. Adultery was punished with death by an act of the Scottish Parliament, in 1563. In the time of the Commonwealth (1650) adultery was made a capital offence; but the law was repealed at the Restoration. In later times, redress was usually sought by action in the civil courts, until the passing of the new act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857), by which the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established.

ADVENT.—The period of four weeks before Christmas. It is not known when this season was first consecrated by the Church. The earliest notice of Advent is found in a homily by Maximus Taurinensis, in 450. At the Council of Linda, in 524, the celebration of marriages between Advent and Christmas was interdicted. The Council of Maçon, in 581, ordered a fast to be observed from Advent to Christmas. Advent Sunday is the Sunday, whether before or after, which comes nearest to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30).

ADVENTURE BAY (Australasia) was discovered by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and named after his ship, the *Adventure*, belonging to Capt. Cook's expedition. It was visited by Capt. Cook, on his third voyage, Jan. 26, 1777, and by Capt. Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVENTURERS.—(*See* MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Parliamentary newspaper, the *Mercurius Politicus*, for Jan., 1652, contains an advertisement, probably the first published in England. It announces the publication of the "Irenodia Gratulatoria, an Heroick Poem," printed by Thos. Newcourt, in 1652. This effusion is a panegyric on Cromwell's Irish campaign. Advertisements were first subjected to a duty by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1712), and it was charged according to length. Some change took place, and the duty, which had been reduced from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in Great Britain, and from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* in Ireland, by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 23 (June 28, 1833), was entirely repealed by 16 and 17 Vict. c. 63, s. 5 (Aug. 4, 1853.)

ADVERTISING VANS.—This ingenious device for obtaining publicity led to the introduction of so many showy vehicles into the streets of the metropolis as to constitute a nuisance, and the use of these vans was accordingly prohibited from Oct. 1, 1853, by 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 16 (June 28, 1853).

ADVOCATE.—Foss states that the first instance of an advocate being regularly employed in the king's affairs occurs in the reign of Henry III. During 14 years, from 38 to 52 Hen. III. (1253—1267), between 30 and 40 cases in the court are recorded, in which Lawrence del Brok pleaded for the king,—"sequitur pro rege." (*See* BARRISTER.) An assembly of German advocates was held at Mayence in 1844, and at Hamburg in 1846. (*See* LORD ADVOCATE.)

ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, founded in Edinburgh, by Sir George Mackenzie, about the year 1682. In 1700 great havoc was committed by a fire. It obtained the privilege, under the Copyright law of 1709, of receiving a copy of every new book. (*See* FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.)

ÆDILES.—Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to superintend public buildings, highways, weights and measures, &c. Two chosen from the plebeians were first created B.C. 494. Two patrician ædiles (*curules*) were added B.C. 365; and Julius Cæsar established two more plebeian ædiles (*cereales*) B.C. 45, whose business was to look after the supply of corn.

ÆDUI, or HEDUI.—This Celtic people, inhabiting part of the modern territory of Burgundy, after being reduced to subjection by the Sequani, were restored to independence by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58. They subsequently joined the other Gallic tribes in rebellion against their benefactor, by whom they were subdued B.C. 52. A second insurrection, stirred up by Julius Sacrovir, a Gaul, A.D. 21, was suppressed by C. Silius.

ÆGATES (Sea-fight).—C. Lutatius Catulus defeated the Carthaginian fleet, under Hanno, off these islands, near the western extremity of Sicily, B.C. 241. This battle, in which the Romans destroyed 50 ships and captured nearly 10,000 prisoners and 70 ships, put an end to the first Punic war.

ÆGINA, an island in the Gulf of Ægina, with chief town of the same name, celebrated for its naval supremacy. Homer says it was occupied by the Achæi, and afterwards by Dorians from Argos. It became subject to Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, B.C. 748. Ægina was a general emporium of commerce, had a factory in Egypt B.C. 563, and carried on an active trade in corn with the countries in the Black Sea. The Æginetans were considered the earliest navigators of the Ægean Sea.

B.C.
595. The Thebans apply for aid to the Æginetans, who declare war against Athens.
500. Ægina mistress of the sea.
487. War between Athens and Ægina.
481. Termination of the struggle.
480. The Æginetans send 30 ships to Salamis (*q. v.*).
479. A Greek fleet assembles at Ægina.
460. Athens makes war upon Ægina, and defeats her fleet.
459. Ægina is besieged by the Athenians.
455. Ægina is captured by the Athenians, its fortifications are destroyed, and its ships of war surrendered.
431. The Athenians expel the inhabitants, and send colonists to the island.
404. Lysander, having collected some of the former inhabitants, restores them to Ægina.
388. Incited by Sparta, the restored Æginetans declare war against Athens.
387. The war is brought to a close by the peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*).
233. Ægina joins the Achæan League.
210. Publius Sulpicius having taken Ægina, reduces the inhabitants to slavery, and bestows their territory upon the Ætolians, who sell it to Attalus I. of Pergamus for 30 talents.

A.D.
1811. Several statues are discovered, which were eventually removed to Munich, casts being preserved at the British Museum.

ÆGIRA (Greece).—This city of Achaia, supposed by Pausanias to be identical with the Hyperesia of Homer, the name having been changed during the Ionian supremacy, joined the Achæan League (*q. v.*) soon after the annexation of Corynea, B.C. 274, and successfully resisted an attack by the Ætolians, B.C. 220.

ÆGIUM (Greece).—This city of Achaia, mentioned by Homer, attained importance upon the destruction of Helice (*q. v.*) by earthquake, B.C. 373. The people rose in insurrection, B.C. 275, and, having expelled the garrison, united their city to the Achæan League (*q. v.*), of which it speedily became an important member. The site of the ancient Ægium is occupied by the modern town of Vostitza, the greater portion of which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1819.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, or the "Goat River" (Sea-fight).—In the Thracian Chersonesus, off the mouth of which the Athenian fleet was signally defeated by the Spartans under Lysander, B.C. 405. This victory led to the capture of Athens, and the termination of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA.—Jerusalem, when rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 130, received this name, the former portion of which was derived from the prænomen of the emperor, while the latter was used in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, to whom a temple was erected on the site of the Jewish sanctuary.

ÆNIGMA.—The earliest recorded ænigma is that proposed by Samson (Judges xiv. 14), B.C. 1136. The Queen of Sheba announced her intention of trying Solomon with hard questions (1 Kings x. 1), B.C. 990, or, as the passage is rendered in the Vulgate, "to try him in ænigmas." The practice prevailed amongst the Egyptians, and the famous legend of Œdipus and the Sphinx is supposed to have been current amongst the Greeks in the 13th century before Christ. Athenæus states that riddles were proposed at the feasts of the ancients, who rewarded successful competitors with choice viands, and compelled those who failed in their answers to drink salt and water. The ænigma was known amongst all ancient nations, and was deemed of such importance by Eastern monarchs that they sent ambassadors to foreign courts for the purpose of obtaining answers. During the 17th century this custom was very common in France.

ÆOLIAN or BŒOTIAN MIGRATION.—The Achæans, a people closely allied to the Æolians, were, by the great Dorian invasion, driven from the Peloponnesus, and, with some of the original inhabitants of Bœotia, induced to settle in Asia Minor. This happened B.C. 1104, according to some authorities, or B.C. 884 according to Newton.

ÆOLIAN HARP.—This musical instrument was probably known at a very early period, as the Talmud states that David's harp sounded when blown by the north wind. The invention is attributed to Kircher, who describes it in his "Musurgia Universalis," published in 1650. In 1785 a remarkable Æolian harp was constructed at Como, by Gattoni. He stretched 15 iron wires of different dimensions from his house to the top of a tower 90 feet high, and about 150 paces distant, and he is said to have used this gigantic instrument to foretell changes in the weather. An invention for playing the Æolian harp by means of heat was described in 1857.

ÆOLIPILE.—This instrument, for demonstrating the convertibility of water into steam, was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Vitruvius about B.C. 20. An ancient bronze æolipile, representing a rough figure of a man kneeling, was found at Basingstoke towards the end of the last century, and is described and engraved in the "Archæologia" for 1800.

ÆQUI, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the upper valley of the Anio. In league with the Volsci, they waged war against the Romans (B.C. 471—302). They invaded the territory of the Latins B.C. 494, encamped on Mount Algidus B.C. 463, and captured many Latin towns. Cincinnatus defeated them B.C. 458, A. Postumius Tubertius almost annihilated them B.C. 428, and they were driven from Mount Algidus B.C. 415. They were finally subdued, and their territory was annexed to Rome B.C. 302.

ÆRA, or ERA, a fixed point of time from which any number of years is counted, the zero, as it were, of the chronological scale. The following is a list of those æras which have been most in use, with the year of the Christian æra to which each of them corresponds:—

1.	A.M., *anno Mundi*, "in the year of the world." This æra, the date of the world's creation, according to the reckoning of Constantinople, which was used in Russia till the beginning of the 19th century, and is still employed by the Greek Church, commences Sep. 1	B.C. 5508
2.	——— The year of the world as reckoned at Antioch (and by the Church of Alexandria since A.D. 285, when it discarded 10 years from its previous reckoning), commences Sep. 1	5493
3.	——— The year of the world is commonly assumed by chronologists to commence	4004
4.	——— The year of the world, according to the Jews, commences	3761
5.	The Calíyuga, the last of the four yugas or great periods of time reckoned by the Hindus. The first three are purely mythological; the last commences	3102
6.	The Olympiads commence July 1	776
7.	A.U.C., *anno urbis conditæ*, "in the year from the foundation of the city," *i.e.* of Rome, which event is placed by Varro in the year	753
	——— By Cato the Elder in the year	752
8.	The æra of Vicramadítya, in common use throughout Hindostan	57
9.	The Spanish æra, that of the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was employed in the Peninsula, the south of France, and Africa, and was in use in some provinces until the middle of the 15th century. It commences Jan. 1	38
10.	The Æra of Martyrs, or of Diocletian. Much used by the early Christians, and still employed in the churches of the East, commences Aug. 29	A.D. 284
11.	A.H., *anno Hegiræ*. The Hegira, or flight of Mohammed to Medina: the æra used by all Mohammedans, commences July 16	622
12.	A.D., *anno Domini*, "in the year of our Lord." The Christian æra is the date of the birth of Christ.	

AËRATED WATERS.—Venel pointed out the existence of fixed air in the waters of Seltzer, Spa, and Pyrmont, in 1755, and Lane taught the art of imitating chalybeate springs in 1769. Dr. Priestley's directions for impregnating water with fixed air were published in 1772. Henry Thompson, of Tottenham, patented an invention for impregnating mineral waters with one or more aëriform fluids, Oct.

30, 1807. An improved apparatus was introduced by F. C. Bakewell in 1832, and C. Searle patented a new description of aërated water May 24, 1838. Baker introduced further improvements Nov. 11, 1847. F. M. Lanoa, of Paris, patented a process for filling bottles with such liquids, Nov. 3, 1851; and T. Masters introduced an invention for a similar purpose, Dec. 11, 1851.

AËRIANS.—A branch of the Arians, followers of Aërius, a presbyter and monk, native of Pontus. This sect arose 342, and spread rapidly through Cappadocia, Armenia, and Pontus. Aërius, disappointed at not obtaining the bishopric of Sebaste, in Armenia, maintained that there was no difference between bishops and presbyters. He disapproved of prayers for the dead, stated fasts, the celebration of Easter, and attempted to restore religion to its primitive simplicity. Exposed to persecution, his followers assembled in woods and caves. The sect was still in existence in the time of St. Augustine.

AËROLITES.—Livy states that a shower of stones fell about B.C. 654, on the Alban Mount, near Rome. Plutarch mentions one, recorded in the Parian Chronicle, that fell at Ægospotami, B.C. 467. In modern times a stone, weighing 2 cwt., fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 17, 1492. A shower of stones fell near Benares, Dec. 19, 1798. A similar occurrence took place in Normandy, some of the stones weighing 16 or 17 lb., April 26, 1803; and near Bonn several fell July 19, 1816, one of them weighing nearly 100 lb. The list might be extended almost indefinitely.

AËRONAUTICS.—Archytas, of Tarentum, who flourished about B.C. 400, constructed the figure of a dove in wood, which was enabled by internal machinery to soar into the air; and Strabo (B.C. 60 to A.D. 21) states that the Scythian tribe the Capnobatæ raised themselves above the earth by means of smoke. Friar Bacon (1270) affirmed the existence of a flying machine; and the Jesuit Francis Lana, in 1670, described a machine, of his own invention, to be raised by metal balls exhausted of the air. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, in his "Discovery of a New World," published in 1638, endeavoured to prove that it is possible to construct a flying machine or an aërial carriage, to be propelled by the air acting on sails similar to those of a windmill, to make a voyage to the moon. The aërial machine of Mr. Henson, patented in 1842, and the Archedon, or flying chariot, introduced by Lord Carlingford in 1857, are among the most noteworthy of modern attempts to solve the problem of aërial navigation. The "Aëronautical Society" of Great Britain was established Jan. 12, 1866. (*See* BALLOON).

AËROSTATION.—(*See* AËRONAUTICS and BALLOONS.)

ÆS UXORIUM.—A tax paid by unmarried men at the census or review of the people of Rome. It appears to have been first imposed B.C. 403.

AETH.—(*See* AATH.)

ÆTHIOPIA.—(*See* ETHIOPIA.)

AËTIANS.—This heretical branch of the Arians was founded by Aëtius, a native of Antioch, surnamed from his doctrines the Atheist. Left fatherless in early childhood, he became successively a slave to a vine-dresser, a travelling tinker, and a student of medicine. In 331 he studied theology under Paulinus II., the Arian bishop of his native town. Being compelled by public odium to remove from Antioch, he found refuge in Cilicia, but, after various wanderings, he was permitted to return in 348, and was ordained deacon in 350. In 351 he first manifested his dissent from the ordinary dogmas of Arius, in a dispute with Basil, the Arian Bishop of Ancyra, and in 354 he was again compelled to quit Antioch, where he had endangered his safety by taking part in the murder of the Oriental præfect Domitian. His doctrines were condemned at the Council of Seleucia, Sep. 27, 359, and he was banished to Amblada, in Pisidia, where he remained until the death of Constantius, in 361, when he was recalled by Julian. Shortly afterwards he was ordained bishop at Constantinople, where he remained for the most part till his death in 366. Aëtius taught that the Saviour possessed a mere creaturely nature, essentially inferior to that of the Father. He also maintained that faith without works is sufficient to salvation, and that no sin, however grievous, can be imputed to the faithful. The Aëtians are also called Anomœans and Eunomians.

ÆTNA, MOUNT (Sicily).—Thucydides mentions an eruption of this volcano B.C. 475, and states that there had been one previously, of which he does not give the date. He also refers to a third, which took place B.C. 425, and is spoken of by Æschylus and Pindar. The next of importance, which occurred B.C. 396, arrested the march of the Carthaginian army from Messina to Syracuse. Ætna burst forth with extraordinary activity B.C. 140, B.C. 135, B.C. 126, and B.C. 121, destroying on the last occasion great part of the city of Catania. The volcano was again active B.C. 49, B.C. 44, B.C. 38, and B.C. 32. During the Roman empire only two eruptions are recorded, in A.D. 70 and 251. Another took place in 812, and again Feb. 4, 1169, when Catania was again overwhelmed and 15,000 lives destroyed. Subsequent eruptions occurred in 1284; June 28, 1329; in 1333; Nov. 9, 1408; in 1445; 1446; in Sep., 1447; in March, 1535; in 1566; 1578; in July, 1603; 1607; in Feb., 1610; July 2, 1614; in 1619; 1624; Feb. 22, 1633: in Nov., 1645; and in 1654. The city of Catania (*q. v.*) was a third time destroyed, March 8, 1669, when the lava formed a promontory in the sea, which serves as a natural breakwater. Eruptions occurred in Dec., 1682; 1688; March 14, 1689; March to Dec., 1694, on which occasion only ashes were thrown up; March 8, 1702; in Nov., 1723; in Oct., 1735; and in Sep., 1747. Torrents of hot water were poured forth March 2, 1755. Ordinary eruptions recommenced in 1759, and continued June 19, 1763; April 2, 1766; May 18, 1780; April 24, 1781; July 28, 1787; in March, 1792; in June, 1798; in June, 1799; Feb. 27, 1800; 1802; March 27, 1809; Oct. 28, 1811; May 29, 1819; and May 20, 1830. The volcano resumed activity Feb. 17, and July 13, 1831, when a new island appeared at a little distance from the coast. Another eruption, by which the town

of Bronte was destroyed, commenced Oct. 31, 1832, one of less violence, in Dec., 1842, and another broke out Aug. 20, 1852, and continued for several weeks, but without resulting in any serious injuries. The Rev. J. F. Hardy ascended Mount Ætna May 1, 1858. A slight shock of an earthquake occurred Dec. 31, 1864, and an eruption broke out during a thunderstorm in the night of Jan. 31, 1865, and continued for several months.

ÆTOLIA (Greece).—"Renowned as are the names of their earliest heroes," says Heeren, "Ætolus, Peneus, Meleager, Diomede, the nation has no place in the history of the flourishing times of Greece. Nor did they acquire any celebrity until the Macedo-Roman period, when the various insignificant tribes of which they were composed gathered themselves together and chose one common leader, for the purpose of carrying on a war with the Achæans." The Ætolians are said to have sent 40 ships, under the command of Thoas, to the Trojan war; but from this period, until the formation of their league, they are seldom noticed. The Ætolians are said to have taken Elis B.C. 1104.

ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE, composed of tribes instead of cities, was an imitation of the Achæan League. Its origin is involved in obscurity, though some assert that it was formed B.C. 914. It is known to have existed in the time of Alexander III. (the Great), if not in that of his father, Philip II. The great council of the nation, called the Panætolicon, met every autumn at Thermum; and there was another deliberative body, called the Apocleti, which is supposed to have been a kind of permanent committee.

B.C.
343. The Ætolian League joins the Greek confederacy against Macedon in the Lamian war.
322, Aug. 7. The Greeks are defeated at Crannon, and the Greek confederacy is dissolved. Craterus and Antipater invade Ætolia, and after some success are compelled to withdraw.
321. The Acarnanians, who had invaded Ætolia, are expelled.
289. Demetrius ravages Ætolia.
279. The Ætolian League joins the struggle against Brennus and the Gauls, who are expelled from Greece.
220. The Social war between the Ætolian and the Achæan Leagues commences.
219. Philip V. supports the Achæans and invades Ætolia.
218. Philip V. surprises Thermum, sets fire to the sacred building and the spoil he could not carry away.
217. The treaty of Naupactus terminates the Social war.
211. Offensive and defensive alliance between Rome and the Ætolian League.
205. Philip V. invades Ætolia, sacks Thermum a second time, and the Ætolians, deserted by the Romans, make peace with him.
200. The Ætolian League declares war against Philip V.
197. The Romans and Ætolians defeat Philip V. at the battle of Cynoscephalæ.
196. General peace.
192. The Ætolian League joins Antiochus in a war against Rome.
191. After the defeat of Antiochus at Thermopylæ, the Ætolians sue for peace and obtain a truce.
189. The Ætolians make a humiliating peace with Rome.
167. The Ætolian League is dissolved.

AFFGHANISTAN (Asia).—An extensive kingdom, which, as part of the old Persian empire, passed under the yoke of Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 330. Seleucus Nicator annexed it (B.C. 305) to his Syrian empire, with which it remained incorporated till it recovered its independence, B.C. 255. It was conquered successively by the Scythians, Persians, and Saracens, falling to a Tartar dynasty A.D. 997. Zingis Khan and Tamerlane subdued it; Baboor, or Baber, the fifth in descent from the last-mentioned, established the great Mongol empire, of which Delhi was the capital, 1525. After his death, portions of Affghanistan fell to Persia and Hindostan, whilst many Affghan tribes remained independent. Nadir Shah once more brought the whole country into subjection to Persia, in 1737, and after his death, in 1747, Ahmed Khan united all the Affghan tribes, and founded the present kingdom of Affghanistan. Various revolutions have since occurred. The Shah Dost Mohammed seized the town of Herat, May 26, 1863, and died May 29, after nominating his son Shir-Ali-Khan as his successor. (*See* AFFGHAN WAR.)

AFFGHAN WAR.—During the revolution in Affghanistan, England declared in favour of Shah Shooja, and on the refusal of Dost Mohammed Khan to submit, Lord Auckland declared war, Oct. 1, 1838. The Anglo-Indian army quitted Shirkapore early in March, 1839, took possession of Kandahar April 20, and Shah Shooja was crowned there May 8. Ghuznee was captured July 23, and Cabul August 7. Part of the army remained to support Shah Shooja. Dost Mohammed Khan himself surrendered Nov. 4, 1840. A revolt against the English broke out at Cabul Nov. 2, 1841, when Sir A. Burnes and several officers and soldiers were assassinated. Sir W. H. McNaghten was ruthlessly murdered during a conference, by Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, on Christmas-day in the same year. The remainder of the force stationed in this country concluded a treaty with the Affghan chiefs for its immediate evacuation. The order for departure was given Jan. 5, 1842; but such was the treachery practised on the occasion, and the fury with which, in spite of promises of safe conduct, they were assailed, that only three natives and one European, out of an army of 5,000 men and a large number of camp-followers, including women and children, reached Jellalabad. Lady Sale, and some English ladies who had surrendered to Akbar Khan, were afterwards restored. Jellalabad, besieged by Akbar Khan Jan. 18, 1842, was successfully defended by General Sale. General Pollock came to his aid April 5; General Nott recovered Ghuznee Sep. 9; Cabul was partially destroyed Oct. 9; and, having accomplished the objects in view, the British forces evacuated the country in October, 1842.

AFFINITY.—In the book of Leviticus (chap. xviii.) certain regulations are laid down respecting unlawful marriages; and most ancient nations legislated on this subject. An act passed in 1534 (25 Hen. VIII. c. 22) decreed that none should marry within the Levitical degrees, and Archbishop Parker drew up a "Table of kindred and affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together." This he ordered to be printed and set up in the churches. The degrees of affinity or relation-

ship by marriage within which persons are forbidden to marry, were fixed by the Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, made in 1603, during the reign of James I. Marriages within the prohibited degrees could only be annulled by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in case a decree did not issue during the lifetime of the parents, the offspring was considered legitimate; but by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54 (Aug. 31, 1835), all such marriages celebrated after the passing of that act were declared to be absolutely null and void. This act did not extend to Scotland.

AFFIRMATION.—The solemn affirmation of Quakers in a court of justice was accepted instead of an oath by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 34 (1696). This statute was extended by 8 Geo. I. c. 6 (1722), and by 22 Geo. II. c. 46, s. 36 (1749); but a clause was inserted, prohibiting Quakers from giving evidence in this manner in criminal cases. This exception was, however, removed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (June 27, 1828). A similar privilege was granted to Separatists, and by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 10, 1838), to any person who shall have been a Quaker or a Moravian.

AFRICA.—The ancient Greeks applied the term Libya (*q. v.*) to the portion of this quarter of the globe known to them, and the Romans called their first colony in this continent, consisting of Carthage and the adjoining district, Africa. The name of the Roman colony was afterwards applied to the entire continent. The Romans obtained possession of Carthage B.C. 146. Other portions were speedily added, until the number of provinces reached five. The Africans revolted A.D. 296, were subdued by Diocletian; rebelled again in 372, and Theodosius restored the Roman authority in 373. Genseric, King of the Vandals, landed in Africa in May, 429, and had overrun a considerable part by the year 439. Belisarius wrested Africa from the Vandals in 534. It revolted again in 535, and, after a series of struggles, was again reduced to subjection. The Saracens invaded it in 643, and by the year 709 had completed its conquest. The Arabs and the Normans are said to have visited the W. of Africa in early times, and the French claim for some Dieppe mariners in 1364 the priority of discovery in this direction. It has, however, been proved that the French had no commercial relations with Africa before 1664, and no commercial treaty with any African ruler previous to 1785. The Portuguese, in the 15th century, were the first to obtain more definite information respecting the form and dimensions of Africa. They ascertained the correctness of the assertion of Herodotus, that it was, except at the Isthmus of Suez, surrounded by water. They were followed by the English, the French, the Dutch, and other nations. During the earlier portion of the 15th century, several efforts were made to obtain further knowledge of this vast continent, but nothing important was accomplished until 1444, when a number of individuals at Lagos formed themselves into a company for the prosecution of African discovery and colonization. (*See* ABYSSINIA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, and various settlements in Africa.)

A.D.

1330-4. A French ship is driven by tempest amongst the Canary Islands.

1344. The Count of Clermont receives from Clement VI., at Avignon, investiture of the crown of the Canary Islands. He does not, however, take possession.

1402. Bethencourt's expedition sails to the Canary Isles.

1405. Bethencourt quits the colony.

1415. King John I. of Portugal takes Ceuta, and bestows it upon his son Prince Henry.

1418. The Portuguese navigators, Zarco and Tristam Vaz, double Cape Bojador, and discover Porto Santo.

1419. Madeira is discovered by Zarco and Tristam Vaz.

1432. Gillianez doubles Cape Bojador, and explores the coast beyond.

1440. Gonzalvez reaches Cape Blanco.

1441. Martin V. grants to the Portuguese crown all lands that it shall discover from Cape Bojador to the Indies.

1442. The trade in gold dust is commenced.

1443. Tristam doubles Cape Blanco. Ten slaves brought to Seville by Gonzalvez were the first that appeared in Europe. The Portuguese form an Association for carrying on trade in gold and in slaves.

1444. Association for the prosecution of African discovery is formed at Lagos.

1445. Senegal is discovered by Dyas or Dinis Fernandez, who sails as far as Cape Verde.

1447. Lançarote explores the coast as far as the river Gambia.

1448. The Portuguese take possession of the Azores.

1449. Noli discovers the Cape Verde Islands. This discovery is said, according to different accounts, to have been made in 1450, 1460, and 1462.

1450. About this time Arguim, the first Portuguese establishment on the African coast, was founded.

1454. A trade in slaves is carried on at Arguim.

1456. Ca da Mosto, a Genoese, lands on the Cape Verde Islands and visits the river Gambia.

1462. Pedro de Cintra discovers Sierra Leone.

1469. Fernando Gomez obtains a monopoly of the gold trade to the coast of Guinea.

1471. The Gold Coast is discovered by Santarem and Escobar.

1481. El Mina fort is erected by the Portuguese on the coast of Ashantee.

1484. Diego Cam discovers the river Congo.

1486. Covilham goes from Fez to Arabia, and thence to India.

1487. Bartholomew Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope, which he names Cape Stormy.

1490. Portuguese missionaries penetrate to Congo.

1497. Nov. 19. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and explores the coast beyond it. He touches at Mozambique, &c.

1502. Vasco de Gama, with a fleet of 20 ships, sails for Quiloa, and compels its king to pay tribute to Portugal.

1505. Almeda takes Quiloa and Mombaz. The King of Spain, in a letter dated Sep. 15, promises to send Ovando 100 negro slaves.

1506. The Portuguese explore Madagascar.

1508. The Spaniards import negroes into Hispaniola from Guinea.

1536. Some merchants of Bristol trade to the Canary Islands.

1530. An English ship sails to Guinea.

1562. Three English ships are sent to Guinea.

1569. A Portuguese expedition reaches Zimbao, and the gold-mines of Manica.

1572. A treaty is made between England and Portugal for the better regulation of their trade with the coast of Guinea.

1577. Queen Elizabeth sends an ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, and English merchants settle in the country.

1585. A company is formed, by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, for the management of the trade with Barbary and Morocco.

1588. Queen Elizabeth grants a patent to a company. A ship and pinnace make the first voyage from London to Benin.

1591. An English expedition is sent to the Gold Coast.

1597. Queen Elizabeth addresses a letter to the King of the Abyssinians, the mighty Emperor of Ethiopia.

1618. The African Company is formed in London. They send Thomson on an expedition to explore the Gambia.

A.D.
1619. Thomson is killed whilst ascending the river Gambia.
1641. His successor Jobson explores the Gambia as far as Tenda.
1626. The French settlement of St. Louis is founded.
1631. The second African Company is formed by Charles I. for the purpose of trading to the coasts of Guinea, Benin, and Angola. The people of Mombas expel the Europeans.
1637. El Mina is wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who had gradually stripped them of their possessions in Africa.
1638. Jannequin visits the French possessions in Africa.
1650. The Dutch establish their first colony at the Cape of Good Hope.
1663. The third African Company is formed by Charles II., with the privilege of the sole trade to Guinea.
1665. Vermuyden ascends the Gambia in search of gold.
1672, Sep. 27. The third African Company surrenders its charter, and a fourth, the last, is established.
1697. Brue starts from Senegal on an expedition into the interior.
1724. Stubbs is sent by the African Company to the Upper Gambia.
1772. Norris travels through Dahomey and reaches Abomey.
1787. An English settlement, composed partly of negroes, is established in Sierra Leone.
1788. The African Association is formed in London, and sends Ledyard to Africa.
1789. Ledyard dies at Cairo.
1791. Houghton fails in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo.
1794. Watt and Winterbottom visit Foota Jallo.
1795. Mungo Park starts from the Gambia. He traces the Niger to Silla, explores the intervening countries, and returns in 1797.
1797. Barrow makes a tour through the districts at the Cape of Good Hope.
1798. Hornemann sets out from Cairo on a tour, in which he perished.
1801. Trotter and Somerville reach the Orange River, and penetrate to Lattakoo.
1805. Mungo Park sets out on his second expedition, from which he never returned.
1813. Campbell founds a Christian mission at Lattakoo.
1816. Tuckey explores the river Congo, and Peddie penetrates to Kakundy.
1817. Campbell reaches the Panietta. James, Bowdich, and Hutchinson proceed on a mission to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.
1819. Lyon and Ritchie reach Mourzouk. The latter died Nov. 20, and Lyon penetrated to Fezzan.
1820. Dupuis goes on a mission to Coomassie.
1822. Clapperton, Denham, and Oudeney cross the Great Desert and visit Bornou. Major Denham reaches Lake Tsad in 1824, and Clapperton and Oudeney penetrate to Sackatoo. The three travellers reach Tripoli in Jan., 1825.
1825, Dec. 7. Clapperton quits Badagry on his second mission into Central Africa.
1826. Laing sets out from Tripoli, crosses the desert, and reaches Timbuctoo Aug. 18; and having set out on another journey is murdered.
1827. Caillié travels from Kakundy to Timbuctoo, and, after crossing the desert, reached Tangier Aug. 18, 1828.
1830. Richard and John Lander trace the Niger to its mouth, in the Bight of Benin.
1832. An expedition, provided with two small steamers, leaves Liverpool with the view of ascending the Niger.
1836. Alexander explores S. Africa.
1845. Duncan reaches Adafoodia, in the interior of Africa.
1849. Livingstone, Oswell, and Murray set out from Kolobeng, travel through the desert of Kalahari, and trace the river Zouga to the Lake Ngami.
1850. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg start on their expedition, and Livingstone goes on a second journey to Lake Ngami.
1851. Livingstone and Oswell proceed on another expedition and make further discoveries.
1855. Livingstone discovers the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River towards the close of this year.
1856, Dec. 10. Livingstone reaches London after having traversed 11,000 miles in S. Africa.—Dec. 15. He receives the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.
1856 to 1859. Paul B. Du Chaillu, the gorilla hunter, explores Equatorial Africa.

A.D.
1857, Sep. 18. Capt. Richard Francis Burton crosses the East African Ghauts.
1858, March 10. An expedition to Africa, under the direction of Dr. Livingstone, sails from Liverpool.—April 26. Capt. Burton reaches Uvira, the limit of his African explorations.—July 30. Capt. J. H. Speke discovers the Victoria Nyanza, or lake.
1860, April 27. Capt. Speke embarks from England on a second expedition of discovery, in company with Capt. Grant.—Oct. 1. They quit the East African coast, and commence their inland journey of exploration.
1861, Sep. 2. Dr Livingstone enters Lake Nyassa.
1862, April 27. Mrs. Livingstone dies of fever at Shupanga.—July 28. Capt. Speke discovers a river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza at Ripon Falls, which he believes to be the Nile. (*See* NILE.)
1863, July 2. The Zambesi expedition is recalled.
1864, July 20. Dr. Livingstone reaches London.—Sep. 15. Capt. Speke is accidentally killed while shooting near Bath.
1865, April. Dr. Livingstone leaves England.—Nov. "The Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries; and of the Discoveries of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858-1864," by David and Charles Livingstone, is published by Murray.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, formed in London June 9, 1788, was incorporated with the Royal Geographical Society July 23, 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH, was probably founded in the 2nd century, as Optatus was Bishop of Carthage about the year 200, and a council of bishops was assembled by Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage, about 215. In the 3rd century the African Church was rendered illustrious by Tertullian, Cyprian, and Lactantius; in the 3rd and 4th centuries it resolutely maintained its independence against Rome. In the 5th century this Church suffered much from the Vandal invasion under Genseric. It was also severely tried by the Donatist, Arian, Manichæan, and Pelagian heresies, and it furnished many martyrs to the cause of Christianity. The early African Church was overthrown by the Saracens, who, in the 7th and 8th centuries, made themselves masters of the whole of the north of Africa. In addition to the diocese of Africa, divided in the time of Constantine I. into six provinces, with about 466 bishoprics, this quarter of the globe contained the patriarchate of Alexandria, or the diocese of Egypt. Numerous missions have been sent from England during the 18th and 19th centuries, for the purpose of disseminating Christianity in different parts of Africa. The Rev. T. Thompson, who went from New Jersey to the coast of Guinea in 1751, was the first missionary. Philip Quaque, a native sent to England to be educated, was ordained in 1765, and returned to Africa in 1766, where he laboured for upwards of half a century. Several councils held at different places in this quarter of the globe are known as African councils. The principal were in 217, 256, 257, 380, 414, 553, and 646. The other African councils will be found under CARTHAGE, HIPPO, &c.

AFRICAN COMPANY.—In 1585 a patent was granted by Elizabeth to private adventurers to trade to Barbary; in 1588 to others to trade to Guinea; and in 1592 to the south of Sierra Leone. Companies were formed in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and the Royal African or Guinea Company of Merchants was incorporated by Charles II., Jan. 20, 1663. Under this charter, the company received the

exclusive right of trading from Salee to the Cape of Good Hope. They surrendered their charter, and the Royal African Company of England, with extensive privileges, was established by patent, Sep. 27, 1672; but in 1698 an act was passed leaving the trade, comparatively speaking, free. Various methods were devised for supporting the trade and remodelling the company, until, by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28 (May 7, 1821), the company was abolished, the Crown took possession of all forts and settlements in Africa, and the trade was thrown open.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, was established in London in April, 1807, to collect accurate information respecting the African continent, and introduce the arts of civilization among its people.

AGAPÆ, or love feasts, were instituted in the time of the Apostles, and continued in use among the primitive Christians for three centuries. They sometimes preceded, but more usually followed, the Eucharist, from which they were afterwards altogether disconnected. Robertson (Hist. of the Christian Church to the Pontificate of Gregory the Great, p. 320), says the word was afterwards used to designate festivals held by churches at the tombs of martyrs, or by families at those of their relatives, and took the place of the heathen Parentalia. The abuses committed in them became so notorious that they were solemnly condemned, first by the Council of Laodicea (366), and afterwards by the second Council of Carthage (390).

AGAPÆMONE.—This establishment, a retreat for the followers of Brother Prince, was founded at Charlynch, near Bridgewater, in 1845. They are a branch of the Lampeters, and affect to believe that the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived. A meeting, called at Hanover Square, Sep. 26, 1856, for the promulgation of their views, proved a failure. These sectaries are called Agapæmonians. A sect, with similar aims and views, called the "Family of Love," was founded by Henry Nicholas, a Westphalian, in 1540. He came to England, and towards the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. made several converts. Five members of this sect, called Familists, stood at Paul's Cross, and renounced their errors, June 12, 1575. Queen Elizabeth issued a severe proclamation against them Oct. 3, 1580. Fuller quaintly terms the sect "The Family of Love, or Lust rather." The Familists presented a petition to James I. in 1604, and, though their numbers declined, they were not extinct in 1645.

AGDA or AGDE (France).—A council on discipline, convened by Alaric, King of the Visigoths, was held here, Sep. 11, 506, when 47 canons were drawn up.

AGE.—In the later periods of Greece and Rome, 25 was considered the full age for both sexes. In Rome, 43 was the legal age for consuls, and 30 for tribunes. Augustus fixed 30 instead of 35 for judges. That of puberty was 14 for males and 12 for females. By the feudal law, the moment a youth was knighted, he was considered of age, and at 16 this honour was frequently conferred. The kings of France were considered majors at 15. Henry III., the first minor, after the Conquest, who obtained the English crown, was declared a major at 16, though he did not assume his right until he was nearly 20, in Feb. 1227. Edward III., the next minor who mounted the throne, took the government in his own hands before he was 18; Richard II. was considered a minor till he was 22; and Henry VI. till he was between 23 and 24. Henry VIII. made a law for his own children, that if his son succeeded, he was to be eligible for sovereign authority at 17, and if a daughter, at 15; but he afterwards fixed 18 as the age at which Edward VI. was to assume the government, and he was actually constituted eligible for sovereign authority at that age. By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 43 (July 2, 1855), any male infant of 20, or any female of 17, may, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, make a valid and binding settlement of either his or her real or personal estate, in contemplation of marriage. A male at 12 may take the oath of allegiance, at 14 is at years of discretion, and subject to punishment by death. A female at 12 is considered to have arrived at years of maturity, may, with permission of her guardians, enter into a binding marriage, or consent or disagree to one previously contracted. Formerly, a male of 14 could make a will disposing of his personal estate, if his discretion were satisfactorily proved; but by 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 7 (July 3, 1837), no will is valid if made by a person under the age of 21. By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25, s. 8 (1696), a minor was disqualified to be elected to Parliament. Before that act passed, several members were under age. Minors, however, sometimes sit "by connivance." Charles James Fox was elected for Midhurst soon after he had attained his 19th year.

AGEN (France).—The ancient Agennum, or Aginnum, of the Nitiobriges, came into the possession of England with the rest of Guienne, in 1151, by the marriage of Henry II., then Duke of Normandy, with Eleanor of Guienne, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France. These possessions led to frequent wars between France and England. Agen was captured by the French in 1322, regained by the English in 1330; again lost, and restored to England by the treaty of Bretigny (May 8, 1360). It was finally incorporated with France in 1453. In 1561 it was taken by the Huguenots, who lost it the following year, but regained possession in 1591, and in 1592 it surrendered to Henry IV.

AGENHINE, or HOGENHINE.—In England, by a law of Edward the Confessor (1043—1066), any one who partook of hospitalities in a house, and remained till the third night, was reckoned under the jurisdiction and protection of the host, in the same manner as if he had been regularly enrolled as one of the family or domestics. Such a one, on the first night of his sojourn, could only be termed *uncuth*, that is, a stranger; on the second, *gust*, that is, a guest; and on the third, *agenhine* or *hogenehune*, that is, a friend or domestic servant.

AGHADOE (Bishopric). — Dionysius was bishop of this Irish diocese in 1266, but the see is usually mentioned in conjunction with that of Ardfert (*q. v.*) and has since given title to an archdeacon. The church, which was in a

ruinous condition in 1662, has since fallen into decay.

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOUR (Battle).—At this village, in the Pas-de-Calais, France, 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeated from 50,000 to 60,000 French, with great slaughter, Friday, Oct. 25, being St. Crispin's day, 1415.

AGISTMENT, a small tithe on cattle, or the other produce of grazing lands, payable in England by the occupier to the vicar or rector. In Ireland, while the lands were chiefly in the hands of Roman Catholics, the clergy thankfully received whatever they could get. It was, however, formally demanded by the Protestant clergy in 1720, but was vehemently resisted by the landlords. The Irish House of Commons resolved, March 18, 1735, "that any lawyer assisting in a prosecution for tithes of agistment should be considered as an enemy to his country." This tithe was abolished in Ireland by the Act of Union.

AGITATORS, or ADJUTATORS, a term applied in English history to the two privates or inferior officers elected in 1647 by each troop or company of the army. These, with a council of the principal officers, after the model of the House of Peers, formed what Hume terms "a terrible court." Thus, at the instigation of Cromwell, Skippon, Ireton, and Fleetwood, a military parliament, in opposition to the Parliament at Westminster, was called into existence. The agitators seized the person of the king (June 4), and, after committing various excesses, were suppressed. In later times, demagogues who have endeavoured to excite disaffection amongst the people, or to obtain changes in the laws by inflammatory appeals, have been styled agitators.

AGLABITES, an African dynasty, the successors of Ibrahim Ben Aglab, governor of Africa B.C. 797. Zeyadatala was the last of this dynasty, the duration of which was 112 years.

AGNADEL, or AGNADELLO (Battle), fought on the banks of the Adda, May 14, 1509, between the French, commanded by Louis XII., and the Venetians. The latter were defeated with great loss. It is called by the Italians the battle of Vaila, or of the Ghiara d'Adda. Each army consisted of about 40,000 combatants.

AGNOETÆ, a sect of the Monophysites, so called from the ignorance they attributed to our Lord with reference to his human nature, was founded by Theodosius, Patriarch of Alexandria, who retired to Constantinople between 538 and 540, and founded the Agnoetæ.

AGNOITES, or AGNOËTÆ.—This name was applied to two sects, branches of the Monophysites, viz., the followers of Theophronius of Cappadocia, about 370, and the followers of Themistius, a deacon of the Church of Alexandria, in 535. They both held peculiar notions respecting the prescience of the Almighty. The latter sect were also called Themistians from their leader.

AGNUS DEI, wax medals, stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing a cross, intended to represent the Lamb of God, were, in the early Church, distributed amongst candidates for baptism. The practice originated in the 7th or 8th century. The Popes have, since the 14th century, been in the habit of consecrating similar medals, made sometimes of the precious metals, for distribution the first Sunday after Easter. By 13 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7 (1571), any person bringing into the realm any token or thing called by the name of Agnus Dei, incurred the penalty of a præmunire.

AGONISTICI, disciples of Donatus, Bishop of Carthage, sent by him in 342 into different parts of Africa, to preach his peculiar doctrines at fairs, markets, and places of public resort, whence they were called Circutores, Circumcelliones or Circeliones, and Catropitæ. They styled themselves *agonistici* (combatants), under the pretence that they were combating and triumphing over the devil; and they were called *circumcelliones*, or vagrants, from the *cellæ*, cottages of the peasants, where, having no fixed residence, they sought a retreat. Having committed various excesses, they were punished with great severity.

AGONYCLITÆ.—Certain Christians in the 7th century, who, considering it unlawful to bend the knee in prayer, remained in a standing posture.

AGRA (Hindostan).—By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 38 (Aug. 28, 1833), it was enacted that the Bengal presidency should be divided. The north-western country was to be erected into a fourth presidency, that of Agra; but the legislature afterwards ordered the measure to be suspended.

AGRA (Hindostan), the capital of the north-west provinces of Bengal, was founded by Akbar in 1566, and continued the seat of the Mongol emperors till 1647, when Delhi was made their capital. It was taken by Scindia in 1784, and surrendered to Lord Lake Oct. 17, 1803. Among the spoils on that occasion was a cannon, made to throw cast-iron balls of 1,500 lb. It was 14 feet 2 inches long, and weighed 96,000 lb. It is said to have been wantonly blown to pieces by some artillery officers in 1833. Nearly all the European buildings in Agra were destroyed during the mutiny of 1857; but their owners were preserved in the large and strongly defended fort. The native troops were disarmed June 1, 1857. The Europeans attacked the Neemuch force and the Kotah contingent, July 5, 1857, but were compelled to retreat. Greathed gained a signal victory here over the rebel forces, Oct. 10, 1857.

AGRAMONTS and BEAUMONTS.—These rival factions, which originated in a personal quarrel between two of the most powerful families in Navarre, adopted opposite sides in the dispute between John II. of Aragon and his son Don Carlos, Prince of Viana. The king, who inherited Navarre in right of his first wife, Blanche, continued to exercise sovereignty after her death, which took place April 3, 1441, disregarding the right of his son, Carlos, to whom the throne should lineally have descended, but who was satisfied with the dignity of viceroy. John, however, having contracted a second marriage, in 1447, with Joan Henriquez, of Castille, sent her, in 1452, into Navarre to divide with her step-son the viceregal authority. The result was an appeal to arms, in which the queen was supported by

the Agramonts, and the prince by the Beaumonts, and which terminated in the defeat of the latter party at the battle of Aibar (*q. v.*).

AGRARIAN LAWS.—Niebuhr has shown that the agrarian laws of the Romans did not interfere with or affect private property in land, but related exclusively to the public domain. Portions of the territory of conquered states were divided, and these laws provided for their proper distribution. The first proposal of an agrarian law in Rome, made by the consul Spurius Cassius (B.C. 484), failed. Cassius was condemned and executed on a false charge of treasonable designs (B.C. 483), and Livy observes that no measure of the kind was ever proposed up to his time (the reign of Augustus) without exciting the greatest commotion. An agrarian law, which served as a model for all subsequent measures of the kind, was carried by the tribune C. Licinius Stolo (B.C. 365), and called the Licinian law. It provided that no person should occupy more than 500 jugera of public land, nor have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing on the public pastures. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, who attempted to amend this law (B.C. 133), was killed. His law for appointing three commissioners, to be chosen annually by the 35 tribes, who were to decide all disputes on the subject, was virtually suspended B. C. 129, until B. C. 123, when Caius Gracchus, his brother, put it in force. He lost his life B.C. 121. Some irregularities afterwards ensued, and the tribune Spurius Borius carried a law to prevent further divisions of the public land, provided that the proceeds of the sale thereof should be formed into a fund for the relief of the poor. This was repealed by a law proposed by another tribune, Spurius Thorius (B.C. 111). M. Livius Drusus, who proposed the division of all the public land in Italy, was killed B.C. 91, and civil war ensued B.C. 90. P. Servilius Rullus failed in recommending some changes (B.C. 63), and the tribune Flavius proposed a law for providing Pompey's soldiers with lands (B.C. 60), which was reproduced and carried, with some alterations, by C. Julius Cæsar (B.C. 59).

AGRICOLA'S VICTORY.—(*See* ARDOCH.)

AGRICOLA'S WALL.—The remains of two Roman walls exist in this country. One of these fortifications extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, being the southern (*See* HADRIAN'S WALL); the other from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, being the northern fortification. The latter, called the Wall of Agricola, of Lollius Urbicus, or of Antoninus, is an earthen intrenchment, familiarly known as Grime's or Graham's Dyke. Tacitus states that Agricola constructed a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth A.D. 81, and Capitolinus asserts that Lollius Urbicus, during the reign of Antoninus Pius, erected a rampart of turf A.D. 140. This is the fortification that is now known under the various names of the Wall of Agricola, of Antoninus, or of Lollius Urbicus. (*See* ROMAN WALLS.)

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—A select committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the agricultural interests and the causes of its depression, Feb. 8, 1836, sat some time, but made no report.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The first stone of this building, situated in the north of London, was laid by Lord Berners, president of the Royal Agricultural Society, Nov. 5, 1861, and the hall, in an unfinished state, was opened for the purposes of a dog show June 24, 1862. The annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club first took place here Dec. 6, 1862, and has been held in the same place each succeeding year. A fête in honour of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated in the hall, April 23, 1864. The first horse-show took place July 1, 1864, and an Industrial Exhibition of the productions of the North London Working Classes was opened Oct. 17, 1864. A Reformatories' Industrial Exhibition was opened here, by the Prince of Wales, May 19, 1865. An Exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures of East London commenced Aug. 8, 1865.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The "Board of Agriculture," established in 1793, received an annual grant from Parliament, and was dissolved in 1816. The "Royal Agricultural Society of England" was established in 1838, celebrated its first anniversary in May, 1839, and was incorporated March 26, 1840. Its country meetings are held in the month of July. The "Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland" was established in 1841. A "Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland" was instituted in 1723. This became extinct, and another was established in 1755. The present society arose in 1784, under the name of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland." The university of Oxford maintains a Sibthorpian professorship of rural economy. Professorships of agriculture and agricultural chemistry are attached to the university of Edinburgh, while the university of Aberdeen provides lectures on agriculture. There are above 600 agricultural societies in the United Kingdom.

AGRICULTURE, in a rude form, was known from the earliest period (Gen. iii. 17—19). Cain (B.C. 3979) is described as a tiller of the ground (Gen. iv. 2). The Egyptians excelled in agriculture. Abraham, when there was a famine in Canaan, repaired to their country in search of food (Gen. xii. 10) B.C. 1920; and Jacob sent his 10 sons to purchase corn there (Gen. xlii. 1—4) B.C. 1706. An ancient Babylonian work, called "The Book on Nabathæan Agriculture," still preserved, is a cyclopædia of agriculture. Cecrops is said to have carried the knowledge of agriculture from Egypt to Greece, when he settled in Attica (B.C. 1556). Pliny gives Baxyges credit for imparting a knowledge of tillage to the Greeks. Homer, who flourished about B.C. 962—B.C. 927, describes agriculture as an honourable pursuit with kings and princes; and Hesiod, about B.C. 859—B.C. 824, speaks in its praise. The Romans esteemed it highly, and the Georgics (composed B.C. 30) of the poet Virgil contain the most elaborate and eloquent instructions ever written on this subject. The Persians cultivated the art of agriculture, and Xenophon, who

wrote a treatise on it, declared that Cyrus the Younger paid much attention to it. Gelon of Sicily (B.C. 479), sought to render it an honourable occupation. Amid the various wars and struggles in the earlier part of the Middle Ages, agriculture necessarily declined. It was revived by the Saracens, and has spread over Europe, until at length carried, by modern discoveries and the aid of science, to its present advanced state.

AGRIGENTUM (Sicily). — This powerful Greek city, founded by a colony from Gela (B.C. 582), appears to have fallen under the yoke of the tyrant Phalaris about B.C. 570. He was killed in an insurrection, and Alcamenes succeeded B.C. 534. Theron ruled from B.C. 488 to B.C. 472. Aided by Gelon of Syracuse, he routed the Carthaginian invading army, B.C. 480, and subdued Himera. Soon after, a democratic form of government was adopted. It was again invaded (B.C. 406) by the Carthaginians, who destroyed the town. Agrigentum scarcely recovered from this blow, and it was captured by the Romans, after a siege of seven months' duration, B.C. 262. The Carthaginians recovered possession B.C. 255, when the city was burned and its walls were razed to the ground. It was restored and betrayed into the hands of Lævinus B.C. 210. Its modern name is Girgenti (*q. v.*).

AGYNIANS.—Aginani, or Agynenses, a sect that arose about A.D. 664. They denounced the use of flesh and of marriage, declaring it to be an ordinance of Satan.

AHMEDABAD, or AMEDABAD (Hindostan). —This city, once the Mohammedan capital, built on the site of a more ancient town, in 1412, by Ahmed Shah, was captured by the Mahrattas early in the 18th century. The British stormed it in 1780, and it came into their possession by treaty Nov. 6, 1817. It suffered from an earthquake in 1819. The city walls, built in 1485, were repaired in 1834.

AHMEDNUGGER, or AMEDNUGGER (Hindostan).—This fortified city, in the presidency of Bombay, was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah, in 1493, and became the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was annexed to the Delhi empire in 1634. The Mahrattas seized it in 1707, and it remained in their possession until 1797, when it was captured by Scindia. Wellington took it, after a siege of four days, Aug. 12, 1803, and though temporarily restored to the Mahrattas, it was annexed to the British possessions in India, by treaty, June 13, 1817. The first English factory was established here in 1612.

AHWAZ (Persia).—A favourite place of resort of Artabanes IV., the last of the Parthian kings, whose empire was subverted by Artaxerxes, or Adshir, King of Persia, A.D. 226. The English took possession of this town during the Persian war, April 1, 1857.

AIBAR, or AYBAR (Battle).—At this place, in Spain, the Moors, in 882, defeated the Spaniards, led by their King Garcia, who fell in the encounter. Here Don Carlos, Prince of Viana, was defeated and made prisoner by his father, John II., of Aragon, Oct. 23, 1452. (*See* AGRAMONTS and BEAUMONTS.)

AIDS.—Under the feudal system, aids were claims of the lord on the vassal, originally granted by way of benevolence, but afterwards exacted as a matter of right. Our early monarchs used them as a means of extorting money from their subjects. So onerous did they become, that a clause in Magna Charta (1215) declared that no aid should be imposed without the consent of the great council of the nation, except on three occasions: 1. The ransom of the king's person; 2. The making his eldest son a knight; and 3. The marriage of his eldest daughter. The clause, omitted in Henry III.'s charter (1224), was revived in that of Edward I., in 1297. This method of levying money was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). (*See* BENEVOLENCE, REVENUE, &c.)

AIGUES-MORTES (France).—From this place Louis IX. embarked, Aug. 25, 1248, on the seventh crusade, and again, July 4, 1270, on the eighth and last crusade. It is also celebrated as the scene of the interview between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538. The emperor, on concluding the truce of Nice, having set sail to Barcelona, was driven on the island of St. Margaret, on the coast of Provence. Francis I. invited him to a personal interview, and Charles V. accepted the invitation. Francis I., without ceremony, visited the emperor in his galley, and the latter visited Francis I. at Aigues-Mortes.

AIJALON, or AJALON (Palestine), now called Yâlo, the valley in which Joshua commanded the moon to stand still during his contest with the Amorites at Beth-horon (Josh. x. 12—14), B.C. 1451. (*See* BETH-HORON, battle.)

AIR.—(*See* ATMOSPHERE.)

AIR-GUN.—The first account of an air-gun is found in David Rivault's "Elémens d'Artillerie." He was preceptor to Louis XIII. of France, and he ascribes the invention to a certain Marin, a burgher of Lisieux, who presented one to Henry IV., towards the end of the 16th century.

AIR-PUMP.—Otto von Guericke, a German, made the first attempt, in 1654, at this invention, which was greatly improved by Robert Boyle a few years later. Further improvements were effected by Robert Hook in 1658 or 1659.

AIRE (France), a fortified town in the Pas de Calais, founded by Lidoric, Count of Flanders, in 630; was ravaged by the Danes in 881. In 1641 the French took it from the Spaniards, who soon regained possession. Louis XIV. captured it in 1641, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht (1713). It was taken by the allies Nov. 9, 1710. Lord Hill captured the town and its magazines, after a severe combat, March 2, 1814. — Another town in Landes, the ancient Vicus Julii, or Atures, once the capital of the Visigoths, said to have been founded by Honorius, became the seat of a bishopric about 506. The see, suppressed in 1803, was re-established by the concordat of 1817. This was not executed, but the bishopric was restored in 1823.

AIX (France), the seat of the first Roman colony in Gaul, said to have been founded by C. Sextius Calvinus B.C. 122, and called Aquæ Sextiæ. Caius Marius routed the Teutones and Cimbri at this place B.C. 102. It was destroyed

by the Saracens in the 8th century, and rebuilt in 796. Charles V. captured it in 1535, and here he was crowned King of Arles. It is an archiepiscopal see, and councils were held here in 1112, 1374, 1409, 1416, 1585, and 1612. The cathedral was built in the 11th century; its choir was erected in 1285; the university, suppressed at the Revolution, was founded by Pope Alexander V. in 1409; and the court-house, commenced in 1787, was finished in 1831. It occupies the site of the palace of the counts of Provence, destroyed in 1782. The bath-house was erected in 1600.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, or AACHEN.—This ancient Prussian city, said to have been founded by the Romans A.D. 124, was the birthplace and favourite residence of Charlemagne, who made it the capital of all his dominions north of the Alps in 795. Here he died and was buried in 814. The vault was opened in 997, when the body of the emperor was found on a throne of state. It was reopened in 1165 and in 1215. The city was ravaged, and Charlemagne's palace destroyed, by the Danes, in 882. During the Middle Ages it was made a free and imperial city, at which the German emperors were crowned from 813 to 1531. It suffered severely from a fire in 1656. Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French Dec. 8, 1792, retaken by the Austrians March 8, 1793; but the French regained possession Sep. 22, 1794. By the treaty of Luneville (Feb. 9, 1801) it was ceded to France, but it reverted to Prussia in 1814. The town-hall was erected in 1353. Councils were held here in 799, 803, 809, 813, 816, 817, 825, 831, 836, 842, 860, 862, 992, and 1165.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Congress).—The King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle Sep. 29, 1818, and soon after a congress, attended by these sovereigns, their ministers, and the English plenipotentiaries, met. They addressed a note (Nov. 4, 1818) to the French minister, the Duke of Richelieu, stating their determination to put an end to the military occupation of the French territory, and calling upon him to take part "in their present and future deliberations." France accepted the offer, the Duke of Richelieu repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, a convention for the withdrawal of the British troops from France was signed Oct. 9, and the congress separated Nov. 21, 1818.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Treaties).—The first, May 12 (O.S. 2), 1668, was the result of the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of putting a stop to the war between France and Spain. After some negotiations, the plenipotentiaries of England, Sweden, Holland, France, and Spain, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, the treaty being concluded and signed in a fortnight. France obtained all the places she had conquered in Flanders, and restored Franche-Comté to Spain. Though permitted to retain some of his conquests, a check was given to the ambition of Louis XIV.—The second treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, confirming the treaties of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648; Nimeguen, 1678, 1679; Ryswick, Sep. 10, 1697; Utrecht, April 11, 1713; Baden, Sep. 7, 1714; the Triple Alliance, 1717; and the Quadruple Alliance, 1718, was concluded Oct. 18 (O. S. 7), 1748. The contracting parties were Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and some Italian states. The basis of the pacification was a general restitution of conquests, prisoners being released without ransom. England gave up all she had acquired in the East and West Indies. The Assiento contract, with the article of the annual ship, was confirmed to England for four years. Milan was annexed to Austria, and France restored her conquests in Italy.

AIZNADIN, or AJNADIN (Battle).—The Saracens gained a great victory in this plain, in Palestine, over the imperial forces, in the reign of Heraclius, July 13, 633. According to some authorities, the battle was fought July 30, 634. Gibbon, speaking of the imperial forces defeated on this occasion, says they might be "indifferently styled either Syrians, or Greeks, or Romans: *Syrians*, from the place of their birth or warfare; *Greeks*, from the religion and language of their sovereign; and *Romans*, from the proud appellation which was still profaned by the successors of Constantine."

AJACCIO (Corsica).—The chief town of the island, celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon I., Feb. 5, 1768.

AJALON.—*See* AIJALON.)

AJMEER (Hindostan).—This city, the ancient capital of the province of Ajmeer of Rajpootana, was visited by Sir T. Row in 1616, when a factory was established by the East India Company. In 1818 it was acquired by the British. Its population had increased more than threefold by 1823.

AKERMANN (Bessarabia) was taken by the Russians in 1770, restored in 1774; taken again in 1789, restored in 1792; and ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812. A treaty was concluded here Sep. 4, 1826, between Russia and Turkey, by which the treaty of Bucharest (May 28, 1812) was confirmed. Turkey recognised the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia; restored the privileges of the Servians; agreed to pay the Russian claims for losses inflicted by the Barbary corsairs; and granted to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea, and a passage through the Dardanelles. Russia, on her part, restored her conquests in Asia, and made a few trifling concessions.

AKHALZIKH (Armenia).—The Russians, under Prince Paskewitch Erivanski, defeated the Turks near this place Aug. 24, 1828, and took possession of the city and fortress Aug. 27. The Turks made an effort to regain possession in Feb., 1829, but were compelled to retire March 16, and Akhalzikh was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Hadrianople, Sep. 14, 1829.

AKYAB (E. Indies), a town and seaport of Arracan, ceded, with other places, to the British by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

ALABAMA (N. America).—This state originally formed part of Georgia. In 1798 the country, including the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, was formed into a territory. Alabama was detached in 1817 from Mississippi, and admitted into the Union as a separate state March 3, 1819. It seceded Jan. 11, 1861.

ALABAMA SCREW-STEAMER.—This celebrated sloop-of-war was built at Birkenhead, by

Messrs. Laird and Son, in the spring of 1862. Capt. R. Semmes, well known by his exploits, from Feb. 14, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1862, in the cruiser *Sumter* was appointed to the command by the Naval Government at Richmond, May 2, 1862. The Federal Consul at Liverpool having communicated to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, his suspicions as to the character of the vessel, that gentleman addressed a despatch to the Foreign Office, praying for her detention, June 23. Other communications took place, the result being that orders were sent to the Customs' authorities at Liverpool to detain the *Alabama*, which left the Mersey under pretence of making a trial trip, July 29, the very day on which they were received. Capt. Semmes, who went on board at Terceira, Aug. 20, hoisted the Confederate flag, Aug. 24, and declared that the object of the vessel was to cripple the commerce of the Federal states. This object she accomplished with perfect success, having captured and burnt 10 trading vessels by Sep. 16. Much indignation was expressed by the United States Government in consequence of her construction, and alleged equipment, in an English port, and an animated debate upon the subject took place in the House of Commons, March 27, 1863. The capture by the *Alabama* of the barque *Conrad*, June 21, 1863, led to further difficulties with the United States. (*See* TUSCALOOSA). During two years the *Alabama* scoured the seas, and captured no less than 66 vessels, of which 52 were burned and one sunk, the remainder being released on bond. She entered Cherbourg for the purpose of taking in coal, and undergoing repairs, June 11, 1864. The United States ship-of-war *Kearsage*, Capt. Winslow, appeared at the entrance to the port, June 14. Capt. Semmes steamed from the harbour, Sunday, June 19, and, in sight of the people of Cherbourg, opened fire upon the enemy. The engagement, which was fought entirely with the guns, the belligerents never coming within boarding distance, lasted upwards of an hour. Capt. Semmes, finding that the *Alabama* was sinking, was consequently compelled to strike his colours. The captain and several of the crew were picked up by the English yacht *Deerhound*. Nineteen, including the English surgeon, Mr. D. H. Llewellyn, were drowned, making, with 7 killed and 21 wounded, a total loss of 47 out of the crew of the *Alabama*.

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia).—The group, consisting of 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands, formerly belonged to Sweden, but was seized by Russia, and ceded to her by Sweden in 1809. A naval engagement between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were victorious, was fought here in 1714. A congress assembled here May 23 (O.S. 12), 1718, but was abruptly terminated by the Russians Sep. 24, 1719. The Russian fortifications were captured and destroyed by a joint expedition of English and French troops in the autumn of 1854. The victors took 2,235 prisoners, 72 unmounted guns, 7 field-pieces, and 3 mortars. They afterwards abandoned the islands, which were re-occupied by the Russians. By a separate convention between England, France, and Russia, annexed to the treaty of Paris (April 27, 1856), the Emperor of Russia agreed "that the Aland Isles should not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there."

ALANI, or ALANS, one of the Tartar or nomadic races of Asia, which, at the time they first came in contact with the Romans, during Pompey's expedition to the Caucasus, B.C. 65, inhabited some portion of the mountainous regions to the north of the Euxine. Gibbon (chap. xxvi.) says, "a naked scimitar, fixed in the ground, was the only object of their religious worship." Having been conquered by the Huns, the Alani joined them in their incursions into Europe. They invaded the Gothic kingdom of Hermanric in 375. Theodosius defeated them, as allies of the Goths, in the war in 379—382. They joined the Vandals in the invasion of Gaul in 406, and of Spain in 409; and in 428 they received Lusitania, Carthagena, and other parts of Spain, as their share of the conquest. Many of them served under Genseric, in his African war of 429; whilst the Alani of the Caucasus followed Attila in his attack upon the Eastern empire in 441. Their defection at the battle of Châlons, in 451, during Attila's invasion of Gaul, led to their conquest by Torismond, King of the Visigoths, in 452, after which they ceased to be an independent people.

ALARCOS (Battle).—Fought near Alarcos, in Spain, Wednesday, July 19, 1195, between the Moors and the Spaniards. The former were victorious, and the town itself and 20,000 prisoners fell into their hands.

ALASCANI.—The followers of John Alasco, a Polish divine, uncle to the king of Poland. He left the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation, and at the invitation of Cranmer came to England in 1551. He held peculiar opinions respecting the Eucharist, applying the words "this is my body" to both the elements. He was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon, and, after officiating at the Dutch church in Austin Friars, quitted England during the reign of Mary, and retired to his own country, where he died in 1560.

ALBA (Italy).—This ancient city of central Italy, one of the oldest strongholds of the Æquians, was, upon the subjugation of that people by the Romans, colonized by about 6,000 of the victors. Its inhabitants sent a strong body of men to assist the Romans against Hannibal, B.C. 211, but incurred severe penalties from their refusal to supply further reinforcements, B.C. 209.

ALBA LONGA (Latium), or "White Longtown."—Of the history of this ancient city, about 15 miles S.E. of Rome, little is known previous to its conquest by the Romans B.C. 665. According to the traditional account, it was founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, B.C. 1152. It was called "Longa" from its situation upon a steep hill, with a narrow summit; and "Alba," in allusion to the milk-white sow which Æneas, in obedience to the oracle, is said to have followed on his landing in Italy. Alba was for some time the centre of the league, consisting of 30 Latin cities. It is

difficult, however, to separate the authentic from the fabulous in its history, of which the following is a summary :—

B.C.
1143. Ascanius succeeded by Sylvius Posthumus.
1114. Æneas Sylvius king.
1043. Latinus king.
1038. Alba succeeds.
1002. Capetus, or Atys, king.
976. Capys king.
916. Calpetus king.
903. Tiberinus king.
895. Tiberinus is defeated, and drowns himself in the Albula, thenceforth called the Tiber (*q. v.*). He was succeeded on the throne by Agrippa.
864. Romulus king.
845. Aventinus king.
808. Procas king.
795. Numitor king.
794. Amulius usurps the throne of his brother Numitor, condemning his niece Ilia to a life of celibacy.
770. Ilia having been forced to break her vow, and given birth to twins, is buried alive. The children having been thrown into the Tiber, are rescued near Mount Aventine by the shepherd Faustulus. They are suckled by his wife Acca Larentia, surnamed Lupa, and are named Romulus and Remus.
754. Romulus put Amulius to death, and restored his grandfather Numitor to the throne.
753. Rome (*q. v.*) is founded by Romulus.
671. Cluilius sends ambassadors to Rome to complain to Tullus Hostilius of a trespass by the Romans on the Alban territory.
670. Combat between the Horatii (*q. v.*) and the Curiatii. The Albans submit to Rome.
664. The Albans rebel, and incite the Veientes and the Fidenæans to make war against Rome.
665. The Alban general Mettius is defeated, Alba Longa destroyed, and its inhabitants are transferred to Rome.

ALBA DE TORMES (Spain).—This fortified town was captured by Kellermann, Nov. 25, 1809, and became the scene of several struggles during the Peninsular war.

ALBANIA (Asia).—This country, washed by the Caspian Sea, first became known to the ancient world through Pompey's expedition into the Caucasus in pursuit of Mithridates, B.C. 65. One legend represented the inhabitants as the descendants of Jason and his companions in the Argonautic expedition. Its rulers did homage to Trajan when he invaded Albania, A.D. 116. Little is known concerning this country, which forms part of the modern Georgia. It was the seat of a bishopric in the early Church.

ALBANIA (European Turkey) comprises part of the ancient Epirus, Illyria, and Chaonia. Its early history is obscure. The Albanians, a sturdy and valiant race, termed by Gibbon "a vagrant tribe of shepherds and robbers," long maintained their independence. Their country was invaded by Robert Guiscard in 1081, and a portion of it conquered by Amurath I. in 1388. From these reverses the Albanians recovered, and, under their leader, George Castriot, called by the Turks Scanderbeg, in 1443, resisted the conqueror of Constantinople, Mohammed II. The Albanians overran the Morea in 1460, but were vanquished in 1478. Another struggle with Turkey commenced in 1809, and was carried on with varied success until 1822, when the Albanians were subdued. The insurrection of 1843, excited by the Tanzimat, or law of enlistment, was suppressed by Omar Pasha.

ALBANS, ST.—This town in Hertfordshire, near the site of the ancient Verulam, is supposed, on good authority, to be the place which Cæsar stormed B.C. 54. The Britons, under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, took it A.D. 61, and slaughtered many of the inhabitants. It received its present name from Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, who suffered in 304. The spot where the relics of the saint had been interred was said to have been miraculously discovered by King Offa, who, in 795, founded the monastery, exempting it from the payment of Peter's pence, and from episcopal jurisdiction. The town itself was built at the instigation of Ulsig, the sixth Abbot of St. Albans, in 950. Adrian IV., a native of St. Albans, granted further privileges to the abbey in 1154. The Abbot of St. Albans had a seat in Parliament, and took precedence of all other abbots. Edward II. visited the place, and investigated the relics of the saint, in 1313. The barons assembled here, and demanded the banishment of the Despensers, in 1321. The abbey was granted *in commendam* to Cardinal Wolsey in 1521. The town, incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553, was disfranchised for bribery by 15 Vict. c. 9 (1852).

ALBANS, ST. (Battles).—The first fought Thursday, May 22, 1455, between the houses of York and Lancaster, was the first victory in the wars of the Roses. The Duke of York gained the day, and the Duke of Somerset, who led the Lancastrians, was slain. Henry VI. was wounded by an arrow and taken prisoner.—The second battle was fought between Barnet and St. Albans, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461. The Lancastrians were commanded by Queen Margaret, who gained a complete victory over the Yorkists, led by the Earl of Warwick, and rescued Henry VI., who was a prisoner in their hands.

ALBAYDA (Spain), taken from its founders, the Moors, and peopled with Christians, by James I., King of Aragon, in 1258.

ALBERT MAUSOLEUM.—Queen Victoria laid the first stone of this building at Frogmore, intended to receive the remains of Prince Albert, March 15, 1862. The coffin containing the body was removed from St. George's Chapel to the Mausoleum Dec. 18, 1862.

ALBERT MEMORIAL.—Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, died at Windsor Castle, Dec. 14, 1861, and was buried Dec. 23. A meeting to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of Lord Mayor Cubitt, Jan. 14, 1862, when £4,000 were subscribed, which sum had increased, at a meeting held Jan. 22, to £11,680. The Queen having been consulted with respect to the proposed memorial, a letter was received by the committee, Feb. 21, in which General Grey stated that an obelisk erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, would, if of sufficiently grand proportions, best accord with the Royal wishes. The Earls of Derby and Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the Lord Mayor, formed a committee, Feb. 26, for carrying this suggestion into effect, and great efforts were made to procure a block of stone large enough for the purpose. These efforts, however, proving fruitless, a committee of architects was appointed, who recommended that a space of 1,200 feet by 340 should be appropriated on

the north side of the Kensington Road for entrances to Hyde Park, fountains, &c., and that the memorial, consisting of bronze or marble statuary, should occupy the centre of this area. It was further resolved to erect a spacious hall as a place for general art-meetings, or other assemblies in London connected with social science and its kindred pursuits, and the leading architects of the kingdom were invited to send in their designs by Jan. 1, 1863. The design selected was that of Mr. G. G. Scott, and comprised "a colossal statue of the prince, placed beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sculpture illustrating those arts and sciences which he fostered, and the great undertakings which he originated." The works for the national memorial in Hyde Park were commenced May 13, 1864. (*See* HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.) Albert Memorials have been erected in other places. (*See* ABERDEEN, COBURG, EXETER, PERTH, TENBY, &c.)

ALBI (France), the ancient Albiga, was ravaged by the Saracens in 730. The Albigenses (*q. v.*) are said to have derived their name from this place, where large numbers of them dwelt. Albi was long governed by its own counts. It was a great stronghold of the Protestants during the wars of religion in France. Albi was the seat of a bishopric at an early period, and Louis XIV. erected it into a metropolitan see in 1676. Its cathedral, commenced in 1282, was completed in 1512. Councils were held here in 1176 and 1255.

ALBICI.—This Gallic tribe, inhabitants of the mountains above Massilia, the modern Marseilles, fought with considerable bravery in a sea-fight between the people of that place and the fleet of Julius Cæsar, commanded by D. Brutus, B.C. 49.

ALBIGENSES.—Of these early opponents of the Church of Rome, the Paulicians, who arose in the 7th century, appear, as Faber states, to have been "the theological ancestors." The Paulicians, wearied by persecution, quitted Asia, and sought refuge in Europe, some of them settling in the south of France. In Italy they were called Paterini and Cathari, and in France Albigenses, from the town Albi, where they dwelt in great numbers. The term was, however, applied to other sects. The first congregation of the Albigenses is said to have been discovered at Orleans in 1017; and they began to attract the notice of the dominant church before the end of the 11th century. They were condemned by a council held at Tours May 19, 1163. About the year 1200, the Albigenses, and other anti-Roman sects, which were loosely included under the same denomination, had become so numerous that they were in possession of Toulouse and 18 of the principal towns in Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné, which then constituted an independent sovereignty under Raymond VI. A crusade was proclaimed against him and his subjects by Pope Innocent III. (1207 and 1208), and an army of 500,000 men was led against them by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1209. A merciless war was waged for four years, until Pedro of Aragon, Raymond's kinsman and ally, was killed in battle, Sep. 12, 1213, and De Montfort was supreme. He was slain in an insurrection at Toulouse in 1218. The war was renewed, but with little success, until, in 1225, Louis VIII. took the cross and marched into Languedoc. He died in a few months, but the war was continued in the name of the young king, Louis IX. In April, 1229, Raymond VIII. abdicated, and was brought to Paris and scourged by the priests in the church of Notre Dame. In the beginning of the crusade against the Albigenses, the tribunal of the Inquisition was first opened, about the year 1210. The Albigenses were condemned by several councils. Much controversy has been excited, even of late years, respecting the Albigenses, their history, and doctrines. The subject has been fully discussed by Dr. Gilly, in his "Waldensian Researches;" in the Rev. George S. Faber's "Inquiry into the History and Theology of the Ancient Vallenses and Albigenses;" and in Maitland's "Vallenses and Albigenses." The latter writer contends that the name was not used as the title of a particular religious sect until long after the Council of Albi (1255).

ALBINOS, or white negroes, so called by the Portuguese, are found amongst the African races, as well as in Central Spanish America. Cortes noticed them in Mexico in 1560, and Lionel Wafer in Darien, towards the end of the 17th century.

ALBIOLA (Battles).—In 809 Pepin advanced against the Venetians, and, after capturing several places, penetrated as far as Albiola with his fleet. The shallowness of the water rendered it impossible to reach the central island without throwing a bridge across the narrow channel between Albiola and Rialto. This was done; but the rude structure broke down under the weight of the invaders, who were precipitated into the lagoon. The tide meanwhile had ebbed, and their vessels were stranded; so that those Franks who escaped a watery grave fell a prey to the Venetians. This victory secured the deliverance of Venice.—Near the same place the Huns were defeated in 906. The Venetians, under the command of their chief magistrate, completely destroyed their vessels, and but few of the enemy managed to escape.

ALBION.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—B.C. 322) is the first who speaks of England by this name. He says (De Mundo, c. 3), "In the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules are two large islands, called Bretannic, Albion and Ierne." The notion that the name is derived either from its white roses, or its white cliffs, as many writers represent, is discussed in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, Vol. IV., pages 193 and 274. (*See* BRITANNIA.)

ALBION CLUB (London) established early in the century, was dissolved in 1841.

ALBUERA (Battles).—Alphonso V., of Portugal, was defeated here Feb. 24, 1479; upon which he made peace with Castile.—Lord Beresford, having been compelled, by the approach of Soult with the French army, to raise the siege of Badajos, resolved to make a stand at the village of Albuera, between Badajos and Seville. His army amounted to 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry; but of these three-fourths

were Spanish, Portuguese, and German troops. They had 38 guns. Soult had under his command nearly 20,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, veteran troops, supported by 50 pieces of artillery. The battle commenced early in the morning, May 16, 1811, and after a terrific contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, the French were defeated. They lost 8,000, whilst the allied army had to deplore a loss of nearly 7,000 men. The brunt of the action was borne by the English, who had only 1,500 unwounded men left, "the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers."

ALBUFERA (Battle).—Fought near the lake of this name, in Valencia, in Spain, Jan. 4, 1812, between the French and Spaniards. The former were victorious, and Marshal Suchet, their commander, was made Duke of Albufera in honour of his triumph.

ALBUM, amongst the Romans, meant a tablet containing anything of a public nature, and was so called either because it was made of white material, or because the inscription was in white. The term was applied to the blank book kept at monasteries to register the names of benefactors, and Bede (673-735) informs Bishop Gadfrith that his name was registered in the album of Lindisfarne. The modern album is said to have originated in Germany, in the 16th century. Strype mentions that he had seen one belonging to Emanuel Demetrius, the Dutchman, in the Stranger's Church at St. Austin Friars.

ALCALA (Spain), rebuilt near the site of the Roman town of Complutum, in 1083, was wrested from the Moors towards the close of the 12th century, and was surrounded by walls by Tenorio, Archbishop of Toledo, in 1389. At the University, founded by Ximenes in 1500, and opened in 1508, the celebrated Complutensian Bible (*q. v.*) was printed in 1514 and 1515. Cervantes was born here in 1547.

ALCANTARA.—This town in Spain, the Norba Cæsarea of the Romans, is celebrated for its magnificent bridge over the Tagus, built by Trajan in 104. It had six arches, one of which was destroyed by the English in 1809; and during the same year the structure was more seriously injured by the French general Victor, and was burned in 1836. In 1580 a Spanish and Italian force, under the command of the Duke of Alva, sent against the Portuguese, gained a victory over Antonio, who had been proclaimed King of Portugal at Santarem, June 24, 1580. The Earl of Galway captured this town, after a short siege, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1706.

ALCANTARA (Order).—One of the five military orders of Spain, founded in 1156, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1177. It was subject to the order of Calatrava until 1411. The grand mastership was annexed to the crown in 1495. The knights obtained permission to marry in 1540.

ALCAZAR, or ALCAZARQUIVER (Battle).—Fought between the Moors and the Portuguese, under Sebastian, Aug. 4, 1578. The latter were completely defeated, and their monarch was slain.

ALCHEMY.—In a vain search for the philosopher's stone, supposed to possess the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold, the elixir of life, &c., valuable facts were collected, by which the science of chemistry was greatly advanced. The origin of alchemy has formed the subject of much discussion. Gibbon, in commenting upon the destruction, by Diocletian, in his conquest of Egypt, in 296, of all ancient books that treated upon the art of making gold and silver, remarks, "These ancient books, so liberally ascribed to Pythagoras, to Solomon, or to Hermes, were the pious frauds of more recent adepts. The Greeks were inattentive either to the use or to the abuse of chemistry. In that immense register, where Pliny has deposited the discoveries, the arts, and the errors of mankind, there is not the least mention of the transmutation of metals; and the persecution of Diocletian is the first authentic event in the history of alchemy. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs diffused that vain science over the globe. Congenial to the avarice of the human heart, it was studied in China, as in Europe, with equal eagerness and with equal success. The darkness of the Middle Ages insured a favourable reception to every tale of wonder, and the revival of learning gave new vigour to hope, and suggested more specious arts of deception." Alchemy passed from the Egyptians to the Arabians. Geber, who wrote a celebrated work on the subject in the 9th century, declares that he derived most of his knowledge on the transmutation of metals from the ancient sages. Sharpe (Hist. of Egypt, ii. 119) says: "The later Arabs called chemistry *Alchemia*, or *the Egyptian art:* and hence our words alchemy and chemistry." Alchemy became a favourite pursuit in many European countries during the Middle Ages; and various enactments on the subject are found in our statute book. Edward I. and Edward III. were believers in alchemy, and a proclamation of the last-mentioned monarch was issued in 1329, for the apprehension of two famous men who knew how to make silver by the art of alchemy, and who "may be profitable to us and our kingdom." The craft of multiplication was declared felony by 5 Henry IV. c. 4 (1404), alchemists being at that period termed multipliers. Although Henry VI., about 1456, published a patent permitting the search after the philosopher's stone, the statute of Henry IV. was not repealed until 1689. Amongst the most celebrated alchemists of the Middle Ages, may be mentioned Albertus Magnus, born 1193; Roger Bacon, 1214; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, about 1235; Raymond Lully, 1234; the Isaacs of Holland, in the 13th century; Paracelsus, 1493; and Van Helmont, called the last of the alchemists, in 1577. Some experiments were made at Guildford in May, 1782, by one Dr. Price, who was afterwards proved to be an impostor. The elder Disraeli states that Sir Humphry Davy assured him that "making gold might be no impossible thing, though, publicly divulged, a very useless discovery."

ALCORAZA (Battle), fought Nov. 18, 1096, between the Moors and the Christians under Pedro I., during the siege of Huesca, in Spain. The struggle was long and desperate; both

armies encamped on the field of battle, and the Moors withdrew during the night. Huesca (*q. v.*) capitulated Nov. 25. (*See* ARAGON.)

ALDENHOVEN (Battles).—The French republican army sustained two defeats near this town, in the Netherlands, Feb. 28 and March 1, 1793.

ALDERMAN, in Saxon ealdorman, a term applied to a person appointed to exercise authority on account of his age and experience, was a dignity of the highest rank, both hereditary and official, nearly synonymous with that of king. Camden says the word answered to the Latin word *senator;* and Sharon Turner styles the alderman "the highest officer in the kingdom." In the Laws of Ina (693) an alderman ranked with the wise men of the witan. The title seems at different periods to have corresponded to those of earl, count, duke, nobleman, &c. Thus, Elfric, Duke of Mercia, is styled in Ethelred's laws (978—1016) ealdorman. The same thing occurs in the Saxon Chronicle. There was the alderman of all England, the king's alderman, and the aldermen of counties, cities, boroughs, hospitals, &c. According to the "Liber Albus," it appears that the three offices of mayor, alderman, and sheriff have existed in the city of London since 1066, and that aldermen were interred with baronial honours from 1350, although the custom afterwards ceased. Grafton says that aldermen, as city officers, were first chosen in the city of London in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1241. The title of alderman of the hundred was introduced in the reign of Henry I.

ALDERNEY (English Channel).—This island was united to the English dominions by the first Norman princes. On the Caskets, a dangerous reef near the island, William, Duke of Normandy, only son of Henry I., was wrecked on his return from Normandy, Nov. 25, 1120. About 140 young noblemen perished with him. Through the narrow channel separating the island from France, and called the Race of Alderney, the remnant of the French fleet escaped after their defeat at La Hogue, by the English and Dutch, May 22, 1692. Here also the *Victory*, of 110 guns, commanded by Admiral Balchen, was wrecked, Oct. 5, 1744, when all on board perished. Extensive fortifications and a breakwater have been in course of erection at Alderney since 1850.

ALDERSHOT.—This camp is situated between Farnborough and Farnham, in Hampshire, about 36 miles from London. In 1854 £100,000 was granted for the purpose of obtaining land to form a permanent camp for the proper training of our troops. A portion of a large moor, named Aldershot, was immediately purchased. The camp thus formed, seven square miles in extent, was divided into the north and south camps, the former capable of accommodating 8,000, and the latter 12,000 men. Further purchases of land were made, and, in 1856, 7,062 acres having been obtained, at a cost of £135,445, 28,181 men were stationed there. The camp was inaugurated by Queen Victoria, April 18, 1856.

ALDINE PRESS was established at Venice in 1494, by Aldo Manuzio, or Aldus Manutius, according to the Latin. Aldo left Venice in 1506, but returned and reopened his press in 1512, when he published highly-esteemed editions of the classics, &c. The printers of Lyons and Florence began to issue counterfeit Aldines about the year 1502.

ALE and BEER were manufactured at a very early period. Herodotus states that the Egyptians prepared a beverage, which he terms wine, from fermented barley; Pliny the Elder asserts that the Western nations made intoxicating drinks from steeped grain; and Tacitus describes a fermented liquor extracted from grain, the common beverage of the ancient Germans. Mead, or metheglin, was in use amongst the early inhabitants of northern Europe; and amongst the pleasures which the Scandinavian heroes were promised after death, was that of drinking ale out of carved horns, in their Valhalla, or palace of the gods. Some preparation of this kind was the favourite beverage of the Anglo-Saxons. Measures of Welsh ale are mentioned in the laws of King Ina. The price of ale was regulated by the early Norman princes, and the preamble of 51 Hen. III. st. i. (1267), which established a graduated scale for the price of ale, alludes to earlier ordinances on the same subject. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4, s. 5 (1532), brewers were allowed greater latitude with respect to the prices at which they sold their ale. From this period various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. Hops were not used when ale or beer was first made, as they were not known in this country until the 15th century, and are first noticed in the statute-book in 1552. Ale was one of the first articles on which the excise duty was laid. By a parliamentary ordinance, dated May 16, 1643, duties were levied on ale or beer, and by 12 Charles II., cc. 23 & 24 (1660), the excise was continued. These enactments were confirmed by several subsequent statutes. The duties were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830), from Oct. 10 in that year. Sir Henry Ellis, in his edition of "Brand's Popular Antiquities" (vol. i. p. 279), says, that the word ale means nothing more than a feast or merry-making. Hence the Bride-ale, Church-ale, Clerk-ale, Lamb-ale, Leet-ale, Midsummer-ale, Whitsun-ale, &c., feasts celebrated by our forefathers.

ALE-CONNER, or ALE-FOUNDER, an officer appointed in every court leet, to taste ale or beer, to see that it was wholesome, and that it was sold at the regulated price. The "Liber Albus" contains the oath taken by the city ale-conners in the time of Henry V.

ALE-HOUSE, or SHOP, is mentioned in the laws of King Ethelred. Malpractices arose, and the then existing regulations not being sufficient, 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, s. 5 (1495), an act against vagabonds and beggars, placed alehouses under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. In consequence of abuses and disorders in "common ale-houses and tippling-houses," a more stringent enactment was made by 4 & 5 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1552), and this statute furnished the basis of future legislation on the subject. Various changes in the licensing laws ensued, and by 1 Will. IV. c. 64 (July 23,

1830), greater facilities were afforded for the sale of ale and beer. This act has been amended. The sale of ale and beer, &c., on Sunday, has frequently been a subject of legislation, and a very stringent law, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug 10, 1854), was repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118 (Aug. 14, 1855), by which statute it is regulated.

ALEMANNI, or ALLMEN, a mixed body of Suevi, who, in the reign of the Emperor Caracalla (211—217) hovered round the Roman provinces in pursuit of plunder. Their territories were invaded and they were defeated by the emperor in 214. They invaded Gaul and Italy, penetrating to Ravenna in 259; but withdrew at the approach of an army levied by the Roman senate. They were defeated by Aurelian in 270; by Julian in 357; and by Jovinus in July, 368. They obtained settlements in the country on both sides of the Rhine, from its source to its junction with the Maine and the Moselle, and were checked in their pursuit of further conquests, whilst their last king was slain at the battle on the plain of Tolbiac, near Cologne, gained by Clovis I. in 496, at which period their history as an independent people ends.

ALENCON (France).—This town, situated at the confluence of the rivers Sarthe and Briante, gave title to a count as early as 942. In 1026 a castle was erected, round which the present town was subsequently formed. Alençon was seized by William I. (the Conqueror) in 1048, and by Henry II. in 1135, when its counts became vassals of the English crown. It was restored to France by Philip II. (Augustus) in 1219, and was again made the seat of a count by Louis IX., in favour of his son Peter, in 1268. On the death of Peter, in 1282, it reverted to the crown, but was separated in March, 1284, when Philip the Bold conferred it, with the title of count, upon his son, Charles. Count John II. procured its erection into a dukedom, in 1414, the year before his death at Agincourt, after which, as his son, John IV., was prisoner to the English from 1424 till 1429, Alençon remained under English control till 1450, when they were finally expelled. Duke John IV. was condemned to death in 1458 for intriguing against the French king. He was pardoned by Louis XI., but repeated the offence, 1470, and died in prison in 1476. Duke Charles IV. died of chagrin in 1525, in consequence of the defeat at Pavia, and, having no issue, his estate was again added to the royal possession. In 1559 Catherine de Medicis received Alençon as part of her marriage dowry, and in 1566 it was conferred by Charles IX. upon his brother Francis. It reverted to the crown in 1584, was seized by the army of the League in 1589, but was soon retaken by Henry IV., who sold it, in 1605, to the Duke of Würtemburg, from whom it was purchased, in 1612, by Marie de Medicis. Alençon has undergone several subsequent changes. Its last duke was Louis, afterwards Louis XVIII. of France. The lofty spire of the cathedral church of Notre Dame was destroyed by lightning in 1744. The town-hall was erected on the site of the old ducal castle in 1783.

ALEPPO (Syria).—This town, situated midway between Antioch and Hierapolis, occupies the site of the ancient Chaleb, or Haleb. It received the name of Berœa from Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 299. Julian halted here, March 5, 363, on his expedition against the Persians. It was taken by Chosroes I. in 540; by Chosroes II. in 611; and by the Saracens under Abu Obeidah in 638, when it resumed its ancient name Chaleb, or Haleb. Zimisces wrested it from the dynasty of Hamadan about 972. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1260; Timour sacked it Nov. 11, 1400, and on his return from Damascus, early in 1401, delivered it to the flames. The town was restored, and the Mamelukes were defeated near it by Selim I., Aug. 24, 1516, and it has since that time, with the exception of a short interval in 1840, remained under the rule of the Turks. The Levant Company opened a house here to trade with Persia and India in 1581. Aleppo was nearly reduced to ruins by an earthquake, Aug. 13—16, 1822, when 9,000 inhabitants perished. It has suffered greatly at different times from plagues and earthquakes. The Christians were massacred here, and their churches and houses burned, Oct. 16 and 17, 1850; and further outrages of the same kind were repeated by the Druses in 1860.

ALERIA, or ALALIA (Corsica).—The Phocæans of Ionia founded a colony in this part of the island, B.C. 564. Having been defeated in a severe naval engagement with the Tyrrhenians and Carthaginians, the colonists abandoned the island about B.C. 536. It was captured by a Roman fleet during the first Punic war, B.C. 259. A Roman colony was planted in Aleria during the dictatorship of Sylla. Paschal I. sent missionaries to the island, and established five bishoprics, A.D. 820. The see of Aleria was erected at the close of the 11th century by Urban II.

ALESIA.—*See* ALISE.)

ALESSANDRIA (Italy), near the confluence of the Bormida and Tanaro, a fortress of enormous size, and one of the strongest in Europe, was built in 1168, to guard the passage of the rivers. The town is the capital of a province of the same name. It was at first called Cæsarea, and received the name of Alessandria from Pope Alexander III., who made it an episcopal see, and united it to that of Aqui in 1175. The sees were separated by Innocent III. in 1405. Alessandria was captured and plundered by Duke Sforza in 1522; besieged ineffectually by the French, under the Prince of Conti, in 1657; and taken, after an obstinate resistance, by Prince Eugène in 1707. Bonaparte captured it in 1796, and Suwarrow wrested it from the French July 21, 1799. By the armistice of Alessandria, concluded after the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800, this fortress was surrendered to Bonaparte, by whom its fortifications were extended. By the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, it was restored to Sardinia. Alessandria was captured by the Austrians April 19, 1821.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (Pacific), a numerous chain, extending from Kamtschatka to Cape Alaska, in North America, were partially discovered by Behring in 1741. Capt. Cook visited them in 1778; and a survey was made

by the Russians between the years 1781 and 1798. The Russian American Company, in 1785, formed an establishment on the islands. It has continued since 1790 to receive aid and protection from their government. A volcanic island rose from the sea in the middle of the chain in 1795, and in 1807 it was found to be enlarged to about 20 miles in circuit, and lava was then flowing down its sides.

ALEXANDER (Æra).—Two epochs were named by the Greeks after Alexander III. (the Great). The first dates from his death, Nov. 12, B.C. 324, but does not appear to have been generally used; the second commenced B.C. 311, and is better known as the æra of the Seleucidæ, or of the Greeks.

ALEXANDER NEWSKY, ST. (Order).—Instituted in Russia by Peter the Great, in 1722, and confirmed by the Empress Catherine I. April 8, 1725.

"ALEXANDRA" CASE.—The three-masted wooden vessel *Alexandra*, built at Liverpool, was seized for an alleged breach of the seventh section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819), by the commissioners of customs, April 6, 1863, while in dock preparing for the first voyage. A debate took place in the House of Commons relative to the grounds for this proceeding April 24, and a trial in the Court of Exchequer, which commenced June 22, terminated June 24 in favour of the defendants, and against the seizure. A motion for a new trial was made Nov. 5, and the case came on Nov. 17, and occupied the court for six days. Judgment was given Jan. 11, 1864, and the rule refused. From this decision an appeal was made to the Court of Error, the Exchequer Chamber. It was argued Feb. 6, 1864, and judgment, that the court had no jurisdiction, was delivered Feb. 8. Thence the case was carried to the House of Lords, and the appeal was dismissed with costs, April 6, 1864.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE, in connection with the Highbury Barn Tavern and Pleasure Grounds, London, was opened by Mr. E. Giovannelli, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

ALEXANDRIA Battles). — The first, in which Bonaparte defeated the Arabs and captured the town, was fought July 3, 1798; the second and third, in which the English, with an inferior force, defeated the French, took place March 13 and 21, 1801. In the latter the British general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, received a severe wound, which caused his death Sep. 2. The French lost 3,000 and the English 1,400 men.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt) was founded by Alexander III. (the Great), in the autumn B.C. 332, and was the residence of the Greek kings of Egypt. The Ptolemies made it one of the most magnificent cities of the ancient world, and under their rule it became the seat of civilization and learning. It was almost totally depopulated by a general massacre by Ptolemy Physcon, about B.C. 141; suffered greatly during its occupation by Julius Cæsar, after the defeat and death of Pompey, B.C. 48; and was, with the remainder of Egypt, made a Roman province B.C. 30. Several thousand Jews were massacred here A.D. 67. Having fallen into decay, it was partially restored by Hadrian in 122. Caracalla, on a visit to the city in 215, in revenge for some foolish satires, ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants. Diocletian having cut off the aqueducts which conveyed the waters of the Nile to the city, captured it after a siege of eight months, in 297: A terrible earthquake occurred July 21, 365, when 50,000 persons are said to have perished. The Christians overthrew the temples of the pagan deities, and did much damage to the temple of Serapis, in 389. Chosroes II. took it in 616. Amrou, the general of Omar I., captured it after a siege of 14 months' duration, Friday, Dec. 22, 640, or, according to other authorities, in Dec., 641. The victorious general described the city to his sovereign in these terms: "It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty; and I shall content myself with observing that it contains 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 400 theatres or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetable food, and 40,000 tributary Jews." On this occasion its valuable and extensive library was destroyed, and Gibbon states that "six months were barely sufficient for the consumption of this precious fuel." The Greeks recovered it in 644, but Amrou regained possession the same year, and it remained under the sway of the Arabian caliphs until the Fatimites seized Egypt (958—972) and founded New Cairo. Christianity was introduced by St. Mark in the 1st century, and it formed one of the five great patriarchates of the ancient world. It possessed at one time no less than nine dioceses. Seventeen councils were held here, in 231, 235, 301, 321, 324, Dec. 27, 330, 340, 362, 363, 370, 399, 430, 457, 477, 581, 589, and 633. From its ruins a modern town has been constructed near the former site, and its importance has, in some measure, revived, on account of its convenient situation for communication, overland, with the East Indies. The British took it Sep. 2, 1801, and again, March 21, when they held it till Sep. 23, 1807. The sultan Abdul-Aziz landed at Alexandria April 7, 1863, and was received by the inhabitants with great demonstrations of joy. (*See* EGYPT). This city was devastated by the cholera in the summer of 1865.

ALEXANDRIA (United States). — Immediately after the capture of Washington by the British forces, Alexandria capitulated (Aug. 29, 1814).

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX or MS.—A copy of the Scriptures in Greek, written in capital letters, without being divided into chapters, verses, or words, said to be the most ancient in existence, belonged, as early as 1098, to the library of the Patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent as a present to Charles I. of England, about the year 1628, by Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Constantinople, who asserted that it was written "by the hand of Thecla, a noble Egyptian lady, about 1300 years previously, a little after the Council of Nicæa" (325). The learned are much divided in opinion respecting its date. After remaining in the royal library for many years, the MS. was, in 1753, removed, with the rest of the royal collection, to the British Museum. Editions were published in 1717—20 and in 1816—28.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.—There were two libraries in this city, the larger one in the Bruchium, and the smaller in the Serapeum. The former was destroyed during the occupation of Alexandria by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 48, and was probably restored by Antony, and again destroyed by Aurelian A.D. 273. The latter, founded by Ptolemy Soter, about B.C. 298, was not, as some writers suppose, involved in the destruction of the temple of Serapis, A.D. 389, when, by the edicts of Theodosius, the pagan rites were abolished, and the pagan temples overthrown. This valuable collection was destroyed by command of Omar I, after the capture of the city, Dec. 22, 640. Though Gibbon throws doubt upon this statement, it is now established beyond dispute.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL.—A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says, "The term 'Alexandrian School' is applied, in a loose sense, to the whole body of eminent men who, in all the departments of knowledge, conferred lustre on the capital of the Ptolemies; but, as a characteristic designation, it is more strictly confined to that particular section of its philosophers known as the Neo-Platonists." The celebrity of Alexandria as a seat of letters commenced under Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 312, and continued, under his successors, till the commencement of the Christian æra; but that celebrated philosophy, known under the name of Neo-Platonism, originated towards the end of the 3rd century, and flourished, with certain modifications, until the 5th century, when it rapidly declined.

ALEXANDRINE WAR.—After the defeat of Pompey, at Pharsalia (*q. v.*), Julius Cæsar landed at Alexandria, to assist Cleopatra against her brother Ptolemy XI. The war that ensued, during which Alexandria and its magnificent library were almost destroyed by fire, was concluded in January B.C. 47, and resulted in the complete victory of the Romans.

ALEXANDRINES.—The Alexandrine verse, of 12 syllables, is supposed to derive its origin from the trimeter iambic, or the pentameter, of the classic poets. It was used at an early period by the poets of Spain, and is said to have been popularized in the 12th century by Alexander of Paris, from whom it may have taken its name. Some authorities refer its title to a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, of which it formed the metre, written in France during the 12th century. Pierre Rousard, a French poet, who died in 1586, wrote in this metre, which has been retained by his countrymen since his time as the verse for epic and dramatic poetry. Spenser used the Alexandrine measure for the closing line of his stanzas; and Michael Drayton's "Polyolbion," the first part of which was published in 1613, and the second in 1622, "a poetical description of England, in 30 songs or books," containing 30,000 lines, is the longest English poem in this measure. Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism," alludes to this verse,—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
Which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

ALFORD (Battle).—The Duke of Montrose gained a complete victory here over the Scottish Covenanters, July 2, 1645.

ALFRED (surnamed the Great) was born at Wannating, or Wanading, a royal residence in Berkshire, probably in the month of January, 849. He was the youngest son and last child of Ethelwuph and Osburgha, the daughter of his cup-bearer, Oslac, married about 830. Alfred visited Rome in 853, and again in 855. He married Elswitha in 868. She was descended from the royal family of Mercia. On the death of his brother Ethelred, April 23, 871, Alfred became King of Wessex. In spite of his numerous battles with the Danes, he devoted much of his time to study, and laboured zealously to obtain proper means of education for his subjects. Alfred died Oct. 28, 901, and was buried at Winchester. His wife, Elswitha, survived him. They had several children, of whom some died young. Amongst those that survived were Ethelfleda, his eldest daughter, "the lady of the Mercians," who married King Ethelred, and died July 12, 919; Edward, afterwards Edward I., born in 870, ascended the throne Oct. 28, 901, and died in 925; Ethelgina, Abbess of Shaftesbury; Elfrida, who married Count Baldwin of Flanders, and died in 929; and their youngest son Ethelward, who was a zealous scholar, and died Oct. 16, 922.

ALFRED CLUB (London).—This club, established in 1808, was frequented by Lord Byron, who describes it as "pleasant; a little too sober and literary." It was dissolved in 1851, when the premises, in Albemarle Street, were occupied by the Westminster Club (*q. v.*)

ALGEBRA.—A Greek treatise by Diophantus of Alexandria, written in the 5th century of the Christian æra, is the earliest work on Algebra, or, as Newton terms it, "Universal Arithmetic." This treatise dealt with only one branch of the science,—indeterminate analysis. Europeans obtained their first knowledge of algebra from the Arabs, who probably derived their information from the Hindoos. The earliest Arabian writer on Algebra is Mohammed Ben Musa, who wrote at the command of the Caliph Al Mamun (813—833). A copy of this work in the original, transcribed in 1342, is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Dr. Rosen published it, with an English translation, in 1831. Leonard Fibonacci, a merchant of Pisa, nicknamed by his countrymen Bigollone, or the Fool, who had travelled much in the East, put forth a treatise on arithmetic and algebra in 1220, and it was re-written, with improvements, in 1228. Thus, two centuries before the invention of printing, this science was introduced into Italy. This treatise had been long forgotten, until, about the middle of the 18th century, it was discovered in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence. Luca Pacioli di Borgo, a Franciscan, who taught mathematics in the university of Milan, published the first printed treatise on algebra at Venice, in 1494. Another edition appeared in 1523. Scipio Ferreo, of Bologna, discovered the solution of one case of equations in 1505; and Nicolas Tartaglia, of Brescia, that of two other forms in 1535. Jerome Car-

dan extended these discoveries, and published in his "Ars Magna," in 1545, his rule for the solution of cubic equations, still known as "Cardan's rule." His coadjutor, Ludovico Ferrari, discovered a general method of solving biquadratic equations. Michael Stifel, in his "Arithmetica Integra," published at Nuremberg in 1544, is supposed to have first employed the signs + and −, and numeral exponents of powers. Francis Viète, or, as he is generally called, Vieta, whose works were published after 1600, made such important improvements that he altogether changed the character of the science. He was the first to apply algebra to geometry, and in this was followed by Descartes and Newton. Albert Girard, a Dutchman, in his "Invention Nouvelle en Algèbre," published in 1629, "conceived," as Hallam remarks, "a better notion of negative roots than his predecessors." John Harriott, in his "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," published in 1631, 10 years after the death of the author, made, says Hallam, "the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra. He arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations, which Cardan and Vieta had but partially conceived." He is said to have been the first to use small letters instead of capitals; to have employed vowels for unknown, and consonants for known quantities (according to present practice, known quantities are represented by a, b, c, &c., and unknown by x, y, z), and joined them to express their product. Descartes applied algebra to curves, though he is suspected of having taken the theory from Harriott.

ALGERIA (Africa).—The French having, on account of interference with their trade, declared war against Algiers, despatched a fleet from Toulon, May 25, 1830, carrying above 30,000 troops, and a landing was commenced in the neighbourhood of Algiers, June 14. A battle was fought June 19, in which the French, with difficulty, defeated a large Algerine force. Skirmishes ensued June 24 and 25; the trenches before Algiers were commenced June 29, and fire opened July 4 with such effect, that on the same evening a treaty was concluded, by which Algiers, its forts and harbour, with some of the adjoining districts, were surrendered to the French, who have since established a colony, divided into three provinces,—Algiers, Oran, and Constantina.

A.D.
1830. Nov. Medeah is conquered.—Dec. 10. Oran occupied.
1834. May. Bona is occupied.
1833. The French declare their intention of colonizing the country.—Sep. 3. Abd-el-Kader, having raised an insurrection, is defeated at Tamojenat.—Sep. 29. Bugia is taken.—Oct. 10. Ain-Beda is taken.
1834. Jan. A treaty is concluded between Gen. Desmichels and Abd-el-Kader.
1835. War breaks out again.—Oct. The French take Harchgoun.—Dec. 5. Mascara (*q. v.*) and Tlemsen (*q. v.*) are taken after some severe fighting.
1836. April 25. The Algerines defeated at Taafna.—July 6. Bugeaud defeats Abd-el-Kader in a great battle near Tlemsen.
1837. May 30. Bugeaud concludes the treaty of Taafna with Abd-el-Kader.—Oct. 13. Achmet Bey defeated, and Constantina taken.
1838. Foundation of Philippeville.
1839. Dec. 14. Abd-el-Kader defeats the French at Metidja, and advances to the walls of the city of Algiers.
1840. War is resumed with Abd-el-Kader.
1841. The French gain several actions.
1843. The French surprise Abd-el-Kader, who escapes.
1845. June 12. Pelissier and St. Arnaud destroy 700 Arabs, men, women, and children, who had taken refuge in the cave of Khartani, by lighting a fire at the entrance.
1847. April 13. Bou-Maza surrenders at Orleansville.—May. Bugeaud's expedition to Great Kabylia. Dec. 23. Abd-el-Kader surrenders at Nemours.
1849. The Saharians revolt.—Nov. Zaatcha is taken and destroyed.
1850. Dec. 2. Pelissier defeats the Saharians at Laghouat, which is destroyed.
1857. An insurrection is suppressed by the French.
1858. Prince Napoleon Minister of Algeria.
1861. Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie visit the colony.
1864. April 8. Several Arab tribes revolt in the province of Oran, and kill in battle Col. Beauprêtre, the French leader sent against them.—May 22. Death of the Governor-General, Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.—June 27. The insurgent tribes are reduced to subjection.—Aug. The Arabs again rise in insurrection.—Sep. 8. Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, is appointed Governor-General.—Oct. The French Government commences military operations against the insurrectionists.—Dec. 14. General Youssouff, having subdued the rebels in the south of the province of Oran, returns to Algiers.
1865. Feb. General Deligny carries on military operations against the disaffected Arabs.—May 3. The Emperor Napoleon III. visits Algeria, arriving at Algiers.—June 10. The Emperor returns to Toulon.

ALGESIRAS (Spain).—This stronghold, considered by the Moors the key of Spain, was founded by Tarik, on the first invasion of the peninsula, in 713. Alphonso XI., of Castile, wrested it from the Moors March 24, 1344, after a siege of 20 months' duration. He destroyed the town and fortifications, which were rebuilt by Charles III. in 1760. In the bay of Algesiras, Sir James Saumarez attacked, July 7, 1801, the united French and Spanish fleets, under Admiral Linois. The English lost the *Hannibal*, 74, which had grounded. The enemy, who fought under the shelter of the Spanish batteries, having suffered severely, retired from the action. Having been reinforced, they put to sea July 9, and were immediately chased by Sir James Saumarez, whose squadron consisted of five ships of the line, one 32-gun frigate, a sloop, and a Portuguese frigate, while the enemy had nine line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and a lugger. Only two of the English ships were engaged in this action, which took place July 12, when the *St. Antoine* was captured. The *Don Carlos*, a Spanish ship of 112 guns, having suffered from broadsides of the *Superb*, caught fire, and in this condition was attacked by mistake about midnight by another Spanish 112-gun ship, the *Hermenegildo*. They ran foul of each other, the *Hermenegildo* was soon in flames, and both ships blew up, with all on board.

ALGIERS (Africa).—This country, the ancient Mauretania and Numidia, fell under the power of the Romans B.C. 161, and remained in their possession till it was seized by the Vandals, A.D. 439, from whom it was recovered by Belisarius in 534. In 667 it was overrun and conquered by the Saracens; after which period it was divided into several minor kingdoms. About 935, Jusuf Zeri, an Arabian chief, founded the town of Algiers. Ferdinand of Spain, having driven the Moors from Europe, followed them into Africa, and in 1509 captured Algiers. The natives

called to their assistance the corsair Aroudj Barbarossa, who expelled the Spaniards, and established himself in their stead, in 1516. The place then became the head-quarters of the Barbary pirates, their chief receiving, in 1520, the title of Dey. In 1541 Charles V. made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the power of the Algerine corsairs, who were the terror of the neighbouring states. They had 25,000 Christians in bondage in the year 1576. In 1655 Blake compelled the Dey to give up his slaves and to desist from piracy, and in 1665, 1670, exacted similar engagements. Louis XIV. bombarded Algiers June, 1682, and again in 1683, and the Dey submitted in April, 1684. The town was bombarded and reduced to submission by the English, under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816. In 1830 the French took the city and deposed the Dey. (*See* ALGERIA.)

ALHAMA (Spain).—This stronghold of the Moors, in Granada, was captured by the Spaniards Feb. 28, 1482. The Moors besieged it March 5, retired March 29, and returned in April. It was, however, relieved by Ferdinand May 14, in the same year.

ALHAMBRA (Spain).—The fortress and palace of the Moors, in Granada, was commenced 1248, and completed about 1313. It capitulated to the Spaniards Nov. 25, 1491, and Ferdinand and Isabella entered it in triumph Jan. 2, 1492. The French occupied Granada from Jan., 1810, to Sep., 1812, during which period the Alhambra sustained much injury.

ALHAMBRA (London).—(*See* PANOPTICON.)

ALI (Sect of).—(*See* SHIITES.)

ALID (Spain).—This strong fortress, taken by the Christians from the Moors in 1086, was besieged by the Moors in 1088, but resisted all their efforts, and was at length relieved by Alphonso VI. of Leon, and I. of Castile, in 1089.

ALIEN ACT.—A measure (33 Geo. III. c. 4) passed in 1793, on account of the great influx of foreigners caused by the French Revolution, was distinguished by this name from the various statutes having reference to aliens. It contained several exceptional regulations on the subject, and was continued for another year by 34 Geo. III. c 82 (July 7, 1794).

ALIEN PRIORIES.—"The Priories abroad," says Ellis (Introd. to Domesday Book, ii. 330), "for the better management of their estates and rents in England, established cells subordinate to their respective houses. These were called Alien Priories." Domesday Book contains several entries of foreign monasteries holding possessions in England, both as tenants *in capite* and sub-tenants. These lands were the gift of William I., or his principal followers. Their revenues were frequently seized during the wars between France and England. In the reign of Edward III. there were 110 establishments of this kind in England, in addition to others in Ireland, Aquitaine, and Normandy. A law was passed in the reign of Henry V. (1414), by which all alien priories, not conventual, were dissolved, and granted to the Crown. Though this law does not appear in the statute-book, it is found amongst the Patent Rolls.

ALIENS were formerly placed under disabilities, both by the common and statute law. Some authorities declare that aliens first became subject to such interference in the reign of Henry II., when the Flemings and Picards, brought into the kingdom during the wars of Stephen, were expelled. Others contend that it commenced at a much more ancient period, maintaining that it forms a branch of the feudal law. The 48th article of Magna Charta (1215) provides that merchants shall have safe and secure conduct to go out and to come into England, and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water; to buy and sell, by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls, except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. Alien merchants were first allowed to rent houses and to buy and sell their own commodities about the year 1284. Before that time they hired lodgings, and their landlords acted as brokers for the sale of their goods. In 1290 the citizens of London petitioned Edward I. to expel foreign merchants; but the king refused to comply with this request. Edward III. granted many privileges to aliens; Richard II. and his immediate successors dealt more severely with them. By 15 Charles II. c. 15 (1663), aliens, occupying themselves in certain trades and manufactures specified in the act, were, on taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, admitted to all the privileges of native subjects. By 6 Anne, c. 37 (1707), foreign sailors who had served two years on board an English merchant vessel or ship-of-war, were naturalized. The laws affecting aliens have of late years undergone considerable modification, by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (1844), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83 (1847). An alien cannot sit in either house of Parliament, be a member of the Privy Council, or even vote at an election.

ALISE (France).—Vercingetorix, the Gallic chieftain, having been defeated by Julius Cæsar, in a great battle in the high country of the Upper Saone, B.C. 52, retreated into a fortified camp, at this town, said to be the ancient Alesia, in Burgundy. Here, having defended himself for seven months, he was defeated and made prisoner by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 52. A colossal statue of Vercingetorix, who was put to death at Rome, was erected on the site of the camp, by the Emperor Napoleon III., in 1865.

ALISO, or ALISUM (Germany).—This fortified citadel, erected by Drusus B.C. 11, was seized by the native tribes A.D. 9. The Romans regained possession A.D. 15, and successfully opposed an attempt of the Germans to effect a second conquest A.D. 16, when the garrison was relieved by Germanicus.

ALIWAL (Battle).—Fought between the Sikhs and the British army, commanded by Sir Harry Smith, Jan. 28, 1846. The former, posted at Aliwal, near Loodiana, under the command of Sirdar Runjoor Singh, consisted of 19,000 men and 68 guns, and the latter of 12,000 men and 32 pieces of cannon. The Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej, and left 52 guns in the hands of the victors.

ALJUBAROTA (Battle).—The Castilians were defeated with great slaughter at this place, in Estremadura, in Portugal, by the

Portuguese, assisted by the English, Aug. 14, 1385.

ALKALIES.—The Egyptians were acquainted with the art of making the mineral, vegetable, and volatile alkalies, which they combined with oil, and used for scouring cloth, and as ointment, but they had no knowledge of the composition of soap. From them the art appears to have been handed by the Arabians to the Spaniards. Sertuerner discovered the first alkaloid in 1804, and Sir Humphry Davy decomposed the alkalies by voltaic electricity in 1807. The art of alkalimetry, or the measurement of the quantity of alkali contained in soda and potashes, was first carried out in England by Dr. Lewis in 1767, and in France by Decroizilles, in 1806.

ALKALI WORKS ACT.—Much inconvenience having resulted from the noisome fumes evolved in the alkali manufacture, it was ordered by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 124 (July 28, 1863), that all alkali works should condense at least 95 per cent. of the muriatic acid gas which they produced, and that such establishments should be subjected to examination by an inspector appointed by the Board of Trade. This act took effect Jan. 1, 1864.

ALKMAAR (Holland).—Notice of this town occurs as early as 924. In 1491 it was seized by insurgents during the "Bread and Cheese War" (*q. v.*). The town-hall was built in 1509. The Spaniards under Alva besieged it in 1573, and encountered such resistance that they raised the siege after it had lasted nearly eight weeks, Oct. 7. A capitulation for the re-embarkation of the British expedition, sent to the Helder to act against the Dutch and French republican forces, was concluded at this place Oct. 18, 1799. The last portion of the troops re-embarked Nov. 19. It is sometimes written Alemaer.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.—The origin of this curious custom, April 1, has been attributed to the mockery of Our Saviour just before the crucifixion, to the rape of the Sabine women, and to the mistake made by Noah in sending the dove out of the ark before the waters of the flood had abated. It has also been supposed that the Roman Feast of Fools, originally held on the 1st of January, may have been transferred to the 1st of April. It is in all probability derived from some ancient pagan festival. A similar practice has been common amongst the Hindoos, at their Huli festival, from a very early period.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL-HALLOW.—A festival celebrated Nov. 1. A day for the general commemoration of all the martyrs not long after Whit-Sunday was set apart in the early Church. Boniface IV. established a festival in the Latin Church in 611, and this was converted into the festival of All Saints by Gregory IV., in 830. It was introduced into England in 870. The superfluous and superstitious ringing of bells at Allhallow-tide was prohibited at the Reformation.

ALL SOULS.—This festival, held Nov. 2, in commemoration of all the faithful deceased, was, according to some authorities, instituted at Clugny in 993, and, according to others, in Sicily in 998. Palgrave states that this well-known festival for the dead was not formally adopted until the 11th century, and that the earliest community by which it was commemorated was the monastery of St. Gall, in 741.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1437, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, was not completed until 1444.

"ALL THE TALENTS," or the Fox and Grenville Coalition Ministry.—The refusal of Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, to form an administration, on the death of Mr. Pitt (Jan. 23, 1806), induced George III. to send for Lord Grenville (Jan. 26), who, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, undertook the task. This ministry acceded to office Feb. 5, and received the nickname of "All the Talents," from the boast of its supporters that it combined, as Mr. Canning said, "all the talents, all the abilities, and all the experience and wisdom of the country." It was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Lord Grenville.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Erskine.
President of the Council	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Privy Seal	Viscount Sidmouth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord H. Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne.
Home Secretary	Earl Spencer.
Foreign Secretary	Mr. Fox.
Ordnance	Earl of Moira.
Admiralty	Lord Howick.
Secretary at War	Mr. Windham.
Lord Chief Justice, with a seat in the Cabinet	Lord Ellenborough.

After the death of Mr. Fox (Sep. 13, 1806), Lord Howick became Foreign Secretary Sep. 24, and Mr. Thomas Grenville First Lord of the Admiralty Sep. 27. Earl Fitzwilliam retired on account of ill-health, and Lord Sidmouth became President of the Council in his place, Oct. 8, and Lord Holland Privy Seal, Oct. 15, 1806. This ministry was never very strong; a dissolution towards the end of 1806 did not improve its position, and George III. availed himself of some difference of opinion on the Roman Catholic question to make a change, March 25, 1807. (*See* PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION.)

ALLAHABAD (Hindostan).—Sultan Mahmood, of Ghuznee, invaded this province in 1020 and 1023, but made no permanent settlement. The emperors of Delhi subdued it, but it became independent during the 15th century. After various changes, it fell under the power of the rulers of Oudh, who seized it in 1758, and it was ceded by them to Shah Alum, the titular sovereign of Delhi, in 1764. The capital of the province, also called Allahabad, seated at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, was founded by the Emperor Akbar, in 1583. The English captured it in Feb. 1765, and in 1772 the province of Allahabad reverted to the Oudh sovereigns. Part of the province was ceded to the East India Company in 1775. Allahabad, with some of the territory, was ceded Nov. 14, 1801, and the remainder was secured by treaty Dec. 30, 1803. The mutiny, which commenced at Meerut, May 10, 1857, extended to Allahabad June 6, when the English retired into the fort, which they held securely.

ALLEGIANCE (Oath).—Burn (Ecc. Law, iii. 22) says, this oath "is very ancient; and by the common law, every freeman, at the age of 12 years, was required, in the leet (if he were in any leet), or in the tourn (if he were not in any leet), to take the oath of allegiance."

As administered, says Blackstone, for upwards of 600 years, it contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour, and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him, without defending him therefrom." After the Gunpowder Plot, an act was passed (3 James I. c. 4, 1605), for the better discovering and repressing of Popish recusants, which, in addition to other provisions, required from those that conformed an oath of allegiance renouncing the Pope's authority in the most explicit terms. This was repealed, and a new oath of allegiance framed at the Revolution, by 1 Will. & M. c. 8 (1689). A single oath was by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (July 23, 1858), substituted for the former oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

ALLEGORISTS.—Some early Christians, and even the Jews themselves, before the Christian æra, interpreted the scripture according to what is termed the allegorical mode, and were called allegorists. Origen, who flourished at Alexandria early in the 3rd century, is considered by many as the originator of this method of expounding the scriptures. Nepos, an Egyptian bishop, about 260, designated Origen and the opposers of the Millennium, allegorists.

ALLEGORY abounds in the Bible. Egypt is regarded as the cradle of allegory, as the entire system of writing in that country possessed a pictorial or representative character. (*See* HIEROGLYPHICS.) From Egypt it appears to have passed into Greece, where it gave a powerful tinge to poetry and mythology, and has been supposed by some critics to underlie the entire narrative of the Iliad, (B.C. 927.) It also characterized negotiations between the nations of antiquity, who frequently signified their intentions in a symbolic or allegorical manner. Thus Darius, B.C. 491, demanded earth and water from the Greeks, as tokens of their submission. Philo Judæus, born at Alexandria, B.C. 20, attempted to show the harmony of the religious systems of Plato, Aristotle, and Moses, by explaining their doctrines allegorically; and the Neo-Platonists (*q. v.*) adopted similar opinions. During the Middle Ages allegory became the great staple of imaginative writers, and on the revival of literature in Western Europe it was adopted by many poets in the treatment of metaphysical subjects. Thus Dante (1265 to 1321), Ariosto (1474 to 1533), Tasso (1544 to 1595), and Spenser (1553 to 1599), represented abstract qualities under personified forms. John Bunyan (1628 to 1688) was a successful allegorist; his "Pilgrim's Progress" was published in 1678. Emanuel Swedenborg (1689 to 1772) taught that the inspired volume is a divine allegory in which spiritual truths are represented by material types, and that this representation has its origin in a correspondence or mutual relationship existing between all things in the natural and spiritual worlds. (*See* SWEDENBORGIANS.)

ALLELUJAH.—(*See* HALLELUJAH.)

ALLENITES.—Followers of Henry Allen, of Nova Scotia, who taught, about 1778, that all human souls are parts of the one Great Spirit, and that they were present in Paradise and participated in the sin of Adam. He died in 1783, having made many proselytes.

ALLERSHEIM (Battle).—The French, under the great Condé, Duke of Enghien, defeated the Bavarians, led by General Mercy, at this town on the Ries, Aug. 3, 1645. Mercy was killed by a cannon-ball, and Condé, who had three horses shot under him, received several wounds.

ALLIA (Battles).—Near the confluence of this small river with the Tiber, into which it falls about 11 miles north of Rome, the Romans were defeated, with great slaughter, by the Gauls, under Brennus, July 16, B.C. 390. The barbarians captured the city, destroying large portions of the same. The disastrous day was afterwards marked by the Romans, in their calendar, as one of the most unfortunate in the whole year. The dictator Cincinnatus defeated the Prænestines and their allies, on the banks of the Allia, B.C. 377.

ALLIANCES.—The most important alliances between different states are given under their respective titles. (*See* GRAND ALLIANCE, HOLY ALLIANCE, QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, TRIPLE ALLIANCE, HANOVER ALLIANCE, TREATIES, &c.)

ALLIED POWERS (Declaration).—The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and several German sovereigns, met at Frankfort in Nov., 1813, where they drew up the celebrated "Declaration," issued Dec. 1. In this document the allied sovereigns stated that they did not make war against France, but against the preponderance claimed by Napoleon I.; and asserted that they desired France to be "great, powerful, and happy, because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe."

ALLIFÆ.—This Samnite city was taken by the Romans under Q. Fabius Maximus B.C. 326, at the commencement of the second Samnite war. It was soon after recovered by the Samnites, and retaken B.C. 310 by the Romans, who gained another victory under its walls B.C. 307. Sylvester I. is said to have erected it into a bishopric A.D. 314. This, however, is doubtful, though it is known to have been the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century.

ALLOBROGES.—This Gallic tribe first appears in history as allies of Hannibal in his invasion of Italy, B.C. 218. They were defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, afterwards surnamed Allobrogicus, near the junction of the Rhone and the Saone, B.C. 121, but refused to contract a lasting friendship with their Roman conquerors. Julius Cæsar protected the Allobroges against the Helvetii during his governorship of Gaul, B.C. 58.

ALLYGHUR (Hindostan).—Near this fortress, in the district of Allyghur, Lake defeated the Mahrattas and the French, under M. Perron, Aug. 29, 1803; and the fortress itself was stormed by Lake, Sep. 24. The native troops mutinied here, May 20, 1857. The Europeans effected their escape, and the place was retaken by Col. Greathed, Oct. 5, 1857.

ALMA (Battle).—Fought between the allied English and French, and the Russian armies, Sep. 20, 1854. The allied army consisted of 57,000 men, viz., 26,000 English, commanded

by Lord Raglan; 24,000 French, commanded by the Marshal St. Arnaud; and 7,000 Turks, with 124 guns. Early on the morning of Sep. 20, the force came in sight of the Russian army, amounting to between 50,000 and 60,000 men, strongly posted on some heights beyond the river Alma. The position was deemed impregnable; every precaution had been taken to obstruct the advance of an assailant. In spite, however, of formidable obstacles, the Russians were driven from their intrenchments, after a fearful struggle of three hours' duration. The English lost 2,000, and the French 1,400 men in killed and wounded, whilst 7,000 of the Russians fell.

ALMACKS.—The famous assembly rooms, built by Robert Myine, were opened Feb. 12, 1765, and were patronized by the highest aristocracy. Almack, the original proprietor (whose name is said to have been M'Call), died Jan. 3, 1781. The rooms, situated in King-street, St. James's, are now known as Willis's Rooms. Almack's Club was opened in 1714. (*See* GOOSETREE'S CLUB.)

ALMADEN (Spain).—This place, celebrated for its quicksilver mines, marks the site of the ancient Sisapore. The Iberians, and after them the Romans, worked these mines, from which large quantities of quicksilver are still procured every year. The Fuggers of Antwerp rented them in the 16th century. They were worked by the Spanish Government from 1645 to 1843, when the firm of Rothschild obtained the contract.

ALMAGRO (Spain), a fortified city, built by Roderic, Archbishop of Toledo, and completed in 1214. Diego d' Almagro, the associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, being a foundling, received in baptism the name of this town, near which he was found, 1464. The University dates from 1552.

ALMANACK.—Porphyry states that almanacks were known to the Egyptians before the Arabs. Montfaucon has engraved an Egyptian calendar. They were constructed by the Alexandrine Greeks, about the time of Ptolemy. Instruments of wood or other material, inscribed with various symbolical figures and characters, to serve the purpose of an almanack, were used in early times by the northern nations, especially the Danes, who introduced them into England. The Anglo-Saxons calculated by the increase of the moon, set down on square pieces of wood, about a foot long, and these they called Almonaught, or almoon-heed. They were also designated cloga, bacculi-annales, primstocks, primstaries, primstaffs, runstocks, &c. The celebrated astronomer Purbach, or Puerbach, published a series of almanacks between 1450 and 1461, but the first printed was in 1457. Muller, or Regiomontanus, published the first that contained eclipses, about 1475. The first almanack printed in England was by Wynkyn de Worde, in the reign of Henry VII. James I. granted the exclusive right of printing almanacks, by letters patent, to the two universities and the Stationers' Company. This was declared to be illegal, by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1775. Moore's almanack was first printed in 1698. The first almanack printed in Scotland was in 1677. A duty was first levied on almanacks by 9 Anne, c. 23 (1710). It was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1834).

ALMANACK (Nautical), published by the Admiralty for the use of astronomers and sailors, was projected by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, and first appeared in 1767. It declined so much after his death, that, in 1830, the Government consulted the Astronomical Society on the subject. The alterations proposed by them were adopted, and the first improved almanack appeared in 1834.

ALMANZA (Battle).—Fought at this place, in Spain, Easter Monday, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1707, between an army of English, Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish troops, amounting to 12,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Galway, and the French and Spaniards, 25,000 strong, with a large cavalry force, led by the Duke of Berwick. The English, having been deserted by many of the foreign troops, were defeated, and it is somewhat remarkable, as Lord Stanhope remarks, that the English army was commanded by a French, and the French army by an English general. The Duke of Berwick, who commanded the French, was the natural son of James II.

ALMAREZ (Spain).—The celebrated bridge over the Tagus, at this place, was built by Charles V., in 1552. The principal outworks of Almarez were taken from the French by Gen. [afterwards Lord] Hill, May 19, 1812.

ALMAZAN (Treaty), between Castile and Aragon, was signed April 12, 1375. The principal condition was a contract of marriage between the Infanta Leonora of Aragon, and the Infant, John of Castile.

ALMEIDA (Portugal).—This fortified town, about 16 miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, was captured by the Spaniards during their invasion of Portugal, after a long and bloody siege, Aug. 25, 1762. During the struggle in the Peninsula, it was surrendered to the English in Oct. 1808; and taken from the Portuguese by the French, Aug. 27, 1810. Wellington, who re-invested it April 7, 1811, took it after a brilliant victory at Fuentes d'Onor (*q. v.*), May 11, 1811.

ALMENARA (Battle).—Fought July 28 (O.S. 17), 1710, when the English and Germans, under Gen. Stanhope and the Archduke, afterwards the Emperor Charles VI., completely routed the Spanish army, commanded by Philip V. of Spain.

ALMERIA (Spain).—This city, the capital of a province of the same name, was, says Prescott (Ferdinand and Isabella, vol. i. pt. i. ch. 14), "one of the most precious jewels in the diadem of Granada. It had amassed great wealth by its extensive commerce with Syria, Egypt, and Africa; and its corsairs had for ages been the terror of the Catalan and Pisan marine." The Almoravides captured it in 1091, and it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1147. It was frequently assailed, and at length the Moors finally surrendered it, by treaty, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who made their entry into the town Dec. 7, 1489. Alphonso II. of Castile removed the ancient bishopric of Abdera

to this town in 1147. When the Moors seized Almeria the see was suppressed, but Ferdinand re-established it in 1490.

ALMOGAVAREZ.—A company of Portuguese adventurers who sailed from Lisbon in 1014, for the purpose of seeking new lands in the Atlantic.—A tribe of military adventurers, who assisted the Christian sovereigns of Spain in their conflicts with the Moors, were also called "almogavares," or adventurers.

ALMOHADES, or ALMOHEDES, termed by Gibbon "the fanatic princes of Morocco," a Mohammedan dynasty, that grew out of a religious sect formed by Mohammed Ben Abdallah, surnamed El Mehedi, the guide, or teacher. He was the son of a lamplighter in a mosque, and, having collected a number of followers, was foiled in an attempt to found his dynasty in Morocco, in 1121. His death occurred in 1130, and his successor, Abdelmumen, captured Morocco in 1132, and established the dynasty of the Almohades, in Africa, in 1146. The next year he invaded Spain, won several battles, and established the dynasty in that country and in Portugal. The Almohades ceased to rule in Spain and Portugal in 1257, and in Africa in 1269. They reigned 150 years, and had 14 kings. The Arabic word signifies "Unitarians."

ALMONACID (Battle).—In a severe battle fought at this place in Spain, Aug. 11, 1809, between the French and the Spaniards, the latter were defeated.

ALMONER.—An officer, whose duty it was to distribute alms, was attached in former times to the households of sovereigns, princes, prelates, and men of high station. The great abbeys and monasteries had their almoners. The date when this office was first appointed has not been ascertained. Fosbroke (Antiq. 588) says, "When our Anglo-Saxon kings dined, the poor sat in the streets, expecting the broken meat, &c., which was collected by the almoner."

ALMONER, GRAND.—(*See* HEREDITARY GRAND ALMONER.)

ALMONER, HIGH.—(*See* LORD HIGH ALMONER OF ENGLAND.)

ALMORAH (India).—In the Ghoorka war, the enemy were defeated near this place April 23, 1815, and the town itself was captured by the British April 25.

ALMORAVIDES.—An Arab dynasty, founded in the N.W. of Africa by Abdallah Ben Yassim, who died in 1058. His immediate successor, Abu Bekar Ben Omar, seized Fez, and founded the city of Morocco, in 1070. Yussef Ben Taxfin, the third of the dynasty, conquered a large portion of Spain. A long struggle followed between them and the Almohades, by whom they were driven from Africa in 1146, and from Spain in 1147.

ALMS-HOUSES.—These useful institutions were not known in this country until the Reformation. Previous to that date the poor obtained relief at the monasteries, and the houses of the wealthy. (*See* the latest editions of "The Charities of London," by Sampson Low, Jun., and Herbert Fry's Shilling Guide to London Charities.)

ALNEY, or OLNEY (Battle).—During the struggle between Edmund Ironside and Canute for the English crown, and after many sanguinary battles had been fought, the rival armies met at Olanege, or the Isle of Olney, near Deerhurst in Gloucestershire, in 1016. There it was proposed, according to Henry of Huntingdon, to decide the matter by single combat. The proposal was accepted, and after the two kings had contended for some time, the advantage being with Edmund, Canute offered to divide the kingdom. This offer was accordingly accepted, and the kiss of peace was given. Wessex was allotted to Edmund, and Mercia to Canute. The former died, or, as some chroniclers say, was treasonably killed, a few days afterwards, and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom. William of Malmesbury states that the division was agreed to without a combat; and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle does not mention the duel.

ALNWICK.—This castle, on the river Aln, in Northumberland, was besieged, in 1093, by Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who, with his eldest son, was killed by the Earl of Northumberland Nov. 13. David I. captured it in 1136. William the Lion of Scotland, with 80,000 men, laid siege to it in 1174, and was taken prisoner after sustaining a most disastrous defeat. It was burned by King John in 1216.

ALOGIANS, or ALOGI.—A sect of heretics who sprang up soon after the death of John the Evangelist, A.D. 100. They denied that Jesus Christ was the Logos, and rejected St. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse. Augustine opposed them, and they were condemned at the Council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633. Robertson (Hist. of Christian Church to the Pontificate of Gregory the Great, p. 72n), says they "were styled *Alogi*—a name of double meaning—signifying their rejection of the writings in which the *Logos* is mentioned, and also that they were *without reason*."

ALOST (Belgium).—This town—the old capital of East Flanders—was besieged in 1128. The town-hall was built in 1210. Thierry Martens, who introduced the art of printing in 1475, was born here. It was taken by the French under Turenne in 1667, and retaken in 1706.

ALPACA.—The wool of this animal has long been in use among the Indians of the Andes; but it was not until 1829 that it became an article of commerce in this country. Alpacas have been introduced into Australia, and the first wool was obtained in 1859.

ALPHABET.—The origin of alphabetical characters is a subject that has excited much controversy among the learned. For a long time it was believed that hieroglyphical writing gave rise to the invention of alphabetical writing, by contraction of the hieroglyphic symbols into alphabetical letters. Hales (Chronology, i. 370) combats this theory, showing that the art of alphabetical writing preceded the establishment of hieroglyphic. "Some Jewish and Oriental traditions," says this author, "ascribe the invention of writing to Seth, the son of Adam; others to Enoch, the seventh from Adam; whether well founded or not, it proves the prevailing opinion that letters were of antediluvian date." Western tradition supports this view, and both Pliny and

Cicero asserted that letters were always found amongst the Assyrians. From Egypt they were probably introduced into Canaan by Moses, and were carried by the Phœnicians into Greece. Herodotus states that they were brought into Greece by Cadmus. This took place B.C. 1493; according to Hales, B.C. 1494; and to Clinton B.C. 1313. The Greek alphabet consisted at first of only 11, or at most 16 letters; but the number was eventually increased to 22. Cicero and Quintilian assert that Simonides, who flourished about B.C. 540, added the two long vowels η and ω, and the two double consonants ξ and ψ; while Aristotle and Pliny say that Epicharmus, who flourished about B.C. 450, added the two letters χ and θ to the Greek alphabet. Sharon Turner is of opinion that the Anglo-Saxons were not unacquainted with alphabetical characters when they came into England, though they laid aside their ancient letters, with the exception of two, on their conversion to Christianity.

ALPHONSINE, or ALFONSINE, TABLES.—These astronomical tables are said to have been constructed by certain Jews of Toledo, in 1252. Other authorities attribute them to the king's preceptors, under the direction of Alphonso X. (whence their name), King of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Wise. They were first printed at Venice in 1483.

ALPINE CLUB (London).—This society, for the promotion of Alpine discovery, was formed early in the year 1858, and published the first volume of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers" in 1859. Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Haddo, and Mr. C. Hudson, members of this club, perished with their guide in the descent of Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn, July 14, 1865. They had accomplished the ascent in safety, but on the return journey one of the party made a false step, and fell over a precipice 4,000 feet deep, dragging his companions after him.

ALPS.—Bellovesus is said to have led an army of Gauls across the Alps into Northern Italy B.C. 620. Hannibal crossed with the Carthaginian army B.C. 218. The Roman army effected the passage in the expedition against the Ligurians B.C. 173. Pompey discovered a new route in his march into Spain B.C. 77. Suwarrow, with the Russian army, crossed at the St. Gothard pass in September, 1799, and Napoleon I., with the French army, effected the passage at the Great St. Bernard pass, May 16—20, 1800.

ALPS (Tunnel).—A government commission having reported favourably respecting the invention of Messrs. Sommeiller, Grandis, and Grattoni, for boring tunnels through the Alps by machinery, it was forthwith applied, in 1857, to the excavation of a tunnel under Mont Cenis, required to complete the direct communication by the Victor Emmanuel Railway between France and Italy. The distance is about seven miles and a half.

ALRESFORD (Battle).—Fought between the Parliamentary forces and the Royalists, March 29, 1644. The latter, though worsted, withdrew in good order to Reading.

ALSACE (France).—In German, "Der Elsass," meaning "*Ell settlement*, or *seat*," having been abandoned by the Romans in the 5th century, was overrun by the various hordes that crossed the Rhine, until it was annexed to Gaul by Clovis I., and was included in Charlemagne's empire. It was connected with Germany, having for a time constituted a duchy, afterwards joined to Swabia, from 955 till 1648, when, by the treaties of Münster, Jan. 30, and of Westphalia, Oct. 24, a portion was ceded to France. Louis XIV. seized Strasburg in 1681, and this city, with the remainder of Alsace, was secured to France by the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697.

ALSATIA.—The sanctuary of Whitefriars was so called in 1623 by Thomas Powel, and gave its name in 1688 to Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia." Owing to the disgraceful abuses of the privilege of sanctuary, it was abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 (1697), after the passing of which act Alsatia was deserted, and is described as being in ruins in the "Tattler" for Sep. 10, 1709.

ALSEN (Denmark).—This island, situated in the Little Belt, was, for nearly 17 years, the prison of Christian II. of Denmark, who was deposed in 1523. The fortifications were attacked by the Prussians June 26, 1864, and the island surrendered June 29.

ALTAKU (Battle).—Fought B.C. 700 near this small town, which Rawlinson believes to be the Eltekeh (Josh. xix. 44) of the Jews, between Sennacherib, King of Assyria, and the combined Egyptian and Ethiopian forces. The latter were defeated with great slaughter.

ALTARS. — The first altar mentioned in Scripture was erected by Noah after the flood (Gen. viii. 20), B.C. 2343, according to Calmet; B.C. 3154, according to Hales; and B.C. 2481, according to Clinton. Abraham erected altars in different places (Gen. xii. 8, and xiii. 18); and God commanded Moses to raise them. The Jews also imitated the custom of pagan nations, who built high places, and images, and groves, on every high hill and under every green tree (1 Kings xiv. 23), B.C. 960. The Greeks and Romans built altars on which they sacrificed to their heroes, and a similar custom prevailed amongst most ancient nations. The altars used in the early ages of Christianity were made of wood and in the form of a table, and it was not until the 5th century that stone was employed. Eventually they assumed the form of a tomb, as of the Sepulchre of the Martyrs, whence they derive their name. The proceedings of the Council of Agda, Sep. 11, 506, contain the first public record in connection with their consecration. The general belief in purgatory in the 9th century led to the erection of additional altars in churches. They had been introduced into England, but they were ordered to be removed and replaced by communion tables at the Reformation. Ridley, Bishop of London, at a visitation, held in consequence of a letter in the king's name, setting forth that previous orders for the removal of stone altars had not been duly complied with, directed the clergy of his diocese to substitute wooden tables (1550). Stone altars, again erected in the reign of Queen Mary, were removed in that of Elizabeth. In the stone-altar case, decided in the Arches Court, Jan. 31, 1845, Sir H. Jenner Fust decreed, on

appeal, reversing the decision of the Chancellor of Ely, that a stone altar could not be legally erected in any church belonging to the Establishment.

ALTENKIRCHEN (Battle).—In a combat at this town, in Prussia, June 4, 1796, the French compelled the Austrians to retire, but in a battle fought Sep. 19, 1796, between the French republican army, under Gen. Marceau, and the Austrians, led by the Archduke Charles, the latter gained a complete victory, and Gen. Marceau was mortally wounded.

ALTMARK.—At the village of Altmark, or Starygrow, in Prussia, Sep. 25, 1629, a truce for six years was concluded between Sweden and Poland.

ALTON (Battle.)—Fought between the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons in 1001. The contest was severe, and many were slain on both sides, the Danes retaining possession of the field of battle. The authorities do not agree respecting the place where this encounter occurred.

ALTONA, or ALTENA (Holstein), on the Elbe, was a mere village until it came into the possession of the Danes in 1660, who erected the city in 1664. A treaty of peace between Holstein and Denmark was concluded here June 20, 1689. It was destroyed by the Swedes Jan. 10, 1773, and occupied by the Austrians Feb., 1851. The army acting for the German Federal Diet entered this town Dec. 24, 1863. It was occupied by the Prussians Feb. 12, 1864.

ALT-RANSTÄDT (Treaties).—Two treaties of peace were concluded here during the 18th century, the first signed Oct. 5 (O.S. Sep. 24), 1706, and dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden to Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who formally renounced the claim he had put forth to Poland, acknowledging Stanislaus Lescinsky as king. He also renounced the treaty with Russia, and agreed, by secret articles, to provide winter quarters in Saxony for the Swedish troops. Traitors and deserters were to be given up. The second treaty, between Louis XIV. and the Emperor Charles VI., who had refused to join in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was signed March 17 (O.S. 6), 1714. The latter was preliminary to the peace of Baden (*q. v.*).

ALUM.—It is not known when the process of making alum was discovered. Beckmann (Hist. of Invent. &c. i. 186) states that at an early period alum works existed at Roccha, the ancient Edessa, in Mesopotamia, whence the name Rock alum. Several works had been established in the neighbourhood of Constantinople previous to its capture by the Turks in 1453. The Genoese and other Italians introduced the manufacture into Europe, and amongst the earliest Italian works of the kind were those erected at Volterra in 1458. Alum was made at Hesse, in Germany, in 1554, in Bohemia in 1558, and at Glatz in 1563. It was introduced into England by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and works were built at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, according to some authorities, during the reign of Elizabeth, and, according to others, in that of James I., about 1608.

ALUM-BAGH, a domain containing a palace, a mosque, and a private temple, bounded by a garden, situated in a beautiful park, about four miles from Lucknow, was converted into a fortress by the rebels in 1857. It was captured by the British, under Outram and Havelock, Sep. 23, 1857, and a small garrison placed in it, which was not relieved until Nov. 14, in the same year. Sir Henry Havelock died here Nov. 25. Sir James Outram held the place with 3,500 men until Lucknow was taken, March 21, 1858, having in the meanwhile repulsed an attack of 30,000 men, Jan. 12, and one of 20,000, Feb. 21.

ALUMINIUM, one of the most abundant metals in nature, being the metallic basis of alumina, or pure clay, was first discovered in 1828, by Wöhler, who freed it from its combination with oxygen by electric means, and obtained it in 1846 by decomposing chloride of alumina by means of sodium. Deville and others made some interesting experiments in 1855 and 1856, and in 1855 Rose announced that Aluminium could be prepared at a cheap rate from a mineral named cryolite or "Mineral Soda." Aluminium works were erected at Battersea, near London, in 1860.

AMALEKITES.—This tribe of Edomite Arabs, descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau (Gen. xxxvi. 12), were the first amongst the Canaanites to oppose the Israelites after the passage of the Red Sea (Exod. xvii. 8—16), at the battle at Rephidim, B.C. 1491. Saul overcame them (1 Sam. xv. 8) B.C. 1093; David (1 Sam. xxvii. 8, 9, and xxx.), B.C. 1055; and their descendants were exterminated by the Simeonites, about B.C. 725 (1 Chron. iv. 42, 43).

AMALPHI (Italy), a small republic in the Gulf of Salerno, that attained considerable eminence in the Middle Ages. It was the seat of a bishop at an early period, and in 987 John XV. erected it into an archbishopric. Gibbon says, "Its industrious citizens, by the invention of the mariner's compass, have unveiled the face of the globe." Flavio Gioja, said to have invented the mariner's compass (*q. v.*) in 1302, was born here. It flourished entirely by its commerce, from about 750 to its conquest by Robert Guiscard, in 1077. It regained its independence in 1096, submitted to the King of Sicily in 1131, and was sacked by the Pisans in 1135. Masaniello was born here in 1623.

AMALPHI (Pandects).—The story of the discovery at Amalphi, in 1137, of a unique copy of the Pandects of Justinian, which led to a revival of the study of jurisprudence in the West, though at one time generally believed, is now rejected as fabulous.

AMALRICIANS.—The followers of Amalricus, or Amaury, of Bene, the Paris dialectician and theologian. He denounced several Roman Catholic doctrines, and is said to have believed in a speedy reformation, and purification of the Church by the sword. He has also been accused of Pantheism. Milman (Lat. Christ. vi. b. xiv. ch. 3) says, "All kinds of incongruous charges were heaped upon the memory of Amaury de Bene: he was an Albigensian, believed in the Eternal Gospel." Whilst commenting upon the doctrines of Aristotle, he advanced his peculiar views. Innocent III. launched a bull of condemnation against his chief work, "The Physion," in 1204. Amalricus retracted, and died soon after. His remains were disinterred and burned, and several of his followers were put to death, by order of

the Council of Paris, in Oct., 1210. David of Dinant was one of his followers, but the sect speedily disappeared.

AMAND, St. (French Flanders).—Taken by the Prince of Nassau, June 27, 1709. Near this place the English first met the French republican troops, May 8, 1793. The Duke of York commanded the English and their allies, who, after a hotly-contested battle, defeated the French.

AMARANTA (Order).—This female order of knighthood, instituted in Sweden by Queen Christina, in 1645, became extinct soon after her death.

AMAZON, MARANON, or ORELLANA (South America), the largest river in the world, was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanez Pinzon, though little was known of it until the Spanish adventurer Orellana, having embarked on the Rio Napo, one of its remote tributaries, was carried down the stream to its embouchure, reaching the sea in August, 1541. In consequence of his report that armed women had been seen on its banks, the river obtained its popular name of Amazon. The river was first accurately described in 1745 by M. de la Condamine, who had embarked upon it in 1743, near Jaen, and followed its current to its mouth.

AMAZON, West India mail steamer, destroyed by fire, in the bay of Biscay, Jan. 4, 1852. Out of 161 persons on board at the time, only 59 were saved. Eliot B. G. Warburton, born in 1810, author of "The Crescent and the Cross," and other works, perished on the occasion.

AMAZONS.—A race of female warriors, of Scythian origin, dwelling, according to ancient tradition, on the banks of the Thermodon, in Cappadocia. They are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus. In order to use their weapons with greater force and precision, their right breasts were burned off or destroyed at an early age. The Abbé Guyon wrote a short history of the Amazons, of which Dr. Johnson published a translation in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1741. These accounts have been rejected as fabulous, although repeated by many authors. Mill (Crusades, vol. i. ch. ix. p. 377), speaking of Conrad's army of crusaders in 1147, says, "A considerable troop of women rode among the Germans; they were arrayed with the spear and shield; but some love of usual delights had mingled itself with the desire of great exploits, for they were remarkable for the splendour of their dress, and the bold leader was called 'the golden-footed dame.'" Alvarez, who visited Abyssinia in 1520, speaks of Amazons in that country. The figure of an Amazon is found on many ancient coins. The fact of the existence of a regiment of Amazons in the present century is proved by Commander Forbes, who met with one at Dahomey during a visit in 1849 and 1850. The author says: "It is rarely that Europeans are called upon to believe in the existence of Amazons—fighting women prepared to do battle on all around, the terror of the neighbouring tribes, dressed in the attire of male soldiers, armed with muskets and swords. These sable ladies perform prodigies of valour, and not unfrequently, by a fortunate charge, save the honour of the male soldiers, by bearing down all before them, discovering themselves to the astonished and abashed prisoners to be women, exceeding their male coadjutors in cruelty and all the stronger passions."

AMBASSADORS, as representative agents or envoys, were employed in very ancient times. Moses sent messengers to the King of Edom to request a passage through his territories (Numbers xx. 14—21), B.C. 1452; and David made war upon the Ammonites because their king ill-used his messengers and treated them as spies (2 Sam. x.), B.C. 1038. The custom of sending ambassadors prevailed amongst most ancient nations. Malmesbury, in his Chronicle, speaks of three ambassadors sent from England to Constantinople in 1056. Wicquefort (The Ambassador and his Functions, translated by Digby, 1716) declares, "There is not any kingdom or state that does not make use of them." In another place he says, "The *Marshalless* of *Guebriant* was the first lady, and the only one, if I mistake not, that has had this quality annexed to her own person, and she may perhaps be the last." Resident ambassadors are said to have been introduced by Ferdinand V. of Spain, but the practice did not become common till the 16th century. In England, even in the time of Henry VIII., they were called orators. By our laws of England, ambassadors enjoy many privileges. They are free from arrest by 7 Anne, c. 12 (April 21, 1708). This law was occasioned by the arrest of Andrew Artemonowitz Matueof, ambassador to Peter the Great, July 21, 1708. He was taken out of his coach in London for a debt of £50, at the suit of Thomas Morton, laceman. Their goods are also free from distraint by the same statute.

AMBER, found on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, is also obtained by mining. This substance has been known from the earliest times (Ezekiel i. 4—27, and viii. 2), and its electric property was first observed by Thales, born B.C. 640. It was used for ornament as well as medicinal purposes before the Christian æra. Sophocles, who flourished B.C. 495—B.C. 405; Herodotus, born B.C. 484; Pliny the Younger, A.D. 61—105; and other ancient writers, allude to it. That the ancient Britons employed it for ornament is proved from the fact of its frequent occurrence in barrows. It was also used as an amulet or charm against disease. In 1576 a mass weighing 11 lb. was found in Prussia. It occurs in Sicily and the Adriatic.

AMBERG (Battle).—The French republican army, under Jourdan, was defeated near this town, in Bavaria, by the Austrians, led by the Archduke Charles, Aug. 24, 1796.

AMBERGRIS, *ambre gris*, or grey amber, to which it was long supposed to bear some affinity, is generated by the large-headed spermaceti whale. It is found floating at sea, and on the coasts of Greenland, China, Japan, Ireland, &c. The largest piece on record weighed 182 lb.

AMBIANI.—This Belgic people, occupying the country round Amiens, opposed Julius Cæsar with 10,000 armed men, B.C. 67, but ultimately submitted to him. They united

with the rest of the Gallic tribes in the great rebellion against the Romans, B.C. 52.

AMBLEF (Battle).—Gained at this place, near the abbey of Stavel, in the Ardennes, in 716, by Charles Martel over the Neustrians, led by Chilperic II. and Ragenfroy, who were returning to their own territories after having ravaged Austrasia.

AMBLETEUSE (France).—A small seaport between Calais and Boulogne, at which Cæsar embarked his cavalry for the invasion of England, B.C. 54; and James II. landed, Dec. 23, 1688, on deserting the English throne.

AMBOISE (France).—A pacification, known as the Edict of Amboise, between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, was promulgated at Amboise, March 19, 1563, by which a general amnesty was granted for the past and free toleration of Protestant worship in particular places in France. The term "Huguenot" was first applied to the French Protestants at this town. Charles VIII., born here, June 30, 1470, died here, April 7, 1498. Abd-el-Kader was kept prisoner in the castle from 1848 to 1852.

AMBOISE (League).—Formed in 1560, by the leaders of the Christaudins, as the French Calvinists were then called, to seize Francis II. and the Guises at Blois, to overthrow the power of the latter, and to compel the king to grant them protection. The plot was disclosed, and the court removed from Blois to the castle of Amboise, which was entrusted to Condé.

AMBOYNA (Indian Archipelago), the chief of the Molucca Islands, was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, who established a factory in 1521, but did not obtain full possession until 1580. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese in 1605; the English made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement upon the island in 1615, and subsequently established a factory, the members of which were all treacherously murdered by the Dutch governor in Feb., 1623. The Dutch agreed to pay £270,000 compensation, part of which was to go to the heirs of the sufferers, by the treaty of peace of April 5, 1654. Amboyna fell into the hands of the English, Feb. 16, 1796; was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802; recaptured Feb. 17, 1810; and was given up again by the treaty of Paris, concluded May 30, 1814.

AMBRACIA (Greece).—This ancient city of Epirus, colonized by a party of Corinthians, about B.C. 635, soon rose to maritime importance, and contributed seven ships to the Greek armament against Xerxes, B.C. 480, and 27 to the Corinthians in their contest with Corcyra, B.C. 432. During the Peloponnesian war the Ambraciots seized Argos, which was retaken by the Athenians B.C. 432, who successfully resisted a second attack by the Ambraciots, B.C. 430. In conjunction with the Lacedæmonians they sustained a severe defeat from the Acarnanians at Stratus, B.C. 429, and were nearly annihilated in a third attack upon Argos, B.C. 426. Ambracia was subsequently seized by the Macedonians, whose garrison was expelled by the inhabitants B.C. 336. It afterwards fell into the hands of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who made it the seat of his government, and adorned it with many choice works of art, which were removed by the Romans on their capture of the city, B.C. 189. The site of this city is occupied by the modern Arta, which rose to importance, as the chief town of Acarnania, about the 14th century.

AMBROSIAN CHANT.—St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (374—397), introduced the choral music of the Eastern into the Western Church, and it afterwards bore his name. It was superseded by the Gregorian chant about the year 600.

AMBROSIAN LIBRARY.—This library, named after St. Ambrose, the patron saint of the city, was founded at Milan by Cardinal Borromeo in 1602, and opened in 1609. It contains 60,000 books, and 15,000 MSS.

AMBROSIAN RITUAL.—The name given to the office used in the church of Milan. It receives its name from St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (374—397), because it was either introduced into Milan, or at any rate altered, by him.

AMBULANCE CORPS.—Some Chelsea pensioners were, at the commencement of the war against Russia, in 1854, formed into an ambulance corps, which was superseded by the Land Transport Corps (*q. v.*)

AMEDIANS, or AMEDIEU.—This order of monks, so called because they claimed to be *lovers of God*, or *beloved by God*, originated in Italy in 1400, and subsequently possessed 28 convents, which were annexed by Pius V. (1566—1572) to those of the Cistercians and Soccolanti.

AMEN.—The use in Christian worship of this Hebrew word, signifying affirmation or assent, is as ancient as the times of the Apostles, being referred to by St. Paul A.D. 55 (1 Cor. xiv. 16). It had previously been frequently used in the writings of the Old Testament, and is the word so often translated "verily" in the English version of the sermons and exhortations of our Saviour.

AMERCEMENT, or AMERCIAMENT.—The difference between amerciaments and fines is this: fines are said to be punishments certain, and grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are such as are arbitrarily imposed. Magna Charta (c. 14) provides that a freeman is not to be amerced for a small fault, but proportionable to the offence, and that by his peers. The statute 9 Hen. III. c. 14 (1225), provides how men of all sorts shall be amerced, and by whom; and by Statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I. c. 6), 1275, it was enacted that amercements should be reasonable; and the scale for various classes of the community was regulated by 25 Edw. I. c. 14. (1297).

AMERGAU MYSTERY.—(*See* AMMERGAU MYSTERY.)

AMERICA, or the NEW WORLD.—The existence of this continent was known to the Scandinavians, or Northmen, who discovered Iceland (*q. v.*) and Greenland (*q. v.*) in the 9th century, forming settlements in these countries. One of the sailors, on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm on the coast of America in 986, and the account which he gave of his adventure induced Leif,

son of Eric the Red, to undertake a voyage of discovery in 1000. Having touched at places supposed to be the modern Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring coast, the expedition came, in 1001, to a part of the country which received the name of Vinland, from its wild vines. It is supposed to have comprised Rhode Island, and parts of the coast between Boston and New York; and it became the seat of a settlement; for in 1121 Eric Upsi, an Icelander, the first Bishop of Greenland, undertook a mission to the new colony of Vinland. The intercourse between the Northmen and America was carried on until the middle of the 14th century. It was, however, reserved for the enterprising navigators of the 15th century to give a knowledge of the New World to the inhabitants of the Old, and to establish that connection between these two distant portions of the globe that has produced such wonderful results. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator, supplied by Ferdinand and Isabella with three small ships, sailed from Palos, in Andalusia, Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, and landed at St. Salvador (Guanahani), one of the Bahama Islands, Friday, Oct. 12. Columbus then sailed on, and discovered Cuba (*q. v.*) Oct. 28, and Hispaniola, or Hayti, now St. Domingo, where he left a settlement, La Navidad, or Nativity. He set sail from this place Jan. 4, 1493, and reached Palos March 15. The American continent was not discovered until June 24, 1497, when John Gaboto, or Cabot (a Venetian settled in England, who, with his son, Sebastian, sailed in ships furnished by Henry VII. and some Bristol merchants), landed in North America, and explored a part of the coast. Columbus discovered Paria, on the continent of South America, in 1498; and thus both divisions of the New World were known before the 16th century. The early navigators, imagining that these countries formed part of India, gave them the name of the West Indies. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine traveller, who sailed in several expeditions, is said to have inserted the words *Tierra de Amerigo* in a map published by him early in the 16th century. Though this account is denied, from him came the name of America, by which that portion of the globe is now known. Further information respecting America is given under its various political divisions. The following chronological table contains some of the chief points in the early history of its discovery and colonization :—

A.D.

1493, Sep. 25. Columbus, with 17 ships, carrying 1,500 men, sails from Cadiz on his second voyage.—Nov. 2. Discovers Dominica (*q. v.*).

1494, April 24. Columbus explores the West India Islands.—May 3. He discovers Jamaica (*q. v.*).—Sep. 29. The expedition returns to Isabella, a city founded in Hayti by Columbus, the fort La Navidad having been destroyed.

1495, Feb. 24. Columbus despatches four ships laden with slaves, &c., to Europe.—Oct. A commissioner sent by Ferdinand and Isabella to examine into alleged grounds of complaint against Columbus arrives at Isabella, in Hayti.

1496, March 5. John Cabot and his three sons receive from Henry VII. letters patent authorizing their expedition to America.—March 10. Columbus embarks for Spain.—June 11. He lands at Cadiz.

1497, June 24. John Cabot discovers St. John's and the coast of N. America. (*See* CANADA.) St. Domingo is founded.

1498, Feb. 3. Henry VII. grants a second patent to John Cabot.—May 30. Columbus embarks on his third voyage at St. Lucar de Barrameda, with six vessels and 200 men.—June 27. He reaches the Cape Verde Islands.—July 31. He discovers Trinidad (*q. v.*).—Aug. 1. He lands near Point Alcatraz, whence, for the first time, he perceives the mainland of the American continent. Entering the gulf of Paria, he goes on shore.—Aug. 30. He returns to Isabella, in Hayti.

1499, May 21. Francis de Bobadilla is appointed by the sovereigns of Spain governor of the American colonies.—Oct. Columbus despatches two vessels to Spain, in which some of his associates convey slaves. This gives offence to Isabella, who had not sanctioned the subjection of the natives. Ojeda lands at Surinam, sails to the gulf of Paria, and thence to Venezuela.

1500, July. Bobadilla sails from Spain.—Aug. 23. He lands in Hayti.—Oct. Sends Columbus to Europe in chains. Gasper Corterral, a Portuguese, lands in Labrador. Pinzon discovers Brazil (*q. v.*), and reaches the mouth of the Amazon.

1501, March 19. Henry VII. grants a patent for an expedition to America, to three English and three Portuguese navigators. Bastidas explores the coast from Cape Vela to the gulf of Darien.

1502, May 9. Columbus embarks on his fourth voyage from Cadiz, with four vessels and 150 men, intending to explore the isthmus of Darien, in hopes of discovering a passage to the East Indies.—May 20. He reaches the Grand Canary.—June 15. He stays at one of the Caribbee Islands.—July 14. He leaves Port Brazil.—July 30. He discovers the island of Guanaga or Bonacca, near the bay of Honduras.—Sep. 25. He reaches Cariay or Cariari.—Nov. 2. He discovers Porto Bello.—Dec. 5. He is compelled by repeated failures to abandon his hopes of discovering a passage to India.

1503, June 24. Columbus anchors at Jamaica.—Aug. 13. He arrives at Hayti.

1504, Sep. 12. Columbus re-embarks for Europe.—Nov. 7. He lands at San Lucar on his return from his fourth and last voyage.

1508. Pinzon and Solis discover Yutachan, and Aubert, a Frenchman, the St. Lawrence.

1510. Ojeda builds St. Sebastian, the first settlement on the mainland at Darien.

1511 and 1512. Velasquez conquers Cuba. Vasco Nunez de Balboa obtains information respecting Peru.

1512, Easter Day. Ponce de Leon discovers the coast of Florida.

1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Darien, where he established a small settlement.—Sep. He discovers the S. Pacific Ocean.

1515. Solis discovers the La Plata.

1517. Cordova discovers Campeachy, and penetrates into Mexico.

1518. Grijalva explores the shores of the Mexican Gulf, and gives his discoveries the name of New Spain.

1519, Feb. 18. Cortes sails from the Havana for the conquest of Mexico.

1520. Magellan passes through the straits that bear his name.

1521, Aug 13. Cortes completes the conquest of Mexico, by the capture of its capital.

1522. Gil Gonzalez de Avila explores the west coast of Mexico, from Cape Blanco to Cape de Fonseca.

1524. A French expedition, under Verazzano, surveys the coast of N. America.

1526. Pizarro discovers Quito.

1527. Pizarro visits Tumbez, in Peru, and sails along the coast to the port of Santa.

1531, Jan. Pizarro sails on his third and last expedition for the conquest of Peru.

1532. Pizarro attacks Peru.

1533. Pizarro enters Cuzco, the capital of Peru.

1534. Cartier circumnavigates Newfoundland, and enters the gulf of St. Lawrence. Grijalva discovers California (*q. v.*).

1535. Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga, now Montreal. The city of Buenos Ayres is founded by Mendoza.

1536. Hore attempts to found an English settlement at Newfoundland.

1539. Ulloa enters the gulf of California.

1540. Alarcon explores the Colorado River. Cartier, having been despatched by Francis I. to prosecute discoveries in Canada, explores the district of Hochelaga, to which he gives the name of Montreal.
1541. Orellana sails down the Maranon, or Amazon, and reaches the sea in August. Chili is conquered.
1546. The Spanish conquest of Peru is completed.
1549. Martines de Yrala ascends the Paraguay to the 17th deg. of S. latitude. Roberval embarks for the St. Lawrence, and is never heard of afterwards.
1555. An expedition despatched by Admiral Coligny, under the Chevalier de Villagagnon, lands on the river Janeiro, in S. America, and founds a settlement.
1562. A French settlement is formed in Florida.
1564. Carolina settled by the French, who are expelled by the Spaniards.
1567. Hawkins sails to the Spanish main, and discovers the Falkland Islands.
1573. Sir Francis Drake reaches Panama, and is the first Englishman who sees the Pacific Ocean.
1574. John Cortereal attempts to discover the north-west passage of America.
1575. Oxenham sails for S. America.
1576. Martin Frobisher goes on a voyage of discovery to the north-west.
1577. Dec. 13. Drake sails and reaches La Plata April 14, 1578. He doubles Cape Horn, and, sailing as far as Vancouver Island, discovers New Albion, and reaches England Sep. 26, 1580.
1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to Newfoundland proves a failure.
1584. Raleigh's expedition discovers Virginia.
1585. Davis sails to Greenland, and discovers the straits that bear his name. Sir Francis Drake sails from England to the West Indies with a fleet of 25 ships. The first English settlement in Virginia is formed at Roanoke.
1586. The settlement at Roanoke is destroyed.
1587. Cavendish sails to the N. Pacific.
1604. The French settlement of Acadia is formed.
1607. The first permanent English settlement in America is made in Virginia, and called James-town. Hudson's first voyage.
1608. Quebec is founded by the French.
1610. A patent is granted to Lord Bacon and others for a plantation in Newfoundland. Hudson discovers the bay that bears his name.
1614. First Dutch settlement on the Hudson.
1616. The cultivation of tobacco is commenced in Virginia.
1620. Plymouth, in New England, is settled by the Puritans. The first negroes are imported into Virginia in a Dutch ship.
1621. Sir William Alexander obtains a charter for Nova Scotia.
1625. The French form a settlement at St. Christopher's. The English land upon that island in the same year.
1627. A Swedish settlement is formed on the Delaware.
1628. An English settlement is formed at Naumkeag, since called Salem, in Massachusetts Bay.
1633. Lord Baltimore's settlement is formed in Maryland.
1635. Fenwick establishes a colony on the Connecticut, and the French found a settlement in Guiana.
1663. A settlement is made by the English in Carolina. St. John's (afterwards Prince Edward's Island) is granted to Doublet.
1669. An English settlement is made in S. Carolina.
1671. A settlement is formed at Rupert's River.
1674. A settlement is formed at Moose River.
1680. Albany settlement is formed.
1682. Penn founds the settlement which is named after him.
1685. The Nelson and Severn settlements are formed.
1698, Nov. 2. The Scotch form a settlement at Darien, and erect Fort Andrew. It was abandoned in 1699. A second and third expedition followed.
1700, March 30. The Scottish settlers surrender to the Spaniards, and the enterprise is abandoned.

For the different European possessions in America, *see* BRITISH, DANISH, DUTCH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, and SWEDISH AMERICA.

AMERICA CENTRAL.—(*See* CENTRAL AMERICA.)

AMERICA (North). — (*See* AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, CANADA, GREENLAND, MEXICO, NOVA SCOTIA, UNITED STATES, &c., &c.)

AMERICA (South).—(*See* SOUTH AMERICA.)

AMERICAN CHURCH.—The first recorded baptism of a native American took place at Virginia, Aug. 13, 1587. In the letters patent granted by James I. for the plantation of Virginia, April 10, 1606, the duty of a Christian nation to communicate through her colonies the knowledge of the truth which she possesses is duly recognized. Robert Hunt, the first clergyman appointed to the colony of Virginia, sailed with the expedition, Dec. 19, 1606. The first marriage celebrated in the colony is said to have been solemnized by Robert Hunt in 1608. Such was the humble origin of the Episcopal Church in America. During the Great Rebellion, the colonists of Virginia, in 1643, ordered that no clergyman should preach or teach, publicly or privately, except in conformity to the Church of England. The Episcopalians suffered severely during the war of independence, but at its close, in 1784, the clergy of Connecticut elected the Rev. Samuel Seabury bishop, and he was consecrated by the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having met with a refusal at Lambeth. He was the first colonial bishop. An address was sent from the General Convention, held at Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1785, to the English archbishops and bishops, begging them to confer the episcopal character on such as should be recommended to them. A reply was returned Feb. 24, 1786, and three colonial bishops were consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, under the authority of an act of Parliament passed for that purpose. Dr. Madison was consecrated first Bishop of Virginia in 1790. Since 1842 the American clergy have been allowed to officiate for a period not exceeding two Sundays in succession, in English churches. There are 24 bishops belonging to this branch of the Episcopal Church.

AMERICAN CONGRESS. — The delegates from 12 colonies, amounting to 55 in number, assembled at Philadelphia Sep. 5, 1774. They passed a declaration of rights, and other measures, and separated Oct. 26. The second Congress met May 10, 1775, and issued the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776. The Congress removed to Baltimore towards the end of 1776. The first Congress of the United States met at New York in 1789. Its sittings were transferred to Philadelphia in 1790, and were removed to Washington, where they have since been held, in 1800.

AMERICAN STAMP ACT.—(*See* STAMP ACT.)

AMETHYST.—This stone was the ninth in order on the breastplate of the Jewish high-priests, and was consequently known as early as B.C 1491. It is found in India, the Brazils, Persia, and various parts of Europe. Near Kerry (Ireland) there is said to be a fine vein. Emanuel (Hist. of Diamonds, &c.) states that in 1652 an amethyst was worth as much as a diamond of equal weight. Its name is derived from the Greek, and means "not to inebriate," in allusion to the superstition that it had the power of dissipating drunkenness.

AMHERST (Hindostan).—This seaport town of Tenasserim was founded on the cession of the province by the Burmese in 1826, and

was named after Lord Amherst, then Governor-General.

AMID, AMIDA, or AMIDI (Asia).—This city was wrested from the Romans by the Persians, under Sapor, after a memorable siege that lasted from July 27 to Oct. 7, 359 A.D. The Persians captured it again, after a long siege, in 502; but the Romans soon regained possession. In the 7th century it received the Arabic name of Diarbekr (*q. v.*), meaning "the country of Bekhr."

AMIENS (France).—This city of Picardy, anciently called Samarobriva, was selected by Julius Cæsar for his winter quarters, B.C. 54. A bishop's see was established here about A.D. 303, and in 444 it was seized by Clodion, King of the Salian Franks, who made it the seat of his government, and died here in 448. In 1185 it was ceded by Philip of Alsace to Philip II. (Augustus), King of France, by whom it was annexed to the territories of the French Crown. The fine old cathedral, commenced by Robert de Luzarches in 1220, was continued in 1269 by Thomas and Regnault de Cormont, and was completed in 1288. In this building Edward III. of England did homage to Philip VI. for Guienne, in 1329. Amiens, pledged to Burgundy for 400,000 gold crowns in 1435 by Charles VII., was redeemed by Louis XI. in 1463. In 1529 the lofty spire of the cathedral was completed. Amiens embraced the cause of the League in 1588, and was captured by Henry IV. in 1592. The Spaniards took it by surprise, March 10, 1597, but it was retaken by Henry IV., after an arduous siege, the following September. The Hotel de Ville was erected in 1600, the Grand Seminary in 1739, and the town-hall in 1760. In 1773 the cotton manufacture was introduced into this city, which soon became its chief seat. The Musée Napoleon was erected in 1855.

AMIENS (Treaties). — A treaty, sometimes called the Peace of Picquigny, between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, was concluded here, in four acts, Aug. 29, 1475. Edward IV. agreed to retire with his army, on the payment by Louis XI. of 75,000 crowns. A truce of seven years was agreed to by the two kings. They were to assist each other in case of need. Edward IV. agreed to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Prince Charles, son of Louis XI., who also engaged to pay 50,000 crowns annually during Edward's lifetime. The kings met at the castle of Picquigny, about 12 miles from Amiens. Philip of Commines remarks: "And certainly, as I have said before, the English do not manage their treaties and capitulations with so much cunning and policy as the French do, let people say what they will, but proceed more ingenuously, and with greater straightforwardness in their affairs; yet a man must be cautious, and have a care not to affront them, for it is dangerous meddling with them."—Cardinal Wolsey, on the part of Henry VIII., concluded three treaties with Francis I. at Amiens, Aug. 18, 1527. (*See* ABBEVILLE.)—The preliminaries of the more celebrated treaty of Amiens were signed in London, Oct. 1, 1801; the ratification was brought from Paris to London in 11 days; and the definitive treaty, containing 22 articles, was concluded at Amiens March 25, 1802, a supplementary article being added March 27. It was ratified in the following month, and peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster April 29. The contracting parties were France, Holland, and Spain, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other. England gave up to their former owners all the conquests made during the war, except Trinidad, wrested from Spain, and a portion of Ceylon, taken from the Dutch. It was stipulated that within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, the English troops should evacuate Malta, Gozo, and Comino, which were to be restored to the Knights of St. John; and the independence of these islands was guaranteed by France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. The French agreed to evacuate Naples, and all the ports and islands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic. Egypt was restored to Turkey, and Pondicherry to France. This treaty terminated a war of 10 years' duration; but peace scarcely lasted 13 months. The interference of Napoleon I. in Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, and his extraordinary annexations, induced the English Government to maintain their garrison at Malta, and the war was renewed May 17, 1803.

AMMERGAU MYSTERY. — The periodical representation of this sacred drama at the little village of Ober Ammergau, in Bavaria, originated in a vow made by the inhabitants in 1633, on their deliverance from a plague, communicated a few years previously by the army of Gustavus Vasa, to celebrate the Passion Tragedy every tenth year. The first representation took place in 1634, and the custom has been observed ever since, the only irregularity being that in 1680 the year was changed to match the decennial periods of each century. Attempts were made to suppress the performances in 1779 and 1810, and they were omitted on the last occasion by the personal permission of King Maximilian Joseph I. The mysteries, which were represented in the churchyard previously to 1830, have since been held in a spacious wooden theatre, without a roof, but capable of accommodating between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators, and with a large stage and abundance of rooms for dressing, &c. The last performances, each lasting from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, with an hour's interval at midday, took place July 15, Aug. 26, Sep. 9, and Sep. 16, 1860. The circumstances of the Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, the Last Supper, and the Trial, Crucifixion, and Resurrection, were represented in 17 scenes, with great magnificence and an amount of detail that appears profane when described, but which seems to have awakened none but feelings of reverence and awe among the simple people who formed the actors and audience.

AMMONIA.—This volatile alkali is said to have been first manufactured in Egypt, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence its name. The discovery of the existence of muriate of ammonia in sea-water was made in 1822.

AMMONITES.—Descendants of Ammon, the son of Lot (Gen. xix. 38), born about B.C. 1897. They occupied territory at one time in the pos-

session of the Zamzummims, "a people great, and many, and tall as the Anakims." (Deut. ii. 19—21.) Although the Israelites were commanded not to molest them, several wars ensued between the two nations, with varying success. They oppressed the Israelites B.C. 1206 (Hales, B.C. 1263; and Clinton, B.C. 1256); and were defeated by Jephthah with great slaughter (Judges xi. 32, 33), B.C. 1188 (Hales, 1245, and Clinton, 1238); and by Saul (1 Sam. xi.), B.C. 1094 (Hales, B.C. 1110). David subdued them B.C. 1038. Judas Maccabæus fought many battles with them, and they leagued against Judæa B.C. 164. They gradually merged in the tribes of Arabia.

AMNESTY, or public act of pardon or oblivion for political and other offences, was common amongst the Greeks and Romans. Amnesties were granted in England after the Great Rebellion and the Jacobite insurrections: the latest act of Parliament of the kind being 20 Geo. II. c. 52 (1747), entitled "An Act for the king's most gracious general and free pardon." In France frequent revolutions have rendered such acts of grace necessary during the present century. The Queen granted a free pardon May 3, 1856, to several political offenders who were concerned in the Chartist outbreaks and the insurrection in Ireland.

AMORITES.—These descendants of Canaan (Gen. x. 16) became a powerful people, and by this designation all the Canaanite tribes were at one time described. They took part in the struggle narrated in the 14th chapter of Genesis, about B.C. 1912, and were engaged in several contests with the Israelites, who were instructed to utterly destroy their cities (Deut. xx. 16, 17), B.C. 1451.

AMOUR or AMUR.—This river of Chinese Tartary first became known to the Russians in 1639. After a struggle of 50 years, with the view of annexing the territory through which it flows, they concluded a treaty with the Chinese, in 1689, by virtue of which the Russians remained wholly excluded from the river. In 1847 its navigation was again opened to them by treaty; and another, concluded in 1854, has made the Amour a Russian river.

AMOY (China).—Europeans were allowed to trade from 1675 to 1681. The fort of Amoy was destroyed by the British July 3, 1840, and the town itself was taken Aug. 26, 1841. It was one of the five Chinese ports opened to the British by the treaty of Aug. 26, 1842. This town was taken by the Chinese insurgents May 29, 1853, and recaptured by the imperial forces Nov. 11, 1853.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL was one of the earliest institutions in Greece. Grote says: "The belief of Æschines (perhaps also the general belief in his time) was, that it commenced simultaneously with the first foundation of the Delphian temple, an event of which we have no historical knowledge." Twelve tribes sent sacred deputies, called Amphictyons, to this association, which held two meetings every year, one at the Temple of Apollo, at Delphi, in the spring, and the other at the Temple of Ceres, at Thermopylæ, in the autumn. The interference of the Amphictyons led to the first sacred war, B.C. 595—B.C. 586. At the instigation of Philip II. of Macedon, the Phocians were expelled from the Council B.C. 346; but they were re-admitted, for their valour in expelling the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279. This Council underwent various changes and vicissitudes, although it survived the independence of the country; and so late as the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, it retained enough of its ancient dignity to induce Augustus to claim a place in it for his new city of Nicopolis. Pausanias states that it existed in the 2nd century of our æra.

AMPHION FRIGATE.—Destroyed in Plymouth Sound by an accidental explosion, Sep. 22, 1796. Capt. Pellew, and 15 others, on shore at the time, were the only persons that escaped out of a crew of 220 men.

AMPHIPOLIS (Greece). — Aristagoras, of Miletus, was defeated by the Edonians, in an attempt to colonize this city of Macedon, B.C. 497. A second effort was made by the Athenians. They sent a body of 10,000 colonists, who were attacked by the Thracians at Drabescus, and put to the sword, B.C. 465. A third attempt, made by Agnon, the son of Nicias, resulted in the expulsion of the Thracians, and the foundation of the Athenian colony of Amphipolis, B.C. 437. The Lacedæmonian general Brasidas seized the city B.C. 424, and repulsed an attempted recapture by the Athenians B.C. 422, when both he and the hostile general Cleon perished in the conflict. Although surrendered to the Athenians by treaty, B.C. 421, the inhabitants refused to acknowledge their former sovereigns, and successfully resisted an expedition sent against them under Timotheus, B.C. 360. Philip II., of Macedon, declared Amphipolis a free city on his accession, B.C. 359, but took it by storm B.C. 358, and added it to his dominions, of which it formed a part till B.C. 168, when its freedom was restored by the Romans.

AMPHITHEATRE.—The Romans delighted in exhibitions of the hunting of wild animals, of combats between gladiators and wild beasts, and other cruel spectacles; and these, which at first took place in the forum and the circus (*q. v.*), were afterwards performed in buildings devoted to such displays, and called Amphitheatres. The first was constructed by C. Scribonius Curio, consul, B.C. 76. The next, and probably the first called an amphitheatre, was constructed by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 46. This was of wood; and a more durable one in stone was erected in the Campus Martius, by Statilius Taurus, during the fourth consulship of Augustus, B.C. 30. It was destroyed by fire in the time of Nero. Several amphitheatres were afterwards built. The most remarkable, known as the Coliseum, of which the ruins exist, was commenced by Vespasian A.D. 70, and completed A.D. 80, by Titus, who opened it with magnificent spectacles. The ruins of several buildings of the kind are still found in Italy and France. (*See* COLISEUM.)

AMPHITRITE.—This ship, having on board 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, was wrecked off Boulogne Aug. 31, 1833, when all perished, excepting three of the crew.

AMPUTATION was practised by the sur-

geons of ancient Greece, Rome, and Arabia, and is described in the writings of Celsus, who flourished at the beginning of the Christian æra; and of Archigenes, who practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98 to 117. The methods adopted by these old practitioners continued in use, with little modification, till the revival of learning, in the 15th century, when anatomical science became better understood, and surgical practice was consequently improved. In 1560 Botalli invented a sort of guillotine, by which a diseased member was at once removed from the body; and in 1582 Ambrose Paré advocated the use of the needle and ligature, instead of the cauterizing method of preventing hæmorrhage. The tourniquet, invented by Morell, in 1674, was greatly improved by J. L. Petit, in 1718. The flap operation, by which the recovery of the patient was much accelerated, was invented by Lowdham, of Exeter, in 1679.

AMSTERDAM, or AMSTELDAM (Holland).—This great commercial emporium, on the river Amstel, founded in 1203, remained a small fishing village until the middle of the 13th century, when it was made a town. William III., Count of Holland, took it in 1296; and William IV. gave it municipal institutions in 1340. It was walled in 1482; joined the confederation of the Netherlands Feb. 8, 1578, and received additional privileges from the Prince of Holland in 1581. From that time its prosperity increased rapidly, and it received an additional impulse from the closing of the Scheldt, in 1648. It was captured by the French, Jan. 20, 1795, and remained under their rule until 1813. Its town-hall, erected on piles, commenced in 1648, and completed in 1655, narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1762 and 1806, and was made a royal palace in 1808. The celebrated Bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, and ceased in 1796. The Bank of the Netherlands, on the model of the Bank of England, was established here in 1841.

AMSTERDAM (Treaty), concluded between France, Russia, and Prussia, Aug. 4, 1717. The Czar and the King of Prussia accepted the mediation of France between them and Sweden. Russia abandoned her invasion of Mecklenburg, and France agreed not to renew a treaty of subsidies with Sweden.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND (Indian Ocean), called by the natives *Tonga-tabu*, one of the group known as the Friendly Isles (*q. v.*), was discovered by Tasman, Jan. 19, 1643, and was visited by Capt. Cook in 1773. (*See* TONGA.)

AMULET.—Amulets, of various kinds, were in use among the Jews (Gen. xxxv. 4, and Hosea ii. 13). The Persians and the Egyptians used them; the Greeks and Romans made them of gems of various kinds. Homer mentions them as charms. Pericles, who died B.C. 429, wore an amulet. The Emperor Caracalla, about A.D. 216, prohibited the use of them. Amulets made of the wood of the Cross, or of riband with texts of scripture upon them, as preservatives against diseases and other calamities, were adopted by Christians in the 4th century. The Council of Laodicea, in 366, condemned the practice. Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis (367), Chrysostom (400), and St. Basil, Patriarch of Constantinople (970), and many others, censured this superstition. The ancient Druids used them, and both necklaces and beads, intended as charms, are frequently found in their barrows.

AMYLENE.—This inflammable, colourless, and exceedingly light liquid, distilled from fusel oil (the oil of potatoes), by M. Balard, of Paris, in 1844, was first employed as an anæsthetic substitute for chloroform, by Dr. Snow, Nov. 10, 1856. M. Duvoy published a full account of this substance April 9, 1857.

ANABAPTISTS.—The term was first applied to the followers of Thomas Münzer and Storck, who began to preach in Saxony in 1521. Owing to their inflammatory harangues, a rebellion broke out in Swabia, Thuringia, Franconia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, in 1525. These sectaries were routed, May 15, 1525, and their leaders put to death. Their doctrines, however, had not been extirpated, and another rising of the Anabaptists occurred in Westphalia in 1534. John Bockelsohn, a tailor of Leyden, afterwards called John of Leyden, was made king. They captured Münster, which was to be their New Jerusalem, Feb. 27, 1534, and the city was not retaken until June 24, 1535, when John of Leyden and many of his associates were put to death. About this time severe laws were enacted against the Anabaptists by different European governments. Their doctrines found supporters in England. Fourteen were burned in London and in other towns, May 25, 1535, and four Dutch Anabaptists suffered the same punishment in 1538. Three were burned at Southwark, April 29, 1540; and Elizabeth by proclamation ordered them to quit the kingdom within one-and-twenty days, in 1560. Some enthusiasts of this kind attempted to effect a rising in London April 9, 1657. Thomas Venner, an Anabaptist preacher, with about 80 of his followers, appeared in arms in London, Jan. 6, 1661. They fought desperately with the troops, but were at last overcome, and Venner and 16 of his associates perished on the scaffold, Jan. 19 and 21.

ANACHORETS, or ANCHORETS, arose in Egypt and Syria in the 3rd century. Paul the Hermit, who retired into the deserts of Egypt to avoid the Decian persecution, A.D. 250, and St Antony, born 251, are considered the first anchorets. Bingham (Antiq. b. vii. c. ii. s. 2) says, the first sort of monks "were commonly known by the name of Anchorets, from their retiring from society, and living in private cells in the wilderness. Such were Paul and Antony, and Hilarion, the first founders of the monastic life in Egypt and Palestine; from whom other monks took their model." Fosbroke points out the distinction between anchorets and hermits, the former never quitting their cells, whilst the latter roamed at large. The Church assumed jurisdiction over these voluntary exiles from the world in the 7th century, and enacted rules and regulations for their direction. Towards the end of the 9th century, the custom arose of erecting their cells at the porches of churches, and even at the gates of towns. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop.

St. Dunstan's cell at Glastonbury (950) was so small that he could neither stand erect in it nor stretch his limbs to their full length. In 1325 an anchoress resided upon a piece of ground in St. Peter's, Cornhill; and in the "Privy Purse expenses of Elizabeth of York," entries are made of gifts to an anchoress at Gloucester, Nov. 25, 1502, and to another near St. Alban's in March 1503. (*See* ABBEY.)

ANACREONTIC VERSE.—This "gay, luxurious, and festive style" of verse was carried to its highest degree of excellence by Anacreon of Teos, a Greek lyric poet, who died about B.C. 478. Amongst his various imitators and translators, Thomas Moore, called "Anacreon Moore," who published his translation of "Anacreon" in 1800, was the most successful. Religious Anacreontics were written by the monks in the Middle Ages.

ANÆSTHETICS.—Opium and other narcotic drugs, which were employed from a very early period for the purpose of relieving pain, were apparently first used to deaden the sensibilities of patients while undergoing surgical operations during the Roman Empire. Pliny the Elder, A.D. 23 to 79, Dioscorides, who flourished in the 1st or 2nd century, and Apuleius, whose period is uncertain, all mention the use of mandragora for this purpose, and give rules for its proper employment. The Chinese physician, Hod-tho, rendered his patients insensible to the surgeon's knife by means of the Indian hemp plant, about 225, and the Italian practitioner, Theodoric, who wrote during the latter part of the 13th century, describes a compound infusion, by the fumes of which he produced similar results. John Baptista Porta, of Naples, in his book on Natural Magic, published in 1597, described an apparatus for inhaling the fumes of narcotic drugs, but does not mention its application to medical purposes. Nitrous oxide gas, which was successfully used by H. Wells, a dentist, of Hartford, Connecticut, Dec. 11, 1844, was subsequently pronounced too uncertain in its effects to be of practical value; but the discovery and application of the properties of chloroform and other similar substances following soon after, the use of anæsthetic agents rapidly became general in all cases of severe operations. (*See* AMYLENE, CHLOROFORM, and ETHER.)

ANAGRAM.—Camden says, "Good anagrams yield a delightful comfort and pleasant motion in honest minds," and refers their origin to the time of Moses. They were classed by the Hebrews among the cabalistic sciences. The Greeks took the practice, and Lycophron, about B.C. 280, has left some on record. They were very common on the continent in the 16th and 17th centuries; and in the latter Louis XIII. appointed Thomas Billon royal anagrammist, with a salary of 12,000 livres. Calvin, in his "Institutions," published at Strasburg in 1539, styles himself Alcuinus, which, in addition to being the name of an old writer, is the anagram of Calvinus. They prevailed in England at a somewhat later period. In 1613, W. Cheke published a collection of Anagrams and Chronograms.

ANAHUAC.—(*See* MEXICO.)

ANAM, or ANNAM (Asia).—This extensive tract of country, comprising Cochin-China, and Tonquin, Camboja, or Cambodia, and some small islands, is said to have been colonized by the Chinese B.C. 234. The inhabitants appear to have regained their independence, though they continued nominally subject to China, A.D. 263. In 1406 the Chinese once more captured the country, which they retained until 1428. (*See* COCHIN-CHINA, TONQUIN, &c.)

ANAPA (Circassia).—Founded by the Turks in 1784, and captured by the Russians in 1791. It was restored to Turkey, recaptured by Russia in 1807 and 1809, and restored in 1812. The Russians took possession June 23, 1828, but abandoned it to the French and English forces June 5, 1855. It reverted to the Russians on the conclusion of peace in 1856.

ANAQUITO (Battle).—Fought near Quito between Gonzalo Pizarro and the Peruvian Viceroy, Nuñez Vela, Jan. 18, 1546. The Viceroy was slain and his army defeated.

ANASTATIC PRINTING.—This process for producing copies of manuscripts, or printed documents, or engravings, that can with difficulty be detected from the originals, was invented by M. Baldermus at Erfurt. The discovery was communicated to a few persons in London in 1841. It was soon after made public, and Faraday explained the process at the Royal Institution April 25, 1845. It has since transpired that a similar process had been employed in England some time before M. Baldermus's invention was made known. The invention was improved and extended by Strickland and Delamotte in 1848.

ANATHEMA "is a word," says Bingham (Antiq. b. xvi. ch. ii. s. 16), "that occurs frequently in the ancient canons, and the condemnation of all heretics." It is found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, and in Gal. i. 8; and upon its use in the latter text the authorities of the early Church grounded their justification of its employment in ecclesiastical censures. The Council of Gangra, A.D. 365 or 375, closes every one of its canons thus:—"Let him be anathema, or accursed!" In ecclesiastical language, it is generally understood as the sentence of major excommunication from the Church, pronounced with execration and malediction by a pope, bishop, or council. During the disorders occasioned by the violence of banditti in France in the 9th and 10th centuries, when the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was appealed to in aid of the civil, anathemas were decreed against robbers by councils, in presence of holy relics brought in for the occasion. One of these, issued in 988, affords a very curious specimen of style and diction. (*See* EXCOMMUNICATION.)

ANATOLIA (Asia Minor).—The Lydians dispute with the Phrygians the honour of being the first settlers. It was the seat of empire of the wealthy Crœsus, who was defeated and his capital taken by Cyrus, B.C. 546 (*See* LYDIA); and it remained under the Persian yoke until conquered by Alexander III., the Great, B.C. 333. At his death it was divided into several small states. They gradually fell before the Roman legions, and the whole country was reduced to the form of a Roman province, B.C. 50. Christianity flourished, and several councils were held in different parts. Here were

the seven churches of Asia, to which St. John wrote his Revelation (ch. i. 4 and 11), A.D. 96 or 97. The Persians, under Chosroes II., overran the country in 616, and were defeated by Heraclius in 627. The Turks obtained possession 1074—1084. The Mongols committed great devastations 1242—1272. In 1300 Anatolia was divided amongst the Turkish emirs. Another Mongol invasion spread ruin and destruction in 1402, but the Turks regained possession, and Anatolia has since remained under their sway. The Byzantines applied the term Anatolia to the country to the east of Constantinople, and it received the name of Asia Minor in the 4th century. Anatolia, or Anadol, in a more restricted sense, is now applied to only a portion of Asia Minor.

ANATOMY.—Some authorities pretend that this science was practised at a very early period, and that the Jews and other ancient nations from their sacrifices, and the Egyptians from their process of embalming, obtained a certain amount of knowledge on the subject. A writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica remarks:—"Amidst the general obscurity in which the early history of anatomy is involved, only two leading facts may be admitted with certainty. The first is, that previous to the time of Aristotle there was no accurate knowledge of anatomy; and the second, that all that was known was derived from the dissection of the lower animals only." Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) laid the basis of the science, but it was not until the 3rd century that the human body was dissected at Alexandria by Erasistratus, who obtained the bodies of criminals. Pliny states that the study was encouraged by the Ptolemies. Celsus, at the commencement of the Christian æra, gave some account of the progress of anatomy; and Galen, in the 2nd century, collected all that was known, and made great advances in the science. It flourished in Sicily in the 13th century, when Frederick II. enacted that no person who had not acquired a knowledge of anatomy should be allowed to practise surgery. Pope Boniface VIII. prohibited it in Bologna in 1297. Mundinus, between 1315—18, publicly dissected three human bodies at Bologna, and wrote a work on the subject that became a text-book in the Italian universities. The greatest anatomist of the Middle Ages was Vesalius, who operated extensively on human subjects. He became professor at Pavia in 1540; and published his great work on anatomy, the first containing anatomical plates, at Basel, in 1543. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci had, previous to that time, been permitted by Julius II. and Leo X. to study the muscles in the human body, for purposes of painting and sculpture. Thomas Vicary, in 1548, was the first Englishman who wrote upon the subject: he has been followed by Harvey, the two Hunters, and a number of eminent men.

ANATOMY LAWS.—By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43, s. 2 (1540), the barbers and surgeons of London were authorized to take, yearly, the bodies of four malefactors, executed for felony, for purposes of dissection. Several enactments have appeared in the statute-book since that time. Great difficulty having been experienced in obtaining subjects for dissection, and bad practices having arisen, the "Act for Regulating Schools of Anatomy" (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75) was passed Aug. 1, 1832. It authorized the granting of licenses to practise anatomy, and gave facilities for procuring the necessary subjects; whilst the 16th section repealed 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 4 (June 27, 1828), by which the body of a person executed for murder was ordered to be dissected.

ANCENIS (Treaty). — Concluded between Louis XI. and the Dukes of Britanny and Normandy. It was ratified by the king and the Duke of Britanny Sep. 18, and by the Duke of Normandy June 21, 1470. Philip of Commines says (book ii. ch. 5):—"The dukes renounced all their alliances, and particularly his (Duke of Burgundy); and that, in satisfaction of all his demands, the Duke of Normandy was to receive a pension of 60,000 livres per annum, for which he was to relinquish the interest which had been lately conferred upon him in Normandy."

ANCHORITES, or ANCHORETS.—(*See* ANACHORETS.)

ANCHORS, which were unknown to the Greeks till after the Trojan war, are stated by Pliny to have been invented by the Etruscans. They were at first made of stone, with only one fluke, the second being added by Anacharsis the Scythian, the contemporary of Solon, B.C. 594. The earliest anchors forged in England are said to have been constructed A.D. 578, from which period little or no change took place in their manufacture until Lieut. Rodger, R.N., patented his improvements in 1828 and 1829. Lenox patented a new anchor in 1832, and Meggitts introduced further improvements in 1836. Porter's swivel anchor, patented in 1838, was tested by government in 1840 with satisfactory results. Trotman's improvements were patented in the early part of 1852; and a trial of anchors that took place (July) established their superiority to those of any other maker. Firmin's improvements were patented in 1854, Scott's in 1855, and Hunter's in 1856. The anchors employed during the launch of the "Great Eastern," in the spring of 1858, were the largest ever forged. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 483 (Aug. 10, 1854), manufacturers are required to stamp their name on each anchor sent out.

ANCIENT LIGHTS.—By 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, s. 3 (Aug. 1, 1832), when the access and use of light to any building have been enjoyed for 20 years without interruption, the right is deemed absolute, unless enjoyed by consent or agreement in writing.

ANCIENTS (Council of).—The National Convention in 1795 divided the legislative power in France between two councils, that of the Ancients and that of the Five Hundred. To the former was entrusted the power of passing or rejecting the laws that originated in the latter branch of the legislature. Their sittings were transferred to St. Cloud Nov. 9, 1799, and a new constitution soon after suppressed the council altogether.

ANCONA (Italy) is said by Strabo to have been founded by a colony of Syracusans in the

time of Dionysius, about B.C. 380. Juvenal calls it a Doric colony. The Romans occupied it B.C. 178, and eventually made it one of their chief naval stations on the Adriatic. Trajan improved the town and constructed the mole A.D. 107; and a triumphal arch in white marble was erected in honour of him A.D. 112. The Lombards occupied it in 592, and the Saracens took it in 839. The town adhered to the Greek emperors, and was besieged by Frederick I. in 1167; and again by the Germans and Venetians in 1174. Innocent III. expelled the Germans in 1198. Pius II. collected an army here for a crusade against the Turks in 1464, but died before he could embark in the expedition. The March of Ancona remained for a long period under the protection of the Popes, though at intervals the connection was severed, until the papal general Gonzaga seized it, and placed it under the absolute dominion of Clement VII., in 1532. Ancona was declared a free port in 1732. The French captured it Feb. 9, 1797; surrendered it Nov. 13, 1799; regained it by the armistice of Treviso, Jan. 16, 1801; and restored it to the Pope in 1802. A French expedition landed at Ancona and took possession of the citadel, Feb. 23, 1832. They held it until Dec. 4, 1838, when, upon the withdrawal of the Austrians from the papal dominions, they retired. The Austrians captured it June 14, 1849; and the Sardinians Sep. 29, 1860, when Gen. Lamoricière, who had reorganized the papal army, was made prisoner. An episcopal see was established at Ancona at an early period.

ANCYRA (Asia Minor).—An important town in Galatia, on the route from Byzantium to Armenia and Syria. It originally belonged to Phrygia. According to Strabo, it became the chief town of the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe, about B.C. 277. It was taken by the Romans B.C. 189; was formally annexed to Rome B.C. 25; and soon after took the name of Sebaste, and was sometimes called Metropolis. A Christian Church was established here in the time of the apostles; and it was made an episcopal see. Councils were held at Ancyra A.D. 314, 358, and 375; Chosroes II. captured the city in 616; the Saracens took it in 1085; and it was carried by assault, by the Crusaders, in 1102. (*See* ANGORA.)

ANDALUCIA (Spain), anciently VANDALUCIA, a large province, that at one time formed part of the Roman colony of Bætica. The Vandals conquered it early in the 5th century, and on their passing over to Africa, A.D. 429, the Visigoths obtained possession. They were expelled, in 711, by the Moors, who, in spite of various reverses, did not finally relax their hold until 1492, when their last possessions in Andalucia reverted to the Spaniards. An independent race of caliphs governed Andalucia from 756 to 1036. Andalucia was divided into two departments, containing eight provinces, by a royal decree, Nov. 30, 1833. Its four ancient provinces were Cadiz, Cordova, Jaen, and Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Bay of Bengal) were explored by Peyraud in 1607, and the English attempted to form a settlement on one of the four in 1791. It was removed to Port Cornwallis in 1793, and abandoned, on account of the climate, in 1796. The British expedition against the Burmese touched here in 1824, and another visit was made in 1825, on both of which occasions the inhabitants evinced great hostility.

ANDERNACH (Prussia).—The ancient Antunacum, near which Cæsar constructed a bridge across the Rhine, B.C. 55, for the passage of his army into Germany. Charles the Bald was defeated here Oct. 8, 876, by his nephew, Louis II. of Saxony. It was made an imperial city during the Middle Ages, but was reduced to the rank of a municipal town by the Elector of Cologne in 1496.

ANDES (Italy).—This little village, situated about two miles from Mantua, was the birthplace of the poet Virgil, Oct. 15, B.C. 70.

ANDORRA.—This republic, in the Pyrenees, consists of neutral territory between France and Spain. It was formed by Charlemagne, during his wars against the Moors, and has preserved the same frontiers and mode of government which it then received. By two diplomas, issued under the authority of Charlemagne, in 778 and 801, Andorra was constituted an independent state. The Counts of Foix were nominated protectors; but a dispute having arisen, in 860, on this point, a contest ensued, which lasted until 1278, when a co-protectorate was vested in the Bishops of Urgel and the Counts of Foix. The rights of the latter merged in the house of the Bourbon, and, in consequence, the joint protectorate is now exercised by the Emperor of the French and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Andorra is the oldest free republic in existence.

ANDREW, ST.—The Russian order of St. Andrew was founded by Peter the Great in 1698. (For order of St. Andrew, *see* THISTLE.)

ANDREWS, ST. (Scotland).—This town was made a royal burgh by David I., in 1140. Its university was founded in 1411, by Bishop Wardlaw, and confirmed by a papal bull in the following year. It consisted of three colleges, namely, those of St. Salvator, founded in 1458; St. Leonard, in 1512; and New, or St. Mary's College, in 1552. The two former were united in 1747, and the buildings of St. Leonard pulled down. St. Mary's was remodelled in 1579. The cathedral of St. Andrews, founded in 1159, and completed in 1318, was nearly destroyed by a mob, excited by the preaching of John Knox, in June, 1559. St. Andrews, made an episcopal see about 800, an archbishopric in 1477, was suppressed in 1689. The name of the see of Fife was changed to that of St. Andrews Sep. 5, 1844.

ANDROS (Archipelago), one of the Cyclades, colonized by Ionians. Xerxes compelled the Andrians to join his fleet in the invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. The island, which became subject to the Athenians, and afterwards to the Macedonians, was taken by the Romans B.C. 200. It was captured by the Venetians A.D. 1124.

ANDRUSSOW (Treaty).—By this treaty, concluded at the village of Andrussow, on the Gorodnia, Jan. 30, 1667, the Czar Alexis ceded part of Livonia, the Ukraine, and the towns of Polocz, Witepsk, Dunebourg, &c., to John II., King of Poland. Conferences were held between

plenipotentiaries of the same states at Andrussow, in 1684.

ANEMOMETER.—The earliest instrument of this kind was invented by Croune, in 1667. It was improved by Wolfius, in the beginning of the 18th century; and by Dr. Lind, in 1775.

ANEROID.—This form of barometer, invented by Vidi, of Paris, in 1847, was introduced to scientific men in this country by Professor Lloyd, at the meeting of the British Association at Swansea, in 1848. A metallic modification of the aneroid was introduced in 1850.

ANGEL.—This gold coin was introduced from France into England, by Edward IV., in 1465. Stow speaks of angelets at 6*s.* 8*d.*; half-angels at 5*s.*, and at 3*s.* 4*d.* The value of the angel was raised, by proclamation, to 7*s.* 4*d.*, Sep. 6, 1526; to 7*s.* 6*d.*, Nov. 5, 1526; and in 1544 it was raised to 8*s.* Mary fixed it at 10*s.* Charles I. was the last king in whose reign angels were coined.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.—This, which is reputed the first order of chivalry, is alleged to have been founded by the Emperor Constantine I. (306—337), who established the grand mastership in the imperial family. On the extinction of the Eastern empire, the knights are said to have removed into Italy, where they enjoyed many apocryphal honours and privileges. Modern historians regard the order as entirely fabulous.

ANGERS (France), the ancient JULIOMAGUS, afterwards called Andegavia, was frequently assailed. Odoacer wrested it from the Romans, A.D. 464; Charles Martel captured it in 724; and the Danes, after having pillaged it several times, fortified it in 860. It was formerly the capital of Anjou. King John burned it in Sep., 1206; and the Vendeans were driven from it in 1793. In 1585 the Huguenots seized the celebrated castle built by St. Louis. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 4th century, and its university was founded in 1246. Councils were held at Angers in 453, 529, 1055 or 1062, 1157, 1161, 1269, 1279, 1365, 1448, and 1583.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY.—This collection, which formed the commencement of the National Gallery, consisting of 38 pictures, was purchased by the English Government for £57,000, March 26, 1824.

ANGLES.—Tacitus (A.D. 61—117) speaks of the Angli as a branch of the Suevi. The Britons having sought their aid against the Picts in 443, a force invaded the country, under Hengist and Horsa, in 449, and, after subduing the northern marauders, turned their arms against the Britons, by whom they had been invited. These Angles, said to be a detached part of the Angrivarii, or people of the Angles, are supposed to have come from the district of Angeln, in Schleswig, and to have conferred upon Britain its modern name of Angle-land, or England.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, anciently MONA.—This island was in early times the chief seat of the Druids in Wales. Suetonius Paulinus, who captured it after a desperate resistance, A.D. 61, cut down the sacred groves, and butchered the priests and their people, though its subjugation was not completed until the year 78. Anglesey was captured by the Normans in 1090. The inhabitants having regained possession, 1094, were again conquered in 1096. Magnus III., King of Norway, assailed it, committing great ravages, in 1098. After several contests, it was subjugated, with the rest of Wales, by Edward I., and it was annexed to England by 12 Edw. I. (March 19, 1284). The Mona and Parys mines were discovered in 1768; the Menai Suspension Bridge, connecting the island with the mainland, was constructed between 1818 and 1825; and the Britannia Tubular Railway Bridge was opened March 6, 1850.

ANGLING. — This art is of very ancient origin, and is even said to have been invented by Seth, about B.C. 3800. It is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, and allusions to it occur in Job, one of the most ancient books of the Bible. The Greeks and Romans practised it. Izaak Walton's delightful work, entitled "The Compleat Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation: being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers," appeared in 1653. There is a text of Scripture (John xxi. 3) on the title-page. It was not, however, the first English book on the subject. This honour belongs to "The Treatyse of Fysshinge with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Barnes, Bernes, or Berners, published by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496.

ANGLO-SAXONS.—A name given to several tribes, most of which were of Scandinavian origin. The Northmen having settled in Germany, from time to time invaded and possessed themselves of portions of Britain. The date of their first invasion is uncertain, some authorities placing it A.D. 368, and others in 449. They established themselves in the southern part of the island, and gradually extended their settlements in other directions.

ANGOLA (Africa).—This territory, on the west coast of Africa, called Donga by the natives, was discovered by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, in 1484. Settlements were soon formed, though it was not until 1578 that Loando, its capital, was commenced. The Dutch captured Loando in 1640, but the Portuguese regained possession in 1648.

ANGORA (Asia Minor).—In a battle fought at this place, the ancient Ancyra (*q. v.*), July 28, 1402, Timour, or Tamerlane, utterly routed the Turks, and took Sultan Bajazet prisoner. The story of Bajazet's confinement in an iron cage is denounced by many writers as a fable. Gibbon, who weighed the evidence of the story carefully, believes it is too well attested to be without foundation. His conclusion is, that Timour intended to lead "his royal captive in triumph to Samarcand. An attempt to facilitate his escape, by digging a mine under the tent, provoked the Mongol emperor to impose a harsher restraint; and in his perpetual marches an iron cage on a waggon might be invented, not as a wanton insult, but as a rigorous precaution." The Turks recovered Angora in 1415, and it has since remained in their possession.

ANGOULÊME (France), the ancient ICULISMA, was the chief town of Angoumois. It was made the seat of a bishopric A.D. 260, conquered by the Visigoths in 451; regained by Clovis I. in 507; taken by the Saracens in 731;

and plundered by the Danes in 856. Afterwards it remained independent under a succession of counts, until annexed to France in 1303. It was made a duchy in 1515, and reunited to France in 1710. Its cathedral, built in 1120, was destroyed by the Huguenots, and rebuilt in 1628. Councils were held here in 1117, 1118, and 1170.

ANGRA (Azores).—This seaport town, the capital of the Island of Terceira, was erected into a bishop's see by Pope Paul III. in 1534, and in 1668 was the prison of Alphonso VI. of Portugal, who had been deposed by his brother, Don Pedro, in the preceding year. In 1766, Angra was made the seat of government for the Azores, and in 1830 it became the residence of the Portuguese regency, until the capture of Lisbon by Don Pedro, in July, 1833.

ANGUILLA.—(*See* SNAKE ISLAND.)

ANHALT.—This house, one of the most ancient in Germany, ranks amongst its members a long succession of princes and dukes, one of the former, Bernhard, having rejected the imperial sceptre offered to him in 1198. The family enjoyed the greatest prosperity in the Middle Ages, when they ruled over a large portion of Northern Germany. In 1252 Anhalt was divided into three parts; again reunited in 1570; and once more divided amongst the four sons of Ernest Joachim I., in 1586,—Dessau, Bernburg, Cöthen, or Köthen, and Zerbst. The latter branch died out in 1793, and their possessions were divided amongst the other three. The Cöthen line became extinct in 1847, and that duchy, according to the family compact of June 22, 1665, is now ruled by the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. The Princes of Anhalt took the title of dukes in the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves by their defence of the Protestant cause.

ANHOLT (Baltic Sea).—This small Danish island, in the Cattegat, was taken by the British May 18, 1809. The Danes were defeated in an attempt to recapture it March 27, 1811.

ANILINE.—From this substance, originally obtained from indigo by Unverdorben in 1826, W. H. Perkin extracted a beautiful dye, for which he obtained a patent in 1856, and which was largely adopted in 1859 to produce the mauve tints then fashionable. Its nature has been carefully investigated by Dr. Hofmann, who in January, 1863, obtained from the refuse left by the distillations of aniline two new substances called by him paraniline, and xenylamine.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, artificial somnambulism, and kindred sciences, are supposed to have been practised from time immemorial in India and China, and to have been known to the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians, whose sculptures bear frequent representations of figures apparently engaged in mesmeric manipulation. Robert Fludd, surnamed the "Searcher," taught the magnetism of the human body in his "Philosophia Moysaica," published in 1638, and Kircher, in 1641, wrote of animal, vegetable, and mineral magnetism. (*See* ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY and MESMERISM.)

ANIMALS.—(*See* CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.)

ANJAR (Hindostan).—This fortified town, not far from Cutch, was captured by the English in 1815. The town and district, ceded to England in 1816, were restored to the native government in 1822. It suffered from an earthquake in 1819.

ANJOU.—This part of France, afterwards included in Aquitaine (*q. v.*), was occupied by the Andegavi. Charles II. (the Bald), about 870, is said to have bestowed it upon one of his followers, from whom the first line of the counts of Anjou was descended. In 1127 Geoffrey, afterwards Geoffrey V., son of Fulke, Count of Anjou, married Maud or Matilda, widow of the Emperor Henry V., and daughter as well as heiress of Henry I. of England. Their son, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, succeeded to the English throne in 1154, and in 1156 he deprived his brother, Geoffrey VI., of Anjou. It was soon after annexed to England, and the first line of its counts ceased. Philip II. (Augustus) obtained possession of Anjou in 1204, and his successor, Louis VIII., bestowed it upon his fourth son, Charles, who founded the second line. By his marriage with the daughter of Berenger, the last Count of Provence, that important fief was annexed to Anjou. Charles mounted the throne of Sicily in 1266, and Queen Joanna I. was dethroned in 1382. (*See* NAPLES.) The possession of Anjou became a frequent cause of strife between France and England; and Edward III., who had conquered it, by the 9th article of the treaty of Bretigny (May 8th, 1360), relinquished his claim. In that year the French king, John II., raised it into a duchy, and bestowed it upon his second son Louis, who became the founder of the third line, and the first duke. This prince and his successors made several unsuccessful efforts to obtain the crown of Naples. His grandson Regnier, called the "good king René," gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to Henry VI. of England, April 22, 1445; and in 1448 he received Anjou, which had been seized by the English. René was dispossessed by Louis XI. in 1474, and Anjou was united to France. The title has been revived since that time, and the duchy, for a short interval, passed under the sway of its own dukes. Francis, Duke of Alençon, afterwards Duke of Anjou, entered into a convention with the people of the Netherlands, Aug. 20, 1578, by which he was to aid them against the Spaniards, the States conferring upon him the title of "Defender of the Liberty of the Netherlands against the Spaniards and their adherents." He visited England in 1581, and made proposals to Queen Elizabeth. His suit, in spite of an interchange of rings between the lovers, was rejected. He returned to the Netherlands early in 1582, and was formally installed sovereign of the States Feb. 17, in the same year. He was expelled in 1583, and died in 1584, being the last Duke of Anjou that played a prominent part in history.

ANJOU (Battle), fought at Baugé, or Beaugé, near Anjou, between the French and the English, on Easter eve, Saturday, March 22, 1421. The former were victorious, and the Duke of Clarence was slain. It is sometimes called the battle of Baugé.

ANN, or ANNAT.—The Scotch Parliament, in 1672, passed an act granting to the family or next of kin of a clergyman deceased the payment of the stipend (called Ann, or Annat) for the next six months after his death.

ANNAMABOE (Africa).—The inhabitants of this town, on the Gold Coast, having assisted the Fantees against the Ashantees, were attacked by the latter in 1808, and about 10,000, or nearly two-thirds of their entire number, put to the sword.

ANNAN (Scotland).—Edward Baliol was surprised at night, when encamped at this place, by the Earl of Moray, Dec. 25, 1332. The attack was so sudden that little resistance was made, and his brother Henry and others having been slain, Baliol fled, and escaped with difficulty to England. Annan was created a royal burgh in 1538.

ANNAPOLIS (N. America), formerly the capital of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, is the oldest European settlement in North America, and was founded by the French in 1604, under the name of Port Royal. It was seized by the English in 1710, and upon the cession of Acadia to Great Britain, in 1713, the name was changed to Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne, the reigning sovereign. In 1750 the seat of government was transferred to Halifax, which had been founded the year before, and it has since declined in importance.—The chief town of Maryland, originally termed Severn, received its present name from the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, in 1694, when it became a port town. It was made the capital of the state in 1699, but in size and importance is much inferior to Baltimore (*q. v.*). St. John's College was founded in 1784 by the Roman Catholics. The United States naval academy was established in 1845.

ANNATES, or FIRST-FRUITS, were the first year's whole profits, first of a bishopric, and afterwards of any benefice, claimed by the Pope. The tax was introduced in the see of Norwich by Pandulph, the Pope's legate, in the reigns of King John and Hen. III. Clement V. and John XXII. endeavoured to make these payments universal in their application, at the commencement of the 14th century. The claims met with much resistance; and in 1404 an act (6 Hen. IV. c. 1) was passed for their regulation. The Council of Basel, June 9, 1435, condemned these payments, which were suspended by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1532). By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1534), it was forbidden to pay them to Rome; and by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), they were granted to the king. They were restored to the Church by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 4 (1555), and again vested in the Crown by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1559). By letters patent, Nov. 3, 1703, Queen Anne restored first-fruits and tenths to the Church. "An Act for the Consolidation of the Offices of First-Fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty" (1 Vict. c. 20) was passed April 11, 1838. (*See* QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.)

ANNE, Queen of England, the second daughter of James II. by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon, was born at Twickenham, Feb. 6, 1665. She was married to Prince George of Denmark July 28, 1683, and ascended the English throne March 8, 1702. Her husband, Prince George, died Oct. 28, 1708, and Anne herself Aug. 1, 1714. They had four daughters and one son, who died in infancy, and another son, William, born July 24, 1689, and created Duke of Gloucester by William III. He died July 30, 1700; and on his death a new settlement of the crown was made.

ANNEAU (Battle).—Henry of Navarre's German allies were defeated here by the Duke of Guise, Nov. 24, 1587.

ANNO DOMINI, or the year of our Lord, commenced January 1, in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. Dionysius, surnamed "Exiguus," also known as "Denys le Petit," a monk of Scythia and a Roman abbot, first used it, about 527. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century; into France in the 7th, though it was not generally established there until the 8th century; into Spain in the 11th, and it was uniformly used there in the 14th; into Portugal in 1415, and into the Eastern empire and Greece in the 15th century. The first recorded instance of its employment in England is in the year 680, and it was generally adopted in the 8th century. The Council of Chelsea, July 27, 816, decreed that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the incarnation of the Saviour. The actual date of the birth of Christ is Friday, April 5, B.C. 4, or the fourth year of the 193rd Olympiad, the 4709th of the Julian period, or the 749th from the building of Rome.

ANNOBON (Gulf of Guinea), an island discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded to Spain by a treaty concluded March 24, 1778. It is sometimes called Annabona.

ANNUAL REGISTER.—The first volume of this work, for the year 1758, appeared in June, 1759. It was projected by Robert Dodsley and Edmund Burke, and the latter was for many years editor and principal contributor. Several works of the kind have appeared for a short time. Boyer's "Political State of Europe" was published monthly from 1711 to 1740; the "Historical Register" from 1714 to 1738; the "New Annual Register" from 1780 to 1825; and the "Edinburgh Annual Register" from 1808 to 1827. The "Annuaire Historique" appeared in Paris from 1818 to 1849. An American "Annual Register" is published at New York.

ANNUALS.—These elegant, and at one time fashionable, collections of short poems or tales, published every year, were introduced by Mr. R. Ackerman, whose "Forget Me Not" for 1823 appeared in Nov., 1822. This was succeeded, in 1825, by the "Literary Souvenir," edited by Alaric A. Watts. The "Keepsake," established in 1827, appeared for the last time in 1856, and was the last of the annuals.

ANNUITIES.—John de Witt published a treatise on "Life Annuities," in Dutch, in 1671, and Dr. Halley contributed an essay on the same subject to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1693. In 1724 M. de Moivre published his tract, "Annuities on Lives;" and in 1742 Mr. Simpson gave to the world his "Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions," containing

valuable directions for the construction of accurate tables for determining the probable duration of human life. In 1779 Mr. Morgan and M. de Saint-Cyran added materially to the right understanding of the subject, and in 1808 the Government began to grant life annuities. Annuities were regulated by 53 Geo. III., c. 141 (July 14, 1813), the provisions of which act were superseded by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10. 1854).

ANNUNCIADA, known originally as the "Order of the Necklace or Collar," was instituted in 1355, by Amadeus VI., Duke of Savoy. It was intended to commemorate the exploits of his valiant predecessor, Amadeus V., who had distinguished himself by his victory over the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, in 1310. It received its statutes in 1409, and was renewed under the name of the Holy Annunciation in 1518. Victor Amadeus, in 1720, raised it to the first order of the kingdom of Sardinia, the king being grand master.

ANNUNCIADA.—A society founded at Rome by Cardinal Jurrecremata in 1460, to endow poor brides, annually bestows, March 25, gifts on more than 400 recipients. (*See* HOLY SPIRIT and TEN VIRTUES OF OUR LADY.)

ANNUNCIATION.—This festival, in commemoration of the tidings brought by the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i., 26—37), is of very ancient date. Basil of Seleucia, who died A.D. 445, and Proclus, Patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 447, left discourses on the festival. It is celebrated March 25, which day, before the alteration of the calendar in 1752, was the commencement of the Legal year in England.

ANOINTING.—This ceremony was employed at the coronation of kings and the institution of bishops and other dignitaries, in very early times. Moses anointed Aaron and his sons (Lev. viii.), B.C. 1496; Samuel anointed Saul (1 Sam. x. 1), B.C. 1095; and David (1 Sam. xvi. 1—13), B.C. 1063. Anointing was also practised amongst our early kings. Leo IV. anointed Alfred in 871; and this, Rapin says, was probably the first time the ceremony of crowning and anointing was used by an English king. The custom was kept up, and Richard III. and his queen Anne were anointed at their coronation, July 6, 1483. Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 347) states that one of the principal changes which our ceremonial has undergone is the omission of the practice of anointing with chrism, after the unction of the consecrated oil. Till the time of Elizabeth, or perhaps of James I., it was usual for the king to be anointed on the palms of his hands, on his breast between his shoulders, on his elbows, and on his head, with the holy oil, *in formâ crucis*, and afterwards with the chrism, in the same form, upon his forehead. Anointing, in early theological writings, has reference to baptism and confirmation. It was practised in exorcism and baptism by the Gnostics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, in the Alexandrian Church. The Marcosians, a branch of the Gnostics and the Ophites, anointed their dead. The anointing in Extreme Unction, practised by the Church of Rome, is a late invention.

ANOMŒANS.—Pure Arians, followers of Aetius of Antioch, who denied the likeness of the Word to the Father, as well as his consubstantiality. Their opinions were adopted by the Council of Sirmich in 358, and rejected by that of Ancyra in the same year. They were also condemned by the Semi-Arians at the Council of Seleucia, Sep. 27, 359. (*See* AETIANS and ARIANS.)

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—By 9 Geo. I., c. 22 (1722), called the Black Act (*q. v.*), the sending a letter without a name, or with a fictitious name, demanding "money, venison, or other valuable thing," was made felony, the delinquent to suffer death without benefit of clergy. Later enactments refer to threatening letters without being anonymous.

ANSAIREEH, ANSAREYS, ANSARIANS, or ANSAYRII, a Syrian sect, founded by Nusair, about A.D. 891, at the village of Nazaria, and extended by Il Khaseebee, who taught about 900 to 920. In 1020 they formed a distinct sect, and in 1099 their existence was noticed by the crusaders. The Assassins (*q. v.*) seized several of their strongholds in 1107, and exercised tyranny over them until 1280, when both were subjected by the Mameluke sultan of Egypt. In 1317 the Ansairech having rebelled and seized the town of Djebileh, 20,000 men of the tribe were massacred by the Emir Il Umara, the residue being spared only because they were employed by the Mussulmans in tilling the land. At present the sect numbers about 60,000 souls, possessing a religion compounded of Christianity, Mohammedanism, and Paganism, and at constant variance with the surrounding Moslem population.

ANTALCIDAS (Treaty), named after Antalcidas, the Spartan, by whom it was negotiated, was forced upon the states of Greece by Artaxerxes, King of Persia, B.C. 387. The terms were, that the Greek cities in Asia, and the islands of Clazomenæ and Cyprus, should be subject to Artaxerxes, and that all the other Greek cities should be left independent, except Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros, which were to remain subject to Athens.

ANTARCTIC REGIONS.—The adventurous Capt. Cook, in 1773, endeavoured to complete the circle round the South Pole, in a high latitude, but his progress was arrested by the ice. He was the pioneer of modern discovery in these regions. On the evening of Dec. 6, Capt. Cook and his comrades calculated that they were at the antipodes of London, being the first Europeans who had gone so far. They reached the highest southern latitude that had then been attained by any discoverer, Jan. 30, 1744. It was not until Feb. 20, 1822, that Capt. Weddel penetrated farther. Capt. Biscoe discovered land in this direction Feb. 27, 1831; and went on shore on Graham's Land, Feb. 21, 1832. Balleny and Freeman discovered the Balleny Isles, Feb. 9, 1839; D'Urville, Adelie Land, in 1840; and Sir James Ross, in 1841, discovered a continent which he named Victoria Land.

ANTEDILUVIANS.—The antediluvian period consisted of 1656 years, according to the general chronology, and of 2256 years according to Hales. All that is known respecting this period of the world's history is contained

in portions of Gen. iv., v., and vi. Many authorities contend that the antediluvians were highly civilized, and it is evident that they built cities (Gen. iv. 17), were acquainted with music (Gen. iv. 21), and some useful arts (Gen. iv. 22). (*See* LONGEVITY.)

ANTHEMS, known in the ancient Church as *antiphonæ*, or pieces of music sung alternately by different members of the choir, are stated to have been introduced at Antioch by St. Ignatius about 101. St. Ambrose adopted them in the services of the Latin Church about 374, and Gregory the Great, who was Pope from 590 to 604, composed a collection containing one antiphona for each day in the year. Anthems were introduced into the worship of the English Reformed Church during the reign of Elizabeth, several being contained in John Day's "Certaine notes set forth in foure and three parts, to be song at the morning, communion, and evening praier, very necessarie for the Church of Christe to be frequented and used," published in 1560. T. Tallis and R. Farrant, who both died in 1585, W. Bird in 1623, and O. Gibbons in 1625, are among the earliest and most successful of English anthem composers.

ANTHROPOGLOSSUS.—(*See* AUTOMATON.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY was founded in London by Dr. J. Hunt in 1863.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES.—This sect of heretics, who taught that the Deity existed in a human shape, was founded about 338 by Audæus, a Syrian. In 399 their views were adopted by Theophilus, Bishop of Alexandria. He persecuted the monks of his diocese who refused to concur in his opinions, and banished Chrysostom for befriending them, in 403. Ratherius, Bishop of Verona, carried on a controversy with the Anthropomorphites of Vicenza in 939. (*See* AUDIANS.)

ANTIBES or ANTIPOLIS (France).—This ancient seaport of Gallia Narbonensis, seated on the Var, was founded by the Greeks of Massalia about B.C. 340, and subsequently became the chief town of the Deciates. It was the seat of a bishopric founded in the 6th century, and transferred in 1252 to Grasse. The Saracens destroyed it in the 9th century, and it was fortified in the 16th. The Imperialists besieged Antibes Nov. 20, and the English fleet attacked it Nov. 26, 1746, but it was not taken.

ANTI-BURGHERS.—(*See* BURGHERS.)

ANTICHRIST.—This expression, used by the Apostles and St. John (1 John ii. 18, and Rev. xvii. 8) to signify the great enemy of mankind, was applied by the early Christians to the Emperor Nero during his first persecution, A.D. 64, and by Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, to the whole Roman empire in 177. Mohammed was regarded as antichrist by the Eastern Church during the 7th century. The Pope and Roman Catholic Church frequently received the same title from the early Reformers, and were formally denounced as antichrist by the national synod held by the French Protestants at Gap in 1603. Some commentators applied the prophecies relative to antichrist to Napoleon I., whose name they deciphered anagrammatically from Apollyon.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE was formed at Manchester, at a public dinner, Sep. 18, 1838. Deputies assembled in London Feb. 8, 1842, and from that time its operations were carried on with activity until Sir Robert Peel passed a bill for the repeal of the corn laws (June 26, 1846). The League was dissolved July 2, 1846.

ANTIETAM (Battle).—(*See* SHARPSBURG.)

ANTIGUA (West Indies), the largest of the Leeward Islands, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was, with other islands, granted to James, Earl of Carlisle, July 2, 1627, to be colonized under the name of Carlisle Province. The first settlement appears to have been made in 1632. The French invaded the island in 1666, and committed much havoc. An earthquake destroyed a large number of the churches, sugar-mills, and principal buildings on the island, to the value of £100,000, Feb. 8, 1843; and great destruction of property was caused by hurricanes Aug. 12 and 13, 1835, and in 1848. It was made the seat of a colonial bishopric in 1842; and a cathedral was erected at its chief town, St. John's, in 1847. Some riots occurred at this town among the blacks in March, 1858, but they were speedily suppressed.

ANTILLES, or CARIBBEE ISLANDS.—The term Antilles is erroneously applied to all the West India Islands, which some authorities divide into the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The Bahamas are not included in this arrangement. The French gave the name to the Caribbee (*q. v.*) or Windward Islands.

ANTIMONY.—This term was formerly applied to an ore in which antimony was combined with sulphur. Tersulphuret of antimony is found in great quantities at Sarawak, in Borneo. This preparation was used by the Jewish women for dyeing the eyelashes black. Jezebel used it (2 Kings ix. 30), about B.C. 884. The Greek and the Turkish ladies employ it in this manner. Preparations of antimony were only introduced into medical practice in the 15th century. Its virtues in this respect were first discovered by Basil Valentine, a Benedictine monk of Erfurt, in 1490.

ANTINOMIANS.—This is not the designation of a separate sect, but of members of various sects who hold that Christians are free from the restraints both of the ceremonial and the moral law of Moses. They often, however, differed greatly in their views on this question. The theory existed in the time of St. Paul, for he alludes to it in Romans iii., but the name was first applied to the followers of John Agricola, of Eisleben, who had a controversy with Luther between the years 1538 and 1540. These modern Antinomians held, moreover, that the law should be wholly excluded from the Church. The Antinomians became a strong political party in England, equally troublesome to Charles I., the Parliament, and Cromwell. In 1643 the Assembly of Divines condemned several writings which appeared to them Antinomian; and in 1648 the Parliament enacted that any one convicted of maintaining that doctrine should be imprisoned until he found sureties that he would not offend again. Hallam (Hist. of Lit. vol. i. pt. 1, ch. 4) says that Antinomianism prevails in the early writings of Luther.

ANTIOCH (Syria), now ANTAKIEH, was founded by Seleucus Nicator B.C. 300, who named it after his father; and it remained the capital of the dynasty till Syria was conquered by Pompey, and was made a Roman province B.C. 64. Christianity was planted in Antioch by Paul and Barnabas, and here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (Acts, xi. 26). This city, long known as "the Queen of the East," was captured by the Persian King Nushirvan, or Chosroes I., in 540; and Chosroes II. wrested it from the empire in 611. Heraclius expelled the Persians, but it fell into the power of the Saracens in 638 (according to Clinton, Tuesday, July 21); and they degraded it to the rank of a provincial town. Nicephorus Phocas recovered it in 966. It was betrayed to the Turks in 1084. The crusaders laid siege to it in 1097, and captured it Thursday, June 3, 1098.* The citadel held out, but the Saracens, who made an effort to regain the prize, were defeated in a great battle under the walls of Antioch, Monday, June 28, 1098; and Antioch became the capital of a Christian principality. Bibars, Sultan of Egypt, captured it, destroyed its churches, and completely ruined it, June 12, 1268. It was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1516. Ibrahim Pasha seized it Aug. 1, 1832, but it was afterwards restored to the Porte. Antioch has frequently suffered from earthquakes; the most disastrous occurred in 115, 340, 394, 396, 458, 526, and 588. St. Jerome says that St. Peter was its first bishop, and that he was translated thence to Rome. Antioch was a patriarchate, and, according to the Council of Nice, ranked third after Rome and Alexandria. The Council of Constantinople, in 382, gives Constantinople the next place after Rome, and makes Antioch the fourth. This was confirmed by the Council of Chalcedon, in 451. Thirty-one councils were held at Antioch, the first in 252, and the last in 1141. It was called by Strabo Tetrapolis.

ANTIOCH (Æras).—The Cæsarean æra of Antioch was instituted at that city in consequence of Cæsar's victory at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, B.C. 48. The Syrians computed it from Oct. 1, B.C. 48; and the Greeks from Sep. B.C. 49. By the mundane æra of Antioch, the creation of the world was assigned to B.C. 5492, or 10 years later than by the mundane æra of Alexandria. Ten years were, however, subtracted from the latter A.D. 285, and from that time the two æras coincided.

ANTIOCHIAN SECT, or SCHOOL.—The school founded by Antiochus of Ascalon, at Athens, which was the scene of Cicero's studies during six months, B.C. 79, constituted the fifth of the classic academies, and appears to have united some characteristics of the Stoic and Eclectic philosophies. The name is also applied to a Christian school, founded at Antioch by the Presbyter Dorotheus, A.D. 292, and celebrated for its strict adherence to the literal and historical interpretation of the sacred Scriptures.

ANTIPAROS (Archipelago). — This small island, the ancient Olearos, or Oliaros, was originally colonized by the Phœnicians. It is celebrated for its immense grotto, the extent of which is unknown. The date of the discovery of this cave is uncertain, but it was known to the ancients, and bears a Greek inscription upwards of 2,000 years old. It is not known by whom it was re-discovered in modern times, but it first became generally celebrated by the visit paid at Christmas, 1673, by M. de Nointel, French Ambassador at the Porte. The old Greek inscription was deciphered by Col. Leake, in 1806, and proved to be merely a list of visitors.

ANTIPODES.—Plato, B.C. 388, taught that some inhabitants of the earth lived diametrically opposite to each other, to whom he gave the name of "Antipodes." St. Augustine (354 to 430) strongly ridiculed this statement, and, in the 8th century, Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, declared Bishop Virgilius heretical, solely because he believed in the existence of the antipodes. Capt. Cook reached the antipodes of London Dec. 6, 1773.

ANTIPOLIS.—(*See* ANTIBES.)

ANTI-POPES, or rival popes, were, at different periods in the history of the Church of Rome, elected by contending parties. Even before Rome claimed supremacy over other churches, Novatian appeared as a rival Bishop of Rome to Cornelius, in 251. Authorities differ respecting some of the Anti-popes, which are as follows:—

356. Felix II.	974 and 984. Boniface VII.
367. Ursinus, or Ursicinus.	997. John XVI.
418. Eulalius.	1012. Gregory.
498. Laurentius, or St. Lawrence.	1044. Sylvester III., Gregory VI., and Benedict IX.
530. Dioscorus.	1046. Clement II.
687. Theodorus and Paschal.	1058. Benedict X.
757. Theophilactus.	1061. Honorius II.
767. Constantine.	1080. Clement III.
768. Philip.	1118. Gregory VIII.
824. Zinzinnus.	1121. Celestine II.
855. Anastasius.	1130. Anacletus II.
891. Sergius.	1138 and 1159. Victor IV.
896. Boniface VI.	1164. Paschal III.
903. Leo VIII.	1168. Calixtus III.
964. Benedict V.	1178. Innocent III.

The great schism of the West, when rival popes struggled to attain the supremacy, commenced in 1378, and lasted above half a century. A demand was made for the election of a Roman pontiff, and, although the French interest was in the ascendant in the conclave, Urban VI., an Italian, was elected, April 9, 1378. The French cardinals at Anagni declared the election void, Aug. 9; and Clement VII., who soon after repaired to Avignon, was elected in his place, Sep. 20. Then commenced the schism, and the following were the Anti-popes:—

1378. Clement VII.	1424. Clement VIII.
1394. Benedict XIII.	1439. Felix V.
1409. Gregory XII.	

Clement VIII. abdicated July 26, 1429, which some authorities regard as the end of the schism, though others fix it at the election of Martin V., at the Council of Constance (*q. v.*), Nov. 11, 1417. (*See* PAPAL SCHISM.)

ANTIQUARIES.—A Society of Antiquaries was formed in London in 1572, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, and was dissolved by James I., about

* Ordericus Vitalis mentions Wednesday, and the editor of Bohn's edition (iii. 125) corrects what he terms a mistake, by inserting Tuesday. Both, however, are wrong; for June 3, 1098, fell upon a Thursday.

1604. It was revived in 1707, was reconstituted in 1717, and its minutes date from Jan. 1, 1718. It was incorporated by royal charter, Nov. 2, 1751, and received the name of "Society of Antiquaries of London;" and in 1780 George III. granted to the members the use of apartments in Somerset House, where it continues to hold its meetings.—The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was instituted at Edinburgh in 1780.

ANTI-SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY arose in the 16th century. Dr. Bound, a Puritan, explained the peculiar views of his party in a publication entitled, "Treatise of the Sabbath," in 1595. This gave rise to the controversy, which was carried on with considerable animosity between the High Churchmen and the Puritans.

ANTI-SACERDOTALISTS.—A sect which originated in Flanders about 1115, according to Mosheim, and in 1122 according to Milman. Tanchelin, or Tanquelin, a layman of Antwerp, was their founder. Milman says (Lat. Christ. iv. book ix. ch. 8), "He rejected pope, archbishops, bishops, the whole priesthood. His sect was the one true Church. The Sacraments (he denied transubstantiation) depended for their validity on the holiness of him that administered them. He declared war against tithes and the possessions of the Church. He was encircled by a body-guard of 3,000 armed men, he was worshipped by the people as an angel, or something higher; they drank the water in which he had bathed. He is accused of the grossest license." He went from Utrecht to Rome, Bruges, and Antwerp, where he ruled with "the power and state of a king," and was killed by a priest in 1124 or 1125. The schism was extinguished by St. Norbert, who founded the Præmonstratensians (*q. v.*). Other Sacerdotalists appeared in France at a later date.

ANTI-TRIBONIANS.—The name given to the opponents of the celebrated Tribonian, the minister of Justinian, and the chief compiler of the Justinian Code, the Pandects, and Institutes. He flourished from A.D. 527 to 546. Gibbon says, "His genius, like that of Bacon, embraced, as his own, all the business and knowledge of the age." He was regarded as an opponent of Christianity, and to this must his unpopularity be attributed.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS.—Opposition to the doctrines of the Trinity commenced in the Apostolic period, with the rise of the Judaizing Christians (Gal. i.). The Ebionites A.D. 66, the Nazarenes about the same time, Cerinthus and his followers A.D. 96, held peculiar notions respecting the nature of Christ. Sect after sect followed in quick succession, until Arianism arose A.D. 319. The doctrines of Arius spread over Europe and parts of Africa, creating a great war of opinions, which began to decline in the 7th century. By an ordinance passed May 2, 1648, denial of the Trinity was made felony in England. Erasmus was accused of Arianism in 1536. Many of the German neologists of the present day are anti-Trinitarians.

ANTIUM (Italy).—This ancient Latian city was rendered subject to Rome by the treaty with Carthage, B.C. 509. The Volscians afterwards obtained possession, but were expelled, B.C. 468, by the Romans, who planted a colony. It revolted B.C. 459, and remained independent for more than a century. The people of Antium were at war with Rome B.C. 406; and another contest followed, that lasted from B.C. 386 to B.C. 374, when peace was concluded. It joined in the Latin war which commenced B.C. 340, and was compelled to admit a Roman colony B.C. 338. Coriolanus retired to Antium B.C. 488. Its site is now occupied by Porto d'Anzo.

ANTOINE, ST. (Battle).—This struggle, in which Condé, during the war of the Fronde, defeated Turenne, July 2, 1652, took place in the faubourg of St. Antoine at Paris.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF.—(*See* AGRICOLA.)

ANTONY, ST. (Order).—Albert, Duke of Bavaria, instituted this military order in 1382.

ANTOSIANDRIANS.—This sect of Lutherans originated in 1549, in a strenuous contest with Osiander respecting justification, which continued till 1556, when their leader, Funk, was compelled to retract his opinions.

ANTRIM (Battle).—A victory was gained at this town in Ireland by the royal forces over the United Irishmen, June 7, 1798.

ANTWERP (Belgium).—Called by the French Anvers, was in the 11th century a small republic, and became in the 16th the richest commercial city in Europe. The citadel, commenced by the Duke of Alva in 1567, was completed in 1568, and extended in 1701. Antwerp has been frequently besieged. It was pillaged and burned by the Spaniards Nov. 4, 1576. This massacre was called the Spanish Fury. The Duke of Anjou attempted to carry the city by a surprise, Jan. 17 (O.S. 7), 1583. The whole of his force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour. This affair was called the French Fury. The Duke of Parma besieged it in 1584, and it capitulated after a siege of 14 months, Aug. 17, 1585. Its commerce suffered greatly from the closing of the Scheldt by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Marlborough obtained possession of Antwerp June 6, 1706; and Marshal Saxe May 9, 1746. The French republicans captured it Nov. 29, 1792. They retired in 1793, but regained possession July 23, 1794. It was relinquished by the French in 1814, and formed part of the kingdom of the Netherlands until 1830. The King of Holland having refused to give up the citadel, the French began to bombard it Dec. 4, 1832; and it surrendered Dec. 23. Antwerp was made the seat of a bishopric in 1559. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1581; and the exchange, founded in 1531, was destroyed by fire Aug. 2, 1858. Another great fire, which destroyed several lives and an immense amount of property, broke out Dec. 2, 1861. The new fortifications, commenced in 1860, were completed, on a scale of great cost and magnitude, in 1865.

ANTWERP (Truce), for 12 years, was concluded between Spain and the United Provinces, March, 29, 1609.

AOSTA (Italy).—Appius Claudius, on his march into Gaul, B.C. 134, contended with its ancient inhabitants, the Salassi, who were

subdued by Varro, B.C. 25, and Augustus established a Roman colony at this place, then called Augusta Prætoria. Aosta is now the chief town of the province of the same name. The gospel is said to have been preached at Aosta by the disciples of St. Barnabas, and its bishopric was established at an early period.

APAMEA (Syria), was fortified and enlarged by Seleucus Nicator. He named it after his wife Apama, who died B.C. 281. It was a stronghold of the rebel Q. Cæcilius Bassus, who held it for three years until the arrival of Cassius, B.C. 46. The Saracen town of Famieh, which was seized by Tancred during the first crusade, occupied the site of the ancient Apamea, of which all traces are now lost.

APENNINES were crossed by the Gallic hordes B.C. 390, and by Moreau in May, 1799. A decree of Napoleon I., published June 9, 1805, incorporated part of the Ligurian republic with the French empire under the title of the department of the Apennines. This division ceased in 1814. A railway tunnel under these mountains, connecting Tuscany with Bologna, was completed Sep. 8, 1864.

APOCALYPSE.—(*See* REVELATION OF ST. JOHN.)

APOCRYPHA.—The 14 Apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which were mentioned neither by Philo nor Josephus, both of whom flourished in the 1st century, and were rejected by Athanasius, in whose time they were not allowed to be read in all churches, were excluded from the canon of scripture by the Council of Laodicea in 366. The Latin Church accepted them at the Council of Carthage, in 397, and they appear in the Strasburg edition of the Septuagint in 1526, in Luther's German bible in 1534, and in Lord Cromwell's great folio bible in 1539, where they are styled the books of the Hagiographa. The Roman Catholic Church adopted them as authentic at the Council of Trent in 1546, and in 1563 they were admitted into the services of the Church of England by the sixth Article, as books which "the Church doth read for example of life, and instruction of manners; but yet it doth not apply them to establish any doctrine." In 1826 the British and Foreign Bible Society determined not to include them in their bibles, and in 1850 the question of their authenticity was warmly discussed in Germany.

APOLLINARIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, were instituted by the Romans four years after their defeat at Cannæ, B.C. 212, to propitiate the god and secure his assistance against the Carthaginians. The period of celebration was at first movable, but it was afterwards fixed July 6.

APOLLINARIANS, or APOLLINARISTS.—The followers of Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea, A.D. 366, who denied the perfect humanity of Christ, held other peculiar doctrines, which were condemned by the Council of Rome in 374, and by that of Constantinople in 381, being the second general council.

APOLLO, reputed the son of Zeus and Leto, was from a very remote period the favourite deity of the Greeks, his temple at Delphi having been founded B.C. 1263. (*See* DELPHI.) He was first worshipped in Rome during the plague that occurred B.C. 433, when a temple was raised to propitiate him. (*See* APOLLINARIAN GAMES.)

APOLLO BELVEDERE.—This statue of Apollo, so called from the Belvedere of the Vatican, at Rome, on which it was placed by Pope Julius II. (1503—13), was found in the ruins of the ancient Antium in 1503. The French carried it off in 1797, but it was restored to the Vatican at the peace of 1815.

APOLLONICON.—This immense automatic organ, built by Flight and Robson, was exhibited at their manufactory in St. Martin's Lane, London, in 1817. The instrument, which had been five years in preparation, combined the effects of an entire orchestra, and could either be played by a performer, or by self-acting mechanism; in the latter instance, the selection of tunes being of course limited. After remaining a public exhibition for some time, the elaborate works fell into disorder.

APOLOGIES, or vindications of Christianity from the calumnies of the pagans, who opposed its introduction, were written by several eminent fathers of the Church. Quadratus and Aristides presented two to Hadrian at Athens, A.D. 126, and Justin Martyr, who died in 166, addressed similar works to Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius.

APOSTATES.—Many of the African bishops refused to administer the communion to apostates in the beginning of the 3rd century. The Novatians (*q.v.*) about the same time advocated the most rigorous treatment towards them, and questioned the right of the Church to grant them reconciliation. They were denied the privilege of Roman subjects by the Theodosian code (438). The Council of Arles, in 452, established penance for them. The Nestorians, in the 11th century, passed canons declaring that the guilt of apostates could only be washed out by their blood.

APOSTLES.—The 12 disciples sent forth by our Lord to preach the gospel, A.D. 27, were Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James, the son of Zebedee, and John his brother; Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the publican; James, the son of Alphæus, and Lebbæus, whose surname was Thaddæus; Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot (Matt. x. 2—4). After the suicide of the last-mentioned, consequent upon his betrayal of his Lord and Master, A.D. 30, Matthias was elected by lot to supply his place (Acts i. 15—26). Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, and Barnabas, were selected for the work of the ministry A.D. 44 (Acts xiii. 2). (*See* ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, AND APOSTLES' CREED.)

APOSTLES' CREED.—Bingham (Antiq. b. x. ch. 3, s. 5) says, "Some have thought that the 12 apostles, in a full meeting, composed the Creed in the very same form of words as now it is used in the Church; and others have gone so far as to pretend to tell what article was composed by every particular apostle." This view the learned author shows to be erroneous. Ruffinus first mentioned it A.D. 390, when it was known as the Roman Creed. It may be considered as an exposition of the apostolical faith; and different parts were

probably composed at different times. Irenæus, A.D. 177, made use of a form in some respects similar.

APOSTOLIANS, APOSTOLICI, or APOTACTICI.—They arose in the 3rd century, and called themselves *Apostolici*, says Bingham, "from a vain pretence of being the only men who lead their lives *according to the example of the Apostles:* and *Apotactici*, from a show of *renouncing the world more than other men.*" Another sect arose in the 12th century, and a third, sometimes called the Apostolic Brethren, was founded by Gerhard Segarelli, who was burned alive at Parma in 1300. A crusade was preached against them in 1305. It was continued by Dulcinus, who suffered in 1307. Their followers in France and Germany were not finally extirpated until the time of Boniface IX. (1389—1404). They wandered about in white garments, renounced all kinds of property, and denounced the corruptions of Rome.

APOTHECARY.—The keeper of any warehouse or magazine was formerly termed an apothecary; and during the 13th and 14th centuries a person who, at courts, or in the houses of the nobility, prepared preserves and confectionary, was also known by this name. Apothecaries, as preparers of medicines, were first legally established in Italy, by the well-known medical edict issued for the kingdom of Naples by Frederick II. in the 13th century. Edward III., in 1345, conferred a pension of sixpence a day upon Coursus de Gangeland, an apothecary of London, in recognition of his care in attending upon him during his illness in Scotland; and this is the first notice of an apothecary in our annals. A patent was granted for the establishment of an apothecary's shop in Stuttgard in 1457. Apothecaries are first mentioned in France as receiving their statutes from Charles VIII. in Aug. 1484. It was not until 1511 (3 Hen. VIII. c. 2) that any attempt was made in this country to distinguish between the different branches of the profession of physic, and to define their position by law. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540), four physicians were ordered to be chosen yearly to search and examine all "wares, drugs, and stuffs," sold by the apothecaries, and to destroy any they found corrupted or defective. The apothecaries of London were incorporated by James I., April 9, 1606, being united with the grocers, from whom they were separated by a new charter from James I., Dec. 16, 1617. The character of the society has been considerably changed by many subsequent statutes. Their authority was confined to London and its immediate neighbourhood until, by the third section of 55 Geo. III. c. 194 (July 12, 1815), it was extended to England and Wales.

APPEAL.—(*See* TRIAL BY BATTEL.)

APPEALS.—During the occupation of Great Britain by the Romans, the final appeal was made to the emperor. In Anglo-Saxon times, the county court, and, lastly, the witenagemot, or the king in council, were courts of appeal. After the Norman conquest, in 1066, there were two supreme courts,—the Exchequer Court, a Norman institution, and the supreme court of justice for greater causes. The Court of Exchequer was first constituted a court of appeal by 31 Edw. III. c. 12 (1357). A second Court of Exchequer, in which appeals from the King's Bench were tried, was instituted by 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1585). These are superseded by 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830). Criminal appeals are ruled by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78 (Aug. 31, 1848). Appeals from the colonial courts are regulated by the judicial committee of the privy council, constituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14. 1833); and were reorganized by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 7, 1851).

APPEALS TO ROME.—Ecclesiastical matters were at first regulated by the bishop, in his court, from which an appeal was made to the metropolitan, who might refer to the provincial synod. The appeal was then carried to the patriarch, and thence to a general council. There were no appeals to Rome during the first three centuries. The African Church resisted this pretension, and the Council of Milevis, in Mauritania (416), decreed that if any presumed to "appeal beyond seas (meaning Rome), he should be excluded from all communion in the African churches." The earliest case of such an appeal on record is that of Apiarius, a rebellious priest of Sicca, whom Pope Zosimus restored to communion after he had been deposed by an African council. The French synods did not allow any appeals from their decrees to Rome for 800 years. In England the first attempt to introduce the system was made by Wilfrid, about 694; but the claim was zealously resisted. The practice was, however, introduced into this country, together with the civil and canon law, by the papal legate, Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in 1151. The inconvenience of the practice soon became apparent, and the eighth article of the Constitutions of Clarendon, passed during the reign of Henry II., Jan. 25, 1164, decreed that all appeals in ecclesiastical causes should be from the archdeacon to the diocesan; from the diocesan to the archbishop, and from the archbishop to the king; and that they were to go no further without the king's consent. Appeals to Rome were, however, made, and were finally abolished by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1533), and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). The penalty incurred for infraction of the law was a præmunire. These acts, repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1554), were revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

APPELLANTS.—(*See* ACCEPTANTS.)

APPENZEL became a Swiss canton in 1513, and was the last of the original confederation consisting of 13. The abbey of St. Gall (*q. v.*) acquired jurisdiction over the adjoining districts in the 8th century, and this was confirmed by the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau in 1292. The people rebelled against their spiritual rulers in 1411, and after a long struggle achieved their independence. It separated into two divisions, the one occupied by Protestants and the other by Roman Catholics, in 1597.

APPIAN WAY.—(*See* ROADS.)

APPLES are mentioned in the Bible, Solomon (B.C. 1015—975) stating (Prov. xxv. 11) that "a word fitly spoken *is like* apples of gold in pictures of silver;" but it is doubtful whether the fruit referred to is that with which we are acquainted. Herodotus and Theophras-

tus speak of the apple-tree, which was much cultivated at Rome, and, according to some authorities, was brought thence into this country. Other writers are of opinion that inferior varieties are indigenous to England, and that the Romans merely introduced an improved method of culture. William of Malmesbury mentions the wild apple-tree as growing in England in 973, and Fuller states that pippins were brought from beyond seas by Leonard Maschal, about 1525. Parkinson enumerated 57 native varieties, in 1629, and the catalogue of fruits published by the Horticultural Society in 1831 mentions 1,400 different sorts. The custard apple was introduced into England in 1736, the Chinese apple in 1780, and the Osage apple in 1818.

APPOMATOX COURT-HOUSE.—The Confederate Gen. Lee surrendered, with his entire army, consisting of about 26,000 men, to Gen. Grant, at this place, in Virginia, April 9, 1865. The terms of surrender required all officers to give their individual parole not to bear arms against the Federal Government till exchanged; all commanders of companies to sign a like parole for the men. Munitions of war, except the officers' side arms, private horses and luggage, were claimed by the Federals, and all officers and men were permitted to return home, and to remain unmolested during their observance of these conditions.

APPRAISERS.—By the Statute of Merchants, or of Acton Burnel (11 Edw. I. s. 13), Oct. 12, 1283, appraisers valuing goods at too high a rate were compelled to take them at their own valuation. The cost of the annual license for appraisers, fixed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), at 10*s.*, was by 8 and 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 1 (Aug. 4, 1845), raised to £2.

APPRENTICES (Tumults).—(*See* EVIL MAY DAY.)

APPRENTICESHIP.—Adam Smith says that "apprenticeships were altogether unknown to the ancients. The reciprocal duties of master and apprentice make a considerable article in every modern code." The system originated with the guilds and companies of tradesmen formed in the 12th century. In an account given in the "Liber Albus," of the ancient usages, proclaimed throughout London every year, in the reign of Edward I., the following article occurs: "That no apprentices shall be received for a less term than seven years, according to the ancient and established usage." Apprenticeship is first incidentally noticed in our statute-book in 12 Rich. II. c. 5 (1388). It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1406), that no person should bind his son or daughter apprentice unless he had either in land or rent 20*s.* per annum. This was repealed by 8 Hen. VI. c. 11 (1426), in which act the custom of putting and taking apprentices is said to have existed in London "time out of mind." By 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 27 (1563), the parent of an apprentice was required to possess a 40*s.* freehold. Our statute-book contains many laws upon the subject. Apprentices wore blue cloaks in the summer, and blue gowns in the winter, in the time of Mary and Elizabeth; but during the latter reign they indulged in such extravagance of dress that a proclamation was issued May 21, 1582, laying down stringent regulations with respect to their apparel, and prohibiting the use of jewellery and weapons. The term of apprenticeship required by 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 26 (1563), was seven years at the least, and this clause was repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 96 (July 18, 1814). For apprentices in the hemp and flax manufactures in Ireland the term required was five years by 8 Anne c. 12 (1709). It was reduced to four by 10 Geo. I. c. 2, ss. 7 and 8 (1723); and for Scotland the ordinary term is three years. A duty was first laid upon the indentures of apprentices by 8 Anne c. 9 (1709), and it was made perpetual by 9 Anne c. 21, s. 7 (1710). An act (14 Vict. c. 11) was passed May 20, 1851, for the better protection of apprentices, &c.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE.—This clause in the Irish Tithe Bill occasioned several remarkable political contests. The House of Commons having, April 3, 1835, resolved itself into a committee on the Church Establishment of Ireland, Lord John Russell proposed that any surplus revenue, not required for the spiritual care of its members, should be applied to the education of all classes of the people. The resolution was carried April 6, by 262 to 237 votes. On the bringing up of the report, April 7, Lord John Russell moved another resolution affirming the principle. This was also carried, by 285 to 258 votes, and the Peel and Wellington cabinet resigned office April 8. Lord John Russell and his party acceded to power, and, having failed in their efforts to induce Parliament to sanction the principle for which they contended, abandoned it altogether, in the Irish Tithe Composition Act, 1 and 2 Vict. c. 109 (Aug. 15, 1838).

APPROPRIATIONS.—The period of the introduction of this system into the Church cannot be fixed with precision, though it was doubtless about the time of the Norman conquest. The early Norman kings, for the purpose of enriching the monasteries, conferred upon them not only manors, but advowsons, glebes, and titles of parishes; so that in the space of 300 years above a third, and those for the most part the richest of the benefices in England, were appropriated. At the dissolution of the alien priories, in 1414, and of the monasteries and religious houses, in 1536 and 1539, appropriations and revenues were vested in the crown. Many of the former passed by degrees to subjects, who thus became *appropriators*, or, as they were more frequently termed, lay-appropriators. Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. no right or precedent existed for a layman to be an impropriator.

APRICOT.—A Persian or Armenian fruit, introduced into Italy by the Romans. Authorities differ respecting the date of its introduction into England, some attributing it to the time of the Roman occupation; others to 1524; others to 1562; and others to 1578.

APULIA (Italy).—This province of south-eastern Italy appears to have been peopled at a very early period by the Apuli, the Daunians, and the Peucetians. Its inhabitants concluded

an alliance with Rome B.C. 326, but war shortly commenced, which ended in the subjection of the country, B.C. 317. The Apulians assisted the Samnites, B.C. 297, and several of their cities were captured by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, B.C. 279. Apulia was the scene of most of the contests of the second Punic war. Many of the cities assisted Hannibal, who occupied the province until B.C. 207, when it was abandoned to the Romans, who exacted severe retribution for the favour shown to their adversary. The country was subdued by C. Cosconius, B.C. 89, and never regained an independent place in history. On the dissolution of the Western empire, the Byzantine emperors, the Goths, the Lombards, and the Saracens, waged repeated contests for the possession of Apulia, which was seized by the Normans during the 11th century.

AQUARIANS, Christians in the early Church who used water instead of wine in the Eucharist. They appeared in various places, and under different designations. Bingham speaks of some Aquarians who would not take wine in their morning assemblies, lest the smell should discover them to the heathen. They are first mentioned in the 2nd century. (*See* ENCRATITES.)

AQUATINTA ENGRAVING was invented by a German artist, named Le Prince, born at Metz, in 1723.

AQUA TOFANA.—(*See* WATER TOFANA.)

AQUAVIVARIUM, or AQUARIUM.—The invention of the aquavivarium for collections of plants and animals in water is of recent date. In 1842, Dr. Johnston kept sea-weeds and marine animals alive for some weeks in a glass jar without changing the water; and in 1849, Mr. Ward announced that he had grown sea-weeds in sea-water both natural and artificially made. Mr. R. Warington read a paper before the Chemical Society, in March, 1850, giving an account of the manner in which he had grown plants and kept living animals in jars. Several persons pursued experiments of the kind about the same period. A small collection of zoophytes and annelides, brought to London in the autumn of 1852 by Mr. Gosse, was soon afterwards transferred to one of the tanks in the fish-house at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. It was opened in the spring of 1853, and was the first public aquavivarium in London. It is also called aquarium. Water-aviary, and water-show, have been suggested as names more adapted to the analogy of our language.

AQUEDUCTS.—These structures, for the purpose of conveying water to large cities, were erected at a very early date. Pocock mentions an aqueduct from the pools of Bethlehem to Jerusalem, built by Solomon, about B.C. 1000; and Herodotus speaks of another erected at Samos. The Romans constructed them on an extended scale. The first at Rome is said to have been erected by Appius Claudius, B.C. 312. Others were built by Dentatus, B.C. 273; by the prætor Q. Marcius Rex, B.C. 145; by Agrippa, B.C. 34; by Caligula, and completed by Claudius, A.D. 51; besides several of less note, and many in the provinces. Sixtus V. immortalized his name by the colossal aqueducts which he caused to be erected. Prescott and Humboldt notice the Peruvian aqueducts. The Popes erected aqueducts in the Middle Ages. The Maintenon aqueduct, near Versailles, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1684, is one of the most magnificent in Europe. The aqueducts erected in India by the British; the Croton aqueduct at New York, completed in 1842; and the works at Edinburgh, are the most remarkable works of the kind constructed of late years.

AQUILA.—This town of Italy was founded in 1240, by the Emperor Frederick II., who removed hither the inhabitants of the ancient Sabine city of Amiternum. In 1257, Pope Alexander IV. transferred the see of Forconio to Aquila, which rapidly increased in importance in consequence. The façade of the church of St. Bernardino da Siena, begun in 1525 and completed in 1542, and the citadel, erected in 1534, are among the chief architectural glories of Aquila, and have escaped injury from the terrible earthquakes of 1703 and 1706, which devastated great part of the city. The royal college, established at Sulmona in 1807, was removed hither in 1816. The theatre was erected in 1832.

AQUILA (Battle.)—The united Neapolitan, Milanese, and Papal forces, under the command of Jacopo Caldora, defeated a very much smaller army of Aragonese, under the renowned condottiere Braccio Fortebraccio da Montone, between the city of Aquila, in Naples, and the hill of San Lorenzo, June 2, 1424. Braccio, who failed in securing the victory from the miscomprehension of his signals by his reserve, was only slightly wounded in the fight, but, being resolved not to survive his defeat, he persistently refused food and comfort, and expired June 5.

AQUILEIA (Italy).—This city, called Roma Secunda, also Aglar, the ancient Velia, was founded by the Romans B.C. 181. At a very early period it was made a bishopric; became a metropolitan see in the 4th, and a patriarchate in the 6th century. Maximin besieged Aquileia A.D. 238, during his contest with the senate, and under its walls he was, with his son, assassinated by his own soldiers. The younger Constantine was defeated and slain near this city in 340, and in 452 it was stormed and destroyed by the Huns under Attila. Its ruins could scarcely be discovered; yet it remained the residence of a bishop until the invasion of the Lombards under Alboin (568—570), when the patriarch removed to Grado (*q. v.*), denominated from this circumstance New Aquileia. Richard I. was shipwrecked near Aquileia, in 1192. The authority of the patriarchs lasted until 1758, when the patriarchate was abolished by the Pope, and the diocese divided into two sees,—those of Udine and Gorizia. Councils were held here in 381, 556, 698, 1307, and 1409.

AQUITAINE (France), the ancient Aquitania, one of the four provinces into which Augustus divided Gaul, B.C. 27. It was not completely subjected to the Romans until B.C. 28. The Visigoths, under Wallia, conquered it A.D. 419. It submitted to Clovis I., and was united to his kingdom in 508. It comprised Guienne, Poitou, Gascony, and Anjou.

A.D.
637. Aquitaine is made an hereditary duchy.
718. It is invaded by the Saracens, who subdue a large portion.
732. Charles Martel repels the Saracens.
768. Waifar, Duke of Aquitaine, is defeated and slain by Pepin, who re-unites Aquitaine to France.
781. Louis, son of Charlemagne, is crowned King of Aquitaine, by Pope Adrian I.
817. Louis I. bestows Aquitaine upon his son Pepin.
838. Pepin dies, and the Empress Judith claims Aquitaine for her son Charles.
843. Treaty of Verdun (*q. v.*), by which the rights of Pepin's sons are sacrificed.
846—849. Danish invasions.
867. Aquitaine is reunited to France by Louis II., the Stammerer.
880. Raimulfe II. attempts to re-erect Aquitaine into a kingdom.
955. It is given by Lothaire to Hugh, Count of Paris.
1137. Death of William X., Duke of Aquitaine, when his duchy passes to his daughter Eleanor, afterwards queen of Louis VII. of France.
1151. Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. of England, obtains Aquitaine by his marriage with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII.
1169. Aquitaine devolves upon Richard, eldest son of Henry II. of England.
1204. Philip II. (Augustus) reunites Aquitaine to France, which causes a long war with England.
1259. Aquitaine is restored to the English under Henry III., since which period it has been called "Guienne." (*See* GUIENNE.)

ARABIA (Asia).—The south-western peninsula of Asia has, both in ancient and modern times, been known under this designation, though the term is sometimes applied to all the countries frequented by the tribes of wandering Arabs. The term Arabia does not, however, appear to have been used by the Hebrews until after the time of Solomon. Ptolemy is said to have been the first to institute the three divisions of Arabia Petræa, Felix, and Deserta, *i.e.*, the Rocky, the Happy or Fruitful, and the Desert or Sandy. The Arabs believed themselves to be descended from Joktan, the son of Eber (Gen. x. 26—30), and from Ishmael, the son of Abraham, by his bondwoman, Hagar, born B.C. 1910 (Gen. xvi. 15, 16); the posterity of the former, by way of distinction, calling themselves pure Arabs. The direct, as well as the indirect, testimony of Scripture proves the Arabs to be descended from Ishmael. In the time of Moses, about B.C. 1530, the Arabians had grown up into "twelve princes according to their nations," and "they dwelt from Havilah unto Shur, that is before Egypt, as thou goest toward Assyria" (Gen. xxv. 16, 18, &c.). Though assailed by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Medes and Persians, and other ancient nations, the Arabians were never subdued. Herodotus, the first, after the inspired writers, who notices Arabia, states (iii. 88) that it was never subjected to the Persian empire. Little is known of the general history of Arabia previous to the time of Mohammed, the accounts given by the Arabian writers being altogether unworthy of credit.

B.C.
24. Augustus sends an expedition into Arabia Felix. It is unsuccessful.
A.D.
105. A portion of Arabia is formed into a Roman province.
195. Septimius Severus obtains additional territory in Arabia.
570. Birth of Mohammed. (*See* MOHAMMEDANISM.)
622. The Hegira (*q. v.*).
632. Abu Beker succeeds Mohammed, taking the title of "Caliph."
634. Battles of Aiznadin and Yermuk (*q. v.*).
695. Abdalmelik commences the Arabian coinage.
754. Al Manaur introduces learning into Arabia.
786. Haroun Al Rashid's caliphate commences.
1504. The King of Portugal assumes the title, but does not gain the power, of "Lord of the Navigation, Conquest, and Commerce of Arabia."
1518. Arabia is conquered by the Ottoman, Selim I.
1539. Soliman II. completes the conquest.
1611. An edict is issued which unites all the Arabian tribes under one head, as Getanos or Egipcios (Egyptians), and prohibits the use of their native languages.
1762. Niebuhr travels in Arabia.

ARABIANS, or ARABICI.—This sect arose in Arabia A.D. 207. They held that the soul dies with the body, with which it will rise again at the resurrection. Eusebius states that at a council, called the "Council of Arabia," held in 247 or 248, to discuss the question, Origen argued so eloquently that he induced these heretics to renounce their errors.

ARABIC NUMERALS.—According to some authorities, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., learned the decimal system of notation from the Moors in Spain, and introduced it into France about the end of the 10th century. Another account is, that Leonard Filbonnacci of Pisa introduced it in 1220, in a work entitled "Liber Abbaci," &c.; and some have supposed that the Alphonsine Tables, constructed chiefly by Moors at the court of Alphonso X., must have been the first document in which the system appeared. It is certain that before the 12th century, and most probably as early as the 9th, this system had been in the hands of the Persians and Arabs, who ascribe it to the Hindoos, and call it by a name which signifies "Hindoo science." The Hindoos themselves have long used it, and it is easy to trace the manner in which our numerical symbols have been derived from those of the Sanscrit. The steps by which the new notation made its way through Europe cannot be very clearly defined. Montfaucon found it in an Italian manuscript which was finished in 1317; and it has been traced in many manuscripts of the works of authors a century older; it was, however, usual to substitute the new figures for the old in recopying. The library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, possesses a catalogue of eclipses from 1300 to 1348, to which Arabic numerals are subjoined. Inscriptions with graven dates in these numerals have been given by Wallis and others as old as 1330; but, upon examination, reason has been found to suspect that 5 has been mistaken for 3. There does not seem to be evidence of any general use of the Arabic numerals before the invention of printing; and even the works of Caxton do not contain them, except in a woodcut. Merchants continued down to the 16th century to keep their accounts in Roman figures.

ARAGON (Spain) passed in the 6th century B.C. under the rule of the Carthaginians, who rebuilt Gades, now Cadiz, about B.C. 350. The Romans expelled the Carthaginians between the years B.C. 210—200, and in the redistribution of the peninsula into

three provinces, made by Augustus, B.C. 27, Aragon formed part of Tarraconensis. It was overrun by the Visigoths at the commencement of the 5th century. They established their power, and were in turn overwhelmed by the Saracens, who landed in the peninsula A.D. 711, and had subdued the greater portion by 713. Fierce struggles followed between the infidel invaders and the Christian inhabitants. The latter succeeded in maintaining small but independent states, and at the death of Sancho III., the sovereign of Christian Spain, in 1035, his dominions were divided amongst his four sons, and Aragon was formed into a kingdom. Ramiro I., Sancho's youngest son, being its first king.

A.D.
1096. Nov. 18. Battle of Alcoraza (*q. v.*), which destroys the Mohammedan power between the Ebro, the Cinca, and the Pyrenees.
1118. Saragossa is wrested from the Moors by Alphonso I.
1134. Battle of Fraga (*q. v.*).
1137. Ramiro II. abdicates the throne in favour of his daughter Petronilla, and retires to a monastery. Catalonia is united to Aragon by Petronilla's marriage with Don Raymond.
1203. Pedro II. engages that Aragon shall for ever remain a fief of the Holy See.
1213. Accession of James I.
1246. The *Fueros*, or old laws of Aragon, are digested into a code by Vital, Bishop of Huesca, and confirmed by James I.
1283. Pope Martin IV. excommunicates the Aragonese, and endeavours to transfer the kingdom from Pedro III. to Charles of Valois.
1291. Withdrawal of the papal ban, and renunciation by Charles of Valois of all claim to Aragon.
1347. Confederation against Pedro IV. to insure the adoption of the Salic law and confirmation of privileges.
1359. Pope Innocent VI. seeks to restore peace between Castile and Aragon.
1412. June. Ferdinand I. is elected King of Aragon.
1458. Death of Alphonso V., surnamed the Wise.
1463. The Aragonese nobles invite Pedro, Infante of Portugal, to take the throne from John II.
1479. It is united to Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella.
1591. The ancient Aragonese constitution is suppressed.

SOVEREIGNS OF ARAGON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1035.	Ramiro I.	1291.	Jayme II. (James).
1063.	Sancho I.	1327.	Alphonso IV.
1094.	Pedro I. (Peter).	1336.	Pedro IV. (Peter).
1104.	Alphonso I.	1387.	Juan I. (John).
1134.	Ramiro II.	1395.	Martin I.
1137.	Petronilla and Raymond.		Interregnum, 1 year.
1162.	Alphonso II.	1414.	Fernando I. (Ferdinand).
1196.	Pedro II. (Peter).	1416.	Alphonso V.
1213.	Jayme I. (James).	1458.	Juan II. (John).
1276.	Pedro III. (Peter).	1479.	Fernando II.
1285.	Alphonso III.		United to Castile.

ARAGUA (Battle).—During the revolutionary war in South America, a sanguinary battle was fought in the valley of Aragua, June 18, 1814, when the royalists obtained a complete victory, and entered the city of Caracas, July 7. This is erroneously styled the Battle of *Arazua*.

ARANIE, or ARNEE (Battle), between the French and Indians, and the English, led by Clive, was fought Dec. 3, 1751. The latter were victorious.

ARANJUEZ (Spain).—The ancient Ara Jovis is celebrated for its palace, commenced by Philip II. A treaty of alliance was concluded here, May 1, 1745, between Genoa, France, Spain, and Naples, for the prosecution of the war against Sardinia and the Germans. Another treaty, between Maria Theresa and the Kings of Spain and Sardinia, for the maintenance of the peace of Italy, was concluded, June 14, 1752, the preliminaries having been signed at Madrid, April 14. By a treaty signed here, April 12, 1772, France and Spain agreed to unite in opposing the English in America. A convention between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Aranjuez May 25, 1793, by which the former agreed not to make peace with France till the Spaniards had obtained full restitution for all places and territories captured by the French from the commencement of the revolutionary war. An insurrection occurred here March 18, 1808, which led to the abdication of Charles IV. in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., March 19.

ARAUCANIA (S. America).—This territory, which, though nominally subject to Chili, is virtually an independent state, has waged almost uninterrupted war against the Spaniards since their first appearance in 1537. In 1568 the inhabitants employed cavalry against their invaders, and in 1602 they destroyed the new settlements of Imperial, Villarica, Valdivia, and Angol. Peace was restored in 1641, but war recommenced in 1655. The Jesuits established a mission, which was destroyed during a general revolt of the inhabitants in 1720. War continued till 1773, when Spain acknowledged Araucanian independence, and permitted the establishment of a residency at Santiago. The inhabitants have held much more intercourse with surrounding nations since the declaration of Chilian independence in 1818, and of late years Christianity has made some progress.

ARAZUA.—(*See* ARAGUA.)

ARBALIST.—(*See* CROSS-BOW.)

ARBELA (Battle).—Near this town, now called Arbil, Alexander III. (the Great) gained a decisive victory over Darius, Oct. 1, B.C. 331. The latter was slain, and the Persian empire subverted. The actual contest occurred near the village of Gaugamela, about 30 miles from Arbela, where the pursuit terminated.

ARBITRATION.—Courts of arbitration, or conciliation, established in Denmark in 1795, rapidly increased in numbers, and were soon after introduced into Norway. Napoleon I., in 1806, issued a decree, by which numerous Conseils de Prud'hommes (*q. v.*) were established in the various departments of France, though they were not adopted in Paris until 1844. Arbitration was recognized by the law of England, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 15 (1698), which introduced some important regulations on this subject, making corrupt awards null and void. The power of arbitrators was greatly extended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, ss. 39, 40, 41 (Aug. 14, 1833), the award being made a rule of court. By the Common Law Procedure Act, 17 and 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 3 (Aug. 12, 1854), the judges of the superior courts have power, in certain cases, to order compulsory arbitration. The House of Commons appointed a select committee (Feb. 19, 1856) to inquire into the expediency of establishing Arbitration Courts on a more extended basis, and a report in favour of the principle was issued.

ARBOGA (Sweden).— Church assemblies were held at this ancient city in 1396, 1412, 1417, 1423, 1474, and diets in 1435, 1440, 1471, 1529, and 1561. The Arboga articles were passed at the last mentioned. Gustavus Adolphus, in 1625, issued an edict here respecting the copper coinage.

ARBUTUS. — This evergreen shrub was known to the Greeks and Romans, by whom its fruit was used as an article of diet. The bearberry, a variety of this plant, which became a fashionable medicinal remedy in 1673 and 1674, has not maintained its repute, and is at present regarded only as an ordinary astringent.

ARCADES were employed by the Roman architects in the construction of triumphal arches, aqueducts, temples, and theatres: they were also frequently used by the Gothic builders of the Middle Ages. The Burlington Arcade (*q. v.*), opened in 1819; the Lowther Arcade, in 1831; and the arcade in New Oxford-street, in 1851, are the principal arcades in London.

ARCADIA (Peloponnesus), designated, from its mountainous character, "the Switzerland of Greece." The Arcadians claimed to be the earliest inhabitants of Greece, calling themselves Proseleni, *i. e.*, "before the moon." Pan was their tutelary deity, and they delighted in music. "They were scarcely," says a writer in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," "an Hellenic race; hence we are not surprised that they retained their pastoral habits and rugged manners." Herodotus (viii. 73) admits that they were indigenous, and Pausanias gives a long list of their early kings, descendants of Arcas, from whom, according to some accounts, the country received its name. Clinton says the Arcadians were an aboriginal tribe of the Pelasgic race. The first well-established fact with respect to the Arcadians is that they maintained their independence when the Dorians invaded the Peloponnesus, B.C. 1104. The following is a summary of the events, legendary and authentic, given by historians:—

B.C.
1710. A colony of Arcadians enter Italy (*q. v.*).
1521. Pelasgus is king of Arcadia.
1514. Arcas king, from whom the country takes its name.
1193. Agapenor leads the Arcadians to the Trojan war.
1174. Ephytus is king.
1102. The Arcadian women defeat the Lacedæmonians, who had invaded their country.
848. War with Sparta.
715. Aristocrates I., of Arcadia, is put to death for having offered violence to the priestess of Diana.
681. Aristocrates II. is stoned to death for treason, and Arcadia becomes a republic.
370. Agesilaus invades Arcadia.
367. The Arcadians and their allies are defeated by Sparta.
365. War with Elis (*q. v.*). (*See* OLYMPIA.)
364. Arcadia is invaded by Archidamus. The Arcadians seize the Olympian treasury.

After the death of Alexander III., several of the Arcadian cities joined the Achæan League, and the country ultimately fell under the Roman yoke.

ARCADIOPOLIS (Battle).— The Bulgarians defeated the Emperor Isaac II. near this city in 1194.

ARCH.—Layard discovered at Nimroud a vaulted chamber, a proof that the ancient Assyrians were acquainted with the principle of the arch. Many authorities have asserted, with great confidence, that neither the ancient Assyrians nor the ancient Egyptians employed the arch. Wilkinson shows that the arch in brick and stone was known to the ancient Egyptians, remains of the former, bearing date B.C. 1540, and of the latter B.C. 600, having been discovered at Memphis and Thebes. The Chinese are said to have constructed arches on a very extensive scale, at an early period. The Greeks did not use them. The Cloaca Maxima, the most ancient Roman arch, was built in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, about B.C. 600. The semicircular arch was one of the characteristics of the architecture of the early Britons. The pointed arch formed part of a mosque at Jerusalem, rebuilt A.D. 780; of the Nilometer at Cairo, erected in 848; and existed in other Saracenic buildings of the 10th century. In Christian edifices it appears in the 12th century.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, established in London in Dec., 1843, held its 22nd annual congress at Dorchester, Aug. 1 to 8, 1865. (*See* BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.)

ARCHANGEL (Russia).—Founded in 1584, and named after the convent of St. Michael the Archangel. The passage by sea was discovered by Richard Chancellor, in 1553. An English factory was established here during the reign of Mary (1553—1558). Archangel was for many years the only port in Russia. An extensive fire occurred here Oct. 17, 1762, and another June 26, 1793, which destroyed the cathedral and about 3,000 buildings. Archangel was blockaded by the English fleet in 1854.

ARCHBISHOP.—Burn (Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i. 194) says, the "title of archbishop was one of honour, but brought with it no authority, and was at first very rarely bestowed, and only on the most distinguished bishops." The name is not to be met with during the first three centuries. It occurs for the first time in the 4th century, and St. Athanasius appears to have been among the earliest who were distinguished by this title (326—373). In the 5th century it was conferred on the bishops of Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Ephesus, and Thessalonica. It gradually grew more common, and was bestowed upon all metropolitans. The ancient Britons had at least one archiepiscopal see, that of Caerleon, before Augustine arrived. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury (*q. v.*) by Ethelbert, in 598, and he fixed his seat there in 602. Paulinus, appointed by King Edwin in 627, was the first Archbishop of York (*q. v.*). The Archbishop of Canterbury was Primate of Ireland, as well as of England, until 1152, and York had metropolitan jurisdiction over all bishops of Scotland until 1466.

ARCHDEACON. — Towards the end of the 3rd century, one of the deacons, whose duty it was to attend on the bishop in church affairs, was selected from the rest and made an archdeacon. Frankish dioceses are said to have

been divided into archdeaconries in the 8th century. Wulfred is the first English archdeacon whose name is found in any document, and he became Archbishop of Canterbury in 803. In the early times archdeacons had no jurisdiction in this country. It was not until after the Norman conquest that the English dioceses were divided into archdeaconries. From the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII. it appears the number of English archdeacons amounted to 54, but by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (Aug. 13, 1836), and subsequent acts, the number has been increased.

ARCHERY.—Bows and arrows were used by the Israelites (Gen. xxi. 20, 1 Sam. xxxi. 3, and 2 Sam. i. 18), and from the representations of battles on the walls of Medinet-Abou, at Thebes, it is evident that the ancient Egyptians employed these weapons. Procopius states that they were in high repute amongst the ancient Persians; and Homer not only speaks of skilful archers, but describes the attempts made by the suitors of Penelope to bend the bow of the absent Ulysses. Archers composed a portion of the light-armed troops amongst the Greeks and Romans. Pyrrhus employed 2,000 archers at the battle of Pandosia, near Heraclea, B.C. 280. The Romans frequently retained the Cretan bowmen as mercenaries. Bows and arrows were used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and Asser relates that Alfred was preparing such instruments when he offended the cowherd's wife, by allowing her cakes to burn, A.D. 878. The cross-bow is said to have been used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, was common in the armies of Henry III., and the long-bow was in general use in England in the time of Edward II. The skill of the English archers is a favourite theme with the old chroniclers, and English bows and arrows were in great request. In 1363, Edward III. enjoined the practice of archery on Sundays and festivals, and the same was done by Richard II. In 1405, a statute was passed against persons using bad materials in the manufacture of bows and arrows. At Crecy (1346), the English archers proved more expert than the Genoese crossbow-men. Poitiers (1356) and Agincourt (1415) were won by this weapon. Edward IV., by statutes passed in 1478 and 1483, encouraged archery in Ireland. The archers of the king's guard, raised by Edward III. in 1356, consisted of 120 men selected from the mounted corps of archers. Henry VII., in 1485, instituted the yeomen of the guard (*q. v.*), who were then all archers. James I., in 1610, appointed a commission to stop the enclosure of the ground used for archery practice. Charles II. reviewed the Finsbury archers in 1682; and so late as 1753 targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields.

ARCHES (Court).—The court of appeal for all the inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury received this name from having been held formerly in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Sancta Maria de Arcubus). It was removed thence (1567) to the Common Hall of Doctors' Commons, where it is still held. The appeal from this court to the Court of Delegates, or the king in Chancery, as constituted by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534), was transferred by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 9 (1832), to the king in council.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Architects' Club met in London Oct. 20, 1791, and in 1792 appointed a committee of inquiry into the causes and prevention of the frequent fires that had taken place about that time. The London Architectural Society was established in 1806, and the Architectural Society in 1831. The Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, was incorporated by Royal Charter Jan. 11, 1837, when the term Royal was prefixed to the title, and it was united in 1842 with the Architectural Society. An Association of Architectural Draughtsmen, founded about 1846, was the origin of the present Architectural Association. The Architectural Publication Society was established in 1848.

ARCHITECTURE.—The earliest monuments of architectural skill are found in the land of Egypt, where the art appears to have originated in the use of caves as dwelling-places, and consequently retained a massive and heavy character. The Egyptians were expert architects B.C. 1740, and used brick vaults and arches as early as B.C. 1540. Next in point of antiquity probably ranks the Cyclopean or Pelasgian architecture of Greece and Italy, which dates from a period long antecedent to the classic history of those countries, and which is still rich in remains, remarkable for the wonderful massiveness and strength of the masonry. The art was also cultivated at a very early period in China and India, where it appears to have remained stationary in style and perfection to the present day; and it attained great and characteristic excellence in the chief kingdoms of Western Asia, as Assyria, Babylon, and Persia. Greek architecture, which, from its neglect of the arch and frequent employment of pillars and horizontal beams, is believed to be founded upon the use of timber dwellings, is thought by some authorities to have been a development of national skill, while others regard it as an importation from Egypt. It is, however, certain that it originated at a period subsequent to the Pelasgian age, and that it was distinguished by the three great orders, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian, to which were afterwards added the Tuscan and Composite. From Greece the art extended itself to Rome, where it was modified by Pelasgian traditions and Phœnician influences, and became especially characterized by the frequent use of the round arch. Roman architecture reached its culminating point about A.D. 80, when Titus completed the Coliseum (*q. v.*). The rise of Christianity led to further departures from the ancient classic model, and the foundation of Constantinople, and the removal of the seat of government to that city, where the existing heathen temples were altered to meet the requirements of Christian worship, gave rise to the Basilican and Byzantine schools. The destruction of the Western empire and the supremacy of the Teutonic element, introduced still further changes, leading in the 12th century to the rise of Gothic architecture (*q. v.*), and the mediæval cathedrals which are its exemplars. The most eminent architects have been Vitruvius, who flourished B.C. 40,

Michael Angelo Buonarotti (1474—1564), Inigo Jones (1572—July 21, 1652), Sir Christopher Wren (Oct. 20, 1632—Feb. 25, 1723), Sir William Chambers (1726—March 8, 1796), and Sir Charles Barry (1795—May 12, 1860). (*See* ARCH, ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES, COLISEUM, CORINTHIAN ORDER, DORIC ORDER, GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL, PYRAMIDS, TUSCAN ORDER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, &c., &c., &c.).

ARCHONS.—On the abolition of kingly government in Athens, at the death of Codrus, B.C. 1069 or B.C. 1045, the chief authority was vested in officers styled archons, appointed for life. Twelve, called the Medontidæ, of the family of Codrus, succeeded, when (B.C. 752) the tenure of office was limited to 10 years. Seven archons were appointed for this term, and (B.C. 684) the office was made elective and to be held for one year only.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—Fought near this small town in France, March 21, 1814, between the Allies and the French army commanded by Napoleon I. The latter, after a severe struggle, retreated to Vitry.

ARCOLA (Battle).—At this village, 15 miles from Verona, on the Alpone, an affluent of the Adige, Bonaparte, in his fourth Italian campaign, defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi, in a battle extending over three days, Nov. 14, 16, and 17, 1796.

ARCOT (Hindostan), the capital of the northern district of Arcot, in the presidency of Madras, was founded in 1716. Clive captured it Aug. 31, 1751. He was assailed by a strong native and French force Sep. 23, 1751; from which day till Nov. 14, when the final assault was delivered and repulsed, he defended the place with extraordinary heroism. Having fallen into the hands of the French, Oct. 4, 1758, it was retaken by Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Hyder Ali stormed it Oct. 31, 1780, but did not hold it long. Arcot came into the possession of the East India Company in 1801.

ARCTIC CIRCLE.—Numerous attempts, with widely different objects, have been made by the mariners of various countries to penetrate the regions of frost and snow around the North Pole. The Scandinavians, in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and the Venetian, Spanish, and Portuguese navigators, at a later period, prosecuted their researches in this direction. (*See* AMERICA, GREENLAND, and ICELAND.)

A.D.
1496. Sebastian Cabot reaches the Arctic regions.
1517. His second voyage in the same direction.
1527. Robert Thorne, a merchant of Bristol, writes to induce Henry VIII. to sanction a polar expedition; and two ships, the *Sampson* and the *Mary of Guildford*, are sent out.
1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby discovers Nova Zembla (*q. v.*). He returns, and sails to Lapland, where he and his crew perish from hunger, in Jan., 1554.
1576. June 7. Frobisher starts on his first voyage.
1580. Pet and Jackman sail in search of a north-eastern passage, but are compelled by the ice to return.
1585. June 7. John Davis leaves Dartmouth on his first voyage, and after making several discoveries on the N.E. coast of America, returns to England Sep. 30, 1586.
1586. Davis's second voyage.
1587. Davis's third voyage.
1594. The Dutch send an expedition to seek a northern passage, under William Barentsz.
A.D.
1595. Barentsz's second voyage.
1596. Barentsz's third voyage.
1602. George Waymouth sails in a fruitless search of the north-west passage.
1607. May 1. Hudson starts on his first voyage.
1608. Hudson's second voyage.
1609. Hudson's third voyage.
1610. Hudson starts on his fourth voyage, and discovers Hudson's Bay (*q. v.*); his crew mutiny, and leave him to perish of cold and hunger.
1615. Bylot's voyage, in which Baffin acted as mate.
1616. Bylot and Baffin discover Baffin's Bay (*q. v.*).
1631. James's disastrous voyage.
1676. Capt. Wood sails in search of a north-east passage.
1728. Behring leaves Kamtschatka (*q. v.*) on his first voyage, during which he explores Behring's Straits (*q. v.*).
1729. Behring's second voyage.
1741. Behring's third voyage, and death.
1743. The English Government offer a reward of £20,000 to any person discovering a north-west passage by Hudson's Strait.
1773. Phipps and Lutwidge sail. Horatio (afterwards Lord) Nelson accompanies the expedition.
1776. Cook and Clerke's voyage.

The following list of the Arctic expeditions sent out during the present century is extracted from Simmonds's "Arctic Regions:"—

A.D.
1818. John Ross, *Isabella* and *Alexander*.
1818. Buchan and Franklin, *Dorothea* and *Trent*.
1819-21. Franklin, first land expedition.
1819-20. Parry, *Hecla* and *Griper*.
1821-23. Parry, *Fury* and *Hecla*.
1824. Lyon, *Griper*.
1824-25. Parry, *Hecla* and *Fury*.
1825-27. Franklin, second land expedition.
1826-28. Buchan, *Blossom*.
1829-33. John Ross, *Victory*.
1833-35. Back, land expedition.
1836-37. Back, *Terror*.
1836-39. Dean and Simpson, boat expedition.
1846-47. Rae, boat expedition.
1845-46. Franklin, *Erebus* and *Terror*.
1848-49. James Ross, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*.
1848-49. Richardson, boat expedition.
1848-53. Moore, *Plover*.
1849-51. Pullen, boat expedition.
1849-50. Hooper, boat expedition.
1849-50. Saunders, *North Star*.
1850. Forsyth, *Prince Albert*.
1850-55. Collinson, *Enterprise*.
1850-54. M'Clure, *Investigator*.
1850-51. Austin, *Resolute*, *Assistance*, *Intrepid*, and *Pioneer*.
1850-51. John Ross, *Felix*.
1850-51. Penny, *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*.
1850-51. De Haven and Kane, *Advance* and *Rescue*.
1851-52. Kennedy (Bellot), *Prince Albert*.
1851-54. Rae, land expedition.
1852-54. Maguire, *Plover*.
1852-54. Belcher, *Assistance* and *Pioneer*.
1852-54. Kellett, *Resolute* and *Intrepid*.
1852-54. Pullen, *North Star*.
1853-55. Kane, *Advance*.
1857-59. M'Clintock, *Fox*.

(*See* FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS, and NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.)

ARDAGH (Bishopric).—This see, one of the earliest established in Ireland, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who appointed his nephew, St. Mell or Mael, first bishop in 454. St. Mell, described as abbot and bishop, died in 488. Ardagh was united to Kilmore Feb. 24, 1660, but was separated from it for a short time Sep. 8, 1692. In 1742 it was severed from Kilmore and united to Tuam. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), other arrangements were made, by which the bishopric of Ardagh was, in 1839, separated from Tuam and joined to Kilmore.

In 1841 Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh formed one bishopric.

ARDEE (Ireland).—This town was sacked by Edward Bruce in 1315. It surrendered to the rebels during the insurrection of Oct., 1641, when it was delivered up to pillage.

ARDEN.—This forest in Warwickshire, situated between and around the towns of Henley-in-Arden and Hampton-in-Arden, formed, during the Roman period, the country of the Cornavii, and afterwards constituted part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. In 1016, in common with the rest of the county, it was ravaged by the Danish army of Canute, and, after the conquest, its inhabitants were much harassed by the oppressive forest laws of their Norman rulers. Some critics believe it to be the scene of Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It."

ARDFERT.—This Irish bishopric, called in ancient records the bishopric of Kerry, was founded in the 5th century, Cerpain being mentioned as bishop in 500. Edward Synge, Bishop of Limerick in 1660, held the sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe *in commendam*; and they were both united to Limerick in 1663.

ARDOCH (Battle).—Fought between the Romans, led by Agricola, and the Caledonians under Galgacus, on a moor at the foot of the Grampians, A.D. 84 or 85. The latter were routed with great slaughter. This is called Agricola's Victory, and the battle of the Grampians.

ARDRES (France).—The interview in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (*q. v.*), took place near this town, June 7, 1520. The treaty for the meeting had been concluded Oct. 14, 1518. Ardres was captured by the Spaniards in 1596.

ARENENBERG (Switzerland).—This chateau, situated in the canton of Thurgau, was purchased in 1817 by Queen Hortense, mother of the Emperor Louis Napoleon III., who there passed several years of his youth. In 1843 it was sold to a gentleman of Neuchatel, but it was afterwards repurchased by the emperor, who visited the spot in the summer of 1865.

AREOPAGUS (Court).—This institution is attributed to Cecrops, the founder of Athens, B.C. 1556. It is known to have existed before the time of Solon, B.C. 594. He extended its jurisdiction. The guardianship of the laws and the power of enforcing them were entrusted by Solon to this court. Religion and the education of youth were placed under its control. Its constitution was preserved inviolate until Pericles, B.C. 461, caused himself to be elected without having previously received the appointment of archon. St. Paul was brought before this court A.D. 51 (Acts xvii., 19, &c.).

ARGAUM (Battle).—Wellington defeated the Mahratta chiefs at this village, in Hyderabad, Nov. 29, 1803.

ARGENTARIA (Battle).—Argentaria, now Colmar, in Alsace, was the scene of Gratian's signal victory over the Alemanni, in May, A.D. 378. Gibbon says, "It secured the peace of Gaul and asserted the honour of the Roman arms."

ARGENTEUS CODEX.—(*See* SILVER BOOK.)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, or REPUBLIC (S. America).—These provinces threw off the yoke of Spain in 1810, remaining in a very unsettled state until 1816, when a republic was first established. The basis of the Argentine Confederation was, however, laid in 1834, Buenos Ayres and three other states forming a confederacy, which was afterwards joined by other states to the number of 13:—

Buenos Ayres.	Salta.
Catamarca.	San Juan.
Cordova.	San Luis.
Corrientes.	Santa Fé.
Entre Rios.	Santiago.
La Rioja.	Tucuman.
Mendoza.	

Buenos Ayres separated from the confederacy in 1853, and other secessions occurred. War was declared against Buenos Ayres in August, 1861, which lasted till the beginning of the following year, and resulted in the solemn installation of Gen. Mitre and Col. Paz, as president and vice-president of the republic, Oct. 12, 1862. The fleet of Paraguay seized two Argentine war-steamers at Corrientes, and occupied the city, April 13 and 14, 1865, and war was declared against Paraguay (*q. v.*). A treaty of alliance against Paraguay was concluded at Buenos Ayres, with Brazil and Uruguay, May 4. (*See* BUENOS AYRES and PLATA, LA.)

ARGINUSÆ (Sea-fight).—The Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan armament under Callicratidas, among the islands of Arginusæ, near Lesbos, B.C. 406.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.—This voyage, the first naval expedition on record, was, according to the traditional account, conducted by Jason, son of Æson, King of Thessaly, "to bring back the golden fleece of the ram which had carried away Phryxus and Helle." The celebrated *Argo* was built, which, after various adventures, reached Æa, the capital of Colchis, B.C. 1263, or, according to Newton, B.C. 937. Æetes, King of Colchis, promised Jason the fleece on certain conditions difficult of accomplishment. These, by the magical aid of Medea, were performed, and the enterprise was ultimately achieved. Grote (vol. i., 333) remarks on this fable:—"Not only are we unable to assign the date, or identify the crew, or decipher the log-book of the *Argo*, but we have no means of settling even the preliminary question, whether the voyage be matter of fact badly reported, or legend from the beginning."

ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS, a military order of knights established by Charles III. of Naples, in 1382. From their collar of shells, inclosed in a silver crescent, with the motto "Non credo tempori," they were called knights of the shell.

ARGOS (Peloponnesus).—The origin of this, the earliest Grecian state, is involved in obscurity. Various writers represent it as having been founded by Inachus, by his son Phoroneus, and by his grandson Argus. The Achæans, having expelled the original inhabitants, gave place in turn to the Dorians. It was a powerful state, and became the head of a league of Doric cities, until Sparta obtained the ascendancy, B.C. 495. The following are

the chief points, legendary and authentic, in its history :—

B.C.
1856. Argos is founded by Inachus.
1753. Phoroneus founds it, according to other authorities.
1711. Called Argos, after a king of that name, the fourth of the Inachidæ.
1500. Danaus, an Egyptian, enters Argos.
1475. Danaus deposes and succeeds Gelanor, King of Argos.
1457. Perseus of Argos founds Mycenæ (*q. v.*).
1193. Agamemnon King of Argos during the Trojan war.
1104. The Heraclidæ overrun Argos.
783. Pheidon of Argos endeavours to take Corinth.
748. Pheidon establishes the supremacy of Argos, and celebrates the 8th Olympic games.
747. Conflict with Sparta.
669. Battle of Hysiæ (*q. v.*).
547. The Argives endeavour to regain Thyrea from the Spartans, but are defeated.
514. Argos fines Sicyon and Ægina 500 talents each for having furnished Sparta with ships to operate against her territory.
496. War with Sparta, which is victorious the following year.
471. Themistocles, banished from Athens, retires to Argos.
468. The Argives destroy Mycenæ (*q. v.*).
431. Argos forms a league against Sparta.
420. Argos enters into a treaty with Athens.
418. Battle of Mantinea (*q. v.*).
417. Argos concludes peace with Sparta.
395. Argos joins Athens, Corinth, and Thebes against Sparta. (*See* CORINTHIAN WAR.)
228. Argos joins the Achæan League.

ARGOVIA.—(*See* AARGAU.)

ARGUIM (Africa). — This little island is supposed to be identical with the Cerne, discovered by Hanno, the Carthaginian, during his voyage of exploration, which took place between the years B.C. 521 and B.C. 264. In 1444 it was rediscovered by Nunez Tristan, and it became the seat of the first Portuguese settlement in Africa, about the year 1450, and in 1454 was a depôt for the slave trade, to protect which, and the other commercial interests of the colony, a fort was erected in 1461. In 1638 the Portuguese were expelled by the Dutch, from whom it was wrested by the English in 1665. In 1666 it was recaptured, and became the source of frequent disputes with the French, who finally drove out the Dutch in 1725, but, owing to the decline of trade, the settlement was abandoned, and the fortifications were destroyed, soon after 1763. The French frigate *La Méduse* was wrecked off Arguim July 2, 1816.

ARGYLE (Scotland).— This bishopric was founded by Innocent III., who separated it from the see of Dunkeld about the year 1200, when Evaldus became first bishop. Lismore was made the residence of the bishops; hence they were sometimes called bishops of Lismore. Alexander II. made several grants to the new see, the last of them bearing date July 8, 1249. It was suppressed in 1688, but in 1847 it was restored under the title of Argyle and the Isles.

ARIANISM.—The denial of the divinity of Christ, the distinctive feature of Arianism, first appeared in the heresies of the Ebionites, of Artemon, and of Theodotus. Robertson considers that although Alexandria was the birthplace of Arianism, its origin may be traced to the other great Churches of the East. Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria, from whom the heresy is named, appears to have first boldly maintained the opinion about 319. His views were condemned by Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, and he was, with his followers, excommunicated in 321. Constantine I. took up the matter, and summoned a general council at Nicæa, to settle the controversy. The emperor presided, and the council sat from June 19 to Aug. 25, 325, when Arius was excommunicated and banished into Illyria, and his heresy was condemned. Arius, however, managed to obtain the favour of Constantine I., who gave him a rescript commanding his readmission into the Church. On the eve of the day on which it was to take place, Arius, who was parading the streets with his adherents, was compelled to withdraw for a few moments, and he was afterwards found dead (336). Arianism did not long remain a single sect. There were the Anomœans (*q. v.*) or pure Arians, the Semi-Arians (*q. v.*), and the Acacians (*q. v.*), during the lifetime of Constantine I., and these soon separated into other parties. Theodosius I. issued edicts against the Arians (381—395). When extirpated at Constantinople and the civilized portions of the empire, the heresy spread amongst the Goths and other barbarian nations.

ARIKERA, or ARKARY (Battle). — Lord Cornwallis completely routed Tippoo's army at this place, about nine miles from Seringapatam, May 14, 1791.

ARIMINUM (Italy).—Conquered and made a Roman colony, B.C. 268, it became important as a military post. The Via Flaminia, from this city to Rome, was opened B.C. 221; and the Via Æmilia, to Placentia, B.C. 187. Cæsar took Ariminum B.C. 49. (*See* RIMINI.)

ARITHMETIC.—Computation by means of counters, the earliest form of this science, was practised by the Egyptians. The Chinese made use of the swan-pan, or abacus (*q. v.*), at a very early period. Certain letters of the alphabet, divided and arranged according to a particular method, preceded the use of numerals. (*See* ARABIC NUMERALS.) Decimal notation arose from the facility of counting on the fingers, and was introduced into Europe in the 13th century.

ARIZONA (N. America), the name of which is said to be derived from the Aztec word *Arizuma*, or "silver-bearing," was first explored in 1687, by the Jesuits, who established a mission that increased in the course of a century to 40 towns and villages, but was at length expelled by the Indian population. In 1741 Philip V. of Spain published a decree declaring this district royal property. Mr. Mowry, a Federal officer at Fort Yuma, has carefully explored this territory since 1855, and found it rich in gold, silver, copper, and iron. A plumbago mine was discovered in 1859. Arizona was separated from New Mexico, and organized as a distinct territory of the United States, in March, 1863. (*See* SONORA.)

ARK.—Noah's Ark, built, according to divine instructions, of gopher, or cypress wood, having rooms in it, and "pitched within and without with pitch," was 300 cubits in length, 50 in breadth, and 30 in height, with a door and window, and 3 stories (Gen. vi. 14—16). In the 600th year of Noah's life, the 2nd month, and the 17th day of the month, he and his family entered the ark (Gen. vii. 11—16),

which rested upon the mountains of Ararat in the 7th month, on the 17th day of the month (Gen. viii. 4). In the 601st year of his life, and the 1st day of the month, he removed the covering of the ark (Gen. viii. 13), and in the 2nd month, on the 27th day of the month (Gen. viii. 14—20), the earth was dry, and he and his family quitted the vessel, and performed a sacrifice in gratitude for their deliverance. (For the dates assigned by different chronologists to these events, *see* DELUGE.)—Jochebed preserved her son Moses from the cruel edict of Pharaoh, decreeing the destruction of all Israelitish male children, by concealing him in an ark of bulrushes amidst the flags on the brink of the Nile, B.C. 1571 (Exod. ii. 1—10).—The ark of the covenant constructed by Moses in the wilderness in obedience to the divine command, as a depository for the two tables of the law, B.C. 1491, which was formed of shittim, or acacia wood, and measured two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half in breadth, and a cubit and a half in height (Exod. xxv. 10), having accompanied the Israelites in all their wanderings, was placed by David in a tabernacle specially erected for the purpose, at Jerusalem, B.C. 1045 (2 Sam. vi. 1—17), whence it was ultimately removed, B.C. 1004 (1 Kings viii. 1—9), to Solomon's Temple.

ARKANSAS (U. States), colonized by the French in 1685, was ceded to Spain by France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, and restored to France by Spain in 1800. The United States Government purchased it from France in 1803. It was erected into a separate territory in 1819, having previously formed part of Louisiana, and was admitted into the Union in 1836. It seceded May 6, 1861.

ARKLOW (Battle).—A small body of the royal troops defeated the Irish rebels, 27,000 in number, led by a priest named Michael Murphy, near Arklow Bridge, June 10, 1798.

ARLES, ARELATE, or ARELAS.—This town in France fell under the Roman yoke B.C. 123, and became a Roman colony in the time of Augustus. It was pillaged A.D. 270, and restored and enlarged by Constantine I.; hence it was sometimes called Constantia. His son, afterwards Constantine II., was born here. Constantine I. presided at the celebrated council held at Arles against the Donatists in 314. (*See* ACCUSERS, FALSE.) Three English bishops took part in the proceedings; which fact proves the important position occupied by the English Church in the beginning of the 4th century. In 418 Arles was appointed as the place for the annual meeting of the assembly of the seven provinces of Gaul. It was besieged by the Visigoths in 425, 429, 452, and 457; and captured by Euric in 466. The Saracens defeated Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, near Arles, in 731; but he joined his forces with those of Charles Martel and expelled the Saracens in 732. Arles was plundered by the Saracens in 850, and was frequently invaded. In addition to the celebrated council in 314, others were held here in 353, 442, 452, 455, 463, 475, 524, 554, 813, 1059, 1205, 1211, 1234, 1260 or 1261, and 1275. The republican form of government was adopted in Arles in 1240. After various changes, it was annexed to France in 1486. Arles was an archiepiscopal see, suppressed by the concordat of 1801, but re-established and united to Aix in 1817. The bridge of boats and much property was destroyed by a sudden rising of the Rhone Oct. 31, 1864.

ARLES, or ARELATE (Kingdom).—Count Boso, expelled from Lombardy, was elected King of Provence, by the Synod of Mantaille, in Oct., 879 A.D. He died about 887; and his son Louis was acknowledged king by the Council of Valence in 890. Louis, who claimed the crown of Italy, was blinded, and died about 928. In 888 Rodolph or Raoul, the Guelph, erected the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy, consisting of territory that nearly corresponds to Switzerland, with some neighbouring districts. Rodolph I. died in 911, and was succeeded by his son Rodolph II.; who, on the death of Louis, in 928, united Provence to Transjurane Burgundy, making Arles his capital; and, by a treaty with Hugh, King of Italy, he was, in 933, confirmed in the possession. This constituted what is known in history as the kingdom of Arles. Rodolph III., who died in 1032, bequeathed it to the Emperor Conrad II.; and subsequent attempts made to revive the kingdom of Arles did not prove successful. Raymond, Count of Barcelona, seized Provence in 1146, and Alphonso II., of Aragon, in 1167. Arles became a republic in 1240; afterwards fell under the rule of the Angevin family; and was permanently annexed to France by letters patent of Charles VIII. in 1486.

A.D.	KINGS OF ARLES.
933	Rodolph II., of Transjurane Burgundy.
937	Conrad I., the Pacific.
993	Rodolph III.
1034	Conrad II., the Emperor, received it on the death of Rodolph III.

ARMADA.—(*See* SPANISH ARMADA.)

ARMAGH (Ireland), formerly the metropolis, enjoyed considerable reputation as a seat of learning from the 5th to the 9th centuries. The bishopric is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, A.D. 445. Gelasius, bishop in 1136, became its first archbishop, and took the title of "Primate of all Ireland," in 1152. Armagh was frequently ravaged by the Danes, who were ultimately expelled in 1004. Its cathedral, founded by St. Patrick in 450, was destroyed in 1564, rebuilt in 1616, again destroyed in 1642, and rebuilt in 1675. The town itself was burned by Shane O'Neal in 1564.

ARMAGNACS.—Soon after the murder of the Duke of Orleans, in 1407, France became a prey to two rival factions, the Bourguignons, or Burgundians, and the Armagnacs. The latter received this name from their leader, Bernard, Count of Armagnac, father-in-law to the Duke of Orleans. Poitiers was the head quarters of the Armagnacs, and Paris of the Burgundians. The Armagnacs, in May, 1412, entered into negotiations with Henry IV. of England. Their leader and 4,000 of his adherents were massacred by the Burgundians and the citizens of Paris, June 12, 1418. Louis XI., before he came to the French throne, put himself at the head of a body of ruffians, called Armagnacs, the disbanded mercenaries of the English war, and invaded

Switzerland, where he was defeated in 1444. The Armagnacs were almost exterminated by Louis XI. in 1473.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, instigated by France, and believing England to be hard pressed by the fleets of France and Spain, at the close of the American war, leagued together to establish a new code of maritime laws. This confederacy, known as the Armed Neutrality, was formed in 1780, and Catherine II. issued a declaration, Feb. 26, announcing that free ships make free goods, that the flag covers the merchandise, and that a port is understood to be blockaded only when such a force is stationed at its entrance as to render it dangerous to approach. These principles she professed her intention of maintaining by force of arms. Denmark signed the convention, July 30; Sweden, Aug. 1, in the same year; and Holland, Jan. 16, 1781. Prussia followed, May 8, and the Emperor of Germany, Oct. 9, 1781. England declared war against the Dutch; but the cessation of hostilities soon after caused the dissolution of the confederacy. It was, however, revived in 1800, and Russia, Denmark, and Sweden signed another treaty, Dec. 16, to which Prussia acceded, Dec. 19. England, after remonstrating, replied by a proclamation laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels (Jan. 14, 1801). Nelson was speedily sent to Copenhagen, which he captured, together with the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801. He then set sail for Cronstadt. Peace was concluded with Russia June 17, 1801. Sweden and Denmark abandoned their pretensions, Prussia followed their example, and the Armed Neutrality was dissolved.

ARMENIA (Asia), according to Armenian tradition, was settled by Haik, son of Togarmah, and grandson of Japhet (Gen. x. 3); and it is noticed in Scripture under the names Togarmah and Ararat. The country, afterwards divided into Lesser and Greater Armenia, was frequently invaded by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medes and Persians, and for many years remained in subjection to one or other of these empires. The accounts given by the Greek and Roman writers are in many points at variance with those of the Armenian historians. M. St. Martin has investigated the subject with great diligence, and upon his valuable work the following chronological table is based:—

B.C.
2107. Haik, fleeing from the tyranny of Belus, King of Assyria, settles in Armenia, and becomes its first ruler.
1827. Accession of Aram, who enters Asia Minor, and founds Cæsarea in Cappadocia (*q. v.*).
1725. Armenia becomes subject to Assyria.
743. Bardir renders Armenia independent of Assyria.
565. Accession of Tigranes, who restores Armenia to its ancient position.
323. On the death of Alexander III. Armenia falls under the sway of Greek governors.
317. The Armenians, under Ardoates, throw off the Grecian yoke.
149. Valarsaces, or Wagharshag I., founds the dynasty of the Arsacidæ (*q. v.*).
34. Antony leads the Armenian sovereign captive to Alexandria.
30. On the death of Antony, Artaxes II. expels the Romans, and is crowned king.

A.D.
16. Vonones, King of the Parthians, seeks shelter with the Armenians, and is made king.
115. Invaded by the Emperor Trajan, who annexes both the Armenias to Rome.
117. Hadrian relinquishes the sovereignty of Armenia.
166. M. Aurelius having rescued Armenia from the aggressions of the Parthians, assumes the title of Armeniacus.
232. Armenia is subjected by Ardashir, King of Persia.
276. Tiridates II. is converted by St. Gregory, and Armenia thus becomes the first country in which Christianity is adopted as the national religion.
369. The Persians conquer Armenia.
387. Armenia is divided between the Romans and the Persians.
442. Armenia is invaded by the Persians, who seek to abolish Christianity, and substitute the rites of Zoroaster.
515. Pourzan rules Armenia, which is ravaged by the Huns during his administration.
637. Invaded by the Arab Abd-errahim, who seeks to establish Mohammedanism.
830. Invaded by Theophilus, Emperor of the East.
850. Sempad the Confessor, King of Armenia, suffers martyrdom at Bagdad for his adherence to Christianity.
859. Aschod I., son of Sempad, receives the title of Prince of Princes from the caliph.
914. Armenia is ravaged by the Arabs.
1045. Constantine XII., Emperor of the East, gains important possessions in Armenia.
1079. Extinction of the dynasty of the Pagratides, and entire submission of Armenia to the Seljukian sultans.
1124. David II. recovers great part of Armenia from the Turks.
1234. The Mongols encamp on the confines of Armenia, which they overrun for several years.
1375. Leon VI., King of Armenia, is made prisoner by the infidels, and carried to Egypt.
1393. Leon VI. dies at Paris, and the kingdom of Armenia becomes extinct.
1583. Armenia is overrun by the Turks.
1604. The Persians, under Shah Abbas, invade Armenia, and reduce it to complete subjection.
1828. The Russians, in their operations against Turkey, overrun Armenia.
1829, July 9. Erzeroum surrenders to the Russians.

Sovereigns of Armenia.

According to St. Martin.

Elder Branch of the Arsacidæ in Greater Armenia.

B.C.
149. Valarsaces, or Wagharshag I., brother of Mithridates I., King of Parthia.
127. Arsaces, or Arshag I.
114. Artaxes, or Arshashes I.
89. Tigranes, or Dikran I.
55. His son, Artavasdes, reigns with him.
36. Artavasdes, or Artawats I.
30. Artaxes II.
20. Tigranes II.
— Tigranes III., dethroned by the Romans.
6. Artavasdes II.
5. Tigranes III. re-established.
2. Queen Erato, widow of Tigranes III. She is forced to abdicate.

A.D.
2. Ariobarzanes, a Parthian, placed on the throne by the Romans.
4. Artavasdes III.
5. Queen Erato re-established.—Interregnum.
16. Vonones.
17. Interregnum.
18. Zeno of Pontus, called Artaxias.
— Tigranes IV.
35. Arsaces II.
— Mithridates of Iberia.
51. Rhadamistus.
52. Tiridates I.
60. Tigranes V.
62. Tiridates I. re-established on the throne.

Younger Branch of the Arsacidæ rules at first at Edessa.

B.C.
34. Arsham or Ardsham.
10. Manu.
5. Abgarus, said to have written a letter to our Saviour.
A.D.
32. Ananc, or Ananus.
36. Sanadrug, or Sanatruces.
58. Erowant, an Arsacid by the female line, usurps the throne, and conquers the whole of Armenia.
78. Ardashes, or Artaxes III., reigns over the whole of Armenia.
120. Artawatz, or Artavasdes IV.
121. Diran, or Tiranus I.
142. Tikran, or Tigranes VI.
178. Wagharsh, or Vologeses.
198. Chosroes, or Khosrew I., surnamed Medz, or the Great.
232. Ardashir, or Artaxerxes, the first Sassanid of Persia.
253. Dertad, or Tiridates II., established by the Romans.
314. Interregnum.—Sanadrug takes northern, and Pagur southern, Armenia.
316. Chosroes, or Khosrew II.
325. Diran, or Tiranus II.
341. Arsaces, or Arshag III.
370. Bab, or Para.
377. Waraztad.
382. Arsaces IV. and Valarsaces, or Wagharshag II.
383. Arsaces IV. alone.
387. Armenia divided between the Romans and Persians.
389. Arsaces IV. dies. Cazavon rules, followed by Chosroes, or Khosrew III.
392. Bahram Shapur (Sapor).
414. Chosroes III. re-established.
415. Shapur, or Sapor.
419. Interregnum.
422. Ardashes, or Artaxes IV.
428. End of the kingdom of the Arsacidæ.

ARMENIAN ÆRA commenced Tuesday, July 9, 552, when the Council of Tiben, or of the Armenians, confirmed the condemnation passed on the Council of Chalcedon in 536. The Armenians were reconciled to the Latin Church about 1330, and they then adopted the form of the Julian year.

ARMENIAN CHURCH is said to have been founded by Bartholomew or Thaddæus, one of the Seventy. The Gospel does not, however, appear to have flourished, and it was not until the beginning of the 4th century that it was embraced by king, nobles, and people. Armenia thus became the first country in which Christianity was adopted as the national religion. The Persians, who had subdued Armenia by 369, having failed in their endeavours to force the Magian religion upon the people, permitted them to follow the faith of their fathers. They adopted the Monophysite doctrine in the 6th century. At a council held at Tiben, in Armenia, July 9, 552, the Armenian bishops condemned the General Council of Chalcedon (451), which had proscribed the Eutychian heresy, and they separated from the Orthodox Church.

ARMENIAN VERSION.—This translation of the Scriptures, of which the Old Testament is based upon the Septuagint, was commenced, A.D. 410, by Miesrob, who invented for the purpose the Armenian alphabet, consisting of 36 letters. This alphabet, with two additional letters, is the one still in use. Some authorities are of opinion that this version, completed about 431, was interpolated in the 6th century from the Syriac Peschito, and in the 13th from the Vulgate. It was first printed at Amsterdam, in 1666.

ARMINIANS, the followers of James Arminius, or Harmensen, a Dutch divine, born at Oudewater, in 1560. He was made pastor at Amsterdam in 1588, and soon after opposed what is termed the Supralapsarian doctrine of Calvin. In 1604 he obtained the divinity chair at Leyden, and died Oct. 19, 1609. His followers were also called Remonstrants, from the petition or remonstrance, containing their doctrines, set forth in five articles presented to the States of Holland, in 1610. Their opposition to the Calvinists, or Gomarists (*q.v.*), as they were then called, referred principally to their views respecting original sin, free will, and predestination. The Synod of Dort, assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and closed May 9, 1619, condemned the "five articles," and 200 of the Arminian preachers were afterwards deprived. Many pastors and their followers went into exile, until the proclamation of religious liberty in Holland, in 625. Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. ii. pt. 3, ch. ii.) remarks, "The Arminian doctrine spread, as is well known, in despite of obloquy and persecution, over much of the Protestant region of Europe." The Arminians still exist in Holland, and their tenets in a modified form are held by several Christian sects.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—"There is no doubt that emblems somewhat similar have," says Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. ii. pt. 2), "been immemorially used both in war and peace. The shields of ancient warriors, and devices upon coins or seals, bear no distant resemblance to modern blazonry. But the general introduction of such bearings, as hereditary distinctions, has been sometimes attributed to tournaments, wherein the champions were distinguished by fanciful devices; sometimes to the Crusades, where a multitude of all nations and languages stood in need of some visible token to denote the banners of their respective chiefs. In fact, the peculiar symbols of heraldry point to both these sources, and have been borrowed in part from each. Hereditary arms were perhaps scarcely used by private families before the beginning of the 13th century. From that time, however, they became very general, and have contributed to elucidate that branch of history which regards the descent of illustrious families." At the end of the 12th century, warriors bore escutcheons, suspended from the belt, decorated with their arms. William I. introduced into England the arms of Normandy, having two lions on his shield, to which another lion was added, as is generally supposed, for Aquitaine, by Henry II. The earliest display of arms on a seal is of the date 1187.

ARMORICA (Gaul).—This seat of the Veneti, a Celtic tribe, conquered by Cæsar B.C. 56, threw off the Roman yoke A.D. 409, and their independence was recognized by Honorius. Clovis I. annexed it to his empire A.D. 497. Many of the early Britons, assailed on every side, took refuge in the western part of Armorica, called after them Cornwall and the Lesser Britain. The first immigration is believed to have occurred in the 4th century. The term Armorica, from the Celtic words *ar*, near, and *mor*, the sea, was at one time applied to nearly all the maritime districts between the Seine and the Loire, occupied by Celtic tribes.

It was afterwards limited to Britanny, which designation, even in its restricted application, had quite superseded that of Armorica by the time of Charlemagne. (*See* BRITANNY.)

ARMOUR.—The use of helmets, shields, breastplates, and greaves for the legs, is mentioned in the wars recorded in the Bible. The giant Goliath (1 Sam. xvii. 5 and 6), about B.C. 1063, was armed at all points. Armour was used by most ancient nations, the earliest representations extant being found in the monuments of ancient Egypt. Helmets (*q. v.*) were not common amongst the Teutonic tribes, though they were occasionally worn by the Franks in the 7th, and had become general amongst them in the 8th century. Shields (*q. v.*) were borne by the Northmen about this time. Breastplates were much worn in the 12th century. In the 13th century armour of chain mail was worn by knights. Metal greaves appeared at the end of the same century. Chain mail was replaced by armour of plate early in the 15th century, and black armour was often used for mourning.

ARMOUR-PLATED SHIPS.—Chain-netting of iron was suspended to the sides of men-of-war, which were also strengthened by plates in the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The following list of iron-plated vessels built for the English navy, with the date when they were launched, is compiled from a Parliamentary return ordered to be printed June 14, 1865:—

1860, Dec. 29—Warrior.	1863, Dec. 12—Minotaur.
1861, Feb. 27—Black Prince.	Dec. 24—Achilles.
April 11—Resistance.	1864, Feb. 9—Enterprise.
April 24—Defence.	Mar. 7—Zealous.
1862, June 26—Prince Consort.	Mar. 8—Royal Sovereign.
Sep. 10—Royal Oak.	May 23—Prince Albert.
Sep. 26—Hector.	July 5—Favorite.
Oct. 24—Caledonia.	Oct. 13—Lord Clyde.
1863, Mar. 19—Ocean.	Oct. 15—Royal Alfred.
July 4—Scorpion.	1865, Mar. 14—Pallas.
Aug. 15—Research.	Mar. 27—Agincourt.
Aug. 29—Wivern.	April 26—Bellerophon.
Oct. 14—Valiant.	May 27—Lord Warden.

ARMS.—The club, the sling (*q. v.*), bow and arrow (*see* ARCHERY) were the most ancient weapons. Esau, at the command of Isaac, took his quiver and bow, and went to procure venison, about B.C. 1760 (Gen. xxvii. 3). Spears of various kinds, javelins, swords (*q. v.*), daggers (*q. v.*), the battle-axe (*q. v.*) and mace (*q. v.*), followed. The cross-bow (*q. v.*), and the long-bow were the chief offensive weapons previous to the invention of gunpowder in the 13th century.

ARMS BILL.—Regulations "to prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland" were imposed by 47 Geo. III. sess. 2 c. 54 (Aug. 13, 1807), which was amended and continued by 50 Geo. III. c. 109 (June 20, 1810), 4 Geo. IV. c. 14 (March 24, 1823), 10 Geo. IV. c. 47 (June 19, 1829), and 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 47 (Oct. 15, 1831). The new Arms Bill, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 74 (Aug. 22, 1843), required all owners of fire-arms in Ireland to procure licenses under a penalty of £10 for a first offence, to be increased, in case of repetition, to £20, with forfeiture of the arms illegally held.

ARMSTRONG GUN.—Mr., afterwards Sir, W. G. Armstrong, was induced to turn his attention to the construction of cannon by the effect of two 18-pounder guns against the Russians at the battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. These guns, owing to their weight of nearly two tons each, not being available for service till a late period of the battle, Mr. Armstrong directed his efforts towards the invention of a lighter cannon with longer range, and at once submitted a design to the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister of War. His first gun, completed in accordance with an order from the Government, in April, 1855, was not made public by the inventor until perfected by a course of experiments ranging over three years. It was patented Feb. 11, 1857. The Government committee on rifled cannon having recommended the immediate introduction of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, Nov. 16, 1858, extensive supplies were ordered, and Mr. Armstrong, in recognition of his generosity in having declined all special remuneration for his invention, Jan. 15, 1859, received the honour of knighthood, with the title of C.B., and the appointment of engineer of rifled ordnance at the Royal Gun Factory, which he resigned in Feb., 1863. The great 300-pounder Armstrong gun burst during an experimental firing at the Minotaur target at Shoeburyness, July 7, 1862. A competitive trial of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns commenced at Shoeburyness April 4, 1864.

ARMY.—The numerical force of armies in ancient times, as may be seen from Josh. xi. 4, B.C. 1445; 1 Sam. xiii. 5, about B.C. 1093; and 2 Sam. xxiv. 9, B.C. 1017, was very great. Diodorus Siculus describes the army of Ninus as amounting to 1,700,000 foot and 200,000 horse. Xerxes, B.C. 480, assembled 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse for the invasion of Greece. Gibbon calculates that the peace establishment of Hadrian and his successors amounted to 375,000 men, and this number was doubled under the successors of Constantine I. With reference to more modern times, Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. ii. pt. 2) says, "In public national history, I am aware of no instance of what may be called a regular army more ancient than the body-guards, or huscarles, of Canute the Great. These select troops amounted to 6,000 men, on whom he probably relied to ensure the subjection of England." Charles VII. of France, advised by the estates at Orleans in 1439, established the first standing army in Europe, levying a poll-tax, in 1444, to defray the expenditure. During the Great Rebellion large armies were raised; and an army was maintained whilst the Commonwealth lasted. In 1662, a force of 5,000 men excited alarm; and the levy by Charles II., in 1678, of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, created dissatisfaction. By the fourth clause of the Declaration of Rights (1689), James II. was accused of having raised and maintained a standing army in time of peace without the consent of Parliament. William III. showed great reluctance in obeying the orders of Parliament with reference to disbanding the troops, and from his reign a standing army has been regularly maintained in this country.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB (London).—The idea of establishing a military club originated in

1837 with Sir Edward Barnes and a few Indian officers, who had then recently returned from India. The Duke of Wellington became patron on condition that the club should be opened to the navy and marines, and it was established in a house at the corner of King-street, St. James's-square, at the commencement of 1838. The first stone of the club-house in Pall Mall was laid May 13, 1848, and the building was thrown open to members Feb. 25, 1851.

ARNHEIM (Holland), the capital of Guelderland, is noticed in a charter of Otho, in 996. The counts and dukes of Guelderland resided here. The Spaniards took it in 1585; the French in 1672. It was fortified in 1702, and, having again fallen into the power of the French, was retaken in 1813.

ARNOLDISTS. — This sect comprised the followers of Arnold of Brescia, an ecclesiastic who commenced in 1134 to condemn the wealth and ostentation of the Papal system, teaching that the clergy should subsist entirely upon voluntary contributions, and that their extensive revenues should be abandoned to the civil rulers. His opinions were condemned by the Lateran Council of 1139, which compelled him to retire to Zurich. In 1145 he returned to Rome, where his followers raised several tumults, and, being again compelled to take flight, he was surrendered to the Pope by the Emperor Frederick I., in 1155, and was hanged and his body burned.

AROER (Battle).—Sargon, King of Assyria, defeated and slew his rebellious vassal Yahu-bid, or Ilu-bid, King of Hamath, at Karkar, or Gargar, in Syria, supposed to be identical with one of the many Aroers of Scripture, about B.C. 720.

AROMATICS.—(*See* SPICES.)

ARPAD DYNASTY was founded in Hungary A.D. 889, by Arpad the Magyar. He died in 907, and the line ended with Andrew III. in 1301.

ARPINUM (Italy). — This ancient city of Naples, after forming part of the possessions of the Volscians and Samnites, was seized by the Romans B.C. 305, and elevated into a Roman mancipium B.C. 302, though its inhabitants did not receive the suffrage until B.C. 188. Arpinum was the birthplace of Caius Marius, B.C. 157, and of Cicero, Jan. 3, B.C. 106. Its modern name is Arpino.

ARQUEBUS, or HARQUEBUSS.—The hand gun, with the addition of a trigger, received this appellation. The invention is assigned to about 1470, a corps of arquebusiers having existed as early as 1476. Philip of Commines speaks of it as a weapon used at the battle of Morat (*q. v.*) in 1476; and half of the English yeomen of the guard were armed with it in 1485. Mounted arquebusiers are mentioned in 1495. The arquebus, considerably improved in construction, became the ordinary weapon in the 16th century. In 1580 John the Almain recommended to the favourable notice of Walsingham one of his countrymen, who had invented "an harquebuse, that shall contain 10 balls or pellotes of lead, all the which shall goe off one after another, having once given fire, so that with one harquebuse one may kill 10 theeves, or other enemies, without recharging." Thus was the modern revolver anticipated.

ARQUES (Battle).— Henry IV. of France defeated the army of the League, under the Duke of Mayenne, at this place, near Dieppe, Sep. 21, 1589.

ARRACAN (India). — According to native traditions, this country was ruled by independent princes from about A.D. 700. It was frequently overrun by the inhabitants of neighbouring states. The Portuguese formed an establishment in Arracan in the 17th century. The province was conquered in 1783 by the Burmese, who ceded it to the English in 1826 by the treaty of Yandaboo (*q. v.*).

ARRAIGNMENT.—This is the form of criminal law of calling a prisoner to the bar of the court, to plead to an indictment. By ancient law and usage he was entitled to appear without irons or other bonds. Formerly, if the prisoner remained mute, instead of pleading, in cases of treason, his silence was held equivalent to conviction. In other cases of felony he was subjected to the barbarous punishment of *peine forte et dure* (*q. v.*). By 12 Geo. III. c. 20 (1772), standing mute in cases of felony was held equivalent to conviction; but by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, s. 3 (June 21, 1827), the court was empowered, if it thought fit, to order the proper officer to enter a plea of "not guilty" on behalf of the accused.

ARRAS (France).—Supposed to be the ancient Nemetacum or Nemetocenna, where Cæsar wintered, B.C. 50. It afterwards took the name of Atrebates, from the people of the province of which it was the chief town. The Vandals captured it A.D. 407, and the Northmen in 880. Arras was made a bishopric about 500. Louis XI. took the town May 4, 1477, and it came into the possession of Maximilian in 1493. Louis XIII. captured it in 1640. Arras was finally secured to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. Lebon committed great atrocities here in 1794.

ARRAS (Treaties).—A congress was opened at this town Aug. 20, 1435, at which envoys from England, France, and Burgundy attended. A treaty was concluded between the two latter powers Sep. 21, 1435; the English commissioners, disgusted with the terms proposed, having retired Sep. 6. This treaty was, with others, confirmed at Crotoy, Oct. 3, 1472. — Another treaty, between Maximilian, then Duke of Austria, and Louis XI., was concluded at Arras Dec. 23, 1482. Margaret, infant daughter of Maximilian, was affianced to the dauphin, and was to receive as her dowry Burgundy, Artois, and other territories, whilst Louis XI. engaged to restore some places he had captured in Luxemburg, &c.

ARRAY (Commissions of).—Hallam (Eng. ii. ch. ix.) says, "In seasons of public danger, threatening invasion from the side of Scotland or France, it became customary to issue commissions of array, empowering those to whom they were addressed to muster and train all men capable of bearing arms in the counties to which their commission extended, and hold them in readiness to defend the kingdom. The earliest of these commissions that I find in Rymer is of 1324, and the

latest of 1557." Charles I. attempted to revive this practice in 1642; but the exercise of this ancient prerogative, from long disuse, was received as an innovation. A very early precedent is that of the 16th Edward II. (1323), in which year a commission issued out of the exchequer to Geoffrey de St. Quyntyn and John de Hasthorp, to the effect that they were to raise, in the Wapentake of Dykryng, all the defensible men between the ages of 16 and 60, and to lead them properly armed to the king at York to act against the Scots.

ARREST.—Malicious arrest on mesne process, in the name of a person not assenting, was declared an indictable offence by 8 Eliz. c. 2, s. 4 (1566). Ambassadors were released from liability to arrest by 7 Anne, c. 12 (1708), and members of Parliament by 10 Geo. III. c. 50, s. 2 (1770). Persons found in the act of larceny may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer, or owner of property concerned, by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 63 (June 21, 1827), which was re-enacted by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 6, 1861). Persons loitering at night with the supposed object of committing injuries by explosive substances may be arrested by any constable without a warrant by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 25, s. 13 (June 26, 1846), the provisions of which were embodied in the Larceny Consolidation Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 104 (Aug. 6, 1861), the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, s. 57 (Aug. 6, 1861), and the Offences against the Person Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 66 (Aug. 6, 1861). The Prevention of Offences Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19 (July 3, 1851), authorizes the apprehension of any one violating its provisions or committing any indictable offence during the night. (*See* IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, MESNE PROCESS, &c.)

ARRETIUM (Italy), also called ARETINUS.—This very ancient city is said, with four other Etruscan cities, to have joined the Latins and Sabines against Rome, B.C. 616. It concluded a peace of 30 years with Rome, B.C. 308. Arretium ultimately became subject to Rome, and a Roman army under Metellus, that advanced to defend it against the Senones, was defeated B.C. 283. Julius Cæsar occupied the city B.C. 49. It has been stated that the modern Arezzo occupies the site of the ancient city: this, however, is a mistake, as Arretium was about three miles to the S.E. It was one of the earliest Italian cities to receive the Christian faith, and for many years its bishops were feudal counts. In the 11th century Arezzo became a republic. It was taken in 1384 by De Coucy, who sold it to Florence. Having revolted, it was retaken in 1502, and made part of Tuscany in 1531. The French took it Oct. 19, 1800.

ARSACIDÆ.—A dynasty of this name ruled in Armenia (*q. v.*) from B.C. 149 to A.D. 428. The name is also applied to the family of Arsaces, the founder of the Parthian monarchy, which occupied the throne of that kingdom from B.C. 250 to A.D. 226, when Artaxerxes established the dynasty of the Sassanides. (*See* PARTHIA and SASSANIDES.)

ARSENIAN SCHISM.—Arsenius was made Patriarch of Constantinople by Theodore Lascaris II., in 1255. The Emperor Lascaris died in 1259, having first committed his son to the care of the patriarch. His successor, Michael Palæologus, deposed Arsenius, but recalled him in 1260, and was himself crowned joint emperor with the young John Lascaris. Michael put out the young prince's eyes in 1261; whereupon Arsenius excommunicated the emperor, and resolutely refused to grant him penance or absolution. A synod was summoned at Constantinople in May, 1264, and Arsenius, having been thrice cited and refusing to appear, was deposed. A powerful party supported the cause of Arsenius; they received the name of Arsenites, and Gibbon declares that they persevered above 48 years in what was termed the Arsenian Schism.

ARSENIC.—This mineral poison was known at an early period, and is believed to have been understood by Paracelsus, who was born about the year 1493. During the 16th century it was employed in the construction of amulets against pestilence. Schroeder describes a method for producing it in his Pharmacopœia, published in 1649, and it entered into the composition of the celebrated Water Tofana (*q. v.*). It was first examined minutely by Brandt in 1733. Owing to its deadly properties it was enacted by 14 Vict. c. 13 (June 5, 1851), that no sale of arsenic should take place unless full particulars of the quantity sold and the purpose for which it was required were entered in a book kept for the purpose by the seller, and also unless the poison had been previously coloured. The danger arising from the use of arsenic in paper-hangings formed a subject of inquiry before the select committee of the House of Lords on the Sale of Poisons Bill in 1857. (*See* BRADFORD.)

ARSON.—The punishment of death was awarded for this offence by the ancient Saxon laws, and the same penalty was attached to it in the reign of Edward I. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the burning of houses under particular circumstances was made high treason. The perpetrators of the crime were denied benefit of clergy by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1532), which was repealed by 1 Edw. VI c. 12 (1547). The crime was made felony by the general acts of Edw. VI. and Mary. The punishment, after having undergone various modifications, is penal servitude for not more than seven years; or, in some cases, imprisonment not exceeding two years in duration. The principal acts bearing on the subject are 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (June 21, 1827); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853); and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (June 26, 1857).

ARSOOF, ARSOUF, ARSUF, or ARSUR (Battle).—The Saracens under Saladin were defeated, Sep. 6, 1191, by the crusaders under Richard I. at this town in Palestine, which it is believed was anciently named Apollonia. The sultan lost 8,000 men and 32 emirs; and the crusaders 1,000 men, with the renowned leader James of Avennes, who was buried "in the Church of Our Lady the Queen of Heaven," at Arsoof, Sep. 7. Richard I. himself was slightly wounded.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—In 1673 the French Academy commenced a course of exhibitions of works of art, which, made biennial in 1745, became annual in 1796. The earliest art exhi-

bition in England took place in 1760, the movement receiving much vigour in 1769 by the institution of the annual display of the Royal Academy (*q. v.*). The exhibition of the Scottish Academy commenced in 1826. The South Kensington Museum (*q. v.*), the Art-Treasures Exhibition, opened in 1857 at Manchester (*q. v.*), and the International Exhibition (*q. v.*) of 1862 are the most celebrated art exhibitions.

ARTAXATA (Armenia).—This ancient city, built under the superintendence of Hannibal during his exile at the court of Armenia, B.C. 186, became the capital of the country. Lucullus defeated Mithridates and Tigranes near this city B.C. 68, and it was destroyed by Corbulo A.D. 58. It was rebuilt by Tiridates under the name of Neronia.

ARTEMISIUM (Sea-fight).—Fought between the Persians and the Greeks off this promontory of Eubœa, B.C. 480, without any decisive result. It was renewed two days later, on which occasion the Greeks suffered so much that they were compelled to retreat.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Chinese are said to have been long acquainted with the principle on which they are made, and they are found in parts of Africa and Asia, in Italy, Germany, and France. The monastery of St. André, near Aire, possessed one in 1749. Another, in the ancient convent of Chartreux, at Lillier, is said to be 700 years old. The name is derived from Artois, in France, the ancient Artesium. An artesian well was sunk at Sheerness in 1781; another in London in 1794; two at Portsmouth in 1828 and 1829. In 1852 an artesian well was opened at Kissengen, in Bavaria, the borings of which are 2,000 feet below the surface. A bill for establishing a company to supply London with water by means of artesian wells was rejected by the House of Commons, June 2, 1835.

ARTHUR'S CLUB (London), mentioned by Lady Hervey as "the resort of old and young" in 1756, took its name from its proprietor, Mr. Arthur, master of White's chocolate house, who died in June, 1761. The club-house in St. James's-street, erected in 1811, was rebuilt in 1827.

ARTICHOKE.—This vegetable was brought from the Levant into Italy in the 15th century, from Naples to Florence in 1466, and was first seen at Venice in 1473. Artichokes were introduced into France in the 16th century, and into England from Holland in 1602.

ARTICLES OF PERTH.—Adopted by the General Assembly of Scotland held at Perth, Aug. 25, 1618. They were five in number. Firstly, it was ordered that the Lord's supper should be received kneeling; secondly, the communion of the sick was allowed; thirdly, private baptism in cases of apparent necessity: fourthly, confirmation; and fifthly, the observance of Christmas and other holy seasons. They were ratified by the Parliament in Edinburgh, July 25, 1621.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION.—(*See* THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.)

ARTIFICERS.—Any artificer taking more than the usual rate of wage was subject to imprisonment by the Statute of Labourers, 23 Edw. III. c. 5 (1349), and the wages of several sorts of artificers were fixed by another statute of labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1350). By 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 8 (1389), the rates were to be assessed and proclaimed by the justices of peace. By 34 Edw. III. c. 10 (1360), artificers were liable to punishment for departing into other lands. Conspiring to raise wages was, by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1549), punished by a fine of £10, or 20 days' imprisonment for the first offence. The above acts were repealed by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), when the assessment of their wages was placed under the direction of justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, &c. By one clause of this statute they were compelled, on pain of imprisonment in case of refusal, to assist in agricultural operations during haytime and harvest. Several changes in the law ensued. Persons convicted of enticing artificers in certain branches of industry to go abroad were, by 5 Geo. I. c. 27 (1718), subject to a fine of £100 and imprisonment for three months, with additional penalties for a second offence; and artificers thus offending were treated as aliens, and forfeited all property if they did not return within six months. The fine was increased to £500, and the imprisonment to 12 months, both being doubled for a second offence, by 23 Geo. II. c. 13 (1750). So much of Elizabeth's act as related to the fixing of wages by justices of the peace was repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 40 (April 15, 1813), and portions of the latter were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 97 (June 21, 1824).

ARTILLERY.—This term was originally applied to all heavy missile weapons, and is used by Vegetius, author of the "Epitome Rei Militaris," which is dedicated to the Emperor Valentinian (A.D. 364—375), to signify the balistæ, scorpiones, arcubalistæ, and other engines of war employed by the Roman armies.

B.C.
810. Uzziah uses military engines at Jerusalem, "invented by cunning men, to be on the towers, and upon the bulwarks, to shoot arrows and great stones withal." (2 Chron. xxvi. 15.)
618. The Chinese profess to have used a cannon this year, bearing the inscription, "I hurl death to the traitor, and extermination to the rebel."
300. Engines for throwing heavy stones against an enemy are used in Sicily about this period.

A.D.
85. Gunpowder artillery is used in China.
200. Koung-ming employs "terrestrial thunder," or gunpowder, for the destruction of his enemies.
757. Li-Kouang-pi constructs cannon to throw stones of 12 lb. weight to the distance of 300 paces.
1118. The Moors use artillery in an attack upon Saragossa.
1132. A culverin of 4 lb. calibre is made in Spain, and called Salamonica.
1196. Abdelmumen, the Moorish King of Cordova, takes Mahadia from the Sicilians by means of artillery.
1157. The Moors defend Niebla against the Spaniards by engines which throw stones and darts by means of fire.
1234. The Chinese use cannon to throw round stone shot against the Mongol besiegers of Cai-fong-fou.
1280. Cordova is attacked by artillery.
1291. A mortar for destroying houses, &c., is described by the Arab historian, Al Maïlla.
1308. Guzman el Bueno takes Gibraltar from the Moors by means of artillery.
1312. Cannon are used by the Arabians.
1327. Edward III. uses "crakeys of war" in his expedition against Scotland.
1323. A cannon exists in the arsenal of Bamberg.
1331. Ibn Nason Ben Bia mentions that balls of iron, thrown by means of fire, were military weapons of the Moors.

A.D.
1338. The French use artillery at the siege of Puy Guillaume.
1339. The Chevalier Cardaillac prepares 10 cannon for the siege of Cambray.
1340. Quesnoy is successfully defended against the Duke of Normandy by means of artillery.
1343. The Moorish defenders of Algesiras oppose Alphonso XI. of Castile by mortar guns.
1346. An iron gun with a square bore, for discharging a cubical shot of 11lb. weight, is constructed at Bruges. The alleged use of artillery by Edw. rd III. at the battle of Crecy this year, is of very doubtful authenticity.
1347. Edward III. uses espringals and bombards at the siege of Calais.
1356. Edward the Black Prince employs cannon and bombards to reduce the castle of Romorantin.
1364. Small hand-cannon are constructed in large numbers at Perouse.
1366. The Venetians first use artillery at the siege of Chioggia.
1368. Mohammed Shah Bahmiani captures 300 gun-carriages in India.
1378. John of Gaunt uses 400 cannon night and day in a fruitless attack upon St. Malo.
1381. Eleven pieces of ordnance are mentioned as existing at the Hotel de Ville, Bologna.
1382. Portable bombards, subsequently called culverines, are introduced in France. Field-guns are employed by the people of Ghent against Bruges.
1386. The English capture two French vessels armed with heavy artillery.
1394. The Turks use artillery at the siege of Constantinople.
1418. The English, under the Duke of Gloucester, fire red-hot balls at the siege of Cherbourg.
1420. Artillery is employed at the sieges of Bourges, Melun, and Etampes.
1422. It is used at the siege of Meaux.
1428. Orleans is attacked by artillery.
1444. Artillery is employed against Zurich.
1453. An immense bombard of 1200 lb. calibre is employed at the siege of Constantinople.
1460. James II. is killed by the accidental bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle.
1477. Louis XI. causes 12 portable cannon to be cast, to throw metal shot, and to be used as a siege train.
1482. The Shah of Guzerat despatches artillery against the pirates of Bulsor.
1489. Gun-carriages of greatly improved construction are made in France.
1491. Charles VIII. of France attacks Rennes with an artillery force drawn by 3,000 horses.
1498. The Portuguese find artillery much in use in India.
1500. Louis XII. transports a force of artillery from Pisa to Rome, a distance of 240 miles, in five days.
1515. Owing to the superiority of his artillery, Francis I. defeats the Swiss at Marignano.
1521. Brass cannon are first cast in England. Pigafetta, the secretary of Magellan, states that the walls of the town of Borneo are defended by 6 iron and 96 brass cannon.
1543. Large mortars, to fire shells, are made in England by Peter Bawd.
1545. The *Mary Rose* man-of-war sinks off the coast of France, with 600 men on board, owing to the weight of her artillery. Breech-loading cannon have been recovered from the wreck.
1547. Iron cannon are first cast in England about this year.
1554. At the battle of Remi Charles V. employs light guns with limbers, drawn by two horses, and called the emperor's pistols.
1556. The Emperor Ferdinand I., in his march against the Turks, separates the light from the heavy artillery.
1580. Petards are first used by the Huguenots at the siege of Cahors.
1631. Light cannon of copper, covered with cords and boiled leather, are used by Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Leipsic.
1686. The colossal brass gun "Malick é Meidan," or "lord of the plain," cast at Bejapore, in commemoration of the capture of the city, this year, by the Emperor Aurungzebe, is the largest cast cannon in existence, measuring 14 feet 1 inch in length, with a bore of 2 feet 4 inches, and requiring an iron shot weighing 1,600 lb.
1697. Howitzers are first used, at the siege of Aath.
1749. Maritz, a founder of Geneva, invents a method of boring guns and mortars that had been cast solid.
A.D.
1779. Carronades are invented by Gen. Robert Melville about this year.
1824. Mr. Perkins introduces the steam-gun (*q. v.*).
1847. Rifled breech-loading cannon are introduced by Major Cavalli, of the Sardinian army, and Baron Wahrendorff, of the Swedish service, about this time.
1854. Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Armstrong, proposes his improvements in the construction of cannon to the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War. (*See* ARMSTRONG GUN).—Dec. Mr. Whitworth patents an improved cannon.
1855, Feb. 27. Capt. Blakely patents his rifled hooped cannon. Mr. Whitworth commences his experiments in gun-making. A monster 80-pounder cannon is made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company.
1856. The Horsfall gun is constructed.
1858, Aug. 30. A committee is appointed by Government to examine and report upon the different sorts of rifled ordnance.—Nov. 16. The committee reports in favour of the Armstrong gun.
1860, Feb. 15—23. Mr. Whitworth's rifled artillery is tested with much success at South port.—Aug. 28. The great American Floyd gun, throwing a 360-lb. shell, is fired for the first time at Old Point Comfort.
1862, June 20. A select committee on ordnance is appointed by the House of Commons.
1863, July 23. The select committee is dissolved.
1864. The Mackay gun is tested at Liverpool.
(*See* BREECH-LOADING GUNS.)

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON is said to have sprung from a voluntary association formed for the encouragement of archery, during the reign of Henry VIII., who granted a charter to the fraternity of artillery in great and small ordnance in 1537. The Artillery Company was established in 1585, during the dread of an invasion by the Spaniards, by citizens who voluntarily exercised themselves and trained up others to the use of war. They assembled every Thursday. The exercises were discontinued after the excitement respecting the Spanish Armada had subsided. A new company was, however, formed in 1610. In 1636 Charles II., then Prince of Wales, and his brother the Duke of York, belonged to the company. The exercising ground was removed from Bishopsgate to the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, in 1622. A set of new colours was formally presented to this company by the Princess of Wales June 29, 1864.

ARTOIS (France).—This province, anciently peopled by the Atrebates, was conquered in the 5th century by the Franks. In 863 it was bestowed by Charles II. (the Bald), as the dowry of his daughter Judith, upon Baldwin, Count of Flanders, by whose successors it was held till 1180, when it reverted to the French crown. Louis IX. erected it into a county in favour of his brother Robert in 1237, and on the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian in 1477 it passed into the possession of the house of Austria. Restored to France in 1482 by the treaty of Arras (*q. v.*), it was again abandoned to Maximilian by the peace of Senlis, May 23, 1493, and formed part of the empire till its conquest by Louis XIII. in 1640. It was subsequently confirmed to France by the treaties of the Pyrenees (*q. v.*), Nov. 7, 1659; and of Nimeguen (*q. v.*), Aug. 10, 1678.

ARTS (Degrees in).—(*See* UNIVERSITY DEGREES.)

ARTS (Society of).—(*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.)

ART-UNIONS.—Associations for the extension of the fine arts originated in France early in the 19th century, and were soon afterwards

introduced into Germany. The first society of the kind known in England was the London Art-Union, established Feb. 14, 1837, and incorporated by royal charter Dec. 1, 1846. Doubts having been expressed respecting the legality of art-unions, temporary acts were passed in 1844 and 1845 to relieve their promoters from the penalties to which they were supposed to be liable, and they were legalized under certain conditions by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48 (Aug. 13, 1846). The Art-Union of Ireland was established in 1858. The following list is given in the almanack issued by the Art-Union of London :—

1610, July 19. Bodleian Library founded.
1679, May 16. Ashmolean Museum founded.
1753, April 5. British Museum founded.
1759, Jan. 15. British Museum opened.
1760, April 21. Artists' First Exhibition open free.
1765, Jan. 26. Artists' First Society instituted.
1769, Jan. 2. Royal Academy opened.
1772, March 20. Hamilton's, Sir W., Collection bought.
1804, Nov. 30. Society of Water Colours instituted.
1806, Jan. 18. British Institution opened.
1810, March 22. Artists' Annuity Fund established.
1810, Dec. 20. Dulwich Gallery founded.
1816, June 9. Elgin marbles bought.
1824, March 23. National Gallery founded.
1824, April 14. Society of British Artists instituted.
1827, Aug. 2. Artists' Benevolent Fund established.
1833, March 9. Graphic Society founded.
1834, July 23. Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
1837, Feb. 14. Art-Union of London instituted.
1837, June 1. School of Design opened.
1841, Nov. 22. Commission on Fine Arts issued.
1846, Dec. 1. Art-Union of London Charter granted.

ARUNDEL (Sussex).—Camden says he has not met with the name before the time of Alfred, and adds, "All its renown is derived from the castle, which flourished in the Saxon times, and was rebuilt immediately after the arrival of the Normans, by Roger de Montgomery, thence called Earl of Arundel." In his introduction to "Domesday Book," Ellis speaks of it as existing in the days of Edward the Confessor. In 1433 it was decided that the tenure of Arundel Castle, without any creation, patent, or investiture, constituted its possessor Earl of Arundel. It was garrisoned by the Parliament during the Civil War; was captured by Lord Hopton in 1643, and retaken in 1644.

ARUNDEL CLUB (London), was established, for literary and scientific purposes, in 1860.

ARUNDEL CONSTITUTION. — Archbishop Arundel, at his visitation in London, in 1397, revived an old constitution, originated by Simon Niger, Bishop of London (1229—1241), by which the inhabitants of the respective parishes were compelled to pay their rector one halfpenny in the pound out of the rent of their houses. Hence its name.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (London). — This society, named from Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, who flourished at the commencement of the 17th century, and was called "the father of *vertu* in England," and "the Mæcenas of all politer arts," was instituted in 1849, with the secondary title of the "Society for Promoting the Knowledge of Art."

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES. — (*See* OXFORD MARBLES.)

ARUSPICES.—(*See* HARUSPICES.)

ARVERNI.—This powerful nation of Celtic Gaul first came into collision with the Romans B.C. 121, when they sustained a defeat from Q. Fabius Maximus, on the banks of the Isere. They participated in the general revolt of the Gauls against Rome, B.C. 52, at which time they held the neighbouring states in subjection.

ARZILLA (Africa), taken from the Moors by Alphonso V., King of Portugal, in 1471. The King of Fez wrested it from the Christians in 1506.

ASAPH, ST. (Wales).—Tradition states that Kentigern, being expelled from the see of Glasgow, came into Wales about 550, and established a bishopric at this ancient city of Flintshire. The original wooden cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1282. It was rebuilt in 1284, but was again burned by Owen Glendower in 1402. Bishop Redman, who held the see from 1471 to 1495, erected the present building, which received important repairs and additions in 1833. Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian of the mythical and early periods of Britain, was bishop of this diocese from 1152 to 1154.

ASCALON (Syria) is mentioned as a city of the Philistines, Josh. xiii. 3, and 1 Sam. vi. 17. The tribe of Judah captured it B.C. 1425 (Judges i. 18), but it was retaken by the Philistines, and is frequently denounced by the prophets. It fell successively into the hands of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. It became a bishop's see in the 4th century. Owing to the attacks and occupation, in the 7th century, of the Saracens, who held it for many years, the succession of its bishops was interrupted. It was besieged by the Crusaders in 1100, and again in 1148, without success. Baldwin III. captured it in 1157. Saladin re-took it in 1187, and burned it in 1191. Richard I. of England obtained possession the same year, and restored the fortifications in 1192. Sultan Bibars destroyed its fortifications and filled up its harbour in 1270.

ASCALON (Battle).—Fought during the second crusade, between the Fatimite army, led by the Caliph of Egypt, and the Crusaders, under the command of Godfrey of Bouillon, Friday, Aug. 12, 1099. The former were defeated, leaving 30,000 killed upon the field of battle, with immense booty.

ASCENSION ÆRA, supposed, says Nicolas, to have been used only by the author of the "Chronicle of Alexandria," who dates the year of the martyrdom of St. Menas of Cotys. It corresponds with Nov. 12, 295.

ASCENSION DAY, formerly called Holy Thursday, a movable feast, to commemorate the Ascension of our Saviour, appointed, according to some authorities, in the apostolical times. It was not, however, generally celebrated until the 4th century. King John dated a charter on the Monday next before the Ascension, May 20, 1191.

ASCENSION ISLAND (Atlantic), discovered by the Portuguese mariner Galego, on Ascension-day, Thursday, May 20, 1501. It remained uninhabited till the English took possession Oct. 15, 1815, and formed a military station.

ASCOLI (Battle).—Fought at this place, the ancient Asculum Picenum, during the struggle for the crown of Sicily, between the Emperor

Henry VI. and Tancred, in 1190. The emperor's army was defeated. Ascoli was annexed to the Papal states in 1426. It was made a bishopric in the 4th century.

ASCOT RACES.—The race-course at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, was established by William, Duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III. In 1722 the manor of Ascot was purchased by Mr. R. Foster, and in 1787 it passed into the possession of Mr. D. Agace. William IV. gave a handsome piece of plate, containing the hoof of the celebrated horse "Eclipse," to be run for at these races in May, 1832. The new grand stand was opened in 1839.

ASCULUM (Battle).—Fought at this place in Apulia, between Pyrrhus and the Romans, B.C. 279. It was hotly contested, and terminated in favour of Pyrrhus. It is often mistaken for a place of the same name in Picenum. The modern name of both places is Ascoli.

ASCULUM PICENUM (Italy).—Captured by Sempronius Sophus, B.C. 268, when the whole nation of the Picni submitted to Rome. The conspiracy and revolt of its inhabitants, and the massacre of the Romans dwelling in the city, B.C. 91, led to the Social or Marsian war, and the siege and capture of Asculum by the Romans, B.C. 90.

ASHANTEE, or ASIENTE (Africa).—Information of this country was first obtained at the commencement of the 18th century. It is inhabited by a warlike people, who, by making continual aggressions on their neighbours, have largely increased their territory. The Ashantees gained a victory over the English in 1807, the latter having assisted the Fantees; and in another struggle, in 1816, the Ashantees had the advantage. War was renewed in 1823, and Sir C. M'Carthy, Governor of Cape Coast, was killed, and his army defeated by the Ashantees Jan. 21, 1824. The English drove them from Cape Coast Castle, July 22 in the same year. The Ashantees suffered a terrible defeat, when their king was glad to purchase peace, and sent his son as a hostage to Cape Coast Castle, Aug. 7, 1826. In consequence of an attack made by the King of Ashantee upon the Fantees, Governor Pine, the British resident at Cape Coast, ordered a force to proceed against him, Feb. 12, 1864. The expedition was, however, smitten by fever, and returned, after suffering terrible losses from disease, without exchanging a blow with the enemy.

ASHBURTON (Treaty). — Concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between England and the United States; Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster being the respective plenipotentiaries. It settled the boundary-line between the British possessions in North America and the United States.

ASHDOD (Palestine), now ESDUD, a city assigned to Judah in the division of the Promised Land (Josh. xv. 46, 47), about B.C. 1444. It was the chief seat of the worship of the idol Dagon, which fell on its face before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines about B.C. 1116 (1 Sam. v.). Uzziah took Ashdod, B.C. 810 (2 Chron. xxvi. 6); and the Assyrians, B.C. 711 (Isaiah xx. 1). Herodotus (ii. 157) speaks of it as having been captured by the Egyptians, after sustaining a siege of 29 years, the longest on record (B.C. 630). Nehemiah, about B.C. 428, denounced the marriages contracted by the Jews with the women of Ashdod (Neh. xiii. 23). It was called by the Greeks and the Romans *Azotus*, and under that name was known during the Crusades.

ASHDUNE (Battle), was fought A.D. 871, between the Danes and the English. The latter, commanded by Ethelred and his brother Alfred, were victorious. In the ancient chronicles the place is called Æscesdune, or Eschendun, and signifies "hill of the ash." Some writers believe Aston, in Berkshire, and others Ashendon, in Bucks, to have been the scene of this victory.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (Oxford). — This repository of manuscripts, books, coins, curiosities, and antiquities, was founded Thursday, May 15 (O.S.), 1679, and opened May 24 (O.S.), 1682. The collection was formed and given to the university by Elias Ashmole, an eminent antiquary, who died May 18, 1692.—The Ashmolean Society was established at Oxford in 1828.

ASH WEDNESDAY. — Among the early Christians, Lent commenced on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Ash Wednesday and the three following days, making the fast to continue 40 days, were afterwards added. "Some say it was the work," Bingham (Antiq. b. xxi. ch. i. s. 5) remarks, "of Gregory the Great (590—604); but others ascribe it to Gregory II., who lived above an hundred years after, in the beginning of the 8th century." Other authorities attribute it to Felix III., in 487. It received its name from the Roman Catholic practice of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents, in remembrance of Gen. iii. 19.

ASIA, the cradle of the human race, and the earliest seat of empire, civilization, and commerce, is said by some Greek writers to have been named from the nymph Asia, one of the Oceanides. The term was, however, applied by the Greeks to a portion only of this extensive continent. The overthrow of the Lydian empire by Cyrus, B.C. 546, first brought it under their notice; and the victories of Alexander III., the Great, B.C. 334—B.C. 323, led to a further acquaintance. Ptolemy, A.D. 139—161, asserts that not more than one-fourth part of Asia was known to the ancients. The progress of discovery in this quarter of the globe was accelerated by the invasion of Europe by the Saracens, and the Crusades. Marco Polo, the account of whose travels was circulated in 1208, is the pioneer of modern discovery in this direction. He obtained information respecting China, Japan, and parts of India. Little was, however, effected until the invention of the mariner's compass, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope enabled the navigators of Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries to prosecute their researches by sea:—

A.D.
1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope (q. v.), and arrives at Calicut (q. v.) in the summer of the following year.

A.D.
1498. The Portuguese explore Malabar (*q. v.*).
1503. The Portuguese obtain a footing in Cochin (Hindostan).
1506. Almeida discovers Ceylon (*q. v.*), and Soarez the Maldives.
1507. Martin Baumgarten travels in Palestine.
1503. Several Portuguese settlements are planted in Asia.
1511. The Portuguese establish themselves at Malacca (*q. v.*), visit Siam (*q. v.*), and reach the Moluccas or Spice Islands.
1517. The Portuguese reach China (*q. v.*), and form a settlement at Macao (*q. v.*). They erect the fortress of Colombo (*q. v.*).
1518. The Portuguese visit Bengal, Borneo (*q. v.*), and Chittagong (*q. v.*).
1542. Discovery of Japan (*q. v.*).
1558. Jenkinson explores the Caspian, and reaches Bokhara (*q. v.*).
1579. Siberia (*q. v.*) is entered and seized by the Russians.
1607. The Jesuit, Father Goez, travels from India to the Great Wall of China.
1639. The river Amour is discovered by the Russians, who also reach Kamtschatka (*q. v.*).
1656. Grueber travels in China.
1714. Desideri crosses the Himalaya Mountains, and visits Cashmere and Thibet.
1762. Niebuhr explores Arabia.
1790. The north-eastern coasts of Siberia are examined by the Russians.
1796. Thibet is explored by Capt. Hardwicke.
1804. Krusenstern explores the gulf of Tartary, the Kurile Archipelago, and the coasts of Japan and Yesso.
1808. The Himalaya is ascended by Lieut. Webb, in order to determine the source of the Ganges.

ASIA MINOR.—This name was first applied in the 4th century to the north-western peninsula of the Asiatic continent. It is also called Anatolia, although the latter term is more correctly used for a particular portion. A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (iii. 758) remarks:—"Asia Minor was the theatre of the earliest remarkable events recorded in profane history; as the Argonautic expedition, the Trojan war, in which the gods are said to have descended from Olympus and joined battle with mortals; the conquests of the Persians, the overthrow of their empire by Alexander, and the settlement in this part of Asia of his successors. It subsequently fell under the Roman sway, and suffered severely in after-ages in the wars of the Saracens, Turks, Tartars, &c. It is also intimately connected with the early history of Christianity, and the first Christian churches were planted here." Its chief political divisions in ancient times were Bithynia, Cappadocia, Caria, Cilicia, Galatia, Isauria, Lycaonia, Lycia, Lydia, Mysia, Pamphylia, Paphlagonia, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pontus.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES.—The first society of the kind was established by the Dutch at Batavia, in 1780; the next was the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Sir W. Jones, in 1784; and this was followed by the Société Asiatique, at Paris, in 1822. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for the investigation and encouragement of arts, sciences, and literature in relation to Asia, was founded in London in March, 1823, and received its charter in 1824. The Oriental Translation Committee, established in 1828, is in connection with this society. The Literary Society of Bombay, founded in 1804, joined it as a branch in 1829. The Literary Society of Madras, the Asiatic Society of Ceylon, instituted in 1845; that of China, founded at Hong Kong in 1847; and that of Shanghai, established in 1858, are also branches.

ASPERN and ESSLING (Battle).—Napoleon I., after a series of encounters in the plain of the Marchfield (*q. v.*), near Vienna, between the villages of Aspern and Essling, on the Danube, extending over two days, May 21 and 22, 1809, was compelled to take refuge in the island of Lobau (*q. v.*). He lost 30,000 men in these actions. The Austrians, who were commanded by the Archduke Charles, were greatly inferior in point of numbers to the French. Marshal Lannes, wounded in the battle of May 22, lingered till May 31, when he expired. These encounters are sometimes called the battle of the Marchfield.

ASPHALT, used for embalming by the ancient Egyptians, was first employed for pavements, &c., by Claridge, about 1837.

ASPROMONTE (Battle).—Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner by the Sardinian troops at the plateau of Aspromonte, in Calabria, Aug. 29, 1862.

ASSAM (Asia).—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Its inhabitants waged many contests with the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and long maintained their independence. In 1638 they invaded Bengal, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The country fell under the sway of the Burmese, who were expelled by the English in 1825, and by the second article of the treaty of Yandaboo (*q. v.*), concluded Feb. 24, 1826, renounced all claim to Assam and its dependencies. A part of the country remained independent until 1838, when the whole was annexed to British India. Mr. Bruce discovered the tea-plant in Assam in 1823. Further researches were made, cultivation was encouraged, and the first 12 chests of tea reached England in 1838. In 1839 an association was formed for the cultivation of the tea-plant.

ASSANDUN (Battle).—(*See* ASSINGDON.)

ASSASSINATION.—The Council of Constance (*q. v.*), which sat from 1414 to 1418, having by its fifteenth decree anathematized only such assassins as had not previously procured an ecclesiastical mandate for the deed, the order of Jesuits (*q. v.*), founded in 1534, deduced therefrom the doctrine that assassination is laudable when perpetrated by direction of an ecclesiastical tribunal. The Parliament of Paris condemned a book of the Jesuit Suarez to be burned in 1614, on the ground of its advocating the assassination of sovereigns.

A.D.
979. March 18. Assassination of Edward the Martyr. (*See* ENGLAND.)
1588, Dec. 23. The Duke of Guise is assassinated at Blois.
1589, Aug. 1. Henry III. of France is stabbed by Jacques Clement.
1610, May 14. Henry IV. of France is assassinated by Ravaillac.
1628, Aug. 23. Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by John Felton.
1757, Jan. 5. Damiens attempts the life of Louis XIV. (*See* FRANCE.)
1786, Aug. 2. Margaret Nicholson attempts the life of George III.
1793, July 13. Marat is assassinated by Charlotte Corday.
1800, May 15. James Hadfield attempts the life of George III.

A.D.
1801, March 23. Assassination of Paul I. (*See* RUSSIA.)
1812, May 11. Assassination of Mr. Perceval. (*See* PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.)
1840, June 10. Queen Victoria's life is attempted by Edward Oxford.
1842, May 30. John Francis fires at Queen Victoria.—July 3. John William Bean presents a pistol at Queen Victoria.
1849, May 19. William Hamilton fires at Queen Victoria.
1850, May 12. Frederick William IV. of Prussia is wounded by Sofelage.—May 27. Robert Pate assaults Queen Victoria with a stick.
1852, Feb. 2. Martin Merino attempts the life of the Queen of Spain.
1853, Feb. 18. Francis Joseph I. of Austria is stabbed by Libeny.
1854, March 20. Assassination of Ferdinand-Charles III., Duke of Parma, by an unknown person, who effected his escape.
1855, April 28. Pianori fires at the Emperor Napoleon III.
1856, May 28. Queen Isabella of Spain is attacked by Raymond Fuentes.—Dec. 8. Agésiras Milano strikes Ferdinand II. of Naples with a bayonet.
1857, Jan. 3. Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris.
1858, Jan. 14. The Orsini conspiracy (*q. v.*). An attempt is made this year upon the life of Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia.
1861, July 14. William I. of Prussia is shot at by Oscar Becker.
1862, Sep. 18. Aristide Dousios fires upon the Queen of Greece.
1865, April 14. Assassination of President Lincoln. (*See* UNITED STATES.)

ASSASSINATION PLOT.—Several persons leagued together for the purpose of assassinating William III., Feb. 15 (N.S. 25), 1696, between Brentford and Turnham Green, through which places he passed on Saturdays to hunt in Richmond Park. The plot was revealed by one of the conspirators, and William III. remained at home. The execution of the plan was consequently deferred till the following Saturday, Feb. 22 (N.S. March 3), and was again frustrated. Some of the conspirators were captured and executed. Their chief object was to restore James II. to the throne.

ASSASSINS, or ISMAELIANS, a military and religious order sprung from the Carmatians, a Mohammedan sect that settled in Persia in the 11th century. Hassan-ben-Sahib, having obtained possession of the hill-fort of Alamoot, or "Vulture's Nest," in Casvin, Persia, established the order there, about 1090. The leader, called Sheikh-el-Jebelz, was known in Europe as the Old Man of the Mountain. The assassins gained other strongholds and spread into Syria. (*See* ANSAIREEH.) Hassan died in 1124. The Persian branch of the Assassins was exterminated by Holagou Khan in 1258; and the Syrian by the Mameluke sultans of Egypt in 1270, or, according to Gibbon, in 1280. Gibbon says of them:—"With the fanaticism of the Koran the Ismaelians had blended the Indian transmigration and the visions of their own prophets; and it was their first duty to devote their souls and bodies in blind obedience to the vicar of God. The daggers of his missionaries were felt both in the East and West: the Christians and the Moslems enumerate, and perhaps multiply, the illustrious victims that were sacrificed to the zeal, avarice, or resentment of *the Old Man* (as he was corruptly styled) *of the Mountain*. But these daggers, his only arms, were broken by the sword of Holagou, and not a vestige is left of the enemies of mankind, except the word *assassin*, which, in the most odious sense, has been adopted in the languages of Europe."

ASSAY of gold and silver originated with the Bishop of Salisbury, treasurer to Henry I. Richard de Luci, sheriff of Essex, is mentioned as receiving certain sums for making the assay or combustion, as it was termed, of silver money, in 1157. Assay of gold is not mentioned earlier than 1199, when Nigell Ruffus and Odo le Petit received payment for assaying the gold employed for the crown and other regal ornaments used at the coronation of King John. The first statute for its regulation was passed in 1238. The first public assay of metals employed in coinage, called the trial of the pix, took place Feb. 24, 1248, when the mayor and citizens of London were commanded to elect 12 citizens to act conjointly with 12 skilful goldsmiths in the examination. Henry III. ordered a general proof and assay of the coins throughout the kingdom in 1270, the assayer having authority to confiscate to the royal use all money proved to be corrupt. In 1300 the privilege of assay was granted to the Goldsmiths' Company. The first regular public trial of the pix took place in 1281, and in 1344 rules were laid down for its performance, which directed trial to be made every three months in presence of the privy council and the authorities of the mint. The earliest instance of the trial of the pix in other countries appears to have taken place in France during the reign of Philip V. (1316—1322). James I. presided in person at an assay made May 9, 1611, and in 1643 a committee of lords and commons was appointed by Parliament to superintend the trial. The assay, touching, and marking with the leopard's head of gold and silver plate by the Goldsmiths' Company, was first ordered by 28 Edw. I. c. 20 (1300), but is believed to have been vested in their hands for many years previously. Assay of plate at York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, and Norwich, was provided by 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 4 (1700); at Newcastle-upon-Tyne by 1 Anne, st. 1, c. 9, s. 3 (1701); at Sheffield and Birmingham by 13 Geo. III. c. 52 (1773), which was amended by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 20 (1784), and 5 Geo. IV. c. 52, local and personal (1824). Provisions for the assay of foreign imported plate were made by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47, ss. 59 and 60 (July 9, 1842), which was amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 56, s. 6 (July 30, 1842). The assaying laws were also amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

ASSAYE (India).—This battle was fought Sep. 23, 1803, when Wellington, with 4,500 troops, of whom only 2,000 were British, defeated the combined forces of the Mahratta chief, Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, amounting to 50,000 men.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES.—This body, consisting of 130 divines, with 30 lay assessors, was constituted by an ordinance dated June 12, 1643, and appointed to meet July 1, 1643, in Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, for the purpose of consulting and advising both houses of Parliament relative to the liturgy, discipline, and government of the Church of England. They were divided into three parties, the Independents, the Erastians,

and the Presbyterians, the latter being in a majority. Charles I. issued a proclamation, June 22, declaring the assembly illegal, and prohibiting the meeting. In spite of this, they assembled on the appointed day. They presented a petition to both houses of Parliament for a fast, sent letters to the Protestant communities on the continent, drew up a confession of faith, and a larger and shorter catechism. This assembly sat at intervals until Feb. 22, 1649; and, somewhat modified in character, it held meetings every Thursday until the dissolution of the Long Parliament in 1653. It was also called the Westminster Assembly.

ASSENS (Battle).—Christian III., King of Denmark and Norway, defeated the rebellious Danes at this place in 1535. This victory, with other naval successes, restored the island to its allegiance.

ASSESSED TAXES.—So called because they are assessed and charged upon persons in respect of articles in their use or keeping, as land, houses, servants, carriages, &c., originated, according to some authorities, in 991, with the imposition of the Danegeld (*q. v.*). (*See* Dogs, House Duty, Land Tax, Windows, &c., &c., &c.). The numerous statutes relative to the assessed taxes were amended by 45 Geo. III. c. 71 (June 27, 1805), 48 Geo. III. c. 141 (July 2, 1808), 3 Geo. IV. c. 88 (July 29, 1822), 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 20, 1853), 17 Vict. c. 1 (Feb. 7, 1854), 17 & 18 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 10, 1854), 19 & 20 Vict. c. 80 (July 29, 1856).

ASSIENTO or ASIENTO.—Charles V. entered into a contract with the Flemings, who agreed to supply a certain number of negroes yearly to the Spanish colonies in South America. In 1532 the Spaniards withdrew the contract, and in 1580 Philip II. granted it to the Genoese. Philip V., on his accession, transferred it to France; and, by a treaty concluded between France and Spain, at Madrid, Aug. 27, 1701, the former agreed to furnish annually, for 10 years, 4,800 negroes, or 3,000 in time of war. By a treaty between England and Spain, signed at Madrid March 26, 1713, England agreed to take it for 30 years, from May 1, 1713, on the same terms as France had done; and this agreement was confirmed by the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713. The war of 1740 caused its suspension; but, by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748, England was to resume it for four years. A treaty was, however, signed at Madrid, between England and Spain, Oct. 5, 1750, by which Great Britain gave up the Assiento contract and the annual vessel during the remainder of four years, Spain agreeing to pay £100,000 in liquidation of all claims.

ASSIGNATS.—State notes or paper money issued on the security of the Church lands seized during the French Revolution. The first issue, made in 1790, was to the amount of 400,000,000 of francs, bearing interest, and in Sep. 800,000,000 in addition were issued, but without the liability to pay interest. Further sums were raised in this manner on the lands of the emigrants and other confiscated property. To these assignats a forced currency was given; but they soon became almost valueless. Various experiments to prop up this paper currency were tried without success, and the system was virtually abandoned in 1796.

ASSINGDON (Battle), or ASSANDUN.—A desperate conflict between Canute and Edmund Ironside took place here in 1016. Edmund lost several of his most valiant leaders, and withdrew during the night. A writer in "Notes and Queries," 3rd Series, I., 407, conjectures that the scene of this conflict was the modern parish of Essendine in Rutland, where traces of some early contest are still extant. Others fix the site at Ashdown, near Saffron Walden.

ASSIZE COURTS.—Itinerant justices were appointed for every part of the kingdom, by the Parliament held at Northampton in 1176. The judges were invested with a delegated authority from the *aula regia*, or the king's court, and they made their circuit round the kingdom for trying causes once in seven years. The 12th article of Magna Charta (1215) provided that they should be sent into each county once a year, and this was repeated in the charter of Henry III. (9 Hen. III. c. 12, 1225). It was not until the year 1285 that these courts were presided over by judges of the superior courts. By 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 30 (1285), they were appointed to go into every shire at the most three times a year. Assizes were first allowed to be held during Advent and Lent, by the consent of the bishops, at the king's special request, as set forth in the statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I. c. 51), in 1275.

ASSIZE OF BATTEL.—(*See* Trial by Combat.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—Littleton designates the word assize *nomen equivocum*, on account of its application, especially in English law, to a great variety of subjects. In some cases, as in the present, it is equivalent to an assessment. The first notice of an assize of bread is to be found in a proclamation made in 1203, during the reign of King John, enforcing the legal assize. By 51 Hen. III. st. 1 (1266), called the "Assisa et Panis et Cervisiæ," or the assize of bread and ale, the prices of these articles were regulated by those of corn, and by 51 Hen. III. st. 6 (1266), a baker was fined for transgressing the law, and in case of a grievous offence was to suffer punishment of body in the pillory, or some other correction. The latter statute was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 18 (1710), which fixed a new assize. Other alterations were made in the law, and the statute Assisa, &c., was repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). Bread has since been sold by weight in the metropolis, and the system was extended to the country by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 (1836), which came into operation Oct. 1, 1836. The law requires bakers, when delivering bread, to be provided with weights and scales. By 1 Vict. c. 38 (July 4, 1838), all former acts relating to the sale of bread in Ireland were repealed, and a new assize was established for that country.

ASSIZE OF JERUSALEM.—This code was compiled in 1100, under the auspices of Godfrey of Bouillon, the first sovereign of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, founded July 23, 1099. Godfrey sought the advice of the Latin pilgrims best skilled in the statutes and customs of Europe. With their aid the code, which

Gibbon terms "a precious monument of feudal jurisprudence, was drawn up. The new code, attested by the seals of the King, the Patriarch, and the Viscount of Jerusalem, was deposited in the holy sepulchre, enriched with the improvements of succeeding times, and respectfully consulted as often as any doubtful question arose in the tribunals of Palestine." It was restored for the use of the Latin kingdom of Cyprus in 1369. An Italian version appeared in 1535, at Venice, and a French one at Paris in 1690.

ASSIZE OF WOOD AND COAL.—On account of the frauds practised, a law was passed in 1543 (34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3), regulating the measure for coal and wood. In consequence of the scarcity of wood and the impossibility of enforcing the regulations of this statute, it was amended by 7 Edw. VI. c. 7 (1553). The latter act was altered by 43 Eliz. c. 14 (1601). The law was enforced by 9 Anne c. 15 (1710), and an exemption granted in favour of billets made of beech wood only, by 10 Anne c. 6 (1711). These acts were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). The sale of coal in the metropolis is regulated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 76 (Oct. 5, 1831).

ASSUMPTION.—This Roman Catholic festival, celebrated Aug. 15, in honour of the alleged assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven, was instituted, according to some authorities, in the 4th, and according to others in the 7th century. The early Church commemorated her death, but the festival of the Assumption is a Romish innovation. It was originally observed Jan. 18, which was afterwards changed to Aug. 15. The Greek and Russian Churches on the latter day observe the festival of "the Day of Rest of the Most Holy Mother of God," but do not hold the doctrine of the Assumption.

ASSUNDUN (Battle.)—(*See* ASHDUNE and ASSINDON, both of which battles are known under the name of Assandun or Assundun.)

ASSURANCE.—(*See* INSURANCE.)

ASSYRIA (Asia).—The narrow tract of country enclosed between Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Armenia, Susiana, and Media, called by the ancients Assyria, or Asturia, was the original seat of that extended dominion known as the Assyrian empire. According to the 10th chapter of Genesis, Nimrod, leaving Babylon, which he had founded, went forth into Assyria, where he built Nineveh, Rhehoboth, Calah, and Resen, about B.C. 2218. Such is the interpretation given in the margin of the Bible, though some authors prefer the reading that Asshur went forth and built these cities. The next notice of this empire that occurs in the Old Testament is the invasion of Palestine in the reign of Uzziah by Pul (2 Kings, xv. 19), King of Assyria, B.C. 769. The sacred historian relates that Menahem, King of Israel, induced him to retire by a bribe of 1,000 talents. Tiglath-Pileser II., the successor of Pul, at the solicitation of Ahaz, King of Judah, invaded Syria, and took many of its people away captive (2 Kings, xvi. 5—9). B.C. 738. Shalmaneser, having besieged Samaria three years, captured it, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel B.C. 722 (2 Kings, xvii. 5, 6), and carried away its people into captivity. Another king, Sennacherib, came up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them (2 Kings, xviii. 13, and 2 Chron. xxxii.), B.C. 714, but failed in an attack upon Jerusalem, the angel of the Lord having slain 185,000 men in one night, B.C. 712 (2 Kings, xviii. 13, xix. 35, 36, and 2 Chron. xxxii. 21). On his return to Nineveh, Sennacherib was slain by two of his own sons, and another king, named Esarhaddon, assumed the Assyrian sceptre, B.C. 711 (2 Kings, xix. 37). The last King of Assyria mentioned in Scripture is Nebuchadnezzar, who is supposed to have ascended the throne B.C. 650. The ancient authors who treat of the history of Assyria are Herodotus, who died B.C. 408, Ctesias, who was living B.C. 398, and Berosus, a native of Babylonia, who flourished B.C. 250. The theory of an Assyrian empire that terminated at the revolt of the Medes, about B.C. 711, followed by an Assyrian monarchy that continued till the destruction of Nineveh, B.C. 606, though supported by high authorities, is now generally rejected. Clinton (Fasti Hellenici, i. 268) remarks, with reference to the duration of the Assyrian monarchy: "The period delivered by Ctesias seems to have been 1,306 years. He placed its commencement 1,000 years before the Trojan war, and its termination at B.C. 876. But in assigning the termination of the Assyrian monarchy, Ctesias, and those that followed him, confounded two events,—the revolt of the Medes and the destruction of Nineveh; which they made to happen together. These two events, however, were divided by a considerable interval of time, and the conclusion of the term of 1,306 years assigned to that monarchy did not occur at the Median revolt, but at the final capture of Nineveh. The date of this event we are enabled to fix with precision, on the concurrent authority of Scripture and Herodotus" (B.C. 606). Clinton gives the following summary:—

	Yrs.	B.C.
Ninus, B.C. 2182.		
Assyrian monarchy, 1306 years before the empire	675	1912
During the empire, 24 kings	526	1237
Sardanapalus, B.C. 876.		
After the empire, 6 kings	105	711
	1306	
Capture of Nineveh		606

Vaux (Nineveh and Persepolis, p. 508) gives, on the authority of Col. Rawlinson, the following list of Assyrian monarchs:—

FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

B.C.		B.C.	
1273.	Belukh.	950.	Asshur-adan-akhi
1255.	Pudil.	925.	Asshur-danin-il.
1240.	Phulukh I.	900.	Phulukh II.
1220.	Sillima-Rish I.	880.	Tiglti-Sanda.
1200.	Sanda-pal-imat.	850.	Sardanapalus.
1185.	Asshur-dapal-il.	815.	Sillima-Rish II. (Asshur-danin-pal).
1165.	Mutaggil Nebo.	780.	Shamasphul.
1140.	Asshur-Rish-ipan	760.	Phulukh III. (Pul) and Semiramis
1120.	Tiglath-Pileser I.		
1100.	Asshur-bani-pal I.		

SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

B.C.		B.C.	
747.	Tiglath-Pileser II.	660.	Asshur-bani-pal II.
730.	Shalmaneser.	640.	Asshur-Emit-Ilut.
721.	Sargon.	625.	Final overthrow of Nineveh.
703.	Sennacherib.		
680.	Esarhaddon.		

The subject has been investigated with great care and ability by the Rev. G. Rawlinson (The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World), who is of opinion that this, the second great monarchy of the ancient eastern world, was situated in the "upper portion of the Mesopotamian valley. The cities which successively formed its capitals lay, all of them, upon the Middle Tigris, and the heart of the country was a district on either side that river, enclosed within the 35th and 37th parallels. By degrees these limits were enlarged; and the term Assyria came to be used, in a loose and vague way, of a vast and ill-defined tract extending on all sides from this central region." Its earliest known inhabitants migrated from Shinar, whence "went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh" (Gen. x. 11). His descendants, after submitting to the empire of Chaldæa (*q. v.*), removed farther to the north, where they made a permanent settlement before B.C. 1600. The following summary of its history is taken from Rawlinson's elaborate and exhaustive work:—

B.C.

1841. Shamas-Vul, son of Ismi-dagon, King of Chaldæa (*q. v.*), builds a temple at Kileh-Shergat, the capital during the Chaldæan supremacy.

1600. The migration of the Assyrians from a more southern district is effected before this year.

1290. Accession of Shalmaneser I., who founds Nimrud, or Calah (*q. v.*).

1130—1125. Tiglath-Pileser I., during the first five years of his reign, suppresses a rebellion of the Moschians, who had seized the Assyrian dependency of Qummukh,—wages war against the Hittites,—subdues the Nairi, after an obstinate resistance,—attacks Syria, where he captures and burns six cities,—and ravages the mountainous district of Musr, in Kurdistan, with the neighbouring territory of the Comani; the whole being narrated on two duplicate cylinders of stone, deposited in the British Museum, in which the monarch states that, "There fell into my hands altogether, between the commencement of my reign and my fifth year, 42 countries with their kings, from the banks of the river Zab to the banks of the river Euphrates, the country of the Khatti, and the upper ocean of the setting sun. I brought them under one government. I took hostages from them, and I imposed on them tribute and offerings."

1112. Tiglath-Pileser is defeated by Merodach-iddin-akhi, King of Babylon, who carries away several Assyrian idols.

990. Assyrian names appear for the first time in the Egyptian dynastic lists.

884—878. Asshur-idanni-pal, during the first six years of his reign, invades Kurdistan,—subdues the regions west and north-west of Assyria,—suppresses rebellions at Assura and Tela,—forces the kings of the Nairi to pay him heavy tribute,—extends his arms far to the south-east, where he founds the city of Dur-Asshur,—again passes northward, receiving tribute of the Qummukh, and overthrowing 250 fenced cities of the Nairi,—invades the country of the Shuhites and Chaldæa,—defeats the allied Shuhites and Laki in a great battle fought on the banks of the Euphrates, where 6,500 of his enemies fell,—besieges and burns Kabrata, the capital city of Beth-Adina, removing 2,500 of the inhabitants as colonists to Calah,—invades Syria, ravaging the country about Antioch and Aleppo, and after crossing Lebanon and arriving at the Mediterranean, receives tribute from Tyre and Sidon,—and invades the Upper Tigris, seizing the town of Amida or Diarbekir (*q. v.*).

851, 850. Shalmaneser II. invades Babylon and Chaldæa.

850—840. Judæa submits to Assyria about this time.

848. Shalmaneser II. fails in an attack upon Ben-hadad, King of Syria and the Hittites.

845. He defeats Ben-hadad, and a large force of Hamathites and Hittites.

844. He defeats Hazael, the successor of Ben-hadad, kills 10,000 of his army, and seizes 1,121 chariots.

841. He enters and ravages all the chief cities of Syria.

829. Asshur-danin-pal rebels about this time against his father Shalmaneser, and is subdued, and, probably, put to death.

820. Shamas-Iva invades Babylon, attacking in his road to the capital a fortified place, where he slays 18,000 men, and captures 3,000. He subsequently attacks Merodach-belatzu-ikbi, King of Babylon, on the Daban river, where he kills 5,000 of the enemy, and captures 2,000 prisoners, 100 chariots, and 200 tents.

810—781. Reign of Iva-lush IV., whose queen, Sammuramit, is believed by Rawlinson (ii. 383) to be the mythical Semiramis of the Greeks and Romans.

760—750. According to Rawlinson (ii. 330, *note*), Jonah's visits to Nineveh took place between these years.

751—745. Pul, "King of Assyria," invades Israel, and exacts from King Menahem 1,000 talents of silver (2 Kings, xv. 19). Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies, ii. 388) regards this prince, whose name is not mentioned in any Assyrian records, as "a pretender to the Assyrian crown, never acknowledged at Nineveh, but established in the western (and southern) provinces so firmly, that he could venture to conduct an expedition into Lower Syria, and to claim there the fealty of Assyria's vassals." Different dates are assigned for this invasion by different chronologists. (*See* ISRAEL.)

744. Tiglath-Pileser II. invades Babylon.

741. He attacks Syria, subduing Damascus, Samaria, and Tyre.

733. He invades the northern portions of Palestine.

730 (about). Ahaz submits Judæa to Tiglath-Pileser II., who, in return, assists him against the kings of Damascus and Samaria.

723—721. Shalmaneser IV. besieges and takes Samaria. (*See* ISRAEL.)

721. Sargon usurps the throne. (*See* AROER.)

720. Battle of Rapikh or Raphia (*q. v.*).

715. Sargon subdues Arabia, and exacts tribute from the native wandering tribes.

709. He invades Babylon, which he conquers and places under an Assyrian viceroy.

708 or 7. The Kings of Cyprus and of Asmun, an island in the Persian Gulf, send embassies offering homage to Sargon.

702. Sennacherib invades Babylon, and plunders 76 large towns and 420 villages.

701. He annexes many cities in Zagros to Assyria.

700. He attacks Luliya, King of Sidon, marches into Egypt (*see* ALTAKU, battle), and invades the territories of Hezekiah, King of Judah, whom he compels to pay him heavy tribute, amassed by the spoliation of the temple at Jerusalem.

699. He again invades Babylon, where he establishes a viceroy.

698. He invades Palestine for the second time, and his army is miraculously destroyed (2 Kings, xix. 35).

695. Soon after this year Sennacherib wages war against the Greeks in Cilicia, and founds Tarsus.

680. Sennacherib is murdered while worshipping in a temple, by his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer, who are compelled to flee into Armenia, while their brother Esar-haddon succeeds to the throne.

634. The Medes fail in an attack upon Nineveh.

634. Cyaxares, King of Media, enters Assyria, and defeats the army of Asshur-emid-lilu, or Saracus. Shortly after this year Assyria and the other nations of Western Asia are devastated by the Scythians.

627. Assyria is simultaneously attacked, on the east by Cyaxares the Mede, and on the south by the Susianians.

625. Saracus (Sardanapalus), betrayed by his general Nabopolassar, and hard pressed by the forces of Cyaxares, burns himself in his palace at Nineveh. With him ends the line of monarchs, and the existence of Assyria as an independent nation.

Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies, ii, 291), gives the following table of the

KINGS OF ASSYRIA.

B.C.	B.C.	
Circ. 1650 to 1550....		Asshur-bel-nisis. Bazur-Asshur. Asshur-yatila.

* * * * *

	B.C.	B.C.	
Circ	1450 (?)	.....	Bel-sumili-kapi.
	•	•	• • •
—	1350 to	1330....	Bel-lush.
—	1330 to	1310....	Pud-il (his son).
—	13 0 to	1490....	Iva-lush I. (his son).
—	1290 to	12 0....	Shalmaneser I. (his son).
—	12 0 to	1250....	Tiglathi-Nin (his son).
—	1250 to	1230....	Iva-lush II. (his son).
	•	•	• • •
—	12 0 to	1190....	Nin-pala-zira.
—	1190 to	1170....	Asshur-dah-il (his son).
—	1170 to	1150....	Mutaggil-Nebo (his son).
—	1150 to	1130....	Asshur-ris-ilim (his son).
—	1 30 to	1110....	Tiglath-Pileser I. (his son).
—	1110 to	1090....	Asshur-bil-kala (his son).
	•	•	• • •
			Asshur-mazur.
	•	•	• • •
—	950 to	930....	Asshur-iddin-akhi.
—	930 to	910....	Asshur-danin-il I.
—	910 to	890....	Iva-lush III. (his son)
—	890 to	884....	Tig athi-Nin II. (his son).
—	884 to	859....	Asshur-idanni-pal (his son).
—	859 to	824....	Shalmaneser II. (his son).
—	824 to	810....	Shamas-Iva (his son).
—	810 to	781....	Iva-lush IV. (his son).
—	781 to	770....	Shalmaneser III.
—	770 to	752....	Asshur-danin-il II.
—	752 to	744....	Asshur-lush.
—	744 to	726....	Tiglath-Pileser II.
—	726 to	721....	(Shalmaneser IV.?)
—	721 to	704....	Sargon.
—	704 to	680....	Sennacherib (his son).
—	680 to	667....	Esar-haddon (his son).
—	667 to	647 (?)	Asshur bani-pal (his son).
—	647 (?) to	625.	Asshur-emid-ilin.

ASTA, now ASTI, in Piedmont, was captured by the Gauls about B.C. 400. Alaric besieged it A.D. 403. It was taken and retaken several times during the struggles with the barbarians. It was made a bishop s see at an early period. Evasius, supposed to be the first bishop, suffered martyrdom Dec. 1, 265. The Emperor Frederick I. captured it A.D. 1154. The French obtained possession in 1387, and, after holding it nearly a century and a half, relinquished it to the Emperor Charles V., by the treaty of Cambray, 1529. Charles bestowed it upon Beatrice of Portugal, and by her marriage with Charles III. of Savoy it passed into the possession of that house.

ASTEROIDS.—(*See* PLANETS.)

ASTLEY S AMPHITHEATRE (London), a temporary building in 1774, was, in 1780, converted into a roofed amphitheatre, which, opened as the Amphitheatre Riding House, was destroyed by fire Aug. 17, 1794. Having been rebuilt and reopened in 1795, it was burned Sep. 2, 1803; and again June 8, 1841. The circus was removed and the building was converted into an ordinary theatre by D. Boucicault, and opened by him as the "New Westminster Theatre" in 1862. The old name was restored in 1864.

ASTON.—(*See* ASHDUNE.)

ASTORGA (Spain), "the city of priests," built on the site of the Asturica Augusta of the Romans, was taken by Almansor in 990, and recovered by Alphonso V. in 1010. The King of Navarre took it in 1033; and the French, after a desperate encounter, obtained possession April 12, 1810, when they dismantled the fortifications and committed great havoc. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 3rd century. A council on discipline was held here Sep. 1, 946.

ASTRACAN (Russia), formerly the capital of a Tartar state, was taken by Ivan IV. in 1554. The Turks besieged it in 1569; and a rebellion broke out here in 1670. It is the seat of an archbishopric.

ASTROLABE.—This instrument for the observation of the stars is believed to have been first used by Hipparchus, who *fl.* B.C. 160—145, and it was also employed by his disciple Ptolemy, *fl.* A.D. 139—161. The modern astrolabe, called also a "Jacob's staff" (*q. v.*), from its similarity in form to the heads of the staves borne by pilgrims, was invented at Lisbon by two Jewish physicians, named Rotheric and Joseph, during the reign of John II. of Portugal (1481—1495), by whom it was first applied to maritime purposes. The term occurs in the "Margarita Philosophica," printed in 1496, and the first elaborate work on the subject is "Elucidatio Fabricæ Ususque Astrolabii," published in 1513. During the 16th and 17th centuries the term astrolabe was used to express the projection of a sphere upon a plane.

ASTROLOGY.—The Chaldæans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Persians cultivated this "illusory science;" and with the former it is supposed to have originated. By an edict issued at Rome, B.C. 139, the Chaldæans, or mathematicians, as the astrologers were then called, were banished from the city. The senate, in the reign of Augustus, expelled them from Italy A.D. 16. Sharpe (Hist. of Egypt, ii. 179), writing of the reign of Antoninus Pius (138—161), when Egypt was a Roman province, remarks on astrology:—"The poor Jews took to it as a trade. In Alexandria the Jewess, half beggar half fortune-teller, would stop people in the streets and interpret dreams by the help of the Bible, or sit under a sacred tree like a sibyl, and promise wealth to those who consulted her, duly proportioned to the size of the coin by which she was paid." Constantius (July 13, 358) made a law declaring astrologers to be the enemies of mankind. The Arabians were great astrologers. Prescott says, with reference to the Aztecs, "In no country, not even in ancient Egypt, were the dreams of the astrologer more implicitly deferred to. On the birth of a child he was instantly summoned. The time of the event was accurately ascertained; and the family hung in trembling suspense, as the minister of heaven cast the horoscope of the infant, and unrolled the dark volume of destiny." During the Middle Ages the practice became general. In the 13th and 14th centuries, astrology was taught in the Italian universities, whilst at Padua and Bologna professors of astrology were appointed. Many of our own early philosophers and men of science were captivated by this study. (*See* JUDICIAL ASTROLOGY).

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—(*See* ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.)

ASTRONOMY.—This science was cultivated, before the Christian æra, by the Chaldæans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Phœnicians, and the Greeks; and to each of the four first mentioned has its invention been attributed, whilst Josephus claims it for the Jews. There can be no doubt that it was

practised amongst the Chaldæans as early as the reign of King Urukh (B.C. 2093—B.C. 2070), as the position and construction of the numerous buildings he erected manifest an intimate knowledge of astronomical calculation. It was also cultivated by the Egyptians; and the great antiquity of the Hindoo observations is acknowledged by all astronomers. The claims of the Chinese on this point are not supported by satisfactory evidence. In Greece, Thales, born B.C. 636, who predicted an eclipse, was the earliest astronomer. He was followed by Anaximander, born B.C. 610; Anaximenes, fl. B.C. 556; and Anaxagoras, born B.C. 500. Pythagoras, born B.C. 580, greatly advanced the science. Meton and Euctemon introduced the Metonic cycle, B.C. 433. Aristotle, born B.C. 384, wrote a treatise on the subject; and Autolycus two books, the most ancient astronomical works that have come down to us. Hipparchus (B.C. 160—145) reduced it to a systematic form, and is the father of true astronomy. Ptolemy, called the "prince of astronomers," fl. A.D. 139—161, was the last astronomer of the Greek school. The science was revived by the Arabians, "who," says Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. i. pt. i. ch. 2), "understood astronomy well, and their science was transfused more or less into Europe." The Caliph Al Mansur is said to have encouraged the study of this science; and Albategnius is the most celebrated of the Arabian astronomers. Alphonso X., of Castile, produced the Alphonsine tables in 1252. Little was accomplished until the appearance of Copernicus, who is justly termed the founder of modern astronomy. He was born at Thorn, in 1473, and published his celebrated treatise on the "Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies," just before his death, in 1543. It was issued at Nuremberg, and the treatise, consisting of six books, is said to have been completed by the astronomer about 1530. Tycho Brahe (1546—1601), Hallam admits, "did far more in this essential department of the astronomer than any of his predecessors." He was the first to make a catalogue of the stars, and his new mundane system paved the way for the important discoveries of the 17th century. In 1582 Gregory XIII., by the aid of Lilius and Clavius, reformed the calendar. It is impossible in a small compass to explain even the chief results of the wonderful progress made in astronomical science since the commencement of the 17th century; but some of the more important are given in the following summary:—

A.D.
1581. Galileo remarks the isochronism of the pendulum.
1603. Bayer's maps, in which the stars are distinguished by letters.
1609. Galileo makes his telescope. Kepler publishes his work on Mars, containing what are called his *First and Second Laws*.
1610. Galileo announces discoveries of Jupiter's satellites; of spots on the moon; of nebulæ; of new phenomena in Saturn, which prove to proceed from the ring; and phases of Venus.
1611. Galileo observes spots on the sun.
1616. The Copernican theory is prohibited by the court of Rome.
1618. Kepler's *Third Law*.
1631. Gassendi observes the transit and measures the diameter of Mercury.
A.D.
1639. Transit of Venus is first observed by Horrox and Crabtree, and her diameter measured.
1654. Discovery of Saturn's ring by Huygheus.
1665. Cassini determines the time of rotation of Jupiter.
1666. Newton first turns his attention to gravitation.
1671. Richer observes the shortening of the seconds' pendulum on nearing the equator.
1675. Roemer announces his discovery of the velocity of light by means of Jupiter's satellites.
1687. Newton publishes the "Principia."
1705. Halley first predicted the return of a comet; viz., that of 1758.
1727. Bradley discovers aberration.—March 20. Death of Newton.
1731. Hadley's quadrant is invented.
1732. Maupertuis introduces the Newtonian theory into France.
1765. Harrison gains the Parliamentary reward for his chronometer.
1767. The first nautical almanack is published.
1781. Herschel discovers Uranus. (*See* GEORGIUM SIDUS.)
1784. Laplace's researches on the stability of the Solar System, &c.
1795. Separation of the Milky Way into stars by Herschel.
1806. Herschel suspects the motion of the whole Solar System towards the constellation Hercules.
1814. Piazzi's catalogue of 7,646 stars.
1820. Astronomical Society of London is founded.
1830-32. Sir J. Herschel's investigations of double stars.
1845. Lord Rosse completes his telescope.
1846. The planet Neptune (*q. v.*) is discovered by Adams and Le Verrier, who conducted their researches quite independently of each other.
1847. Herschel publishes the "Results of Astronomical Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope."
1850. Nebulæ are observed by Lord Rosse.
1853. Airy makes investigations respecting ancient eclipses.
1857. Photography is successfully applied to astronomical purposes.
1858. Annular eclipse of the sun is visible in England. Donati's comet appears with great splendour for several weeks.

(*See* PLANETS, &c.)

ASTURIAS (Spain).—An ancient province, to which, in 1833, the name of Oviedo, its chief town, was given. In its mountains the Gothic fugitives sought refuge on the invasion of Spain by the Saracens in the 8th century. The independence of the country was maintained by a race of native rulers, commencing with Pelayo, A.D. 716. Henry, eldest son of John I., assumed the title of Prince of Asturias in 1388; and from that period the heir apparent to the Spanish throne has been thus styled. The insurrection against the French (1808) commenced in the fastnesses of the Asturian mountains, which became the scene of many severe struggles. Its junta was the first organized in Spain, and thus, as Alison remarks, its inhabitants had "a second time the honour of having taken the lead in the deliverance of the peninsula."

ASUNDEN LAKE (Battle).—Sten Sture the younger, Protector of Sweden, was defeated and wounded by the Danes under Otho Krumpe, on the ice of this lake, near Bogesund, early in 1520. He died in his sledge on lake Malar while hastening to the defence of Stockholm, Feb. 3, 1520.

ASYLUM.—The earliest notice of a place of refuge for criminals is found in the command to Moses for the Jews to build six cities of refuge, for the manslayer, B.C. 1451 (Numbers xxxv. 6). A similar order was given to Joshua, B.C. 1444 (ch. xx.), on the entrance of the Jews into Canaan. Cadmus is said to have erected one at Thebes, B.C. 1493, and Rome at

its foundation was a general place of refuge. Some place of sanctuary existed amongst all ancient nations of which we have any record. On the introduction of Christianity, the custom was retained. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. i. b. iii. ch. 5) states:—"The privilege of asylum within the Church is recognized in most barbaric codes. It is asserted in the strongest terms, and in terms impregnated with true Christian humanity, that there is no crime which may not be pardoned from the fear of God and reverence for the saints." It became a privilege of churches from the time of Constantine I. The altar was at first the sanctuary, until the privilege was extended to the other parts of the church. Theodosius regulated asylum by law, A.D. 392. When Alaric captured Rome, in 410, he ordered that all who took refuge in the churches should be spared. During the Middle Ages even convents, the dwellings of the bishops, the precincts of these places, the graves of the dead, hospitals, &c., were privileged in this respect. The canon law of Gratian and the Pope's Decretals granted protection to all except night and highway robbers, and offenders against the Church. The practice gave rise to various abuses, and many attempts were made to find a remedy. At the Reformation the system, as far as criminals were concerned, was abolished, though it continued to exist in a modified form, for the benefit of debtors, until abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 (1697). (*See* SANCTUARY.)

ATELIERS NATIONAUX.—(*See* NATIONAL WORKSHOPS.)

ATELLA (Italy) was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Aversa about 1050. The French army, under Montpensier, capitulated to the Spaniards and Italians at this town, July 21, 1496. Philip of Commines denounces this surrender as ignominious, and compares it to the capitulation of the Romans at the Caudine Forks.

ATH.—(*See* AATH.)

ATHANASIAN CREED.—A confession of faith, so called because it was supposed to have been composed by Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 326. The latest critics have, however, shown that it was not the work of Athanasius. By some it is ascribed to Vigilius Tapsensis, "an African bishop, who lived in the latter part of the 5th century, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution;" and by Dr. Waterland (Hist. of Athanasian Creed) it is attributed to Hilary, Bishop of Arles, in the 5th century. It was written chiefly against the Arians; and to the fact that Athanasius was their vigorous opponent may its peculiar designation be attributed.

ATHEISM.—Disbelief in the existence of a God has, apparently, existed to a greater or less extent since the antediluvian period, and is referred to by David, who states that, "the fool hath said in his heart there is no God." (Psalm xiv.) Atheism was professed by many of the Greek philosophers, especially by Epicurus (B.C. 342—B.C. 270), who taught that happiness is the sole end of life, and rejected all religious doctrines as antagonistic to the sensual pleasure in which he supposed it to consist. From Greece atheistic principles spread to Rome, where the poet Lucretius became their best known exponent and champion (B.C. 95 — B.C. 52). The early Christians were condemned as atheists by the Roman tribunals, because they denied the prevalent polytheism, and the term has been frequently applied in reproach to those whose opinions on theological subjects were unintelligible to the mass of mankind. During the Middle Ages atheistic principles became very general among speculative philosophers, and were attributed to Popes John XXII. or XXIII. (1410—1416), Alexander VI. (1492—1503), and Leo X. (1513—1522). Machiavelli (1469—1527), Lucilius Vanini, who suffered death for heresy at Toulouse in 1619, Thomas Hobbes (1588—1679), and Benedict Spinoza (1632—1677), are also charged with having professed atheistical opinions, which became so prevalent that it was alleged that no fewer than 50,000 atheists were living in Paris in the year 1623. In 1774 Dr. Priestley declared that all the philosophers and men of letters whom he met during a visit to France were absolute infidels, and in 1781 a Mr. William Hammon, of Liverpool, publicly declared himself an atheist. Atheism was established by the republican government in France from 1794, when Robespierre celebrated the festival of the God of Nature, to 1801, when the Roman Catholic religion was restored. (*See* DEISTS.)

ATHENÆA.—The sacred games celebrated annually at Athens, in honour of Athena or Minerva, the tutelary divinity of the city, when instituted by Erichthonius, B.C. 1495, or by Orpheus B.C. 1397, were called Athenæa, but after the union of the peoples of Attica by Theseus, B.C. 1234, they received the title of Panathenæa. (*See* PANATHENÆAN GAMES.)

ATHENÆUM CLUB (London) was founded in 1823. The club-house in Pall Mall was built in 1829 and opened in Nov., 1830.

ATHENREE (Battle).—The Irish were defeated here with great slaughter, Aug. 10, 1316.

ATHENS, the capital of Attica and the most celebrated city of ancient Greece, is said to have been first called Cecropia, from Cecrops, an Egyptian who built the original city on the Acropolis (*q. v.*), according to Hales, B.C. 1558; Usher, B.C. 1556; and Clinton, B.C. 1433. It received the name of Athens from the worship of Athena or Minerva, said to have been established by Erichthonius B.C. 1495. The legendary accounts give a succession of kings from Cecrops to Theseus, and with the latter the history of Athens as a state is declared by some writers to commence. Theseus ascended the throne, according to Hales, B.C. 1236; Usher, B.C. 1235; and Clinton, B.C. 1234. He united into one political body the 12 states into which Cecrops had divided Attica, and made Athens the capital. Codrus, the last king of the dynasty, sacrificed himself for the safety of Athens, B.C. 1070 according to Hales, or B.C. 1044 according to Clinton. Seventeen kings reigned during the monarchical period, and they were followed first by perpetual, then by decennial, and finally by annual archons (*q. v.*). Homer speaks of Athens as a place

of importance during the Trojan war (B.C. 1183).

B.C.
1069. Medon is made perpetual archon.
754. Alcmæon the last of the perpetual archons.
752. Charops the first decennial archon.
684. Eryxias, the seventh and last of the decennial archons, dies.
683. Nine annual archons are appointed, the title of archon being given only to the first. Creon first annual archon.
621. Compilation of Draco's Code (*q. v.*).
612. Cylon attempts to make himself master of Athens.
594. Solon remodels the constitution, and gives a new code to Athens.
562. Introduction of Comedy (*q. v.*).
560. Pisistratus usurps the government. Death of Solon.
554. Pisistratus is expelled.
535. Thespis first exhibits tragedy at Athens.
527. Death of Pisistratus.
514. Assassination of Hipparchus by Harmodius and Aristogiton.
510. Establishment of Ostracism (*q. v.*).
505. War between Athens and Sparta.
490. Battle of Marathon (*q. v.*).
487. War between Athens and Ægina (*q. v.*).
483. Banishment of Aristides.
481. A fleet of 200 ships is built at Athens. Ascendancy of Themistocles.
480. Athens is taken by Xerxes.
479. Mardonius burns Athens.
478. Themistocles rebuilds the city.
477. Commencement of the Athenian supremacy.
471. Banishment of Themistocles.
461. Ostracism of Cymon.
459. Athens asserts her supremacy over the other states of Greece.
457. The "Long Walls" of Athens are commenced.
456. Battle of Œnophyta (*q. v.*).
452. Truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians for five years.
449. The Athenians defeat the Persians.
448. The Athenians assist the Phocians in the second Sacred War (*q. v.*).
447. Battle of Coronea (*q. v.*).
445. Thirty years' truce between Sparta and Athens.
444. Pericles is at the head of affairs.
440. Comedy (*q. v.*) is prohibited at Athens. The Samian war (*q. v.*).
439. Athens is at the height of its glory.
437. The law against comedy is repealed.
433. Alliance between the Athenians and the Corcyreans.
431. Commencement of the Peloponnesian war (*q. v.*), and invasion of Attica.
430. Plague at Athens. Second invasion of Attica.
429. Pericles dies of the plague.
428. Third invasion of Attica.
415. First Athenian campaign in Sicily.
414. The Athenians are defeated in the second campaign in Sicily.
413. The Athenian fleet and army are destroyed.
411. Government of the "Four Hundred."
407. Second and last banishment of Alcibiades. War with Sparta (*q. v.*).
406. Sea-fight of Arginusæ (*q. v.*).
405. Battle of Ægospotami (*q. v.*).
404. Athens is taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian war. The rule of the Thirty Tyrants (*q. v.*), who are replaced by "the Ten."
403. Thrasybulus overthrows the government of "the Ten."
399. Death of Socrates.
394. Xenophon is banished from Athens.
393. Conon rebuilds the walls of Athens.
388. Plato founds the Academia (*q. v.*).
378. The Thebans and Athenians are allied against Sparta.
376. Athenian victory off Naxos.
374. Peace between Athens and Sparta.
371. General peace.
360. War between the Athenians and the Olynthians respecting Amphipolis.
359. Philip II. of Macedon makes peace with Athens.
357. Commencement of the Social War (*q. v.*).
355. The Social War terminates.
354. Philip II., in prosecuting the third Sacred or Phocian War (*q. v.*), takes Methone (*q. v.*), and enters Thessaly. He is stopped at Thermopylæ by the Athenians. Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic (*q. v.*).

B.C.
346. Peace between Athens and Macedon.
339. War breaks out between Philip II. and the Athenians.
338, Aug. 7. Battle of Chæronea (*q. v.*).
323. Commencement of the Lamian war (*q. v.*).
322. Submission of Athens to Macedon. Death of Demosthenes.
317. Cassander conquers Athens. Execution of Phocion on a charge of treason.
307. Demetrius restores the ancient constitution of Athens.
297. Demetrius falls in an attack upon Athens.
296. Demetrius besieges Athens.
295. Demetrius takes Athens.
287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.
277. Athens, Sparta, and Egypt are allied.
268. After a series of sieges, Athens surrenders to Antigonus Gonatus, King of Sparta.
229. Athens joins the Achæan League.
215. The Athenians and Ætolians unite against Macedon.
211. A Roman fleet arrives at Athens.
200. Athens and other Greek states join Rome against Philip V. of Macedon.
196. The Romans proclaim Athens free from the Macedonian power.
146. The Romans subdue Greece.
86. Athens is stormed by Sylla.

ATHENS (Modern).—This city sank into comparative insignificance early in the Christian æra. St. Paul visited it (Acts xvii. 5—34) in 51. At first a bishop's see, it became an archbishopric, and ultimately received the metropolitan dignity.

A.D.
267. Athens is besieged by the Goths.
395. It is taken by Alaric.
534. The walls are restored by Justinian.
1146. The city is plundered by Roger, King of Sicily.
1205. It is taken by Otho de la Roche, whom the Marquis of Montferrat makes Lord of Athens and Thebes, by the title of Grand Sire.
1311. It is conquered by the Catalans.
1394. It is bequeathed by Nerio Acciaiuoli to the church of St. Mary.
1456. The city is taken by Mohammed II., who thus puts an end to the domination of the Latins.
1466. It is taken by the Venetians.
1497. It is restored to the Turks.
1687. It is retaken by the Venetians.
1827. Insurrection of Greeks.—May 17. Siege and capture by the Turks.
1834. Athens is declared the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece.
1850, Jan. 18. It is blockaded by a British fleet. (*See* GREECE.)
1854. It is occupied by French and English forces.
1856. The French and English forces are withdrawn.
1862, Oct. 22. A revolution against King Otho takes place during the night, which results in his abdication. (*See* GREECE.)
1863, Oct. 30. King George I. enters Athens.

DUKES OF ATHENS.

HOUSE OF DE LA ROCHE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Otho	1205	William	1275
Guy I.	1225	Guy II.	1290
John	1264		

HOUSE OF BRIENNE.

Walter de Brienne	1308

CATALAN GRAND COMPANY.

Roger Deslau	1311

HOUSE OF ARAGON.

(Dukes of Athens and Neopatræ.)

Manfred	1326	Frederick	1348
William	1330	Frederick	1355
John	1338	Maria	1377

HOUSE OF ACCIAIUOLI.

Nerio I.	1386	Infant son of Nerio II. with his mother as regent	1453
Antonio	1394		
Nerio II.	1435	Franco	1455

ATHERTON MOOR (Battle).—The parliamentary army, led by the Earl of Essex, was completely defeated here, June 30, 1643, by the royalist forces under the Marquis of Newcastle.

ATHLETIC SPORTS were highly prized by the classic nations of antiquity, and constituted an important feature of the Olympic and other games of the Greeks and Romans. Professional athletæ first appeared at Rome B.C. 186. An annual contest in running, leaping, and other athletic exercises between members of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was instituted in 1864, and the first competition took place March 5, 1864. (*See* GLADIATORS, GYMNASIUM, GYMNASTICS, ISTHMIAN and OLYMPIC GAMES, &c.) The foundation-stone of a new hall for the use of the Turnverein—a society for the cultivation of athletic sports on the German system—was laid by torchlight in the St. Pancras Road, London, May 14, 1864.

ATHLONE (Ireland), called "the key of Connaught," a place of considerable strength, situated partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon, was besieged by William the Third's army in 1690. The siege was raised July 25. The attempt was renewed by Gen. Ginkell, afterwards Earl of Athlone, and the town was taken July 1, 1691.

ATLANTA (Battles).—The Federals, under Sherman, defeated the Confederates, under Hood, at this town in Tennessee in three engagements, fought July 20, 22, and 28, 1864. Sherman withdrew his forces, Aug. 30, intending to march southward; but, having defeated an opposing body of Confederates at Jonesborough, Sep. 1, and thereby compelled Gen. Hood to evacuate Atlanta, he caused that city to be occupied by Gen. Slocum, Sep. 2, and subsequently made it his own head-quarters. On commencing his march to Savannah, Nov. 12, he abandoned Atlanta, which was entered and burned by Gen. Corse Nov. 15.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—In 1854 Whitehouse commenced his researches on the possibility of the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and America, and March 7—10 in the same year Mr. C. Field summoned meetings at New York to consider the question. In 1856 soundings were made by the British and United States navies of the portion of the Atlantic across which it was proposed to carry the wires, and the Atlantic Tel graph Company was soon afterwards formed. Accordingly, 2,500 miles of cable were prepared, and stowed in equal quantities on board the English screw-steamer *Agamemnon*, and the American man-of-war *Niagara*. The latter commenced paying out her cable from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, Aug. 7, 1857, but the cable snapped, Aug. 11, when about 380 miles had been submerged, and operations were necessarily suspended. The two vessels again sailed from Queenstown, May 29, 1858, on an experimental trip, after which they returned to Plymouth, whence they set sail on Thursday, June 10, for the purpose of laying the cable. They reached the middle of the Atlantic June 26, and having joined their cables, commenced paying them out; but, after a series of breakages, they were compelled to return to Queenstown. They once more set sail from this port July 17, and, reaching the point of junction July 28, parted on the following day, the *Agamemnon* steering for Valentia, and the *Niagara* for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Both vessels arrived in safety at their respective ports Aug. 5, and the completion of the enterprise was announced Aug. 7. The first public despatch, a message from the Queen to President Buchanan, was received Aug. 17, from which day several communications passed between Europe and America, until Sep. 3, when the signals became unintelligible, and eventually ceased entirely. Scientific men having decided that the failure was due to causes which might have been guarded against, the Atlantic Telegraph Company resolved upon another venture, issued a prospectus, Dec. 20, 1862, and entered upon a contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company in May, 1864, for the manufacture and submersion of a new cable. The *Great Eastern* steamship was chartered to lay this new line, and arrived in the Medway July 11, in order to undergo the alterations necessary for enabling her to carry her freight. The construction of the cable was commenced at Greenwich in September, the completed portions being conveyed to the *Great Eastern* by two government hulks in nine voyages. The operation of coiling the cable in the tanks on board the vessel began Jan. 20, 1865, and the cable itself was completed on Monday, May 29. The *Great Eastern* left the Thames with her cargo July 15, arriving July 19 at Valentia, where she was joined by the *Caroline*, carrying 27 miles of the shore end, which were successfully laid July 22. The splice with the main cable on board the *Great Eastern* was effected on Sunday, July 23, when the voyage and operation of paying out the cable were commenced. Signals having become unintelligible, July 24, it became necessary to pick up the portion of cable already submerged, which led to the discovery, July 25, of a fault caused by a piece of wire having pierced the coating of the cable, and thus opened a communication between the telegraphic wires and the sea. This defect having been remedied, the *Great Eastern* resumed her voyage, which proceeded without interruption till about midday on Saturday, July 29, when communications with the shore entirely ceased. The picking-up apparatus was again set to work, and a second fault was discovered, similar in character to the first, and apparently the result of malignant intention on the part of some ill-wisher to the enterprise. Operations were resumed July 30, and on the 31st the whole of the cable contained in the after tank was submerged. On Wednesday, Aug. 2, when the *Great Eastern* had steamed 1,062 miles from Valentia, and was only 606 miles distant from her journey's end, a third fault was discovered, and the operation of picking up was again in progress when the cable parted. Grapnels were immediately lowered, and on the following day a great resistance was encountered, which was regarded as an indication that they had taken hold; but in hauling them in the line broke, and the hooks, with whatever was attached to

them, sank in deep water. A buoy was secured near the spot where this partial success was attained, Aug. 4, and preparations were made for sinking another grapnel, which was supposed to have caught the cable, Aug. 7, but broke like the former during the process of hauling in, Aug. 8. Another buoy was placed, and on Thursday, Aug. 10, a third grapnel was lowered, but again without success. A fourth attempt was made, Aug. 11, when the grapnel again held and again broke before the weight was brought on deck. All the line having been exhausted in these successive failures, the *Great Eastern* turned her head towards England, where she arrived with the tidings of her unsuccessful voyage Aug. 17, 1865.

ATMOSPHERE.—Atmospheric air was supposed by the ancients to be a simple elementary body, and the experiments of their philosophers did not lead to the discovery of its real properties. The investigations of Anaximenes (B.C. 556), of Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), and of others, produced no great results. The weight of air and its pressure upon all bodies were first perceived by Galileo in 1564. Descartes probably went further in the same direction, but it was not demonstrated until Torricelli's successful experiment by the agency of quicksilver in 1643. Pascal fully confirmed the theory of atmospheric pressure in 1648. In spite, however, of these and other important discoveries, the ancient doctrine, that air was one of the four elements, continued prevalent till Dr. Priestley, in 1774, discovered oxygen gas, showing it to be a constituent of air. Azotic gas, the other constituent, was discovered soon after. Scheele and Lavoisier endeavoured to determine the volumes of each contained in the atmosphere, and Mr. Cavendish published, in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1783, the results of experiments made the year before, by which the matter was settled with greater precision. Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell ascended in a balloon for the purpose of making scientific observations of the atmosphere at great elevations, Sep. 5, 1862. They attained a height of six miles, when both were rendered nearly insensible from its intense coldness and rarity. Mr. Glaisher made ascents for a similar purpose in 1864 and 1865.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The application of atmospheric pressure as a motive power on railways was first suggested about 1812, and a plan was made public in 1825. A line, constructed to test the principle, between Kingston and Dalkey, near Dublin, was opened in 1843; and another, between Croydon and London, in 1845. (*See* PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.)

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, sometimes called the doctrine of definite proportions, was first explained by Dr. Dalton, in 1803, in his "Manchester Memoirs." His "New System of Chemical Philosophy" appeared in three parts, in 1808, 1810, and 1829. The basis of the theory is found in a work "On the Affinities of Bodies," published by Wenzel, a German chemist, in 1777.

ATRA, or ATRÆ (Arabia).—This fortified town, dedicated by its inhabitants to the sun, was attacked by the Emperor Trajan A.D. 117. He was wounded in the assault, and his army, assailed by the Parthian archers, and confused by a violent storm of rain and hail, was compelled to retreat. El Hadir, the site of Atra, was visited and explored by Layard in 1840 and 1846.

ATREBATES.—This Belgic nation contributed 15,000 to the army that opposed Cæsar, B.C. 57, and participated in the rebellion of the Gallic tribes B.C. 52. They were subsequently subdued, and under the empire formed part of Belgic Gaul, and carried on a manufacture of woollen cloths. The modern Arras (*q. v.*) occupies the site of their chief city.

ATTAINDER.—The Norman laws provided that by attainder of treason or felony a person not only forfeited his land, but that his blood became attainted; by which his descendants, as well as himself, were for ever (*i.e.*, unless the attainder had been reversed) disqualified from inheriting property. The theory of constructive treason proved a source of great injustice in the days of arbitrary rule. Its severity was mitigated by 7 Wm. III. c. 3 (1695), an act which modified 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350); and 54 Geo. III. c. 145 (July 27, 1814), restricted disinheritance, except in cases of high treason, to the actual culprit. By 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 29, 1833), it was enacted that after the death of a person attainted, those tracing descent through him may inherit, unless the land should have escheated before Jan. 1, 1834.

ATTICA (Greece).—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece is involved in obscurity. Its capital, Athens, was, according to the traditional account, founded by Cecrops, a native of Lais, in Egypt, about B.C. 1558. (*See* ATHENS.)

ATTISBERG (Battle), fought near Zurich June 5, 1799, between the Austrians, led by the Archduke Charles, and the French, under Massena. The latter were victorious.

ATTORNEY, one who is appointed to act in place, or in *turn* of, another in the conduct of a suit. In early times, every suitor was obliged to appear in person, in obedience to the king's writ. After appearance, the courts of record had the power of allowing them to appear by attorney. Suitors could also have attorneys appointed by letters patent, under the great seal; but if these could not be obtained, the suitors were obliged to appear each day in court in their proper person. The Statute of Westminster II. c. 10 (13 Edw. I., 1285), gives to all persons the power of appointing an attorney without letters patent. In the poll-tax of 2 Rich. II. (1379), the legal profession were divided into four classes; from which it appears that the attorneys had by this time become a separate body. Attorneys are also mentioned as a distinct body of men in 4 Hen. IV. c. 18 (1402), whereby it is ordained that all attorneys should be examined by the justices, and by their discretions should be put in the roll. They were to be good, virtuous, and of good fame. Their discipline, mode of admission, and qualifications, have been regulated by a long series of statutes, down to the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 22, 1843), by which previous enactments were repealed, and the

present regulations established. Acting without proper qualification is punished as a misdemeanour.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. — The records of 1278 furnish two instances of the appearance of an officer designated "attornatus regis." Another mode adopted at the time of describing this official was, "qui sequitur pro rege," or "Narratores pro rege." It is, therefore, certain that such an officer, appointed, probably, at first for special occasions only, was created some time before 1278. Foss (Judges of England, iii. 45) says,—"In most years two were regularly employed, who may be supposed to answer to our modern officers—the attorney and solicitor general. The latter title, however, had certainly not been then adopted; and, as far as I can find, was not used till the reign of Edward IV." The queen also had an attorney to attend to her separate interests. Holinshed mentions one killed in a fray in Fleet Street, April 13, 1458. Foss states that Lord Bacon was the first attorney-general elected a member of the House of Commons. This was in 1614.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

A.D.

EDWARD I.

1277–8. William Bonneville.
1278–9. William de Gisclham.
1279–80. Gilbert de Thornton.
1280–1. Alan de Walkingham.
1281–2. John le Falconer.
1284–5. William de Seleby.
1286–7. William Inge.
1289–90. John de Boseo.
Nicholas de Warwick.
John de Haydell.
1291–2. Richard de Breteville.
Hugh de Louther.
1292–3. Roger de Hegham.
1293–4. John de Mutford.
1300–1. John de Chester.
1304–5? John de Drokenesford.

EDWARD II

1307–8. John de Chester again.
1309–10. Mathew de Scaccario.
1312–3. John de Norton.
1315–6. William de Langley. } "Sequuntur pro rege."
Gilbert de Toutheby. }
William de Herle. }
Geoffrey le Scrope. }
1318–9. Adam de Fyncham.
1320–1. Geoffrey le Scrope again.
1322–3. Geoffrey de Fyngale.

EDWARD III.

1327. Adam de Fyncham again, in K.B.
Alexander de Hadenham, in C.P.
William de Mershton, in C.P.
1329. Richard de Aldeburgh.
1334. Simon de Trewythosa.
William de Hepton, or Hopton, in K.B.
1338. John de Lincoln, in K.B., and in 1343.
John de Clone, or Clove, in C.P., and in 1339 and 1343.
William de Merington.
1342. William de Thorpe.
1349. Simon de Kegworth, in K.B.
1353? Henry de Greystoke.
1356. John Gaunt, in C.P.
1360. Richard de Friseby.
1362. William de Pleste, in K.B.
1363. William de Nessefield.
1366. Thomas de Shardelowe. } Also in 1370.
1367. John de Ashwell. }
Michael Skylling, in C.P. }

RICHARD II.

1378. Thomas de Shardelowe again.
1381. William Ellis.
Lawrence Dru.
1384. William de Horneby.
1386. Edmund Brudnell.
1398. Thomas Coveley.

A.D.

HENRY IV.

1399. Sep. 30. William de Lodington.
1401. Thomas Cowley, or Coveley.
1407. July 13. Thomas Dereham.
Aug. 17. Roger Hunt.
1410. Thomas Tickhill.

HENRY V.

1414. Jan. 16. William Babington.
1420. William Babthorp.

HENRY VI.

1422. Nov. 11. William Babthorp.
1429. Oct. 28. John Vampage.
1452. June 30. William Nottingham.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Aug. 12. John Herbert.
Henry Heshill.
1471. June 16. William Huse.
1481. May 7. William Huddersfield.

EDWARD V.

1483. William Huddersfield.
May 28. Morgan Kydwelly.

RICHARD III.

1483. Morgan Kydwelly.

HENRY VII.

1485. Sep. 20. William Hody.
1486. Nov. 3. James Hubbard, or Hobart.

HENRY VIII.

1509. April. John Ernle.
1519. June 26. John Fitz-James.
1522. Feb. John Roper.
1524. April 1. Ralph Swillington.
1525. Aug. Richard Lyster.
1529. June 3. Christopher Hales.
1530. July 10. John Baker.
1540. Nov. 8. William Whorwood.
? William Staundford.
1545. June 18. Henry Bradshaw.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Jan. Henry Bradshaw.
1552. May 21. Edward Griffin.

MARY.

1553. July. Edward Griffin.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Nov. 17. Edward Griffin.
1559. Jan. 22. Gilbert Gerrard.
1581. June 1. John Popham.
1592. June 8. Thomas Egerton.
1594. April 10. Edward Coke.

JAMES I.

1603. March. Edward Coke.
1606. July 4. Henry Hobart.
1613. Oct. 27. Francis Bacon, afterwards Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.
1617. Mar. 12. Henry Yelverton.
1621. Jan. 11. Thomas Coventry.

CHARLES I.

1625. March. Thomas Coventry.
Oct. 31. Robert Heath.
1631. Oct. 27. William Noy.
1634. Sep. 27. John Banks.
1641. Jan. 29. Edward Herbert.
1645. Nov. 3. Thomas Gardiner.

TRIAL OF KING.

1649. Jan. 10. William Steele.

INTERREGNUM.

1649. Feb. William Steele.
April 9. Edmond Prideaux.
1659. Robert Reynolds.

CHARLES II.

1660. May 30. Geoffrey Palmer.
1670. May 10. Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.
1673. Nov. 12. Francis North, afterwards Lord Guildford
1675. Jan. 25. William Jones.
1679. Oct. 27. Creswell Levinz, or Levings.
1681. Feb. 24. Robert Sawyer.

JAMES II.

1685. Feb. Robert Sawyer again.
1687. Dec. 13. Thomas Powis.

WILLIAM III.

1689. Feb. Henry Pollexfen.
May 4. George Treby.
1692. May 3. John Somers, afterwards Lord Somers.
1695. June 6. Thomas Trevor, afterwards Lord Trevor.
1701. June 28. Edward Northey.

A.D.		
		ANNE.
1702.	March.	Edward Northey again.
1707.	April.	Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Harcourt.
1708.	Oct.	James Montague.
1710.	Sep.	Simon Harcourt again.
	Oct.	Edward Northey again.
		GEORGE I.
1714.	Aug.	Edward Northey again.
1718.	Mar. 18.	Nicholas Lechmere, afterwards Lord Lechmere.
1720.	May 7.	Robert Raymond, afterwards Lord Raymond.
1724.	Feb. 1.	Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke.
		GEORGE II.
1727.	June.	Philip Yorke again.
1734.	Jan.	John Willes.
1737.	Jan.	Dudley Ryder.
1754.	May.	William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield.
1756.	Nov.	Robert Henley, afterwards Viscount Henley and Earl of Northington.
1757.	June.	Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden.
		GEORGE III.
1760.	Oct.	Charles Pratt again.
1762.	Jan. 25.	Charles Yorke.
1763.	Dec. 16.	Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley.
1765.	Sep. 17.	Charles Yorke again.
1766.	Aug. 6.	William de Grey, afterwards Lord Walsingham.
1771.	Jan. 26.	Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord Thurlow.
1778.	June 11.	Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough.
1780.	July 21.	James Wallace.
1782.	April 18.	Lloyd Kenyon.
1783.	May 2.	James Wallace again.
	Nov. 22.	John Lee.
	Dec. 26.	Lloyd Kenyon again.
1784.	Mar. 31.	Richard Pepper Arden, afterwards Lord Alvanley.
1788.	June 28.	Archibald Macdonald.
1793.	Feb. 14.	John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon.
1799.	July 18.	John Mitford, afterwards Baron Redesdale.
1801.	Feb. 14.	Edward Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough.
1801.	April 15.	Spencer Percival.
1806.	Feb. 12.	Arthur Pigott.
1807.	April 1.	Vicary Gibbs.
1812.	June 26.	Thomas Plumer.
1813.	May 4.	William Garrow.
1817.	May 7.	Samuel Shepherd.
1819.	July 24.	Robert Gifford, afterwards Lord Gifford.
		GEORGE IV.
1820.	Jan.	Robert Gifford again.
1824.	Jan. 9.	John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst
1826.	Sep. 20.	Charles Wetherell.
1827.	April 27.	James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger.
1828.	Feb. 19.	Charles Wetherell again.
1829.	June 29.	James Scarlett again.
		WILLIAM IV.
1830.	June.	James Scarlett again.
1830.	Nov. 26.	Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman.
1832.	Nov. 26.	William Horne.
1834.	Feb.	John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell.
	Dec. 17.	Frederick Pollock.
1835.	April 30.	John Campbell again.
		VICTORIA.
1837.	June.	John Campbell again.
1841.	July.	Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro.
	Sep. 6.	Frederick Pollock again.
1844.	April 15.	William Welsh Follett.
1845.	June 29.	Frederick Thesiger, afterwards Lord Chelmsford.
1846.	July 2.	Thomas Wilde again.
	July 7.	John Jervis.
1850.	July 11.	John Romilly.
1851.	Mar. 28.	Alexander James Edmund Cockburn.
1852.	Feb. 27.	Frederick Thesiger again.
	Dec. 28.	Alexander James Edmund Cockburn again.
1856.	Nov.	Richard Bethell, afterwards Lord Westbury.
1858.	Feb. 26.	Fitzroy Kelly.
1859.	June 18.	Richard Bethell again.
1861.	June 27.	William Atherton.
1863.	Oct. 2.	Roundell Palmer.

ATTRACTION.—Thales discovered the attractive power of amber, when excited by rubbing, B.C. 600. Pythagoras, born B.C. 580, and Anaxagoras, born B.C. 499, had some knowledge of this principle as the source of the stability of the heavenly bodies; but it was first scientifically understood by Copernicus, whose system of astronomy was completed in 1530. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, taught, in 1590, that the earth exerts in all its parts great attractive power; and Kepler, in 1609, applied the same principle to the explanation of the motions of the planet Mars by the phenomena of the tides. Sir Isaac Newton's researches into the subject of attraction commenced in 1666, and the result was published in the "Principia" in 1687, in which he developed his theory of gravitation. (*See* ELECTRICITY, GRAVITATION, MAGNETISM, &c.)

AUBAINE.—This right, by which the sovereigns of France claimed the property of a stranger who had died in their dominions without having been naturalized, was abolished by laws dated Aug. 6, 1790, and April 13, 1791; confirmed by a constitutional act Sep. 3, 1791. It was re-established in 1804; and finally abolished July 14, 1819.

AUBEROCHE (Battle).—Fought between the English and French before this place, in France, Aug. 19, 1344, in which the former, although greatly inferior in point of numbers, were victorious; the loss of the French amounting to 7,000 slain and 1,200 prisoners.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, ST. (Battle).—Fought at this place, in Britanny, between the Bretons and the French, July 28, 1488. The latter gained the victory, and St. Aubin fell into their hands. The Prince of Orange and the Duke of Orleans were made prisoners. A body of English archers, 400 in number, commanded by Lord Woodville, were cruelly put to death after the battle.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), the capital, was founded Sep. 19, 1840. Capt. Hobson, the first governor of the colony, arrived in January, 1841. It was resolved to transfer the seat of government to Wellington (*q.v.*), Dec. 24, 1864.

AUCTION.—This mode of sale was common amongst the Romans. Petronius gives the following caricature of the handbill of a Roman auction:—"Julius Proculus will make an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts." In the 13th century the crier, called cursor, stood under a spear, as amongst the Romans. By 19 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 3 (1779), an auction is defined,—"a sale of any estate, goods, or effects, whatsoever, by outcry, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other mode of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser." Duties were first levied on auctions by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777). Increased and extended to Ireland in 1797; and again increased by 45 Geo. III. c 30 (April 5, 1805); they were repealed by 8. Vict. c. 15 (May 8, 1845), which imposed upon auctioneers the necessity of taking out a license.

AUDIANS, or AUDÆANS, a Christian sect, so called from Audius, Audæus, or Udo, a native of Mesopotamia, who was prosecuted by the Syrian clergy, because he censured their irregular lives.

In revenge, he was ejected from the Syrian Church, and banished to Scythia, where he died A.D. 370. His followers celebrated Easter on the same day as the Jewish passover, contrary to the decree of the Council of Nicæa in 325; and they maintained that God had a human form, and that man was created after his image. From the former doctrine they have been called *Quartodecimarians*, and from the latter *Anthropomorphites*. Theodosius I., in 385, decreed death against those who dared to perpetrate the atrocious crime of celebrating Easter on an improper day. Only a small number of Audians remained after the year 377, and they dwelt in cabins and monasteries near Antioch. By the 5th century they had become extinct. They are also called Ardæans, and their founder Ardæus.

AUDIENCIA REAL. — A great council appointed to assist the viceroys in the Spanish colonies in the administration of civil affairs. Venezuela threw off the authority of this tribunal July 8, 1810, establishing in its stead a popular junta, and her example was speedily followed by the other colonies of South America.

AUDIT OFFICE. — This department was established at Somerset House by 25 Geo. III. c. 52 (1785), to provide for the proper audit and examination of the public accounts. Commissioners were appointed to audit the colonial revenues by 2 Will. IV. c. 26 (April 9, 1832), and the accounts of Ireland were brought within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Audit for Great Britain by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 99 (Aug. 9, 1832).

AUDLEY'S REBELLION.—(*See* FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION.)

AUERSTADT (Battle). — Marshal Davoust, at the head of the French army, defeated the Prussians, under Marshal Blucher, at this plateau in Prussia, Oct. 14, 1806. The Duke of Brunswick, who led the infantry, was mortally wounded. The Prussians lost 10,000, and Davoust 7,500 men. This battle, with that of Jena (*q. v.*), fought the same day, placed Prussia completely at the mercy of the French.

AUFIDENA (Italy).—This ancient city of the Samnites was carried by assault by the consul Cn. Fulvius, B.C. 298. A Roman colony was established here by Julius Cæsar B.C. 45.

AUGHRIM, or AGHRIM (Battle).—Fought near this place, in Ireland, Sunday, July 12, 1691. The troops of William III., commanded by Gen. Ginkell, gained a complete victory over the army of James II. The chief result was the submission of Ireland to William III.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS.—(*See* QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.)

AUGMENTATIONS, called "The Court of the Augmentations of the King's Revenues," was established by 27 Henry VIII. c. 27 (1535), to take cognizance of suits and controversies arising out of the suppression of monasteries. It consisted of a chancellor, treasurer, attorney, solicitor, 10 auditors, 17 receivers, a clerk, an usher, and a messenger. It was suppressed by letters patent, re-established, and was annexed to the Court of Exchequer by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10 (1553), and revived by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1558). The records of the court may be searched on payment of a fee, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 10, 1838).

AUGSBURG (Bavaria).—Founded by Augustus about B.C. 14, after the conquest of Rhætia by Drusus, and called Augusta Vindelicorum, was pillaged by the Huns about the middle of the 5th century. Charlemagne destroyed it in 788. It was restored, and enjoyed the rights of a free and imperial city from 1276—1806. Marshal Villars captured it Sep. 18, 1703; the Elector of Bavaria in December of the same year; and Marlborough retook it in 1704. It was taken by the French Oct. 10, 1805, and delivered by them to the Bavarian authorities in March, 1806. The bishopric is very ancient. Councils were held at Augsburg Aug. 7, 952, and Feb., 1051. The academy of painting was founded in 1712.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION. — This celebrated confession of faith, compiled by Melancthon, and revised by Luther and other reformers, was read before the diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530. It consisted of 28 articles, seven of which contained refutations of Roman Catholic errors, and the remaining 21 set forth the leading tenets of the Lutheran creed. Soon after its promulgation, the last hope of inducing the pontiff to reform the Roman Catholic Church was abandoned, and the complete severance of the connection followed. An answer by the Roman Catholics was read Aug. 3, 1530; and the Augsburg diet declared that it had been refuted. Melancthon drew up another confession somewhat different. The first is called the unaltered, and the second the altered confession.

AUGSBURG DIET.—The most celebrated of the numerous diets held at this place was that of 1530. As Pope Clement VII. refused to call a general council for the settlement of all religious disputes, to be held in some German town, in accordance with the recess of the diet of Spires in 1529, the Emperor Charles V. summoned another diet at Augsburg, which met June 20, 1530. The confession (*q. v.*) was read June 25, and an answer by the Roman Catholics Aug. 3, whereupon it was proclaimed that the Protestants must conform in all points to the Church of Rome. Philip of Hesse withdrew Aug. 6, and John, Elector of Saxony, asked leave to depart Sep. 20. Charles V. soon after delivered his decision, in which he gave the Protestants till April 15 to re-unite themselves to the Roman Catholic Church, during which period they were to attempt no further innovations, to publish no new religious works, and to allow their Roman Catholic subjects free use of their worship, and to repress Anabaptists and Sacramentaries. The Emperor engaged to induce the Pope to summon a national or general council. This decision met with resistance, and a recess was issued Nov. 22, in which the emperor announced his intention to execute the edict of Worms, made some severe enactments against the Protestants, and re-constituted the Imperial Chamber. The Protestant deputies put in a counter declaration, and the diet separated.

AUGSBURG INTERIM. — This document

was drawn up by order of the Emperor Charles V., with a view to the settlement of the religious differences in Germany. It was the joint production of John Agricola, Julius Pflug, and Michael Heldingus, commonly called Sidonius, from his bishopric. The code, consisting of 26 articles, most of them in favour of the Roman Catholics, was read before a diet at Augsburg May 15, 1548, and having failed to produce the desired effect, was at length withdrawn.

AUGSBURG LEAGUE.—Concluded at Augsburg July 9, 1686, for the maintenance of the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen, and the truce of Ratisbon. It was negotiated by William Prince of Orange, June 21, 1686, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of France. The contracting parties were the Emperor Leopold I., the Kings of Spain and Sweden, the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria, the Circles of Swabia, Franconia, Upper Saxony, and Bavaria. The League was to be in force three years, and might be renewed. England acceded to it in 1689.

AUGURY, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, was received by the Romans from the Etruscans. The story of the rival pretensions of Romulus and Remus, to be decided by the flight of birds, B.C. 753, is well known. Romulus instituted four augurs, and Numa Pompilius increased the number to six, and established them as an order B.C. 716. The Romans never embarked in any important enterprise without consulting the augurs, and one of them always attended upon the consul when commanding an army. In B.C. 307 the number of augurs was increased to nine, five plebeians being associated with four patricians. Sylla increased the number to 15, B.C. 81. Augustus, B.C. 29, obtained the right of electing augurs at his pleasure. Theodosius I. (the Great) abolished the office of augur A.D. 390. Gibbon (iii. ch. 28) remarks:—"Fifteen grave and learned augurs observed the face of the heavens, and prescribed the action of heroes according to the flight of birds."

AUGUST.—By a decree of the senate, B.C. 30, the name of this month was changed from Sextilis to August, in honour of the Emperor Augustus, who extended the number of its days from 30 to 31.

AUGUSTA PRÆTORIA.—(*See* AOSTA.)

AUGUSTALIA, or AUGUSTALES. — This festival, in honour of the birthday (Sep. 23, B.C. 63) of Augustus, was established by a decree of the Roman senate, B.C. 11. The term is applied to games celebrated in honour of Augustus at Rome, Neapolis, Alexandria, and other cities.

AUGUSTAN ÆRA, named after Augustus, began Feb. 14, A.U.C. 727, or B.C. 27.

AUGUSTENBURG (Denmark).—The castle at this town, on the isle of Alsen, erected in 1651, is the seat of the ducal family of Augustenburg, a branch of the house of Holstein. Prince Christian Charles Augustus of Augustenburg, born in 1786, and nominated in 1809 Crown-Prince of Sweden, died immediately on his arrival in that country, in 1810, it is believed by poison. In consideration of the sum of $3,500,000, Prince Christian signed an act, Dec. 30, 1852, renouncing for himself and family all right to the succession of any part of the Danish kingdom. After the death of Frederick VII., Prince Frederick of Augustenburg published a claim to the succession in Sleswig-Holstein, Nov. 16, 1863. (*See* DENMARK.) —The contract for the marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian of Augustenburg, younger brother of the claimant to the duchies, was sanctioned by Queen Victoria in council, Dec. 5. 1865.

AUGUSTINE FRIARS, also called AUSTINS, or EREMITES.—Their origin is uncertain. Pope Alexander IV. is said to have collected several bodies of hermits and placed them under the common rule of St. Augustine in 1256. Lanfranc of Milan was their general. Much controversy has been excited respecting the date of their introduction into England. A small body is said to have settled at Woodhouse, in Wales, in 1252. Humphrey Bohun, afterwards Earl of Hereford and Essex, gave them a house and a church in London in 1254. They had about 32 houses in England and Wales when the monasteries were suppressed at the Reformation.

AUGUSTINES, or the Canons of the order of St. Augustine, sometimes called Austin Canons, because they pretended to follow the rule of St. Augustine, or Austin, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, A.D. 395. They were little known until the 11th century, and did not assume the name until a later period. It is generally believed that they came into England in the reign of Henry I., about 1105. Stevens states that they did not take any vows until the 12th century, and that they assumed the name of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, when Innocent II., at the tenth general council, that of Lateran, in 1139, placed all regular canons under his rule. There were canonesses of this order, which had about 175 houses in England and Wales at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

AUGUSTODUNUM.—(*See* BIBRACTE.)

AULDEARN (Battle). — The Covenanters were defeated at Auldearn, or Alderne, near Inverness, by the Earl of Montrose, May 9, 1645.

AULIC COUNCIL.—Soon after the establishment of the Imperial Chamber by the diet of Worms, in 1495, Maximilian I. instituted an Aulic Council at Vienna. The judges were appointed by the emperor. "The Aulic Council," says Hallam, "had, in all cases, a concurrent jurisdiction with the Imperial Chamber; an exclusive one in feudal and some other causes. But it was equally confined to cases of appeal; and these, by multiplied privileges *de non appellando*, granted to the electoral and superior princely houses, were gradually reduced into moderate compass." This court underwent various modifications. An edict for its regulation was issued by Ferdinand III. in 1654. During the wars between Austria and Napoleon I. the Aulic Council directed the military affairs of the empire. Its interference with the plans of the generals frequently proved disastrous. The Aulic Council was abolished on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, but was

revived on the renewal of the struggle against Napoleon I.

AURAY (Battle), was fought near this town, in France, Sep. 29, 1364, between a French army, 4,000 strong, led by Charles de Blois and Bertrand du Guesclin, and some English and Breton forces, amounting to 2,500, under the command of the Count de Montfort and Sir John Chandos. Bertrand was defeated and taken prisoner, Charles de Blois was killed, and the results of the victory were the capture of Auray, Dinan, and other towns, and the conclusion of a peace at Guerrande, April 13, 1365. The French lost 1,000 men in the battle, and their army was dispersed, whilst only 20 fell on the other side.

AUREOLA.—(*See* NIMBUS.)

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—The practice of private confession of sins to the priest arose at an early period of Christianity, and was frequently condemned by the primitive Church. The penitent in Anglo-Saxon times was required to say to the priest (Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, p. 404), "I confess to thee all the sins of my body, of skin, of flesh, and of bones, and of sinews, and of veins, and of gristles, and of tongue, and of lips, and of gums, and of teeth, and of hair, and of marrow, and of everything, soft or hard, wet or dry." It was established in the Roman Catholic Church by the decision of the twelfth general council (fourth Lateran), in 1215, and confirmed by that of Trent, 1545—1563. The former decreed it to be heresy for any one to assert that it was sufficient to confess sins to God, without making confession to a priest. It was abolished in England at the Reformation. Attempts have been made by members of the Tractarian party to revive the practice in the Anglican Church; and in 1858 a clergyman was suspended from his office on this account.

AURIFLAMMA.—(*See* ORIFLAMME.)

AURORA BOREALIS.—Pliny the Elder (A.D. 23 — 79) declares this phenomenon of nature was greatly dreaded, and speaks of one appearance as exhibiting daylight in the night. Extraordinary displays were seen in Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and Great Britain, Aug. 31, 1769, and Feb. 29, 1780. The aurora borealis seen Oct. 24, 1847, one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in this country, was preceded by great magnetic disturbance.

AUSTERLITZ (Battle).—Fought near a small town of this name, in Moravia, Dec. 2, 1805, and called "the battle of the three emperors," because the French were commanded by Napoleon I., and the Austrians and Russians by the Emperors Francis II. and Alexander I. The French army numbered 90,000, and that of their opponents 80,000 men. The former proved victorious, and the armistice of Austerlitz was signed Dec. 6. It led to the breaking up of the third coalition, and the conclusion of the treaty of Presburg (*q. v.*).

AUSTINS.—(*See* AUGUSTINE FRIARS.)

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world, comprises several of the islands lying in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The most important are Australia, or New Holland; Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania; Papua, or New Guinea; New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Solomon's Archipelago. The first discovery made by Europeans in this quarter of the globe was that of Papua (*q. v.*), by the Portuguese, in 1512.

A.D.
1528. Saavedra, a Spaniard, lands in Papua.
1529. Saavedra visits Papua a second time.
1537. An expedition, sent by the Viceroy of Peru, lands in Papua.
1542. Gaetano discovers one of the Sandwich Isles (*q. v.*).
1567. Mendana discovers New Georgia, or Solomon's Island.
1603. The New Hebrides (*q. v.*) are discovered by the Spaniards.
1606, March. The Dutch sight Australia (*q. v.*).—June, Torres, a Spaniard, passes through the strait named after him in 1762, separating Australia from New Guinea. He also discovers islands in the Louisade Archipelago.
1642. Tasman discovers Van Diemen's Land (*see* TASMANIA) and New Zealand (*q. v.*).
1644. Tasman's second voyage to Australia.
1700, Feb. 27. Dampier discovers the island of New Britain (*q. v.*).
1767. Carteret discovers New Ireland (*q. v.*).
1772. Kerguelen, or Desolation Island (*q. v.*) is discovered.
1773. Furneaux discovers Adventure Bay (*q. v.*).
1774. Cook visits the New Hebrides.—Sep. 4. He discovers New Caledonia.
1789. Banks's Island, to the north of the New Hebrides, is discovered by Bligh.
1798. Bass, in the *Norfolk*, explores the strait bearing his name.
1799. Flinders circumnavigates Van Diemen's Land.

AUSTRALIA, or NEW HOLLAND.—The discovery of this, the largest island in the world, called by the Dutch Terra Australis, by the Spaniards Terra Australis del Espiritu Sancto, and in the earliest maps Java la Grande, or Great Java, has been claimed by the French for Capt. Binot Paulmier de Gonneville, in 1504. Recent researches have proved that it was the coast of Madagascar, and not that of Australia, upon which this French navigator was driven. Magellan is said to have discovered it during the voyage made in the *Victoria* in 1520, but the claims of these early discoverers are not supported by satisfactory evidence. There is, however, little doubt that Australia was discovered previous to the year 1540, and the Portuguese are supposed to be entitled to the honour of this discovery, of which no record remains. The Dutch, Nov. 18, 1605, despatched the yacht *Duyphen*, from Bantam, to explore the islands of New Guinea, and during the voyage, about March, 1606, they sighted the coast of Australia. In June of the same year it was seen by Torres, a Spanish navigator, when passing through the straits that bear his name; yet neither of these enterprising men was aware of the importance of the discovery. Between the years 1616 and 1705 several expeditions were sent by the Dutch in this direction, and various portions of the Australian coast were explored. Much information will be found in "A History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia," by the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods, 1865. In 1770 Capt. Cook gave the name of New South Wales to a part of the island, and in 1829 Western Australia, or Swan River, was founded. Other provinces have since been erected into separate colonies, and Australia contains the following divisions:—1. New South Wales; 2. Western Australia, or Swan River; 3. South Australia;

4. Victoria, or Port Phillip; 5. Queen's Land, or Moreton Bay.

A.D.
1616. Hartog makes discoveries in what is now called West Australia.
1618. Zeachen makes discoveries in what is now called North Australia.
1619. Von Edels makes discoveries in what is now called West Australia.
1627. Nuyt's Land is discovered by the Dutch.
1628. De Witt makes discoveries, to which his name is given, in what is now called Northern Australia.
1642, Aug. 14. Tasman sails from Batavia with two vessels, on his first voyage of discovery, to Australia.—Nov. 22. Discovers Tasmania (*q. v.*).—Dec. 1. Lands, and names it Van Diemen, after the Governor of Batavia.
1644. Tasman's second voyage to Australia.
1688, Jan. 4. William Dampier, the first Englishman to visit Australia, lands on the eastern coast.—Feb. 12. Dampier sails from Australia.
1696, Dec. 25. William Vlamingh, a Dutch navigator, sights the southern coast of Australia.
1697, Jan. 5. Vlamingh lands on the Australian continent.
1699, Jan. 14. W. Dampier sails for Australia a second time.—Aug. 1. He sights the coast of Australia.—Aug. 31. Lands on one of the group called Dampier's Islands.
1705, April—July 14. The Dutch explore the north-west coast of Australia.
1727, June. A Dutch vessel, the *Zeewyk*, is wrecked on what is now called Gun Island.
1770, April. Capt. Cook sails along the south-east coast of Australia; lands at a spot which he calls Botany Bay (*q. v.*); and takes formal possession of the country by the name of New South Wales (*q. v.*).
1772. Marion, a French navigator, visits Tasmania.
1773, March 9. Furneaux reaches Tasmania.—March 25. Capt. Cook sights New Zealand on his second voyage.
1774, Nov. 10. After making various discoveries, and visiting different parts of Australia, Capt. Cook sails from New Zealand.
1777. Capt. Cook arrives in Adventure Bay (*q. v.*) on his third voyage.
1787, May 13. The English Government having determined to send convicts to Australia, a fleet of 11 ships, carrying 558 male and 318 female convicts, and about 200 soldiers, with their wives and children, sails from Plymouth.
1788, Jan. 3. The fleet arrives off the coast of Australia, and all the convicts are soon after safely landed at Port Jackson, near Botany Bay. La Perouse, the French navigator, arrives with two ships, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*.—Jan. 26. Capt. A. Phillip, the first governor, founds Sydney (*q. v.*).—Mar. 10. La Perouse quits the coast of Australia. Governor Phillip goes on several exploring tours.
1790. The colonists are in danger of perishing from starvation, caused by the loss of the storeship *Guardian*.
1791. Vancouver makes some important discoveries.
1792, April 21. Two French vessels, under Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, despatched in quest of the lost expedition of La Perouse, anchor off Storm Bay, Tasmania.
1793. The first church is erected.
1795. The first printing-press is established.—Sep. Bass and Flinders arrive at Port Jackson, and ascend the George's River in a small boat named *Tom Thumb*.
1797, Dec. 3. Bass commences a short voyage of discovery.
1798, Oct. 7. Bass and Flinders sail in the *Norfolk*.—Oct. 11. They anchor in Twofold Bay.—Oct. 17. They reach Kent's Islands.—Nov. 4. They sight the north coast of Tasmania, and discover Port Dalrymple.—Dec. 4. They discover Bass's Straits (*q. v.*), thus establishing the fact that Australia and Tasmania are distinct islands.
1799, Jan. 12. They return to Sydney.—July 8. Flinders starts on another expedition.—July 15. He discovers Moreton Bay (*q. v.*), which he explores.
1800, Jan. The brig *Lady Nelson*, under Lieut. Grant, is sent from England as a surveying ship.—Dec. 3. He discovers Cape Northumberland.
1801, July 18. Flinders sails from Spithead in the *Investigator*.—Dec. 6. He reaches Cape Leeuwin.

A.D.
1802, Feb. 16. Flinders passes Point Sir Isaac, and discovers Port Lincoln, whence he sails Mar. 6.—Mar. 21. He discovers Kangaroo Island (*q. v.*).—April 26. He reaches Cape Schanck.—May 9. He returns to Port Jackson, having explored the south coast.—July 22. He sets sail on an expedition to the north-west coast.—Nov. 4. He reaches the gulf of Carpentaria, which he explores.—Nov. 17. He discovers Sweer's Islands.—Dec. 1. Discovery of Wellesley's Islands.—Dec. 31. He sights Cape Maria Island.
1803, June 9. Flinders returns to Port Jackson. The *Sydney Gazette* is published by authority. A settlement is formed at Port Phillip (*q. v.*).
1804. The Irish rebellion is suppressed.
1808. Governor Bligh is deposed by the colonists for his tyranny, and sent home.
1813. Lieut. Lawson, and Messrs. Wentworth and Blackland, cross the Blue Mountains.
1817, May 1—Aug. 29. Lieut. Oxley partially explores the rivers Lachlan and Macquarrie.—Dec. 22. The *Mermaid*, Capt. King, is despatched by Government to survey the north-west coast.—Hume discovers lake Bathurst.
1818, May 18. Oxley leaves Bathurst to explore the Macquarrie River.—July 28. King arrives at Port Jackson, having explored Van Diemen's Gulf, and discovered several rivers and inlets on the northern coast.—Nov. 5. Oxley's expedition terminates at Newcastle, on the Hunter River, having resulted in the discovery of Liverpool plains.
1819, May. King starts on a second voyage.
1820, Jan. 12. He reaches Sydney, having explored 540 miles of the northern coast.—June 14. King commences his third voyage.—Sep. 6. He is forced by the leaky state of his vessel to return to Sydney without having made any important discovery.
1821, May 26. King commences his fourth voyage, in the *Bathurst*.—Departure of Governor Macquaire, under whose rule the convicts were well treated, and assisted to retrieve their character and obtain a position.
1822, Mar. 25. King returns to Sydney, having explored a large extent of the north-west coast.
1823, June 1. Capt. Currie and Gen. Owens discover the Murrumbidgee River.—Oxley discovers the Brisbane River.
1824, Oct. 2. A settlement is formed on Melville Island, on the north coast.—Oct. Hovell and Hume commence their overland exploration.—Nov. They discover the Australian Alps.—Nov. 15. They discover the Hume or Murray River, and, a few days afterwards, the Ovens River.—Dec. 3. They cross the Goulburn River.—Dec. 9. They second Mount Disappointment.—Dec. 18. They reach the limit of their exploration, and commence their return.—The Legislative Council is established this year.
1825, Jan. 18. Hovell and Hume return to lake George.
1826. The north coast settlement is removed from Melville Island to Raffles' Bay.
1827, June 5. Cunningham discovers Darling Downs.
1828. Capt. Stirling surveys the coast from King George's Sound to Swan River (*q. v.*).—Nov. 10. Capt. Sturt commences his first expedition.
1829, Jan. Sturt discovers the Darling River.—April 21. He returns to Wellington Valley.—Sep. 25. Sturt's second expedition reaches the Murrumbidgee.
1830, Jan. 14. He discovers the junction of the Murrumbidgee with a larger river, which he calls the Murray, but which had been previously named the Hume.—Jan. 23. He discovers the junction of the rivers Murray and Darling.—Feb. 13. Having traced the Murray to lake Alexandrina, and thence ascertained its innavigable outlet into the ocean at Encounter Bay, he commences his return journey.
1831. Mitchell explores South Australia and Eastern Australia.
1835, March 9. Mitchell commences his second expedition.—May 25. He reaches the Darling.—July. He is compelled by the natives to return to Sydney.
1836, March 17. Mitchell's third expedition starts. He returned in October, having traversed 2,400 miles, and explored Australia Felix.—July 27. Settlement of Adelaide (*q. v.*).
1837, Oct. Capt. Grey leaves the Cape of Good Hope on an expedition to North-western Australia.—Dec. 2. He reaches Port George the Fourth.

A.D.
1838, April 16. Grey's expedition terminates at Hanover Bay. Eyre discovers lake Hindmarsh, into which the waters of the Wimmera discharge themselves.
1839, Feb. 25. Grey commences his second expedition at Bernier Island.—March. Bonney journeys overland from Portland Bay to Adelaide. Grey discovers the Gascoyne River.—April 21. He reaches Perth, Swan River. Wickham explores the Victoria River.
1840, Feb. 15. Count Strzelecki ascends the Australian Alps.—June 18. Eyre commences his overland exploration of Western Australia.—July 30. Stokes enters the Albert River.
1841, Feb. 23. Eyre, having sent back all his party except Mr. Scott and three native boys, resumes his journey.—April 29. Scott is murdered by two of the native guides. Eyre, attended only by the third guide, and 600 miles distant from any settlement, continues his journey.—June 2. Signals the French whaler *Mississippi*, and obtains relief from the captain.—July 7. After enduring extreme hardships, Eyre reaches Albany.
1843. Landor and Lefray explore Western Australia.
1844, Aug. Dr. Leichhardt's expedition leaves Moreton Bay. — Sep. 24. Sturt leaves the Darling on another expedition.
1845, Sep. 6. Sturt, having travelled within nearly 150 miles of the centre of the continent, is compelled by drought to return.—Nov. 17. Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition leaves Paramatta.—Dec. 17. Leichhardt reaches Port Essington, having journeyed overland upwards of 3,000 miles.
1846, Aug. 7. The brothers Gregory set out from Bolgart Spring.—Sep. 9. They discover coal deposits on the Arrowsmith River. — Sep. 22. They return, having penetrated 953 miles into Western Australia.—Sep. 28. Mitchell reaches the limit of his exploration of the Upper Barcoo.
1847, March. Kennedy starts from Sydney on his first expedition.—Aug. 13. He reaches the limit of Mitchell's exploration of the Barcoo.—Sep. 19. He is compelled by want of water to return.
1848. Leichhardt starts early in the year, intending to traverse the continent from east to west.—April 3. He dates a letter from M'Pherson's station, Cogoon, and is never heard of afterwards.—April 29. Kennedy's second expedition sails from Sydney.—May 30. He lands at Rockingham Bay, on the north-east coast, and commences his journey overland.—Sep. 9. A. C. Gregory sets out from Western Australia to search for pasture-land, &c. —Sep. 14. Roe's expedition starts from York, in Western Australia.—Oct. 18. He commences the ascent of the Pallinup River. — Nov. 13. After much hardship and disappointment, Kennedy, with three white men and Jackey Jackey, a native, leave the main body and endeavour to push their way to Port Albany. Kennedy is killed by the natives; the whites die from accident or privation; and Jackey Jackey, the sole survivor, reaches Port Albany Dec. 23.—Nov. 17. Gregory returns to Perth, having travelled more than 15,000 miles, and discovered valuable lead veins on the Murchison River.
1849, Feb. 2. Roe's expedition returns to Perth, having traversed nearly 18,000 miles, and discovered several coal seams.
1851. Hargreaves discovers gold in the Bathurst Mountains. (*See* GOLD DISCOVERIES.)
1854. Hely leaves Sydney early in the year in quest of Leichhardt.—July 22. Having failed in his object, he returns to the Balonne River.
1854, July 10. Austin's expedition leaves Momekine.—Oct. 29. He reaches the extreme point of his journey.
1855. A. C. Gregory commences his exploration of the Victoria River.
1856, Nov. 16. Gregory's expedition returns to Brisbane, having made one of the most extensive explorations ever made in the continent.
1858, April 16. F. Gregory sets out from the Geraldine Mine.—May 12. He discovers the Lyons River. —June 22. He returns to the Geraldine Mine.—May to Sep. John M'Douall Stuart's first expedition on the west coast of Port Lincoln district.—Sep. A public meeting in Melbourne for organizing an exploration of the interior of Australia, collects upwards of £3,000, which sum is raised to £10,000 by the colonial legislature.

A.D.
1859. April 2 to July 3, and Nov. 4 to Jan. 21, 1860. Stuart's second and third expeditions.
1860, March 3. Stuart starts from Chambers Creek.—April 23. He reaches the centre of Australia.—Aug. 20. The expedition of Robert O'Hara Burke and W. J. Wills leaves Melbourne.—Oct. 19. They quit Menindee.—Nov. 20. They reach Cooper's Creek. — Dec. 16. The party divides into two portions; the first, under Brahé, staying as a reserve at Cooper's Creek, while the other, consisting of Burke, Wills, Gray, and King, commence the exploration of the great Sahara of Australia.
1861, Jan. 1. Stuart starts on his fifth expedition.—Feb. 21. Burke and Wills, having crossed the Australian continent, commence their return homewards. —April 17. Death of Gray from starvation.—April 21. The three survivors reach Cooper's Creek, which had been abandoned the same day by Brahé and his party.—June. Death of Burke and Wills from exhaustion. King is hospitably entertained by the natives until Sep. 15, when he is rescued by a relieving party under A. W. Howitt.—Sep. 15. Stuart, having reached lat. 17 deg. long. 133 deg., and on one occasion been for 106 hours without water, reaches the settlements. —Oct. 9. Howitt's relief expedition returns to Poria Creek.—Nov. 9. F. Gregory completes a successful exploration of the north-west coast.
1862, Jan. 2. Stuart commences another expedition.—Jan. 22. McKinlay completes his journey across the continent.—June. Landsborough completes some important discoveries.—July 25. Stuart reaches the opposite shore at Chambers Bay.—Dec. He returns to the settlements.
1864. In consequence of the opposition of the Australian colonies, the English Government abolishes the practice of transportation. Explorations are continued in North and South Australia and Queensland.
1865. Foundation of Somerset as the nucleus of a settlement near Cape York, on the shores of Torres Straits.

AUSTRASIA, or EAST FRANCE, was allotted to Thierry I. on the death of his father, Clovis I., A.D. 511. It was united to Neustria by Clotaire II. in 613, and separated from it by Dagobert I. in 622. Charles Martel annexed it to his dominions in 737. Carloman received Austrasia on the death of Charles Martel, in 741, and Charlemagne annexed it to his empire in 772. Sigebert I. transferred the capital from Rheims to Metz in 561. Many of the sovereigns of Austrasia were mere puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

KINGS OF AUSTRASIA.

A.D.
511. Thierry I.
534. Theodebert I.
547. Theodebald.
553. Clotaire I., King of Soissons, seizes Austrasia, and is sole King of the Franks in 558.
561. Sigebert I.
575. Childebert II.
596. Theodebert II.
613. Clotaire II. annexes it to Neustria.
622. Dagobert I., sole King of the Franks 628.
638. Sigebert II. receives Austrasia.
656. Clovis II. unites it to Neustria and Burgundy, and dies the same year, when an interregnum ensues.
660. Childeric II. is sole King of the Franks in 673.
673. Thierry III., who is deposed.
674. Dagobert II

After the death of Dagobert II., in 679, Pepin of Héristal seized the reins of government, and was acknowledged duke.

DUKES OF AUSTRASIA.

A.D.
679. Pepin of Héristal.
715. Charles Martel, who becomes sole ruler of France in 737.

A.D.
741. Carloman receives Austrasia.
747. Pepin the Short takes Austrasia, and Carloman retires to the monastery on Monte Casino.
752. Pepin, sole King of the Franks.
768. Charlemagne and Carloman.
771. Charlemagne sole king, becomes emperor in 880.

AUSTRIA.—Noricum, bordering on Pannonia, made a Roman province B.C. 15, was the original seat of the Austrian empire. The two provinces of Noricum and Pannonia consisted of the extensive territories between the Inn, the Save, and the Danube. During the decline of the Roman empire, Noricum was overrun by various barbarian tribes, and one of these, the Avari, having penetrated into Bavaria, was defeated and driven across the Raab by Charlemagne, in 791 and 796. A colony was placed in the territory from which they had been driven, and it was called the Eastern Mark, or Ostreich, whence its present name. On the division of the empire in 843, it was annexed to Bavaria. The Hungarians took it in 902, but it was wrested from them by Otho I. in 955. Leopold I., grandson of Adalbert of Bamberg, was made margrave of Austria in 984; and one of his successors, Leopold III., obtaining Bavaria in 1139, the two provinces were again united. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) adding to it the province west of the Ens, erected it into a separate duchy in 1156, and bestowed it upon Henry IX., who had previously resigned his former duchy of Bavaria.

A.D.
1246. Extinction of the male branch of the ducal line, and commencement of an interregnum.
1264. Premislaus Ottocar II., King of Bohemia, obtains the investiture of Austria and Styria.
1268. Dec. Ottocar II. obtains Carinthia by legacy.
1276. Nov. 25. Ottocar II. formally resigns Austria, Styria, &c., to Rodolph of Habsburg.
1277. Ottocar II. rebels.
1278. Aug. 26. Battle of Marchfield (*q. v.*).
1308. Jan. The Swiss revolt from Albert I.
1337. Carinthia is annexed to Austria.
1363. Acquisition of the Tyrol (*q. v.*).
1364. Treaty of union between Austria and Bohemia is concluded.
1438. Albert V., Duke of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, is made Emperor of Germany under the title of Albert II.
1453. Jan. 6. Austria is created an archduchy by the Emperor Frederick III. Duke Rodolph III. (1358—1365) had assumed the title of archduke, but it had not been confirmed by the emperor.
1477. Aug. 18. Acquisition by Austria of the Netherlands, and some provinces in France, by the marriage of Maximilian, afterwards emperor, with Mary of Burgundy.
1496. Marriage of Philip, Archduke of Austria, to Joanna of Castile, which begins the connection with Spain.
1522. Charles V. cedes Austria to his brother Ferdinand.
1526. Bohemia (*q. v.*) and Silesia (*q. v.*) are united to Austria.
1529. Hungary is invaded by Soliman the Magnificent. (*See* OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)
1570. Hungary (*q. v.*) is annexed to Austria.
1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.
1624. Ferdinand II. abolishes the Protestant worship, and imposes severe restrictions on all Lutherans.
1648. The Thirty Years' War ends. Alsace (*q. v.*) is ceded to France.
1687. Oct. Hungary is, by the diet of Presburg, converted from an electoral into an hereditary monarchy, and settled on the male line of the house of Austria.—Dec. 9. The Archduke Joseph is crowned King of Hungary.
1701. The War of the Spanish Succession begins.
1708. Mantua is added to the Austrian dominions.

A.D.
1713. April 11. Peace of Utrecht, by which Austria obtains part of Milan.
1714. End of the War of the Spanish Succession.
1715. Nov. 15. Barrier treaty, which confirms Austria in possession of Milan, Naples, and Sardinia.
1718. July 21. Peace of Passarowitz (*q. v.*).
1734. Charles VI. obtains the assent of the Germanic empire to the Pragmatic sanction (*q. v.*), thereby securing the succession for his daughter Maria Theresa.
1735. Naples and Sicily are relinquished.
1740. Oct. 20. Death of Charles VI., with whom the male branch of the Habsburg dynasty becomes extinct. Maria Theresa succeeds.
1740-2. First Silesian War.
1744-5. Second Silesian War.
1745. Sep. 13. Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and husband of Maria Theresa, is elected Emperor of Germany.
1748. Parma, Milan, and other Italian possessions, are lost.
1756. The third Silesian War, known as the Seven Years' War, commences.
1763. Feb. 5. Treaty of Hubertsburg, by which Austria cedes Silesia and Glatz to Prussia, terminates the third Silesian, or the Seven Years' War.
1772. Aug. 5. On the dismemberment of Poland, Austria acquires Galicia and other parts of Poland.
1797. Oct. 17. Treaty of Campo Formio (*q. v.*).
1801. Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville (*q. v.*).
1805. Joins England and Russia in order to oppose France.—Nov. 14. Napoleon I. enters Vienna.—Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz (*q. v.*).—Dec. 26. Treaty of Presburg, and cession of Venice and the Tyrol to France.
1806. Aug. 6. Francis II. of Germany abolishes the title of Emperor of Germany, and takes that of Francis I., Emperor of Austria.
1809. April 20. Battle of Abensberg (*q. v.*).—May 13. Vienna is again taken by the French.
1810. Mar. 11. Marriage by proxy of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor.
1814. Oct. 2. Congress at Vienna.
1815. Mar. 25. Treaty of Vienna. Austria regains her Italian possessions.
1835. Mar. 2. Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand I.
1838. July 3. Treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain.
1848. Mar. 13. Insurrection at Vienna, and flight of Prince Metternich.—May 17. Flight of the Emperor.—July 22. A constituent assembly meets at Vienna.—Sep. 11. The Hungarian revolution breaks out, and war ensues. (*See* HUNGARY.)—Dec. 2. Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
1849. July 2. Battle of Acs (*q. v.*).—Aug. 13. Surrender of Georgey.
1850. Nov. 29. Convention of Olmütz (*q. v.*).
1853. Feb. 18. Libeny attempts to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph.
1854. April 24. Marriage of the emperor with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.—Aug. 23. The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.—Dec. 2. Alliance with Great Britain and France.
1855. Aug. 18. Conclusion of a concordat with Rome, whereby the Pope receives almost absolute power in Austria.
1857. March. The Austrians commence the evacuation of the Danubian principalities. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia are broken off.
1859. Jan. 1. Napoleon III. throws Europe into excitement by a few words addressed to the Austrian ambassador.—Feb. 13. Lord Cowley receives instructions to proceed to Vienna on a "mission of peace."—April 26. The Austrians cross the Ticino.—May 3. Napoleon III. declares war against Austria. Battles of Montebello (May 20), Palestro (May 30, 31), Magenta (June 4), and Malegnano (June 7), in which the Austrians are defeated.—June 11. Death of Prince Metternich.—June 24. Battle of Solferino lost by the Austrians.—July 11. Treaty of Villafranca. Austria relinquishes Lombardy to Sardinia.—Nov. 10. Treaty of Zurich, which confirms all the articles of that of Villafranca.—Dec. 20. Publication of an imperial patent appointing an industrial legislation for the whole empire excepting Venetia.

A.D.
1860, Mar. 5. Publication of an imperial patent enlarging the Reichsrath, and extending its privileges.—Mar. 25. The government protests against the annexation of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, &c., to the New Kingdom of Italy.—April 23. Death of Baron de Bruck, Minister of Finance.—May 30. Opening of the Reichsrath.—July 17. The Emperor publishes a resolution empowering the Reichsrath to co-operate in the making of new loans.—July 25-27. The Emperor meets the Prince Regent of Prussia at Töplitz.—Sep. 27. Closing of the session of the Reichsrath.—Oct. 20. Publication of a new imperial diploma for the regulation of the affairs of the empire.—Oct. 22-26. The Emperor meets the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent of Prussia at Warsaw.—Nov. 17. Departure of the Empress for Madeira.—Dec. 13. M. Schmerling succeeds Count Goluchowski as Minister

1861, Jan. 7. An amnesty for political offenders.—Feb. 5. The Archduke Regnier president of the council.—Feb. 26. Publication of decrees for the new constitution of the empire.—May 1. Formal opening of the new Reichsrath by the Emperor.—May 18. Return of the Empress from Madeira.—July 5. The Hungarian Diet votes an address praying the Emperor to restore the old constitution.

1862, Jan. 26. A ministry of marine is established in Austria, under the direction of Count Wickenbourg.—Feb. 12. The Prince of Wales visits the Emperor at Vienna.—May 1. The Emperor sanctions the responsibility of ministers.—Nov. 7. The Emperor submits a financial statement of the national expenses to the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna.—Nov. 18. The Emperor grants an amnesty to political offenders in Hungary.

1863, April 7. Austria joins England and France in remonstrating against Russian cruelties in Poland.—Aug. 2. The Emperor visits the King of Prussia at Gastein, and invites him and the other German sovereigns to assemble in congress at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—Aug. 17. The congress is opened, and the Emperor presents a project of federal reform.—Sep. Celebration of the jubilee of the union of the Tyrol with Austria (1363).

1864, Jan. 31. Marshal Wrangel, at the head of an army of 70,000 Austrians and Prussians, summonses the Danish commander to evacuate Sleswig. (*See* DENMARK.)—April 14. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian embarks at Miramar to assume the imperial crown of Mexico (*q. v.*).—June 22. The Emperor visits the King of Prussia at Carlsbad.—July 26. Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assemble at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace. (*See* DENMARK.)—Aug. 20—25. The King of Prussia and Count Bismarck visit Vienna.—Oct. 27. Count Mensdorff Pouilly succeeds Count Rechberg as Minister.—Oct. 30. Peace is concluded at Vienna.—Nov. 11. In consequence of revolutionary movements certain districts are put in a state of siege.—Nov. 30. The Austrian troops engaged in the Danish war enter Vienna in triumph.

1865, Feb. 20. Liberation of Joseph Langiewicz. (*See* POLAND.)—May 18. The government is defeated on the budget in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.—June 6. The Emperor visits Hungary (*q. v.*).—June 27. Resignation of the ministry.—July 25. Closing of the Reichsrath.—July 27. Reconstitution of the ministerial council.—July 29. Dissolution of the ministry of marine, the duties of which office are divided between the ministers of war and commerce.—Aug. 14. Convention of Gastein (*q. v.*).—Aug. 20. The Emperor meets the King of Prussia at Salzburg.—Sep. 20. Publication of an imperial rescript announcing conciliatory intentions respecting Croatia and Hungary.—Dec. 12. The Emperor again visits Hungary (*q. v.*).—Dec. 16. A preliminary treaty of commerce is signed with England at Vienna.

DUKES OF AUSTRIA.

1276. Rodolph I.
1282. Rodolph II. and Albert I.
1290. Albert I. alone.
1308. Frederick I. and Leopold I.
1326. Frederick I. alone.
1330. Albert II. and Otho.
1339, Feb. 17. Otho dies, and Albert II., or the Wise, sole duke.

A.D.
1358, Aug. 16. Rodolph IV.
1365, July 27. Albert III. and Leopold II.
1386, July 9. Albert III. alone.
1395, Aug. 29. Albert IV., William I., and Leopold III.
1404. William I. and Albert V.
1406. Albert V., elected King of Hungary in 1437, and Emperor of Germany, by the title of Albert II., in 1438.
1439. Ladislaus Posthumus.
1453. Frederick III., Albert VI., and Sigismund.

ARCHDUKES OF AUSTRIA.

1493. Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany. From this period the imperial dignity remained hereditary in the house of Austria (*see* EMPERORS OF GERMANY) until 1806.

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804, Aug. 11. Francis II. resigned the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria.—Aug. 6, 1806. He formally abdicated the imperial crown of Germany.
1835. Ferdinand I.
1848, Dec. 2. Francis Joseph I.

AUSTRIA (Screw Steam-ship).—Built on the Clyde in 1857, was destroyed by fire, Sep. 13, 1858. She left Hamburg Sep. 4, with 425 passengers and a crew of 103, including officers and men. They were principally Germans; and of the 528 persons, only 67 were saved. Some of these were picked up by the *Maurice*, a French barque, and the remainder by a Norwegian barque.

AUTO-DA-FÉ, or "Act of Faith," a term applied by the Spanish and Portuguese to the ceremony with which the punishment of death was inflicted upon heretics under the Inquisition. "The last scene in this dismal tragedy," says Prescott, "was the *act of faith* (*auto-da-fé*), the most imposing spectacle, probably, which has been witnessed since the ancient Roman triumph, and which, as intimated by a Spanish writer, was intended, somewhat profanely, to represent the terrors of the Day of Judgment. The proudest grandees of the land, on this occasion, putting on the sable livery of familiars of the Holy Office, and bearing aloft its banners, condescended to act as the escort of its ministers; while the ceremony was not unfrequently countenanced by the royal presence. . . . The effect was further heightened by the concourse of ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, and the pompous ceremonial which the Church of Rome knows so well how to display on fitting occasions, and which was intended to consecrate, as it were, this bloody sacrifice by the authority of a religion which has expressly declared that it desires mercy and not sacrifice." Thousands of victims perished in this manner in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies. It was instituted in Spain in 1556, and the first took place at Valladolid in 1560, and was celebrated annually in many parts of Spain. An *auto-da-fé* was held at Lisbon so late as Sep. 20, 1761, at which Gabriel Malagrida, an old man of 70, was burned for having indulged certain heretical notions. Fifty-four persons suffered at the same time. A nun was burned at Seville Nov. 7, 1781, and an *auto-da-fé* is said to have taken place at Mexico during the present century.

AUTOMATON FIGURES, or AUTOMATA.—The Chinese long since contrived to give motion to puppets by means of quicksilver; and

several specimens of automata constructed by the Greeks are mentioned by different authors. The wooden pigeon made by Archytas of Tarentum, about B.C. 400, though it could fly, was not able to resume its flight when it had once settled. In the 13th century, Albertus Magnus is said, after 30 years' labour, to have constructed a speaking head, which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he shattered it to pieces; and Roger Bacon produced a similar invention. These accounts, however, like that of John Müller's, or Molitor's (Regiomontanus), artificial eagle, which it is alleged flew to meet Maximilian on his arrival at Nuremberg, June 7, 1470, more than 20 years before he ascended the throne, are not supported by satisfactory evidence. Beckmann has no doubt that in the 14th and following centuries several automata were made. The Emperor Charles V. during his cloister life amused himself with contrivances of this kind. Vaucanson exhibited at Paris, in 1738, a flute-player sitting, who performed 12 tunes; another that played upon a shepherd's pipe and a drum at the same time; and a duck that imitated all the motions of the living animal. Du Moulin, in 1752, produced similar automata. Baron de Kempelen's automaton chess-player, exhibited in London in 1816, is believed to have been a deception. Faber's euphonia was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in 1846. The anthropoglossus, an automaton speaking and singing machine, in the shape of a human head, was exhibited at the St. James's Hall, London, during the winter of 1864–5, and another, called the Sphinx, at the Egyptian Hall, London, 1865–6.

AUTOGRAPHS.—An Exhibition of Autographs, illustrating the literature of Great Britain to the accession of Queen Victoria, was opened at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, April 3, 1862.

AUTUN (France).—The ancient Augustodunum, or Bibracte (*q. v.*), is one of the earliest bishoprics established in France after Lyons and Vienne. At a council held at this town, sentence of excommunication was pronounced against Philip I. of France, Oct. 16, 1094. In the previous year he had put away his wife Bertha, mother of Louis VI., and married Bertrade, wife of the Count of Anjou, and for this he was at first privately admonished by the Roman Catholic authorities, and then excommunicated.

AUXIMUM (Italy), now OSIMO, first mentioned B.C. 174, when the order for erecting walls around it was given by the Roman censors. It was made a Roman colony B.C. 157; and having been taken by the Goths, was wrested from them by Belisarius A.D. 538.

AUXUME.—(*See* AXUM.)

AVA (Asia), for some time subject to Pegu, became an independent state in the 17th century. Its chief city, Ava, was taken by the Peguans in 1752, and rescued from their hands in 1753. It was made the capital of Burmah in 1364, in 1761, and for the third time in 1822. It suffered severely from an earthquake in March, 1839. (*See* BURMAH.)

AVAINE, or AVEIN (Battle).—The Marshals Chatillon and Brézé, commanding the French and Dutch troops, defeated the Spanish forces under the command of Prince Thomas of Savoy, in this plain, near Luxemburg, May 20, 1635. The Spaniards lost 4,000 men and 50 standards.

AVARS, sometimes called the Huns of Pannonia, a barbarian tribe first mentioned in history towards the close of the 5th century. Retiring before the Turks, they reached the shores of the Euxine, and sent an embassy to Constantinople A.D. 558. In their audience with Justinian, at that time declining in years, the chief ambassador addressed him thus:—"You see before you, O mighty prince, the representatives of the strongest and most populous of nations, the invincible, the irresistible Avars. We are willing to devote ourselves to your service; we are able to vanquish and destroy all the enemies who now disturb your repose. But we expect, as the price of our alliance, as the reward of our valour, precious gifts, annual subsidies, and fruitful possessions." They afterwards advanced into Poland and Germany; and in 626 joined the Persians in an attack on Constantinople, but were repulsed. Having committed various aggressions, and provoked numerous wars, they were, after a conflict of eight years' duration, subdued by Charlemagne in 799.

AVE MARIA.—This form of prayer, used in the Roman Catholic Church, is a repetition of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28). Bingham shows that the use of this invocation to the Virgin cannot be traced higher than the beginning of the 15th century. "Ferrarius," he adds, "ingeniously confesses that Vincentius Ferrerius was the first ecclesiastical writer that ever used it before his sermons. Baronius has not a syllable of its antiquity in all his 12 centuries; there being a perfect silence both among the ancients and all the Ritualists about it, till that Dominican preacher, in his abundant zeal for the worship of the Holy Virgin, began to use it before his sermons." Christians were ordered to annex it to their prayers in 1420. This invocation is now generally used in the services of the Roman Catholic Church. The early summons to worship was called the Ave-bell; and indulgences granted by various pontiffs for frequent repetition of the invocation were termed Ave Marias.

AVEBURY, or AVBURY.—This village in Wilts occupies the site of a Celtic structure, composed of blocks of stone, and generally believed to be a Druidical work. Aubrey visited it in 1648; Dr. Stukeley commenced his examination of these antiquities in 1720; and Sir Richard Hoare in 1812. It is supposed to be the remains of a national temple, or place of assembly for the performance of sacred rites, erected by the Druids before the Christian æra.

AVENTURINE.—A successful imitation of this mineral, which is a kind of quartz interspersed with brilliant metallic points, was accidentally discovered at Venice during the Middle Ages, by a workman who let some copper filings fall into coloured glass in a state of fusion. This process, improved by Fremy and Clemandot, was superseded in 1865 by

Pelouze, who obtained beautiful specimens of aventurine by fusing sand, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, and bichromate of potash.

AVERSA (Italy).—Built A.D. 1020, by Rainulph, a Norman chief, near the ruins of the ancient Atella, from which place the bishopric was transferred to Aversa, about 1050. Alphonso V., of Aragon, took it in 1440; and it was frequently besieged. It suffered from an earthquake in 1805.

AVIGNON (France).—This ancient city is seated in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Rhone. The adjacent territory, the Venaissin county, "a populous and fertile spot," was ceded to the papacy by Philip III. in 1273; and the sovereignty of Avignon was sold to Clement VI. for 80,000 gold florins of Florence by Joanna, Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence, in 1348. Clement V., elected through the influence of Philip IV. of France, removed the papal chair to Avignon, in 1309. The following popes remained here under French influence :—

A.D.
1309. Clement V.
1314. See vacant two years.
1316. John XXI. or XXII.
1334. Benedict XI. or XII.
1344. Clement VI.
1352. Innocent VI.
1362. Urban V.
1370. Gregory XI.
1378. Commencement of the Papal Schism (*q. v.*), when two popes were elected. Clement VII. at Avignon.
1394. Benedict XIII.

Urban V. went to Rome for a short time, but returned to Avignon; and Gregory XI. is said to have meditated flight, when surprised by death. In the Papal Schism, called "the great schism of the West," occasioned on the election of his successor in 1378, the antipope Clement VII. took up his residence here, and was succeeded by Benedict XIII. The popes at Rome, however, triumphed, and Avignon was deprived of its rival pontiffs in 1409. The French kings seized this city on various occasions. The annexation of the Venaissin and Avignon to France by the revolutionary government, Sep. 14, 1791, was their first act of aggression. By the treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 19, 1797, Pius VI. formally ceded these possessions to France. Avignon was made a bishopric in the 1st century, and was erected into an archbishopric in 1475. By the concordat of 1801 it ceased to be a metropolis, but the privilege was restored in 1821. Councils were held at Avignon in 1080, 1209, 1270, 1279, 1282, 1326, 1327, 1337, and 1457. Its university, founded in 1303, was abolished in 1794.

AVIS (Order).—Instituted in 1147 by Alphonso I., the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, and raised by him in 1162 to the rank of an ecclesiastical order of chivalry. The knights were then called "Knights of Evora," but took their present title in 1187, from their gallant defence of the fortress of Avis against the Moors. The order was changed from an ecclesiastical to a civil institution in 1789.

AVOIRDUPOIS.—This system of weight, used for all goods except the precious metals and medicines, is first mentioned in some orders of Henry VIII., in 1532. A pound avoirdupois was placed in the Exchequer by Elizabeth, in 1588, to serve as a standard.

AVRANCHES (Normandy), anciently Ingena, also called Abrincatæ, came into the possession of England at the Norman conquest. In its cathedral Henry II. received absolution from the Pope's legate, in 1172, for the murder of Becket; a flat stone marks the spot where he did penance. The Bretons captured the town in 1203, and committed great havoc. It was restored by Louis IX., and it again fell under the power of the English in 1415, but was recovered by France in 1450. The bishopric, established in the 5th century, was suppressed and united to Coutances in 1801.

AXARQUIA (Battle).—In the winding defiles of the Axarquia, the Moors inflicted a severe loss on the Spaniards, in actions extending over two days, March 20 and 21, 1483.

AXE.—The Franks in their expedition into Italy in the 6th century made use of an axe with a large blade. Hence it was termed *francisca*. The principal weapons of this kind were the taper axe, the broad axe, and the double axe. The pole axe and the adze axe were varieties of these. The Lochaber axe was used in the 16th century.

AXUM, anciently AUXUME (Abyssinia).—This ancient city, founded about B.C. 650, became in later times the seat of a powerful kingdom, nearly co-extensive with modern Abyssinia, and embracing portions of Arabia. Though its origin has not been ascertained, it is mentioned as existing in the 2nd century of our æra. Justinian formed an alliance with the Auximites A.D. 533. Gibbon is of opinion that the Auximites, or Abyssinians, as he calls them, were a colony of Arabs, and there can be no doubt that the Arab element is blended with the Ethiopian in their composition. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century; and in its defence came into collision with the followers of Mohammed, who deprived them of their possessions in Arabia, and destroyed their commerce. The Chronicles of Axum, a kind of history of Abyssinia, a copy of which the traveller Bruce brought to England in 1774, are deposited in a Christian church in Axum, built about 1657. Axum was made a bishopric about 330, and Frumentius was the first bishop.

AYACUCHO (Battle).—On this plain, in Peru, the Spaniards were defeated by the republican forces Dec. 9, 1824, and a capitulation was soon afterwards made, by which Spain surrendered the whole of Peru and Chili.

AYLESBURY (Buckinghamshire).—This ancient town formed one of the principal strongholds of the Britons in their resistance to the Romans. In 571 Cuthulf, a West-Saxon chief, took Aylesbury, which was ravaged by the Danes in 921. The town was incorporated and made a borough by Queen Mary in 1554. During the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament, it espoused the cause of the latter, and in 1643 it formed the head-quarters of Lord Essex. John Wilkes represented it in Parliament in 1761.

AYLESFORD (Battle). — A victory was gained by the Britons over the Saxons, A.D.

455, near a village of this name, in Kent. The Saxon chief Horsa was slain in the conflict.

AZINCOURT.—(*See* AGINCOURT.)

AZOF.—This sea, called by the ancients the Palus Mœotis, communicates with the Euxine by the strait of Yenikalo, or the Cimmerian Bosphorus. It was the scene of some important operations during the Crimean war. An allied expedition, 15,000 strong, composed of English, French, and Turkish troops of all arms, with five batteries of artillery, left the anchorage at Sebastopol May 22, 1855, and arrived off Kertch May 24. The Russians blew up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, destroyed three steamers and several heavy-armed vessels, and large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores. Operations were carried on against the chief Russian positions. A small garrison was left at Kertch and Yenikale, and the expedition returned June 12.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS (Atlantic), nine in number, are said to have been known before 1380, and by some their discovery is attributed to Vanderberg of Bruges, about 1430. The Portuguese no sooner heard of the discovery than they sent out Cabral, who sighted one of the group in 1432; and in 1448 Prince Henry of Portugal took formal possession of the islands. Alphonso V. gave them in 1466 to his sister, the Duchess of Burgundy, and they were colonized by the Dutch. When Philip I. seized the vacant throne of Portugal in 1580, they fell under the dominion of Spain. The Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh failed in an attempt to capture them in 1597. They reverted to Portugal in 1640, and still remain in her possession. Angra (*q. v.*), the capital of Terceira, one of the group, was made a bishop's see by Paul III. in 1534. Owing to volcanic disturbance, rocks and islands have frequently been thrown up from the sea. The most remarkable phenomena of this kind occurred in 1538, 1720, and 1811.

AZOTUS.—(*See* ASHDOD.)

AZTECS.—The earliest known seat of this tribe was Aztlan, a country to the north of the Gulf of California, where they were dwelling in 1160. They soon after commenced their migrations, arriving at Tula in 1196. They removed to Zumpanco about 1216, and eventually settled on a group of islands to the south of lake Texcuco. They were reduced to slavery by the Colhuans in 1314; and, moving to the westward of the lake, founded Tenochtitlan, their capital, on the site of which Mexico now stands, in 1325. They were assailed by the Spaniards under Cortes in 1519.

B.

BAAL and ASHTORETH, or ASTARTE, the former supposed to represent the sun, and the latter the moon, were idols worshipped by the Phœnicians, Chaldeans, and other ancient nations. This idolatry was established amongst the Moabites and the Midianites B.C. 1451 (Numb. xxv.), and the Israelites were punished for falling into it B.C. 1161—1143 (Judges x. 6—8), and on several occasions. Ahab, at the instance of his queen Jezebel, established the worship of Baal and set up an altar in Samaria B.C. 918 (1 Kings xvi. 28—33), for which he was reproved by Elijah, who slew the prophets of Baal at the river Kishon B.C. 906 (1 Kings xviii. 36—40). Jehoiada destroyed the temple of Baal, slew its priest, and Athaliah, the last of the house of Ahab, B.C. 878 (2 Kings xi.).

BAALBEC, or HELIOPOLIS (Syria), the name given to the place by the Seleucidæ, both words signifying "the city of the sun," is by some supposed to correspond with the Baal Gad of Scripture. Little is known of its early history. Julius Cæsar made it a Roman colony. Trajan consulted its famous oracle previous to his departure on his expedition to the East, A.D. 114. Antoninus either enlarged its temple to Jupiter or built a new one, that became one of the wonders of the world. Baalbec capitulated to the Saracens, paying an enormous ransom, in 635; it was sacked and dismantled by the Caliph of Damascus in 748; seized by Tamerlane in 1401; and has since gradually declined. Thevet, in 1550; Pococke, in 1740; Maundrell, in 1745; Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Volney, in 1785, are amongst the most celebrated travellers who have visited and described its ruins. This Syrian city must not be confounded with another Baalbec, or Heliopolis, in Lower Egypt, one of the earliest cities of which any record remains. Smith (Dict. of Greek and Roman Geog.) remarks concerning the last-mentioned city: "Its obelisks were probably seen by Abraham when he first migrated from Syria to the Delta 1600 years B.C.; and here the father-in-law of Joseph filled the office of high priest."

BAB-AT-THE-BOWSTER.—This old dance, somewhat resembling the cushion-dance (*q. v.*), save that a bolster, as the name indicates, supplies the place of the pillow, is still danced in Scotland, and is always the winding up at "kirns" and other merry-makings.

BABEL (Tower).—Described Gen. xi. 1—9, and built 120 years after the Deluge, by the descendants of Noah, about B.C. 2247. Much controversy has been excited respecting its exact position. It is now generally believed that Babylon was built upon the site, if not upon the actual ruins, of this temple.

BABINE REPUBLIC, or RESPUBLICA BINEPSIS.—The following account of this society, established in the 14th century, is given in the *Annual Register* for the year 1764: "There was at the court of Sigismund Augustus, a gentleman of the family of Psomka, who, in concert with Peter Cassovius, bailiff of Lublin, formed a society, which the Polish writers call 'The Republic of Babine,' and which the Germans denominate 'The Society of Fools' (*q. v.*). This society was instituted upon the model of the Republic of Poland; it has its king, its chancellor, its counsellors, its archbishops, bishops, judges, and other officers: in this republic Psomka had the title of captain, and Cassovius that of chancellor. When any of the members did or said anything at their meetings which was

unbecoming or ill-timed, they immediately gave him a place of which he was required to perform the duties till another was appointed in his stead; for example, if any one spoke too much, so as to engross the conversation, he was appointed orator of the republic; if he spoke improperly, occasion was taken from his subject to appoint him a suitable employment; if, for instance, he talked about dogs, he was made master of the buck-hounds; if he boasted of his courage, he was made a knight, or, perhaps, a field-marshal; and if he expressed a bigoted zeal for any speculative opinion in religion, he was made an inquisitor. The offenders being thus distinguished for their follies, and not their wisdom, gave occasion to the Germans to call the republic 'The Society of Fools,' which, though a satire on the individual, was by no means so on the institution. * * * * The regiment of the Calot, or Calotte (*q. v.*), which was some years since established in the court of France, is very similar to the republic of Babine." (*See* Fools, Order.)

BABŒUF'S CONSPIRACY.—Babœuf, a Jacobin, surnamed Gracchus, formed a conspiracy against the French Directory in 1796. His chief aim was to obtain a division of property. The deliberations of this society were carried on in a large vault under the Pantheon, where, as Alison (iv. ch. 24) remarks, "by the light of flambeaux, and seated on the humid ground, they ruminated on the most likely method of regenerating France." They had agents in the provinces, and they also elected a secret directory of public safety in Paris. Their design was at length acknowledged to be to establish what they termed "the Public Good," by means of a division of property, and the formation of a government consisting of "true, pure, and absolute democrats." They had framed a solemn instrument, called an "Insurrection Act," the publication of which was to be the signal for revolt. This was fixed to take place May 21, 1796; but one of the party having given information, the chief conspirators were arrested the day before. Babœuf and one of his associates suffered on the scaffold May 25, 1797.

BABYLON, the chief city of Babylonia (*q. v.*). Sir John Stoddart states that Babylon, according to the scriptural account, "was the first great city built after the Deluge, and that it was founded by Nimrod, a great-grandson of Noah, or at all events by a tribe of his descendants, bearing his name." The city of Babylon is supposed to have been built on the site of Babel (Gen. x. 10), the scene of the confusion of tongues, about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 9). It was taken by Tiglath-Pileser I., of Assyria, about B.C. 1110, and by Cyrus B.C. 538. During the present century many enterprising travellers, amongst whom may be mentioned Rich, Ker, Porter, Layard, Frazer, Chesney, Botta, Loftus, and Rawlinson, have, by their explorations amongst the ruins of the ancient city, thrown considerable light upon the history of Babylon.

BABYLONIA.—"The Babylonian and Assyrian empires," says Sir John Stoddart, "in all historical records, are much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities; Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called Assyria; that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and the large intervening space was commonly termed Mesopotamia, or 'between the rivers;' and this, together with Babylonia, seems to be meant in Scripture by the land of Shinar." The Rev. G. Rawlinson classes it fourth of "The Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World" (Murray, 1862—5), and from his valuable work the following table has been compiled:—

B.C.
1723. Babylon is conquered by the Assyrians.
1270—1250. Tiglathi-Nin, King of Assyria, assumes the title of "Conqueror of Babylonia," where he establishes an Assyrian dynasty.
1150—1130. Nebuchadnezzar I., King of Babylon, leads two expeditions into Assyria during the reign of Asshur-ris-ilim.
1130—1110. Tiglath-Pileser I., King of Assyria, towards the end of his reign, invades Babylonia, where he remains for two years, taking the cities of Kurri-Galzu (now Akkerkuf), Sippara of the Sun, Sippara of Anunit (*see* Sepharvaim), and Hupa or Opis, and ultimately seizing the city of Babylon. On his return, however, he is much harassed by Merodach-iddin-akhi, who captures several of the Assyrian idols and deposits them in Babylon as trophies of victory.
880. The Assyrian monarch Asshur-idanni-pal invades Babylonia, and recovers and rebuilds the city of Divaleh, which had been destroyed at a remote period by a Babylonian king named Tsibir.
850. During a civil war between King Merodach-sumadin and his younger brother Merodach-bel * * the country is invaded by Shalmaneser II. of Assyria, who slays the pretender, takes many cities, and enters the capital, thus establishing his sovereignty over the native king.
820. Babylonia is invaded by Shamas-Iva, who defeats King Merodak-belatzu-ikbi in two pitched battles, and renders his kingdom tributary to Assyria. (*See* Daban.)
750. About the middle of the 8th century B.C. Babylon regained its independence, but was split up into numerous petty states.
747. Nabonassar establishes his authority in Babylon.
744. Tiglath-Pileser II. invades Babylonia and subdues Merodach-Baladan, prince of one of its minor divisions.
721. Merodach-Baladan is acknowledged King of Babylon.
713. Merodach-Baladan, King of Babylonia, sends an embassy to Hezekiah, King of Judah, which is favourably received by that monarch. (2 Kings xx. 12, 13.)
709. Sargon, King of Assyria, invades Babylonia, besieges Merodach-Baladan in Beth-Yakin, which, with its defenders, he captures, establishes his court at Babylon, and places an Assyrian viceroy on the throne.
704. Babylon revolts.
702. Sennacherib invades Babylonia, and defeats the ex-king Merodach-Baladan near the city of Kis.
688. Disturbances commence in Babylon, which revolts from Assyria.
680. It is recovered by Esarhaddon.
667. A revolt is suppressed by Asshur-bani-pal.
625. Nabopolassar, Viceroy of Babylonia, revolts from Assyria, and establishes an independent empire.
608. Babylonia is invaded and in great part conquered by Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt.
605. Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, defeats the Egyptians at Carchemish, and succeeds his father on the Babylonian throne.
598. Nebuchadnezzar invades Palestine, besieges Tyre (*q. v.*), and conquers Jehoiachim, King of Judah, whom he carries away captive (2 Kings xxiv. 1—7).
588. Nebuchadnezzar lays siege to Jerusalem (*q. v.*), which surrenders the following year.
581. He invades Egypt.

B.C.
570. He again invades Egypt (q. v.).
561. Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
559. Evil-Merodach is deposed and put to death by his brother-in-law, Neriglissar.
555. The young king Laborosoarchod is deposed and put to death by his nobles, who raise to the throne Nabonadius, a man not related to the royal family.
538. Cyrus, king of Persia, invades Babylon and defeats Nabonadius, who seeks refuge in Borsippa, leaving Babylon under the government of his son, Belshazzar.
538. Cyrus, having turned the waters of the Euphrates from their course, enters Babylon during a religious festival, and massacres Belshazzar and a large number of the inhabitants (Dan. v. 1—31). Nabonadius tenders his submission, and the kingdom is annexed to the Persian empire.

Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies, iii. 483) gives the following list of the rulers of Babylonia :—

B.C.
1518–1273. Dynasty of Arabs.
Circ. 1743. Dynasty of Assyrians.
,, 1150. Nebuchadnezzar I.
,, 1130. Merodach-iddin-akhi.
,, 1110. Merodach-shapik-zîri.
* * * *
Tribir (Debeiwa).
* * * *
,, 850. Merodach-sum-âdin.
,, 820. Merodach-baladan-iddi.
* * * *
747. Nabonassar.
733. Nadius.
731. Chinzirus and Porus.
726. Elulæus.
721. Merodach-Baladan.
709. Arceanus (viceroy).
704. Interregnum.
703. Illibus.
703. Merodach-Baladan.
702. Belibus (viceroy).
677. Assaranadius (viceroy).
6[illegible]. Saosduchin.
648. Kandalanus (viceroy).
647. Mesesimordachus (viceroy).
625. Interregnum.
625. Nabopolassar.
6[illegible]. Nebuchadnezzar.
561. Evil-Merodach.
559. Neriglissar.
555. Laborosoarchod or Laborosoarchus.
538. Nabonnedus, or Nabonadius.
538. Belshazzar.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY of the Jews, foretold by Isaiah (xxxix. 6) and Jeremiah (xxv. 9—11), lasted from B.C. 604 to B.C. 536. It commenced under Jehoiakim (2 Chron. xxxvi. 5—7), and terminated with the decree issued for their restoration by Cyrus (2 Chron. xxxvi. 22 and 23).

BABYNGTON'S CONSPIRACY.—In 1586, Anthony Babington, an English gentleman, instigated by John Ballard, a Roman Catholic priest, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, with the view of placing Mary Queen of Scots on the throne, and of restoring the Roman Catholic religion. John Savage (a soldier serving under the King of Spain, who had first made the proposal to assassinate the queen), and 13 others, including Babington, embarked in this desperate project, and Mary herself did everything in her power to further its success. Intimation of the plot having been given to Walsingham by a spy, the conspirators were seized, brought to trial Sep. 13—15, and executed Sep. 20 and 21, 1586. Mary's share in this conspiracy alarmed Elizabeth, and was the principal cause of her subsequent trial and execution.

BACCHANALIA, or festivals of various kinds in honour of Bacchus, are said by Herodotus to have been of Egyptian origin (see DIONYSIA), and led to such abuses, as practised at Rome and in other parts of Italy, that they were suppressed by a decree of the senate B.C. 186. This decree, engraved upon a brazen table, was discovered at Buri in 1640, and is preserved in the imperial collection at Vienna.

BACHELORS were branded with infamy by the laws of Lycurgus, and at festivals were exposed to public derision. Dionysius of Halicarnassus notices a law requiring all persons of a certain age to marry. The Romans imposed a fine on bachelors by the Lex Julia, B.C. 18. It was, however, abolished by Constantine. Bachelors of 25 years of age, and widowers without children, were, by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), required to pay yearly, so long as they remained single, a tax of one shilling. It was levied for five years, commencing May 1, 1695. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14, the tax was continued till Aug. 1, 1706, when it was suffered to expire. In addition to the tax of one shilling per annum, every person of the undermentioned rank paid yearly as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Duke	14	10	0
Duke's eldest son	7	10	0
Younger sons, each	6	5	0
Marquis	10	0	0
Marquis's eldest son	6	5	0
Younger sons, each	5	0	0
Earl	7	10	0
Earl's eldest son	5	0	0
Younger sons, each	3	15	0
Viscount	6	5	0
Viscount's eldest son	4	7	6
Younger sons, each	3	6	8
Baron	5	0	0
Baron's eldest son	3	15	0
Younger sons, each	3	0	0
Baronet	3	15	0
Knight of the Bath	3	15	0
Knight bachelor	3	10	0
King's serjeant	5	0	0
Other serjeants at law, each	3	15	0
Esquire	1	5	0
Gentleman	0	5	0
Archbishop	12	10	0
Bishop	5	0	0
Dean	2	10	0
Archdeacon	0	12	6
Canon or prebendary	0	12	6
Doctor of divinity, law, or physic	1	5	0
Sons of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, canons or prebendaries, and of doctors of divinity, law, or physic	0	5	0
Persons with £50 per annum real estate, or personal property of £600, not charged in the above	0	5	0
Their sons, each	0	2	6

A registry was ordered to be kept by persons in holy orders, for the better collecting of the duty, by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6, s. 20 (1694). By 43 Geo. III. s. 43 (1785), bachelors above the age of 21 years were required to pay annually, in addition to the usual tax, £1 5s. for every male servant in their employ; and those that had three or more female servants paid 10s. per annum for each, in addition to the ordinary tax.

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BACKGAMMON. — This, or some similar game played with dice, was known to the Greeks, and was a favourite amusement amongst the Saxons, by whom it is said to have been invented about the 10th century. Dr. Henry attributes the invention to the Welsh. It is recorded of Canute that he frequently played at backgammon, which was called the English game in the early part of the 14th century.

BACK-STAFF, or DAVIS'S QUADRANT, for taking the sun's altitude at sea, was invented by Capt. J. Davis, about 1590. It has been superseded by later inventions.

BACTRA, called by Strabo and Pliny Zariaspa, though Heeren contends that they were different places, the capital of Bactriana, was one of the oldest centres of commerce and civilization in the world. Heeren says it was the first place of exchange for the productions of India; and that the great highways of commerce from east to west followed this direction. (*See* BALKH.)

BACTRIANA, or BACTRIA (Asia). — This ancient state, situated between Persia and India, bounded on the north by the Oxus, varied at different periods in extent. Ninus, King of Assyria, is said to have failed in an attack upon its capital, until Semiramis suggested a plan for its capture, thereby gaining the favour of the king and a share of his throne. For a considerable period Bactriana formed part of the Persian empire, and in eastern traditions is represented as having been the seat of powerful and independent princes long before it became a Persian satrapy. Alexander III. conquered it in his sixth campaign, B.C. 329. It is now a dependency of the Khanat of Bokhara, under the name of Balkh.

B.C.
255. The Governor Theodotus, called by Strabo Diodotus, revolts from Antiochus II. of Syria, and founds the kingdom of Bactriana.
221. Euthydemus deposes and succeeds Theodotus or Diodotus II.
207. Antiochus of Syria defeats Euthydemus.
181. Commencement of the reign of Eucratides I., the period of Bactriana's prosperity.
168. Part of India is added to Bactriana.
143. Eucratides II. assassinates his father, and succeeds to his throne.
125. Bactriana is overrun by tribes of wandering Scythians, by whom the kingdom is destroyed.

SOVEREIGNS OF BACTRIANA.

B.C.	B.C.
250. Theodotus or Diodotus I.	196. Menander.
245. Theodotus or Diodotus II.	181. Eucratides I.
221. Euthydemus.	143. Eucratides II.
200. Demetrius.	

BADACA, or VADAKAT (Susiana).—This, the second city of Susiana, was stormed and taken by Sennacherib, King of Assyria, about B.C. 695. Antigonus retired thither after his defeat by Eumenes, B.C. 316.

BADAJOS (Spain).—This barrier fortress, the capital of a province of the same name, only five miles from the Portuguese frontier, has sustained numerous sieges, and was several times taken and retaken during the occupation of the peninsula by the Moors. It was besieged by the Portuguese in 1660, and was assailed, but without success, by a combined English, Portuguese, and Dutch force, Oct., 1705. Galway was beaten in a battle here by the Spanish army, May 7, 1709. Soult captured it March 11, 1811 (*see* ALBUERA, battle); and Wellington having been compelled to raise the siege June 10, in the same year, obtained possession April 6, 1812. Badajos was made an episcopal see at an early period. The cathedral was commenced in 1248; and its granite bridge was built in 1460, restored in 1597, and rebuilt in 1833.

BADAJOS (Treaty), between Spain and Portugal, was signed at Badajos June 6, ratifications were exchanged at Badajos June 16, and it was published at Madrid Aug. 8, 1801. It brought to a close the short contest between Portugal and Spain, which Napoleon I. had stirred up for the purpose of carrying out his ambitious designs. Spain restored all her conquests, excepting Olivenza and its territory, which were ceded to her; and she guaranteed the Prince Regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions. Portugal agreed to close her ports against England, and to pay the expenses of the war. (*See* ABRANTES, Treaty.)

BADDESDOWN HILL, or BADON MOUNT (Battle).—This spot, near Bath, was the scene of a celebrated victory gained by the Britons under King Arthur over the Saxon leader, Cerdic, in 493, according to Bede. This appears to be an error, as it is generally believed to have taken place in 520.

BADEN (Germany) was made a margraviate about the year 1130, by Herman II., grandson of Berthold, Landgrave of Brisgau, his father, Herman I., having previously acquired Baden by marriage. The title of Grand Duke was given to the Margrave Charles Frederick, by Napoleon I., in 1806. The rank held by Baden is that of seventh in the Germanic Confederation, and in time of war it is required to furnish 10,000 men to the federal army.

A.D.
1130. Herman II. takes the title of Margrave of Baden.
1190. Herman IV. accompanies Frederick I. (Barbarossa) to the Holy Land.
1236. Herman V. (the Pious) cedes the county of Dagsburg to the Bishop of Strasburg.
1250. Death of Herman VI., who is succeeded by his infant son Frederick, under the regency of his mother, Gertrude of Austria.
1267, Oct. 29. Frederick is beheaded at Naples.
1283. Rodolph I. acquires part of Eberstein by purchase.
1288. Baden is divided among the four sons of Rodolph I.
1353. Rodolph VII. reunites Baden into a single state.
1405. League of Marbach formed between Bernard, Marquis of Baden, the Archbishop of Mayence, the Count of Würtemberg, and some minor powers, against the Emperor.
1464, June 19. Frederick II., King of the Romans, gains a great victory over Charles I. of Baden, and takes him prisoner.
1488. Christopher of Baden sends 4,000 men to deliver Maximilian, son of the Emperor Frederick II., from the inhabitants of Bruges.
1503. Christopher claims the marquisate of Hochberg: the claim is referred to the imperial tribunal.
1515, Aug. 1. Christopher abandons the government to his sons, Bernard, Philip, and Ernest, who rule as his vicars.
1527. Baden is divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
1533. Bernard establishes Protestantism in Baden-Baden.
1569, Oct. 3. Philibert of Baden-Baden assists the Roman Catholics, and is slain at Moncontour.
1581. The lawsuit in reference to the possession of Hochberg terminates in favour of Baden.

A.D.
1594. The creditors of Edward of Baden obtain permission from the Emperor to indemnify themselves by seizing his territories.
1627. Arrangements as to territory are made between the rulers of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
1683. Louis William, Marquis of Baden-Baden, assists in the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks.
1707. Death of Louis William, the most warlike marquis of Baden-Baden.
1733. The French ravage Baden, and compel Louis George to seek refuge in Bohemia.
1771. Baden-Durlach is united to Baden-Baden.
1796. A treaty of peace is concluded with the French republic.
1801, Feb. 9. Baden receives an accession of territory by the treaty of Luneville.
1803. Charles Frederick of Baden is raised to the rank of elector.
1805, Dec. 26. Brisgau is added to Baden by the treaty of Presburg.
1806, July 12. The elector, Charles Frederick, is raised to the rank of grand duke.
1815, March 25. Baden joins the allies against Napoleon I.
1818, Aug. 22. A representative constitution is granted.
1849, May 14. Insurrections take place in Baden. The Grand Duke Charles Leopold Frederick quits Carlsruhe.
1850, Sep. 6. Treaty of peace with Denmark and other powers.
1857, July 9. General amnesty for the political offenders of 1848 and 1849.
1859, Dec. 1. The concordat signed by the Pope June 28 is published.
1860, June 16. Interview at Baden-Baden between Napoleon III., the Prince Regent of Prussia, and other German princes.
1861, June. A new constitution for the Protestant Church is settled at a synod that meets at Carlsruhe.

GRAND DUKES OF BADEN.

1806. Charles Frederick.
1811. Charles Louis Frederick.
1818. Louis William Augustus.
1830. Charles Leopold Frederick.
1852, April 24. Frederick William Louis assumes the regency.
1856, Sep. 5. Frederick William Louis assumes the title of grand duke by patent.

BADEN (Treaty).—Signed at Baden, in Switzerland, Sep. 18 (O. S. 7), 1714, between the Emperor Charles VI. and Louis XIV. It confirmed the treaty of Alt-Ranstädt (*q. v.*). By one of its provisions Landau was ceded to France. (*See* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Treaties.)

BADON, MOUNT.—(*See* BADDESDOWN HILL.)

BAEZA (Spain).—Near this town, which is of great antiquity, and contains many Roman relics and inscriptions, the younger Scipio vanquished Hasdrubal B.C. 208. Having fallen under the Saracen yoke, it was taken by the Spaniards A.D. 1239. It is the birthplace of the 11,000 virgins who, with St. Ursula, were, according to the legend, slaughtered by the Huns at Cologne.

BAFFIN'S BAY.—This inland sea, between Greenland and the N.E. coast of America, was discovered July 6, 1616, by the English navigator, William Baffin, from whom it takes its name.

BAGAUDÆ.—An appellation given to the peasants of Gaul who rebelled against the Romans A.D. 286. Their work was executed with fire and sword. "They asserted," says Gibbon, "the natural rights of men, but they asserted those rights with the most savage cruelty." For some time they obtained the ascendancy, but were subdued by Maximian. The term was subsequently applied to other rebels. (*See* PEASANT WAR.)

BAGDAD (Asia), on the Tigris, was founded by Al Mansur, the second caliph of the Abbassides, in 762, and remained the seat of the caliphate until Feb. 20, 1258, when it was captured, after a siege of two months, by the Mongols, and Mostasem, the last of the Abbassides (*q. v.*), was put to death. Tamerlane sacked the city July 23, 1401, erecting on its ruins a pyramid of 90,000 heads. Its Tartar rulers returned, but were expelled in 1417, by Kara Yusef. His descendants were, in 1477, replaced by Usum Cassim, who was followed by the Suffide dynasty, of Persian origin, in 1516. The possession of the city was long contested by the Persians and the Turks, and amongst the numerous sieges it sustained may be mentioned those of 1534, when it was captured by Soliman I. (the Magnificent); of 1590, when taken by Abbas I. (the Great); of 1638, when it was captured by Amurath IV.,—30,000 Persians having been ruthlessly massacred; and of 1740, when Nadir Shah was repulsed by Achmet, who rendered the pashalic independent of the Porte. Its celebrated college was founded in 1233. A Nestorian patriarch resided at Bagdad, and the Greek metropolitan was expelled in 913.

BAGNALO (Treaty).—Concluded Aug. 7, 1484, between the Venetians on the one hand, and the King of Naples, the Duke of Milan, and the Florentines, on the other. The news is said to have so affected Pope Sixtus IV. that it brought on a fit of the gout, which caused his death, Aug. 13, 1484.

BAG-PIPE.—The earliest representation of this instrument occurs in a terra-cotta discovered at Tarsus, and supposed to date from about B.C. 200. It was known to the Romans, and probably to the Greeks, and appears in a bas-relief of a Persian concert of the 6th century A.D. It is said to have been introduced into the British islands by the Danes. In Germany it was a favourite instrument during the 15th century, and it has always been prized by the Scotch Highlanders.

BAHAMA ISLANDS (Atlantic), called also the LUCAYOS, consist of about 20 inhabited islands, with innumerable rocks and islets. St. Salvador, the chief of the group, was discovered by Columbus Oct. 11, 1492, being the first portion of America discovered by him. The Spaniards conveyed the natives to Mexico, and the islands remained unpeopled till colonized by the English, under a patent granted Dec. 4, 1630. In 1641 the Spaniards destroyed the colony, but it was re-established by the English in 1666, and remained in their hands till 1703, when it was ravaged by a combined French and Spanish fleet. It afterwards became notorious as a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718, when a regular colonial administration was established. In 1776 New Providence was stripped by the Americans of its artillery and stores, and the governor and some other officers were made prisoners. The islands surrendered to the Spaniards May 8, 1782, but were restored to England by the 7th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

BAHAR, or BEHAR (Hindostan).—This territory, after changing rulers several times, was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

BAHARITES, the first Mameluke dynasty that reigned in Egypt, were descended from Turks sold to slavery by the Tartars. They began to reign in 1244, and the last sultan of the race was expelled by the Borgites, or Circassians, the second Mameluke dynasty of Egypt, in 1381, after having reigned 137 years. (*See* BORGITES.)

BAHAWULPORE, or BUHAWULPORE (Hindostan).—This state, formerly ruled by deputy governors from Cabul, solicited an alliance with the English in 1808; and it came under the direct protection of Great Britain by treaty Oct. 5, 1838. The khan having proved faithful, received as a reward, in Feb., 1843, a part of Scinde.

BAHREIN ISLANDS (Persian Gulf).—This small group of islands, celebrated for its pearl-fishery, is called by the natives Awal, or Avál. The Portuguese, who had seized them, were expelled by the Persians in 1622; and the islands have since fallen under the sway of different Arab chiefs. During the expedition of 1809 against the pirates in the neighbourhood, they were occupied by British troops.

BAHTZ.—This fort, situated at the point dividing the East and West Scheldt, and forming the key to both channels, was captured by the land forces of the Walcheren expedition (*q. v.*), Aug. 3, 1809.

BAIÆ (Italy).—This town of Campania, which was celebrated for its harbour at a very remote period, and remarkable for its warm springs, which were mentioned by Livy under the name of the "Aquæ Cumanæ," B.C. 176, became, towards the close of the Roman Republic, a fashionable resort of the wealthy citizens of the capital. Horace (B.C. 65—B.C. 8) refers to the beauty of its bay, and it subsequently became a favourite residence of the Emperors Caligula (A.D. 37—41), who erected a bridge of boats upwards of two Roman miles in length across the bay, Nero (54--68), Hadrian, who died here July 10, 138, and of Alexander Severus (222—235), who had several magnificent villas at Baiæ. The springs to which the town owed its repute continued in use as late as the 6th century.

BAIBOUT (Battle).—The Russians, under Paskewitch, defeated the Turks at this town in Asiatic Turkey, Sep. 28, 1829. The total loss of the victors did not exceed 100 men. The Turks lost 700 killed, 1,200 prisoners, 6 guns, and 12 standards.

BAIL.—"The system of giving sureties, or bail," says Sharon Turner (Anglo-Saxons, iii. Ap. i. ch. 6), "to answer an accusation, seems to have been coeval with the Saxon nation." The Statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I. c. 15), in 1275, defined what persons were bailable, and what were not; and this act was enforced by 27 Edw. I. stat. 1, c. 3 (1299). By 1 Rich. III. c. 3 (1484), justices of the peace were allowed to bail offenders, and the facility thus accorded having led to some abuses, not less than two justices were, by 3 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1487), required. Bail was regulated by subsequent statutes, more particularly by the Habeas Corpus Act (31 Charles II. c. 2, 1679), which, as Hallam remarks (Const. Hist. of Eng. iii. ch. 12), "introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject." Provisions against excessive bail are embodied in various statutes. Bail in cases of felony is regulated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 64 (May 26, 1826). This act, entitled "An Act for Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in England," repealed several previous statutes. Bail in error is regulated by s. 151 of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76 (June 30, 1852), the Common Law Procedure Act.

BAILIFF.—Two bailiffs were appointed for the city of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189); though such officers under another name existed in Anglo-Saxon times. We learn from the "Liber Albus" that the sheriffs of the city of London were formerly styled bailiffs; and we know, from the same authority, that such officers were in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest. In 1207 the office of sheriff superseded that of bailiff.

BAIOLENSIANS, or BAGNOLENSIANS.—Manichæans, so called from Bagnols, in Languedoc, where they arose in the 8th century. Another sect, with the same name, a branch of the Cathari, arose in Provence during the 12th century.

BAIREUTH.—(*See* BAYREUTH.)

BAIZE.—The art of making baize was introduced into England by a body of Dutch artisans, who settled at Colchester in 1568; and their privileges were confirmed by letters patent under the great seal in 1612. An act of Parliament was passed in 1660 (12 Charles II. c. 22) for the regulation and protection of their trade. It took effect from Sep. 20, 1660.

BAKEHOUSES REGULATION ACT. — By 26 & 27 Vict. c. 40 (July 13, 1863), it was enacted that no person under the age of 18 years should be employed in any bakehouse between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning. In towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants bakehouses, if painted, were to have three coats of paint, to be renewed every seven years, and well washed every six months; and if limewashed they were to be re-washed every six months. Other regulations were enacted for ensuring cleanliness, efficient ventilation, &c., the whole being enforced by fines or imprisonment.

BAKER. — In early ages every household prepared its own bread. Public bakers are first mentioned as existing at Rome B.C. 173. Athenæus speaks of the Cappadocians, the Lydians, and the Phœnicians as the best bakers. It is probable the trade arose in the East. The punishments for bakers who transgressed the law were, at an early period of our history, extremely severe. Fabyan notices that in 1258 the tumbrel was temporarily substituted for the pillory; and that "sharpe correction upon bakers for making of light bread" was administered upon several of the fraternity in 1485. The bakers formed a brotherhood in the reign of Henry II., about 1155. The white bakers existed as a company in 1308, and obtained in 1485 a new charter, which was confirmed by Henry the Seventh's successors. The brown bakers, who are said to have existed as a company in 1380, were incorporated June 9, 1621.

BAKERIAN LECTURES. — Henry Baker, the microscopist, born May 8, 1698, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society March 12, 1740,

and died Nov. 25, 1774. By his will he left £100, the interest to be devoted to the maintenance of an annual lecture in connection with the Royal Society.

BAKU (Asia).—This port, in the Caspian, mentioned as early as 943, and the neighbouring territory, were surrendered by Persia to Russia in 1723, and restored to Persia in 1735. The Russians seized Baku in 1801, and it was ceded to them by the treaty between Russia and Persia, Oct. 19 (O.S. 7), 1813.

BALACLAVA.—A small port in the Crimea, about 10 miles to the east of Sebastopol. The harbour is commodious, though the entrance is very narrow; and it was with great difficulty that accommodation was obtained for the British ships during its occupation in the Crimean war. The troops took possession Sep. 26, 1854, a portion of the fleet having already arrived. They improved the harbour, constructed quays, built a new town, with storehouses, hospitals, &c., and laid down a line of rail to the camp, about seven miles distant. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, the army of occupation was gradually withdrawn, and the last soldier quitted the place during the summer of 1856. (*See* RUSSIAN WAR.)

BALACLAVA (Battle).—Fought Oct. 25, 1854, between the Russians and the British and Turkish troops. Early in the morning a powerful Russian force, led by Liprandi, drove the Turks from some earthen redoubts facing the Tchernaya, a weak point in the English position. The further advance of the Russians was checked by the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir C. Campbell (Lord Clyde), and the enemy was quickly repulsed by a charge of the heavy cavalry. From this day the British lines were, on account of the insufficiency of our force, contracted, and the communication by the Woronzoff road was effectually closed.

BALACLAVA (Charge), called "The Ride of the Six Hundred." Owing to some misconception of orders, the light cavalry brigade, only 670 strong, followed up the battle of Balaclava (Oct. 25, 1854), by charging the Russian infantry and cavalry in position, protected by a powerful artillery. The exploit has scarcely a parallel in the annals of war. In spite of the fearful and almost hopeless nature of their task, that handful of British horsemen rode fearlessly onward. When at a distance, their ranks were shattered by a murderous discharge, and many a gallant fellow was struck down before he could reach the foe. The Russians quailed before this band of heroes. Their artillery fired upon the struggling mass of friend and foe. The heavy cavalry and the French Chasseurs d'Afrique covered their retreat. The glorious but fatal charge lasted 25 minutes. More than two-thirds of the men were killed or wounded, and 400 horses destroyed. The moral effect it produced was extraordinary.

BALAGHAUT DISTRICTS (Hindostan).—These provinces once formed part of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijyangur, and on its fall were divided into several independent states, until conquered in rapid succession by Hyder Ali, between 1766 and 1780. On the dismemberment of Tippoo Saib's empire in 1799, a considerable portion came into the possession of the East India Company, and the remainder was taken in 1841.

BALAMBANGAN (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded by the King of Sooloo, in 1762, to the East India Company, and a settlement was formed in the following year. In Aug., 1774, intelligence was received that the Spanish governor of the Manillas had threatened to destroy the works and fortifications in case the English settlers did not retire; and this threat was put into execution Feb 24, 1775. Another settlement, founded in 1803, was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

BALANCE OF POWER.—The first combined attempt to preserve the balance of power in European affairs was made during the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France, 1494—1496. Incited by the Emperor Maximilian I., the Italian states and some other European powers held secret conferences by night at Venice, and the celebrated league was signed at that city, March 31, 1495, between Austria, Milan, Rome, Spain, and the Venetian republic. Its object was to defeat the ambitious projects of the French king. Robertson remarks that princes and statesmen "had extended on this occasion to the affairs of Europe the maxims of that political science which had hitherto been applied only to regulate the operations of the petty states in their own country. They had discovered the method of preventing any monarch from rising to such a degree of power as was inconsistent with the general liberty; and had manifested the importance of attending to that great secret in modern policy, the preservation of a proper distribution of power among all the members of the system into which the states of Europe are formed." After showing that the attention of Italian statesmen was from that period directed to the maintenance of the principle, he adds: "Nor was the idea confined to them. Self-preservation taught other powers to adopt it. It grew to be fashionable and universal. From this æra we can trace the progress of that intercourse between nations which has linked the powers of Europe so closely together; and can discern the operation of that provident policy which, during peace, guards against remote and contingent dangers; and, in war, has prevented rapid and destructive conquests." The principle was first publicly acknowledged at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648.

BALASORE (Hindostan).—Different European nations established factories here at the commencement of the intercourse with India. The English factory was destroyed by fire in Nov. 1688. The town itself was ceded to England by the Danes in 1846.

BALEARIC ISLANDS (Mediterranean).—This group, consisting of five islands, Cabrera, Formentera, Iviza, Majorca, and Minorca, off the coast of Spain, is supposed to have been colonized by the Phœnicians. The Carthaginians reduced the inhabitants to subjection. After the fall of Carthage they regained their independence. The Romans, under the

pretence that the people were pirates, took possession of the Balearic Islands, B.C. 123. The Vandals seized them A.D. 423, and the Moors A.D. 790; but they were wrested from the latter by the troops of Charlemagne in 799, and placed under his protection. The Moors, however, regained their footing, and were not expelled until 1286. (*See* MAJORCA and MINORCA.)

BALIOL COLLEGE (Oxford).—Founded by John Baliol, of Barnardcastle, Durham (father of Baliol, King of Scotland), between the years 1263 and 1268. He died in 1269, during the progress of the work, which was completed by his widow. Her statutes, dated the 10th year of the reign of Edward I. (1282), are still preserved in the college.

BALISTA. — Described by Gibbon as "a powerful cross-bow, which darted short but massy arrows." Belisarius made use of the balista in his defence of Rome against the Goths, A.D. 537. The more modern weapon is supposed to have been a species of "gyn," rather than a hand instrument. Its introduction into England is usually assigned to the 12th century. Richard I. appears to have been the first to adopt the manubalista, after its use had been prohibited by Innocent II. in 1139.

BALKH (Asia), the ancient Bactriana, is now a dependency of the khanat of Bokhara. Its chief city, also called Balkh, the ancient Bactra, is styled by Orientals the "Mother of Cities," on account of its great antiquity. It was taken from the Uzbeg Tartars by the Khan of Bokhara in 1820.

BALL. — Games with the ball have been common amongst ancient and modern nations. The Anglo-Saxons played at ball. An amusement of this kind was in vogue in this country amongst ladies and gentlemen in the 14th century, and it became fashionable at courts in the 16th. Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., in alluding to sports at Shrovetide, says,—"After dinner, all the youth of the city goeth to play at the ball in the fields; the scholars of every study have their balls. The practisers also of all the trades have every one their ball in their hands." Some writers suppose football is here meant. A complaint of the citizens of London was brought before the Privy Council in July, 1446, respecting the erection of several places where the people played "at the ball, cleche, and dice." It has been highly recommended as a gymnastic exercise.

BALLARAT (Victoria).—This goldfield, about 100 miles from Melbourne, was first worked in Sep., 1851.

BALLENY ISLES.—(*See* ANTARCTIC REGIONS.)

BALLET.—Dancing applied to theatrical representation is an ancient amusement, supposed to have been revived in Italy during the 16th century. Baltagerini, director of music to Catherine de Medici, was the first to introduce the ballet into France, where it became very popular in the time of Louis XIII. Since that period it has undergone various improvements. The first dramatic piece performed in England, in which the story was entirely carried on by dancing and action, was a production by Mr. John Weaver, called "The Tavern Bilkers," performed at Drury Lane in 1702. A work of higher pretensions was produced by the same author at Drury Lane in 1716. It was entitled "The Loves of Mars and Venus," and its success led to the establishment, in this country, of the ballet as a branch of theatrical amusements.

BALLINAMUCK (Battle). — A French force landed at Killala Aug. 22, 1798, and having been joined by some Irish rebels, were defeated and taken prisoners at Ballinamuck, Sep. 8, 1798.

BALLOON.—Albert of Saxony, a Dominican monk, who flourished at the commencement of the 14th century, was the first to form a correct notion of the principle on which balloons might be constructed. The idea was taken up by several learned men; and Bishop Wilkins, in 1680, speaks of a carriage with sails, like a windmill, to be propelled through the air. The brothers Montgolfier, papermakers, at Annonay, near Lyons, were the first to secure a practical result, and, June 5, 1783, launched the first balloon, which, after them, was then called a Montgolfier. The experiment was repeated at Paris, Aug. 27, 1783; and, Nov. 21 in the same year, M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes made the first ascent from Paris, which was accomplished with success, and the adventurers alighted in safety about six miles from the point at which they had started. "The Montgolfiers," says a writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "had the annual prize of 600 livres adjudged to them by the Academy of Sciences; the elder brother was invited to court, decorated with the badge of St. Michael, and received a patent of nobility; and on Joseph a pension was bestowed, with the further sum of 40,000 livres, to enable him to prosecute his experiments with balloons." The first ascent in a hydrogen balloon was made Dec. 1, 1783, at Paris, by Messieurs Charles and the brothers Robert, who, after a pleasant voyage, alighted in safety about 27 miles from the spot where they started. Since that time great improvements have been made in the construction of balloons. The first ascent made in England was by Lunardi, Sep. 21, 1784. Blanchard and Jefferies crossed the Channel, from Dover to Calais, Jan. 7, 1785. Count Zamfieccari, Admiral Vernon, and a Miss Grice, of Holborn, took their seats in the car of one of these machines March 23, 1785. The balloon was, however, over-weighted, and the lady was compelled to retire, which she did with great reluctance, and burst into tears at her disappointment. A successful ascent was made at Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, Jan. 20, 1785. Balloon ascents have since been of frequent occurrence; and we read of one at Constantinople, by a Persian physician, in 1786. Rozier and Romain were killed through the ignition of their balloon, in an attempt to cross the Channel, June 15, 1785; and William Sadler, son of the celebrated aëronaut of that name, was killed by a fall from a balloon in 1825. The French are said to have employed balloons on various occasions for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of an enemy. The most remarkable instances occurred at Liège, in September, 1794, and during the

Italian campaign of 1859. Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell have made several ascents for scientific purposes, the first at Wolverhampton, July 17, 1862. M. Nadar's monster balloon, the Géant, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1863. Mr. Chambers, an amateur aëronaut, was killed during an ascent at Basford, Notts, Aug. 24, 1863. Mr. Coxwell's balloon was destroyed by a mob at Leicester, on the occasion of a Foresters' fête there, July 11, 1864.

BALLOT was used in several states of ancient Greece, as well as amongst the Romans. It was first introduced at Rome for the election of magistrates, by the Gabiana lex, B.C. 139; for state trials, treason excepted, by the Cassia lex, B.C 137; and for the legislative assembly, by the Papinia lex, B.C. 131. The ballot was used in the republic of Venice. It was employed at a political debating society, called the Rota, held nightly, in 1659, at Miles's coffee-house, New Palace Yard, Westminster. Addison, in a letter dated Feb. 20, 1708, speaks of the House of Commons being engaged upon a project for deciding all elections by balloting. Its adoption in the election of members for the House of Commons has been frequently urged.

BALL'S BLUFF (Battle). — (*See* LEESBURG HEIGHTS.)

BALLYHOE (Battle).—O'Neill was checked in his career of plunder and devastation within the British pale, at a battle fought at Ballyhoe, in Aug., 1539.

BALLYNAHINCH (Battle).—Fought during the Irish rebellion, June 13, 1798. The rebels, led by Munroe, a draper of Lisburn, were defeated, and this terminated the rising in the north of Ireland.

BALMORAL CASTLE. — Queen Victoria selected this mansion and domain, situated on the right bank of the river Dee, about 45 miles from Aberdeen, as a royal residence, in Sep., 1848. The property, which had been previously rented, was purchased in 1852, and a new castle has been erected on the estate.

BALTA-LIMAN (Treaty). — Concluded between Russia and Turkey, at Balta-Liman, May 1, 1849. It arose out of the transactions relating to the insurrection in the Danubian provinces and the Russian occupation. Russia was secured in the same rights as she then exercised in the principalities for seven years.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.—During the war with Russia, two expeditions were sent into the Baltic Sea by the English Government. The first, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead March 11, 1854, and was afterwards joined by a French squadron, and reinforcements from England. The fleets entered the Baltic Sea March 20. Several merchantmen were captured, and the Russian ports blockaded, until more decisive operations were undertaken on the arrival of a French expeditionary force. (*See* ALAND ISLES.) The fleet returned home during the autumn.—The second, accompanied by gun and mortar boats, under the command of Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, sailed April 4, 1855, an advance squadron having left March 20. It was joined by a French squadron June 1. Several infernal machines were taken up, and the ships sailed within sight of Cronstadt (*q. v.*). Its operations, chiefly directed against Hango (*q. v.*) and Sweaborg, are described under these titles. The fleets returned during the autumn.

BALTIC SEA. — By a treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden, at St. Petersburg, March 9, 1759, to which Denmark acceded March 17, 1760, these nations agreed to maintain a fleet to preserve the neutrality of the Baltic for purposes of commerce.

BALTIMORE (United States). — This city, founded in 1729, in accordance with an act passed by the proprietary government of Maryland, received the name of Baltimore in 1745, and became the shire town of the county of the same name in 1768. In 1780 it was made a port of entry, and in 1791 was selected as the site of the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary. The charter of incorporation was granted Dec. 31, 1796, and the University of Maryland was founded in 1812. Baltimore was attacked by British forces under Gen. Ross Sep. 12, 1814. The Washington Medical College was incorporated in 1833. On the outbreak of the great American civil war a party of Federal volunteers on their way to Washington were attacked by the citizens of Baltimore, April 19, 1861. A conflict resulted, which occasioned the destruction of several lives, and the route through the city was closed to the northern troops for more than two weeks. Eventually, however, Baltimore, with the other cities of Maryland, adopted the Federal cause.

BAMBERG (Bavaria) is said to have been founded by a colony of Saxons in 804. Other authorities state that it was founded by the Emperor Henry II. in 1004, finished in 1012, and rebuilt, after a conflagration, in 1110. It was made a bishopric in 1007; and in 1020, on the visit of Pope Benedict VIII. to Germany, the emperor presented the city and bishopric to the Roman see, on condition of receiving every year a white horse and 100 silver marks. The bishopric afterwards became independent, was secularized in 1801, and assigned to Bavaria in 1803. Councils were held here in 1020, 1052, and 1148. Bamberg surrendered to the Prussians May 16, 1759, and during two days was given up for pillage. It was again captured in 1763.

BAMBOROUGH, or BAMBURG (Northumberland).—This ancient town was built by Ida, who reigned 12 years, from 547. Bede says it was called Bebba, after its queen. It was frequently pillaged by the Danes. The castle, built in 1070, was wrested by stratagem from his rebellious barons by William II., in 1096, and was besieged and taken by Edward IV., Dec. 24, 1463.

BAMEEAN (Battle).—Fought between Dost Mohammed Khan's army and his Oosberg allies, under the Walee of Khooloom, and a small English and Sepoy force, commanded by Brigadier Dennie, Sep. 18, 1840. The former were completely routed, and their leader fled into Kohistan.

BAMFLEET (Essex). — This fortress was

stormed and captured by King Alfred, and several Danish ships in the neighbourhood were destroyed in 894.

BAMPTON LECTURES.—Founded by Rev. J. Bampton, Canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed to the university of Oxford estates, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the endowment of eight divinity lecture-sermons, to be preached every year at Great St. Mary's. The cost of the publication of the lectures, within two months of delivery, was to be defrayed out of the endowment. The first course was delivered in 1780, by the Rev. J. Bandinel. Only those who have taken the master's degree at Oxford or Cambridge are eligible; and a second course by the same person is not allowed.

BANBURY (Oxfordshire).—In 1125 Blois, Bishop of Lincoln, erected a castle here, which was frequently assailed. The royalists captured it in 1642, defended it with great gallantry during a siege of 13 weeks in 1644, and again in 1646. The parliamentary party demolished it when it came into their possession. A battle was fought at Danesmore, near this town, Wednesday, July 26, 1469, in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the troops of King Edward IV.

BANCA, or BANJA (Indian Ocean).—This island, possessing tin mines, discovered in 1710, was ceded to the East-India Company by Sultan Najemudin, of Palembang, in 1812. By the second article of the convention of Aug. 13, 1814, the English ceded the island to the King of the Netherlands, in exchange for Cochin and its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar.

BANCHOR.—(*See* BANGOR-ISCOED.)

BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.—Almshouses, near Mile End, London, erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis, grandson of Archbishop Bancroft. Accommodation is afforded for 24 poor men of the Drapers' Company, and a school for 100 boys.

BANDA ISLANDS (Pacific), 10 in number, were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1603. The English established a factory in 1608. After various struggles between them and the Dutch the latter obtained possession in 1664. They retained their hold until March 8, 1796, when the islands surrendered to an English squadron. Having been restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, they were again captured by the English, Aug. 9, 1810, and once more restored to the Dutch at the peace of 1814.

BANDA ORIENTAL.—(*See* URUGUAY.)

BANGALORE (Hindostan) was captured by Lord Cornwallis March 22, 1791. The fortress was, however, restored to Tippoo Saib, by the treaty of peace of March 19, 1792. He destroyed it, but it was repaired in 1802.

BANGKOK (Siam).—This city was chosen by Pia-tac as the capital of Siam (*q. v.*) about the year 1760. In 1849 the cholera carried off 20,000 of the inhabitants in about 12 days. It was visited by Sir J. Bowring in 1855.

BANGOR (Caernarvonshire) was made a bishopric early in the 6th century, Daniel, Abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, its first bishop, having been appointed in 516. The cathedral was destroyed in 1071; and having been rebuilt, suffered severely in subsequent wars. An order for union of the see with St. Asaph, issued in 1838, was rescinded by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847).

BANGOR (United States) was captured by a party of English sailors and marines Sep. 3, 1814.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY.—During the reign of William III., the Lower House of Convocation had requested "that some synodical notice might be taken of the dishonour done to the Church by a sermon preached by Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Sep. 29, 1705, containing positions contrary to the doctrine of the Church, expressed in the first and second parts of the homily against disobedience and wilful rebellion." The enmity of this writer's opponents was further excited by a sermon which he preached before George I., March 31, 1717, and afterwards printed under the title, "The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ." He had been made Bishop of Bangor in 1715; was translated to Hereford in 1721; to Salisbury in 1723; and to Winchester in 1734. The so-called dangerous tenets of this discourse, and of a work entitled, "A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Non-Jurors," were denounced in the report of a committee of the Lower House of Convocation in 1717. This gave rise to a general paper war between the supporters and opponents of Bishop Hoadley's views on various points, known as the Bangorian Controversy.

BANGOR-ISCOED, or BANCHOR (Flintshire), which must not be confounded with Bangor, in Caernarvonshire; or Benchor, in Ireland; was the seat of the largest ancient monastic establishment in Great Britain. It contained above 2,000 monks, and was founded by Dunod in the beginning of the 6th century. Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, instigated, it is supposed, by Augustine, who was resolved to reduce the primitive Christian Church in these islands to subjection to Rome, destroyed the monastery and massacred all the monks and students. This event probably took place in 603, but as some confusion has arisen in the chronology of the time, the date cannot be ascertained with certainty. Augustine is said to have died in 604, though there is some doubt on the subject. Bede says, Augustine foretold of these monks that if they would not join in unity with their brethren, they should be assailed by their enemies, and that if they would not preach the way of life to the English people, they should perish at their hands.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Incorporated by royal charter, July 27, 1694, was projected by William Paterson, who, with other merchants in London, subscribed £1,200,000 as a loan to the government, to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The first charter provided that at any time after Aug. 1, 1705, on a year's notice and the repayment of the £1,200,000, the said charter should cease and determine. It received the sanction of Parliament, and thus were the governor and company of the Bank of England established. Further loans

have since been advanced to the government, the rate of interest has been reduced, and the charter has been repeatedly renewed and extended. The last, known as Sir R. Peel's act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32), received the royal assent July 19, 1844. The bank suspended cash payments in 1696, but having recovered from a temporary pressure flourished greatly, until again compelled by the drain upon its resources, caused by the French war at the close of the last century, to suspend cash payments, for which an order in council appeared Feb. 27, 1797, and they were not resumed until May 1, 1821. By the 6th section of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the directors are required to render a weekly account in a prescribed form to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, to be published in the next succeeding *Gazette*. Since 1828 branch establishments of the Bank of England have been formed in several provincial towns. The first stone of the Bank of England was laid Aug. 3, 1732, the business having been transacted in the Grocers' Hall until June 5, 1734, when it was removed to the new building. Sir John Soane commenced alterations in 1788, and completed the present structure in 1821.

BANK OF IRELAND was established by act of Parliament, with privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Bank of England, and opened in June 1783. In 1802 the governors purchased the buildings in College Green used as the Houses of Parliament previous to the Union in 1801. These were adapted for the purposes of the bank, which was transferred here in 1808. The Bank of Ireland is now regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 37 (July 21, 1845).

BANK OF SCOTLAND, the first establishment of the kind in that part of the kingdom, was founded at Edinburgh in 1695, receiving a charter from William III. and the Scottish Parliament. The second, the Royal Bank of Scotland, was incorporated in 1727.

BANK NOTES, which were unknown to the money-lenders of Greece and Rome, became general in England in the 18th century, especially after 1750. Bramah's machine for numbering and dating them, invented in 1807, was adopted by the Bank of England in 1809. Steel plate engraving, used in consequence of a recommendation of the Society of Arts in 1818, was supplanted in 1837 by the siderographic process of Perkins and Heath, which gave place in 1855 to Smee's electrotype surface printing.

BANKRUPTCY.—The word bankruptcy is derived through the French from *bancus*, the counter, *ruptus*, broken. Ancient legislation on this subject was extremely severe. According to the generally received interpretation, the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables gave to creditors the power of cutting a debtor's body in pieces, each of them receiving a proportionate share. Debtors were imprisoned in chains, subjected to stripes and hard labour at the mercy of the creditor, and liable with their wives and children to be sold to foreign servitude. The severity of these laws was relaxed by the "Lex Poetelia Papiria," B.C. 326, and the Christian emperors subsequently introduced the law of cession, by which a creditor making *cessio bonorum* (*i.e.*, giving up all his goods), was exempted from personal penalties. The first English statute on this subject, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1543), was principally directed against the frauds of traders who were in the habit of acquiring goods from other persons and then escaping to foreign countries. This was made felony, and punished capitally. By 13 Eliz. c. 7 (1571), bankruptcy was confined to those who used the trade of merchandise, or sought their living by buying and selling. By 21 James I. c. 19 (1624), which extended bankruptcy to scriveners, a bankrupt might, unless his inability to pay his debts arose from some casual cause, be set upon the pillory for two hours, and have one of his ears nailed to the same and cut off. It was repealed in 1816. Bankruptcy was extended to bankers by 5 Geo. II. c. 30 (1732). By many subsequent statutes aliens, denizens, brokers, factors, farmers, graziers, &c., were made liable to bankruptcy. All these statutes were consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 2, 1825), which appointed commissioners for carrying the law into effect. These laws were again amended and consolidated by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849); and this act was further amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77 (June 30, 1852), and by the Bankruptcy Act of 1854. The Court of Bankruptcy was established by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Oct. 20, 1831). This act was amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 29 (Aug. 21, 1835); and by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1842), which came into operation Nov. 11, 1842, and established bankruptcy courts in the country. A Royal Commission for inquiring into the amendment of the bankruptcy laws was appointed Aug. 23, 1853, and published a report April 10, 1854, which led to a further alteration in the law by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 11, 1854). The law was again amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 6, 1861). The Irish bankruptcy laws were consolidated by 6 Will. IV. c. 14 (May 20, 1836); and they were further amended and assimilated to the English law by several subsequent statutes, the last being 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 25, 1857). The Scotch bankruptcy laws were consolidated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 (July 29, 1856), which came into operation Nov. 1, 1856, and was further amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 19 (Aug. 10, 1857).

BANKS. — These establishments existed amongst the Greeks and Romans. In modern times the Jews were the first bankers. Banks were established in Italy in the 12th century. The first public bank was founded at Venice in 1157, and the first bank of exchange and deposit was established at Barcelona in 1401. Money matters were for some time regulated by the Royal Exchangers, but their calling fell into disuse until revived by Charles I. in 1627. The Royal Mint, in the Tower of London, was used as a bank of deposit until Charles I., by a forced loan, in 1638, destroyed its credit. The Goldsmiths' Company undertook private banking in 1645, but on the closing of the Exchequer in 1672 their transactions terminated. Child, of Fleet Street, was the first regular banker, and he commenced business soon after the Restoration. (*See* BANK OF ENGLAND AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.)

BANNATYNE CLUB (Edinburgh) was established by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, for printing works illustrating the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland. The club, which held annual meetings in December, was dissolved in 1860.

BANNER.—Is of very early origin, being referred to in Num. ii. 2, B.C. 1490. Banners of some kind or other were used amongst all ancient nations, and the practice has been followed in modern times. Bede represents Augustine and his companions going in procession to meet Ethelred in 597, bearing banners, with a silver cross, and the image of our Saviour. Alfred captured the celebrated Danish banner, called the Raven, in 878. In the monasteries various banners were kept for festivals and great commemorations.

BANNERET.—(*See* KNIGHT BANNERET.)

BANNOCKBURN (Battles).—Two bearing this name were fought; the first at Bannockburn, Scotland, between the English, under King Edward II., and the Scotch, under Robert Bruce, in which the latter gained the victory, Monday, June 24, 1314; and the second at Sauchie-burn, near Bannockburn, June 11, 1488, on which occasion James III., of Scotland, was slain by an army raised by the partisans of the Duke of Albany.

BANNS.—Tertullian, who died A.D. 240, states that the Primitive Church was forewarned of marriages. The practice was probably introduced into France in the 9th century. The Bishop of Paris enjoined it in 1176; and it was regularly established in the Latin Church by the fourth Lateran Council, in 1215. The earliest enactment on the subject in the English Church is the 11th canon of the Synod of Westminster, in 1200, which decrees that no marriage shall be contracted without banns thrice published in the church. The 62nd canon of the Synod of London (1603—4) forbids the celebration of marriage unless the banns have been first published three several Sundays, or holy days, during divine service, in the parish churches or chapels where the parties dwell. The publication was required to be made on Sundays, and not on holy days, by 26 Geo. II. c. 33 (1752). This act has been superseded by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76 (1823), and various laws have since then been passed, but this regulation remains in force. By the latter act it is provided that if the marriage does not take place within three months after the publication of the banns, they must be republished.

BANQUETING HOUSE (London).—Intended for the reception of ambassadors and state ceremonials, and soon after converted into a chapel, was built by Inigo Jones 1619—1622. It occupies the site of an old building that had been devoted to similar uses. The ceiling, representing the apotheosis of James I., in nine compartments, was painted by Rubens. Charles I. slept in one of the rooms the night before his execution, and passed through one of its windows to the scaffold.

BANTAM (Java).—The Dutch commenced trading at this place in 1602 and the English in 1612, and, after various disputes, the latter established a factory in 1619; but were expelled in 1683 by the Dutch, who abandoned the place in 1817.

BANTRY BAY (Sea-fights).—Admiral Herbert, afterwards Lord Torrington, with 19 sail of the line, attacked, in this bay, May 1, 1689, a French fleet of 28 ships-of-war, carrying from 60 to 70 guns each, and 5 fire-ships. A short action ensued, when Admiral Herbert tacked in order to obtain the weather-gauge, and the engagement was not renewed.—A French fleet carrying 16,000 troops, intending to co-operate with the Irish rebels, anchored in this bay, Dec. 22, 1796. They were compelled by a severe gale to cut their cables and stand out to sea, Dec. 25, and it was not until Dec. 29 that they were able, in a sadly damaged state, again to cast anchor in the bay. A landing was not even attempted, and the remnant of the expedition returned to France. —The men in Admiral Michell's squadron mutinied here, Dec. 1—11, 1801. The trial of 14 of the mutineers commenced on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, Jan. 8, 1802, and terminated on the 12th, when 13 out of the 14 culprits were sentenced to death, and suffered on the 15th —the day on which the trial of some of their associates commenced.

BAPHÆON (Battle).—Othman, founder of the Ottoman empire, passed the heights of Mount Olympus, descended into the level country of Bithynia, and defeated the Emperor Andronicus III., at Baphæon, in the commencement of the 14th century.

BAPTISM.—The first use of baptism is ascribed by Lightfoot to Jacob, on the admission of the proselytes of Sechem into his family and the Church of God, about B.C. 1732 (Gen. xxxv.). The Jews administered baptism to all Gentiles before admitting them into their Church; but baptism was not made a permanent institution until the time of John the Baptist, who performed the rite in the waters of Jordan on those that flocked to hear his preaching in the autumn of the year 26 (Matt. iii. 6); and Christ himself was baptized by him in January of the year 27 (Matt. iii. 13—15). It was practised in various forms by the Primitive Church, and was received as the initiatory rite by Christians, though certain heretics rejected it altogether. The ceremony was at first, according to the testimony of Justin Martyr, who wrote in the 2nd century, and of Tertullian, who wrote in the 3rd, performed by trine immersion in rivers. This is said to have been discontinued on account of persecution. Baptisteries containing pools for the performance of the rite were erected outside the churches about the 3rd century. Baptism was usually solemnized by the primitive Christians in the season from Easter to Whitsuntide. Siricius, in his decretal epistle to Himerius in 385, censures the new custom of some Spanish bishops in baptizing at Christmas, Epiphany, and on Saints' days. Sacred fonts were constructed in the porches about the 4th century, and in the 6th century within the churches. The early English Church retained the practice of immersion till a late period, as the Council of Chelsea, July 27, 816, condemned the innovation of sprinkling. The Quakers reject baptism altogether.

BAPTISTS.—The name applied to several sects who deny the validity of infant baptism, and require immersion, after the example of John the Baptist. They are in many respects followers of the Anabaptists, who arose in Germany in 1521. They are divided into several sects: the chief in England are the General, or Arminian Baptists, who believe that God has excluded no man from salvation by any sovereign decree; and the Particular, or Calvinistic Baptists, who published a confession of faith in 1643, which was reprinted in 1644 and 1646, and revised in 1689. The first congregation of English Baptists, the followers of John Smith, who died at Leyden in 1610, was organized in London in that year. These were General Baptists, and the Particular Baptists trace their origin to a congregation established in London in 1616. Their first institution in America was at Providence, in 1639. (*See* ANABAPTISTS.)

BAR (Confederation).—The Roman Catholics of Poland, during their fierce religious struggles with the Dissidents, the latter being supported by the Russians, seized the fortress of Bar, in Podolia, and formed the Confederation of Bar in March, 1768. Similar confederations were formed in other towns, and they were merged in a general confederation, which met first at Eperies, in Hungary, then at Teschen, in Silesia, and afterwards at Bielitz, close to the frontiers of Poland. Anarchy ensued, and the confederates were defeated by the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, those powers having coalesced for the purpose of interfering in Poland.

BAR-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—The allies obtained a signal victory over the French near this town, in France, Feb. 27, 1814.

BARBADOES (Atlantic), one of the Caribbee Islands discovered by the Portuguese at the close of the 15th century. The English first landed here in 1605; and their first settlement was formed in 1624. Various disputes having occurred between different claimants, the Earl of Carlisle obtained the right of possession by patent, dated July 2, 1627. Sir William Courteen, an English merchant, had fitted out ships to effect a settlement, one of which landed colonists Feb. 17, 1625, who founded Jamestown. He was displeased at this arrangement, and obtained a grant of the island in 1628; but by another patent, dated April 7, 1629, Carlisle was confirmed in the possession. It afforded a refuge to the royalists, and was captured by the republicans in 1652. After the Restoration, litigation ensued between rival proprietors, and these led to the imposition of a tax on the inhabitants, which was not repealed until 1838. Barbadoes was devastated by tremendous hurricanes in August, 1675, 1780, and 1831. It was created a bishop's see in 1824.

BARBARY (Africa).—This term has been applied to describe the northern portion of Africa, divided, both in ancient and modern times, into several states. The name is supposed to be derived from the Berbers, who occupied the country on its invasion by the Saracens in the 7th century.

BARBASTRO, or BALBASTRO (Spain).—This city was taken from the Moors in 1065 and again in 1097, by Pedro I., King of Aragon. The church was erected into a cathedral in 1090, which was confirmed by a papal bull in 1101, from which date there is a regular succession of bishops. A sanguinary struggle occurred in its suburbs between the Carlists and the Queen's troops, June 2, 1837. Both parties claimed the victory. The Carlists, however, crossed the Cinca and entered Catalonia without opposition, June 5.

BARBER.—The art of the barber was practised in Greece about B.C. 420. Their shops were then, as in more modern times, celebrated as places of gossip. Barbers are said to have been introduced into Rome from Sicily, B.C. 299. Formerly barbers practised surgery in England. Chicheley published a decree in 1415 forbidding them to keep their shops open on Sundays. The barbers, long an ancient company, were incorporated by letters patent Feb. 24, 1462. It was confirmed by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. By city law, in the time of Edward I. (Liber Albus), barbers who were so bold and daring as to expose blood in their windows, instead of having it privily conveyed into the Thames, were subject to a fine of 2*s*.

BARBER-SURGEONS.—Though the barbers at first practised surgery, yet a company of surgeons had been formed, but not incorporated, consisting, as Stow states, of not more than 12 persons at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42 (1540), the barbers and surgeons were united in one body corporate, called "Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London." It provided that none of the company that used barbery and shaving should occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to surgery, except only drawing of teeth; nor he that used the mystery of surgery should exercise the feat or craft of barbery or shaving. They were made distinct corporations by 18 Geo. II. c. 15 (1745).

BARCA (N. Africa).—This maritime district, the ancient Cyrenaica, was colonized from Cyrene B.C. 560, and formed a part of the "Libya about Cyrene," mentioned in the Acts (ii. 10). The Persians besieged and captured its chief town, Barca; and it was conquered by the Saracens in 641. It was a bishopric of the early Church.

BARCELONA (Spain).—The foundation of this ancient city is assigned by tradition to as early a period as 400 years before the building of Rome. Hamilcar Barcas, the Carthaginian, is said to have restored it B.C. 235; and from him it received the name of Barcius. The Carthaginians were expelled B.C. 206; and it belonged to Rome from B.C. 146 until A.D. 411, when it was taken by the Goths. The Moors captured it in 718, and Charlemagne in 801. It became the capital of a Spanish march, held by the Counts of Barcelona, by one of whom, Raymundo Berenguer I., the general code of the usages of Barcelona, by which foreign vessels were encouraged to visit the port, was published in 1068. In 1137 it was annexed to Aragon. Its inhabitants having revolted, the

city was besieged by John II. of Aragon, and captured Oct. 17, 1471. It became a great centre of commerce in the 15th century; and the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe was established here in 1401. Barcelona has since that period sustained several sieges. The French took it Aug. 7, 1697; it was restored by the treaty of Ryswick, and taken again Oct. 9, 1705; by the eccentric Lord Peterborough, Sep. 13, 1706; and by the Duke of Berwick, after a long siege, Sep. 12, 1714. The French captured it on their invasion of Spain, Feb. 28, 1808. It was made the seat of a bishop at an early period. Councils were held here in 540; Nov. 1, 599; 906; Nov. 20, 1054; and in 1068. Its university, established in 1430, was suppressed in 1714, and restored in 1841. Disturbances occurred here Nov. 13, 1842, and a junta was established Nov. 17. The town surrendered, after a bombardment, Dec. 3, 1842.

BARCELONA (Treaties).—A treaty between Charles VIII., of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, was signed by the former at Tours, and by the latter at Barcelona, Jan. 19, 1493. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Spain. Charles VIII. ceded the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain.—Another was concluded at this place between the Emperor Charles V. and Pope Clement VII., June 29, 1529. Robertson says that Charles, among other articles, agreed to restore all the territories belonging to the ecclesiastical state; to re-establish the Medici at Florence, and give his daughter to Alexander, the head of that family; and to put it in the Pope's power to decide respecting the fate of Sforza, and the possession of the Milanese. Clement VII. gave the emperor the investiture of Naples without the reserve of any tribute, but the present of a white steed in acknowledgment of his sovereignty; absolved all who had been concerned in assaulting and plundering Rome, and permitted Charles and his brother Ferdinand to levy the fourth of the ecclesiastical revenues throughout his dominions. Numerous treaties have been concluded at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, NEW. —(*See* NEW BARCELONA.)

BARCLAYANS.—(*See* BEREANS.)

BARDENEY, or BARDNEY (Lincolnshire). —This ancient monastery, in the province of Lindsey, is said by Bishop Tanner to have been founded before A.D. 697, because Osthryda, Queen of Mercia, who caused King Oswald's remains to be removed to this place, was murdered in that year. It was destroyed by the Danes in 869, and all the inmates were put to the sword.

BARDESANISTS.—A Christian sect which flourished in Mesopotamia from A.D. 161 to 180. They were the followers of Bardesanes of Edessa, who at one time advocated the tenets of Valentinus the Egyptian, though he afterwards abjured them. Mosheim contends against this view, declaring that Bardesanes admitted two principles, like the Manichæans. His followers denied the incarnation and the resurrection, and continued to exist as late as the 5th century.

BARDOLINO.—(*See* RIVOLI.)

BARDS, or PROFESSIONAL POETS, were in high repute amongst ancient nations. They were the recorders of important events, celebrating in poetry and music the virtues and heroic deeds of their gods and great men. Amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons they were regarded with peculiar veneration, and wielded considerable authority. The Druids had their order of bards. They continued to flourish in Wales, where Eisteddfods (*q. v.*), or sessions of the bards, were held; and the supreme dignity, and the privileges of the bards, are dwelt upon at great length in their early laws. The court bard is mentioned as a domestic officer in Welsh records of the year 940. Edward I. has been accused, though unjustly, of having massacred the Welsh bards in 1283. The ancient Irish bards were also celebrated.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.—This "motley convention of 120 persons," as Hallam terms it, was assembled at Cromwell's command July 4, and dissolved Dec. 12, 1653. It was sometimes called the Little, or Little Horned Parliament. Amongst the seven representatives for London was one Barebone, a leather-seller, of Fleet Street, a fanatic notorious for his long prayers and sermons, with the Christian name of "Praise God." Hence arose the term "Praise-God Barebone's Parliament," by which this assembly was afterwards known. It consisted of 122 members for England, six for Wales, six for Ireland, and five for Scotland, chosen by Cromwell and his officers.

BAREILLY (Hindostan).—This district, in the province of Delhi, was ceded by the rulers of Oude to the East India Company in 1801. A formidable mutiny broke out at its chief town, also named Bareilly, April 16, 1816. It was caused by a form of taxation obnoxious to the people. Conflicts ensued, April 18 and 21, and order was soon restored. The sepoys rose against the English, murdered some, and expelled others, Sunday, May 31, 1857. The mutineers marched into Delhi July 2. Bareilly was recaptured by the British forces May 7, 1858.

BARENWALD.—(*See* BARWALDE.)

BARFLEUR (Normandy). —A portion of William the First's fleet was equipped at this port for the invasion of England A.D. 1066. Near Barfleur, Prince William, only son of Henry I., perished by shipwreck during the night of Nov. 25 and 26, 1120. Two of the king's illegitimate children and several nobles perished on this occasion, the total number of persons being almost 300. Only one escaped, a butcher, of Rouen. William had married Matilda, daughter of the Count of Anjou, in June, 1119. The vessel was called the *Blanche Nef*. The shipping at Barfleur was destroyed and the harbour filled up by Edward III., during his invasion of Normandy, in 1346.

BARGAIN CUP.—Dyke, in his "Mysteries" (London, 1634), states that the Jews were forbidden to make covenants with the Gentiles, on account of the customary ceremony of drinking together on the conclusion of a bargain. The practice is supposed to have been

introduced into England since the Norman conquest.

BARI (Italy).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Barium, having been captured by the Saracens A.D. 840, was wrested from them in 871, by Louis II., Charlemagne's great-grandson, after a siege of four years' duration. The Greek emperors made it the capital of the province of Apulia in 982. Afterwards it came into the possession of the Normans, and Robert Guiscard became Duke of Apulia in 1060. It was the seat of a bishop as early as 347, and became an archbishopric in 931. A celebrated council assembled here Oct. 1, 1098, at the command of Urban II.; no less than 183 bishops, and among them Anselm of Canterbury, attended; the principal subjects discussed being the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches, and what is termed the *filioque*, or the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father as well as the Son.

BARINAS.—(*See* VARINAS.)

BARIUM.—Protoxide of barium was discovered in 1774, by Scheeler; and barium, the metallic base of baryta, by Davy, in 1808.

BARK.—(*See* PERUVIAN OR JESUITS' BARK.)

BARLAAMITES.—Followers of Barlaam, a native of Calabria, and a monk of the order of St. Basil, who, in the controversy between the Greek and Latin Churches, after supporting the cause of the latter, became an advocate of the former. He brought a complaint before the Patriarch of Constantinople, against the tenets of the Hesychistæ, or Quietists, the name given to the monks of Mount Athos. The cause was tried, and the monks acquitted, in 1337. In 1339 Barlaam was the Emperor's ambassador to the Pope at Avignon for a union of the two Churches. The old controversy was afterwards renewed, and to such a pitch did it proceed that a council was held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341, in which the monks, with Palamas at their head, were victorious. The Barlaamites were condemned by subsequent councils, and Barlaam himself is said to have once more joined the Latins. He died about 1348.

BARLETTA (Italy) was besieged by the French in 1502. During the siege, the celebrated military encounter between 11 Spanish and as many French knights took place. The lists were formed on neutral territory, under the walls of Trani, and the combat came off Sep. 20, 1502. Though five of the French knights were slain, Bayard and a companion are said to have defended themselves with such skill against the seven Spaniards, that it terminated in a drawn battle. There are various accounts of this trial of arms. Bayard fought in single combat with the Spanish cavalier Sotomayor (Feb. 2, 1503), when the latter was slain. The French, having been defeated in two battles, Friday, April 21, and Friday, April 28, 1503, in the last of which the Duke of Nemours was slain, abandoned the siege of Barletta.

BARNABITES.—This religious order was formed at Milan, in 1530, by three persons, named Antony Maria Zacharias, Bartholomew Ferrarius, and Jacopo Antony Morigia. It was approved by Clement VII. in 1533, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. They were called regular clerks of St. Paul, from their assiduous study of his epistles, recommended to them by their first master; and are said to have received the name of Barnabites from the church of St. Barnabas at Milan, given them in 1535. They spread through Italy and Germany, and were invited into France by Henry IV., in 1608, to be employed in the mission of Béarn. On their first establishment they lived on the gratuities of the pious, but afterwards held property.

BARNARD'S INN (London), was named after Lyonel Barnard, who resided here in the year 1434 (13 Hen. VI.), at which time it was the property of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, by whose name it had been before known. In 1601, one Mr. Warren was fined £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. for wearing his hat in hall, and for his long hair, and otherwise misdemeaning himself. The first attempt to introduce attorneys into the inn was made in 1608.

BARNET (Battle).—Fought during the wars of the Roses, on Gladsmore Heath, near Chipping-Barnet, on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The Yorkists, commanded by Edward IV., gained a complete victory over the Lancastrians, led by the Earl of Warwick, the kingmaker, who fell in the battle. A monument was erected in 1740 on the spot where the encounter took place.

BAROACH (Hindostan).—This district was conquered by the British in 1781, and was afterwards restored to the Mahrattas. The city of Baroach and its fortress were captured Aug. 29, 1803, and the whole territory ceded to the East India Company, by treaty, Dec. 30, 1803. It was a place of great trade in the 16th century, and was taken by Akbar in 1572.

BARODA (India), the capital of the Guicowar's territory, was a large and wealthy city in the reign of Aurungzebe, who died Feb. 21, 1707. A treaty of amity was concluded between its ruler and the East India Company in 1780. In 1802 the king applied to the East India Company for assistance to put down a rebellion. This was accomplished, and the relations between the two governments were regulated by arrangements made in 1802, 1805, 1817, and 1820.

BAROMETER was invented by Evangelista Torricelli, a Florentine, pupil of Galileo, in 1643. Pascal improved it in 1648, and from that period great improvements have been effected in its construction by various scientific men. (*See* ANEROID.)

BARON.—This term, now applied to the lowest title in the peerage, was formerly extended to all the nobility of England. Its origin and real signification in the early period of our history have excited much controversy. The ancient baron is generally supposed to have been the same as our present lord of the manor. He was at first called *varassour*, this being changed by the Saxons into *thane*, and by the Normans into *baron*. Originally, all barons had seats in the king's council. In the reign of King John, the barons had become so numerous that they were divided, the greater barons, who held *in capite* of the crown, being summoned by writ to attend the king's coun-

cil; whilst the lesser barons, who held under the greater barons by military tenure, were summoned by the sheriff to sit by representation; hence arose the lower House of Parliament. The first precept to be found is of the 49th of Henry III., Dec. 24, 1265, from which period no other seems to have been issued until 22 Edw. I. (1294), or, as Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion, until 23 Edw. I., June 24, 1295. Richard II. converted it into a mere title of honour, by conferring it on persons by letters patent; the first barony of this kind being that of Beauchamp and Kidderminster, dated Oct. 10, 1387, and conferred upon John Beauchamp, of Holt. This baron never sat in Parliament, as he was attainted in the following year. At the Restoration, Charles II. granted a coronet to barons. The first instance of their being styled peers is in the award of exile against Hugh le Despencer and his son, in 1321. The citizens of London, York, Chester, and other towns, were at an early period honoured with the title of baron.

BARONET.—This order was instituted, or, as some assert, adopted, because the title existed previously in Ireland, by James I., in 1611; and the first patent, to Nicholas Bacon, is dated May 22, in that year. Each knight or esquire was, under the pretence of providing a fund for the defence of the Ulster Settlement (*q. v.*), to pay a sum of £1,000, to support 30 foot-soldiers for three years at 8*d.* per day, together with the official fees. The number fixed was 200, but only 93 patents were sold in six years. Baronets of Ireland were established in 1619, the first patent being dated Sep. 30; and of Scotland, called baronets of Nova Scotia, by Charles I. in 1625; the first patent being dated May 22. Females have assumed the dignity. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754 gives the following instance of one created by James II.:—"Sep. 9, 1686.—Cornelius Speelman, of the United Provinces, a general of the states of Holland; with a special clause to the general's mother, of the rank and title of a baronetess of England."

BARONS OF GERMANY.—During the Middle Ages many of the German barons were little better than reckless freebooters. Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 1) says:—"Germany appears to have been, upon the whole, the country where downright robbery was most unscrupulously practised by the great. Their castles, erected on almost inaccessible heights among the woods, became the secure receptacles of predatory bands, who spread terror over the country. From these barbarian lords of the dark ages, as from a living model, the romances are said to have drawn their giants and other disloyal enemies of true chivalry." Their depredations compelled the inhabitants of towns to form leagues for purposes of protection and self-defence. Sixty cities were associated in the League of the Rhine in 1255. The Hanseatic union owes its origin to the same cause; and in 1370 the cities of Swabia and of the Rhine entered into a similar confederacy.

BARONS' WAR originated in the refusal of Henry III. to ratify the statutes enacted at Oxford, in the "Mad Parliament," June 11, 1258. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Louis IX. of France, who decided, at a council held at Amiens, that the statutes should be annulled, Jan. 23, 1264. The barons, with Simon de Montfort at their head, took up arms, and totally defeated the king at Lewes, May 14. A parliament assembled at London, Jan. 20, 1265. Disputes arose amongst the barons, and a second great battle was fought at Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, in which the king was victorious, and De Montfort was slain. The barons, who continued to oppose the king, took refuge in the castle of Kenilworth, and they were compelled by famine to surrender, in November, 1266. The war was still carried on, and Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., reduced the island of Ely, their last stronghold, July 25, 1267.

BAROSSA (Battle). — An allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese force, of 12,000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery, were attacked at this place, in Spain, by 16,000 French under Victor, March 5, 1811. The former were victorious, though the British contingent under Gen. Graham, which amounted to only 4,000 men, received no support whatever from the Spaniards. An eagle, six pieces of artillery, and 500 prisoners fell into the hands of the British.

BARRACKPORE (Hindostan). — A revolt occurred here in 1824, and the mutiny of the sepoys commenced at Dum-Dum and at this town, near Calcutta, in 1857. On the first occasion the 47th regiment of native infantry, then about to depart to assist in the Burmese war, displayed a mutinous spirit, Sep. 15, and they refused to parade Oct. 30, 1824. They declared that they would not go to Rangoon, or anywhere else, by sea, or even march by land, unless they received double batta. A further manifestation took place Nov. 1, when a battery opened on their rear, killing a few, and putting the remainder to flight. Many arrests were made, the offenders were found guilty by a court-martial, and the ringleaders were executed. The 47th native regiment was erased from the army list. It was here that the sepoys, in Feb., 1857, objected to bite off the ends of the new cartridges, on the pretence that they contained fat, which, if permitted to come in contact with their lips or tongues, entailed a loss of caste. An inquiry took place Feb. 6, but it did not produce any satisfactory result; and the 34th native regiment rebelled March 29. The 19th regiment of native infantry was disbanded and dismissed here, March 31; and the 34th, May 5. Three native regiments were disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14.

BARRICADES, constructed of the first materials that came to hand, were used in popular insurrections during the Middle Ages. Paris has obtained notoriety as the city in which they have been most frequently employed. In 1358, its streets were barricaded against the Dauphin. The first Battle of the Barricades took place on the entry of the Duke of Guise into Paris, May 12, 1588. Henry III., at his instigation, consented to take severe measures against the Huguenots, on the promise that the duke would assist

him in purging Paris of strangers and obnoxious persons. No sooner, however, was an attempt made to execute this plan, than the people rose, erected barricades, and attacked the king's troops with irresistible fury. Henry III., having requested the Duke of Guise to put a stop to the conflict, fled from Paris, and the moment the duke showed himself to the people they pulled down the barricades. It was followed, during the war of the Fronde, by another contest of a somewhat similar character, Aug. 26, 1648, when Anne of Austria ordered the arrest of Charton, Blancmeuil, and Broussel, three popular members of the Parliament. The first-mentioned managed to escape, but the other two were captured; whereupon the people rebelled, formed barricades, and attacked the troops with cries of "Broussel and liberty!" The Queen was intimidated, and, by the advice of Mazarin, ordered the release of the prisoners. In July, 1830, the elder branch of the Bourbons, and in Feb., 1848, the Orleans branch of the same family, were driven from the French throne after a struggle at the barricades. Gen. Cavaignac, in defence of the Provisional Government, waged a fearful contest with the insurgents, who had erected barricades, June 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1848, in which he was at length victorious. The killed and wounded amounted to 15,000, and about 8,000 of the rebels were taken prisoners. Napoleon III. has widened the streets, and taken other precautions to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Barricades have been erected during popular outbreaks at Berlin, Vienna, and other continental cities. An attempt at something of the kind, made in London, on the occasion of the funeral procession of Queen Caroline, Aug. 19, 1821, was speedily suppressed.

BARRIER ACT.—A name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Jan. 8, 1697, as a barrier against innovations. Similar acts have been passed by other churches.

BARRIER TREATIES.—The first between England and the Netherlands was negotiated by Lord Townshend, and signed at the Hague Oct. 29, 1709. England engaged to assist the Dutch in preserving their barrier towns, whilst the Dutch pledged themselves to maintain the Queen of England's title to her dominions, and the Protestant succession. It was very unpopular in this country, and was called Lord Townshend's treaty. It was annulled in 1712, and the second barrier treaty was concluded at Utrecht, Jan. 29, 1713. The third treaty known by this name was signed at Antwerp, between England, the Netherlands, and the Emperor Charles VI., Nov. 15, 1715. It determined the boundaries of the Netherlands, and the Emperor recognized the Hanoverian succession, as the states general had done in the former treaties.

BARRIERS (Battle), was fought under the walls of Paris, March 30, 1814, when the allied army, after an obstinate contest, gained a victory, which led to the capitulation of Paris and the abdication of Napoleon I.

BARRISTERS, or BARRASTERS, at first styled *apprenticii ad legem* (apprentices), were first appointed, according to Dugdale, by an ordinance of 20 Edw. I. (1292). The clergy, who for some time supplied the only persons learned in the law, were at the commencement of Henry III.'s reign prohibited from practising in the secular courts. Reeves (Hist. of Eng. Law, v. 247) remarks,—"We have seen that heretofore there were only two descriptions of advocates; these were *serjeants* and *apprentices*. But we find in this reign (Elizabeth), and no doubt it had been so for some time, that the orders of the profession were these,—the lowest was a *student*, called also an *inner barrister*, and so distinguished from the next rank, which was that of an *outer* or *utter barrister;* then came an *apprentice*, and next a *serjeant*." The first order relative to the qualifications of barristers was made June 21, 1571, being the 13th year of Elizabeth's reign. The following entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret, Westminster, for 1476:—"Also paid to Roger Fylpott, learned in the law, for his counsel-giving, 3*s.* 8*d.*, with 4*d.* for his dinner." In the reign of Charles II. the client consulted the barrister in person, and handed him the *honorarium* without the intervention of an attorney or clerk. The qualifications required varied until 1852, when the four societies agreed upon one set of rules.

BARROSA.—(*See* BAROSSA.)

BARROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea).—Discovered by Capt. Beechy, Jan. 26, 1826. Like Barrow's Straits, it is named after Sir John Barrow, Bart., secretary to the Admiralty, and author of "A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions," London, 1818, and other works.

BARROW'S STRAITS.—This channel, leading from Baffin's Bay into the Polar Sea, was discovered by Baffin in 1616; and explored in 1819 by Lieut. Parry, who named it after Sir John Barrow.

BARROWS.—These tumuli, or mounds of earth, are the most ancient monuments in the world. Gough says they were both tombs and altars. They were used by the Assyrians, the Egyptians, and other ancient people. Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) makes mention of one raised by Achilles in memory of Patroclus, and of another to Hector. In some cases they were erected in honour of a deceased hero, whose remains were not deposited beneath them, and frequently to signalize some important event. After the battle of Platæa (*q. v.*), B.C. 479, Pausanias ordered the dead to be interred in tumuli or barrows. "A single burying-place," says a writer in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," "was appointed to the use of the Athenians, Tegæans, Megarean, and Philiasians; but the slain of the Lacedæmonians formed three separate mounds; one consisting of those who had borne the priestly office, another of the Lacedæmonians in general, and the third of their Helots." Barrows were very common in Britain at an early period. Those at Avebury and Stonehenge are the most ancient. They are of numerous shapes, and devoted to various purposes. Many have been opened, and in addition to bones (calcined), ashes, stone coffins, &c.

amber ornaments and other relics have been discovered.

BARTENSTEIN (Treaty).—Between Prussia and Russia, was concluded at Bartenstein April 25, 1807. It provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and the contracting parties engaged not to make a separate peace.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—To the priory of Bartholomew, founded by Rahere in 1102, King Henry I., in 1133, granted the privilege of holding a fair in Smithfield on St. Bartholomew's Day, O.S. Aug. 24, N.S. Sep. 3. The original grant was for three days, but this was gradually extended to 15. In 1593, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1665, and 1666, the fair was suspended on account of the plague. An order of the Common Council, in 1708, limited its duration to three days. At one time it was a great place of resort for traders, but it declined in importance until it was only attended by itinerant showmen and the owners of a few stalls. Proclamation of the fair by the Lord Mayor was made for the last time in 1850, and the fair has not been held since 1855. Morley's work, entitled "Memoirs of Bartholomew's Fair," contains full and interesting details on this subject.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. (W. Indies).—This island was colonized by the French in 1648; taken by the English in 1689; and restored to France in 1697. The English took it again in 1746, restored it in 1748, and captured it again March 17, 1781. It was ceded in perpetuity by France to Sweden in 1784, in return for certain concessions. The English again captured it March 22, 1801, but restored it to Sweden the same year.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY (Massacre). — On the evening of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572, the massacre of the Huguenots at Paris commenced. The Roman Catholic leaders, the Dukes of Guise, Aumale, and Anjou, with the connivance of Charles IX., and at the instigation of Catherine de Medici, resolved by a general assassination to exterminate the French Protestants. Their leader, Admiral Coligny, the first victim, was shot Aug. 22, and the inhuman slaughter of man, woman, and child, which commenced Aug. 24, was carried on till it was believed that all the Protestants in Paris had been destroyed. The plot had been secretly organized, and similar scenes were enacted in many towns in the provinces. According to the lowest estimate, 30,000 persons perished. The reigning pope, Gregory XIII., celebrated this deed of blood by a procession and a *Te Deum* at Rome, and proclaimed a year of jubilee. He also ordered a medal to be struck in its commemoration. (*See* NONCONFORMISTS.)

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (London) was founded in 1102, by Rahere, who had been king's minstrel. It was originally in connection with the priory, which Rahere established about the same time. Edward II., by letters patent, conferred upon it the privilege of sanctuary; consequently no person could be arrested within its precincts. Both priory and hospital were dissolved by Henry VIII., who founded the hospital anew, giving 500 marks per annum towards its maintenance, on the condition that the city should give a like sum. It escaped the great fire in 1666, and has been several times enlarged.

BARTHOLOMITES.—This religious order of St. Basil, driven from Armenia in 1296, owing to the cruelties committed upon them by the Sultan of Egypt, formed an establishment at Genoa in 1307. They obtained a second house at Parma in 1318, and afterwards spread to other towns in Italy. They assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and eventually followed the rule of St. Augustine, which was confirmed to them by Innocent VI., in 1356. The Bartholomites gradually decreased in numbers, and were suppressed by Innocent X. in 1650.

BARWALDE (Treaty).—Between France and Sweden, concluded by Gustavus, in his camp at Barwalde or Barenwald, Jan. 13, 1631. It provided for a defensive alliance, and its duration was fixed at six years. It was aimed against the Emperor Ferdinand II., and Spain.

BASEL, or BASLE (Switzerland). — This ancient city was ruled during the Middle Ages by a bishop, who was a prince of the German empire. It was taken by Rodolph of Hapsburg in 1267; in 1392 became a free imperial city, which was, with the adjoining territory, admitted into the Confederation in 1501, when the bishops were expelled. A council was held here in Oct., 1061. The 18th general council, transferred from Pavia to Sienna and from Sienna to Basel, assembled July 23, 1431, and was brought to a conclusion May 16, 1543. Its chief objects were the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches, and a general reformation of the Church. The university of Basel was founded by a papal bull from Pius II. in 1459. Treaties of peace were concluded at Basel between France and Prussia, April 5 and May 17; between France and Spain, July 22; and between France and Hesse-Cassel, Aug. 28, 1795. The French seized the city in 1798.

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS (Pacific), five in number, were discovered by Dampier, in 1687, and colonized by the Spaniards in 1783. They form a dependency of the Philippines.

BASHI BAZOUKS.—Irregular troops in the Turkish service, principally Asiatics. They formed a contingent of the Turkish army during the Russian war, 1853—56. As light cavalry they are considered excellent, surpassing the Cossacks in courage and powers of endurance.

BASIENTELLO (Battle).—Otho III., Emperor of Germany, was defeated near this place, in Italy, by the Greeks and Saracens, July 13, 982. This victory restored Apulia and Calabria to the Eastern empire.

BASILIANS.—Monks of the order of Basil, surnamed the Great, Bishop of Cæsarea A.D. 370. He had retired in 358 into a desert in Pontus and founded a monastery. He afterwards founded several similar establishments, placing them under rules of his own institution. The order was introduced into the Western Church in 1057, and was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1569.

BASILICA.—Halls bearing this name were erected by the Romans for public business, or the administration of justice, about B.C. 180. Their form, in most cases that of a paral-

lelogram, twice as long as its width, with a circular recess at one end, having fitted them for the public worship of the primitive Christian Church, they were in many instances converted into temples in the reign of Constantine I. (A.D. 306—337), and furnished models for all early ecclesiastical architects.

BASILICAN CODE of Byzantine law was published A.D. 884 by Basilius I., from whom its name is derived. It was revised and extended by Leo VI. and Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus), and appeared in its amended form between 905 and 911. This remained the law of the Byzantine empire till its conquest by the Turks, and has been adopted in the modern kingdom of Greece.

BASILIDIANS.—The followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who is supposed to have quitted the Church during the reign of Trajan or that of Hadrian, were thus named. Cave says that he flourished in 112, Basnage in 121, and Mill in 123. Basilides, who died in 130, perverted the doctrine of the Logos. Clement of Alexandria asserts that Basilides boasted that he had been taught by Glaucias, a disciple of St. Peter.

BASILIKON DORON, or ROYAL GIFT, a treatise composed by James I., and published at Edinburgh in 1599, and in London in 1604. It is divided into three books, and contains precepts on the art of government, addressed by the king to his son, Henry, Prince of Wales, who died suddenly, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 17.

BASING (Hants).—The scene of the Danish victory over Ethelred and Alfred in 871. Near this place is Basing House, celebrated for its heroic defence by the Marquis of Winchester, against the parliamentary forces in 1644. It was relieved by Col. Gage, after having sustained a siege of three months; but on his retirement the enemy again returned. When Col. Gage once more approached to relieve it in November of the same year they took to flight. The besiegers returned: Cromwell stormed the place in 1646, and put the garrison to the sword.

BASKET-MAKING, or WICKER-WORK.—The ancient Britons, from whom the Romans are said to have learned it, excelled in this kind of manufacture. Their boats, shields, and various implements were fashioned of wicker-work. Herodotus (i. 194) mentions boats of this kind on the Euphrates. A company of basket-makers once existed in London.

BASLARD.—Sir W. Walworth wounded Wat Tyler in the neck with a baslard or basiliarde, a species of dagger, worn at that time suspended from the girdle. By 12 Rich. II., c. 6 (1388), no servant or labourer was allowed to carry one of these weapons. This statute was repealed by 21 James I. c. 28 (1623). Wright states that in 1403 it was decreed that no person not in receipt of an income of £20 per annum should use a baslard ornamented with silver.

BASQUE PROVINCES (Spain).—The origin of this term, applied to three provinces, viz., Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, is unknown. The inhabitants preserved their independence against successive invasions of Romans and Goths, but were at length subdued by the latter about A.D. 585. Guipuzcoa and Alava were united to Castile in the 13th century, and Biscay was annexed to Castile by Peter the Cruel in the 14th.

BASQUE ROADS (Sea-fight).—Capt. Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, in the *Impérieuse*, with explosion-vessels, fire-ships, gunboats, &c., sailed from Basque Roads to attack the French fleet at anchor under the shelter of the batteries in Aix Roads, April 11, 1809. A boom, half a mile in length and composed of the thickest cables, floated by buoys, had been moored a few yards in front of the line of French frigates. An explosion-vessel, fired by Lord Cochrane, broke through the boom, and such was the terror caused amongst the French fleet that the cables were cut and the ships drifted on shore. Lord Cochrane, in the morning of April 12, signalled to Admiral Lord Gambier to send half the fleet to destroy the French ships, several of which were aground. This, however, Lord Gambier refused to do, and a large portion of the French fleet, by dint of great exertions, managed to escape. At St. Helena Napoleon I. admitted that if Lord Cochrane had been properly supported all the French ships must have been captured or destroyed.

BASSANO (Battles).—During the French revolutionary war, the Austrian general Würmser was defeated at this town in Lombardy, Sep. 8, 1796, by the French republican army under Massena and Augereau. After this defeat the Austrians retired to Mantua. Bassano was restored to Austria, by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; but in the Italian campaign of 1813 Eugène Beauharnais wrested it from the Austrians.

BASSEIN (Burmah).—An English expedition that sailed from Rangoon, April 17, 1852, anchored off this town April 19, and took it by storm.

BASSEIN (Hindostan).—This town, in the presidency of Bombay, was ceded, in 1531, to the Portuguese, by whom it was promised, but never bestowed, as part of the dowry of Catherine of Bragança, queen of Charles II. It was taken in 1750 by the Mahrattas. In 1774 and 1780 it was captured by the British, who relinquished it in 1782, but concluded a treaty with the Peishwa in 1802 (*see* BASSEIN, Treaty), and finally annexed it to their Indian possessions in 1818. Bishop Heber, who visited Bassein in 1825, described it as a city in ruins, uninhabited, and desolate.

BASSEIN (Treaty), between the Peishwa and East India Company, was concluded at this place, in Hindostan, Dec. 31, 1802. The ratifications were exchanged March 18, 1803. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between the contracting parties, and in return for certain concessions the English engaged to support the rights of the Mahratta chieftain.

BASSET.—This game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian in the 15th century, was introduced into France in 1674. The courtiers of James II. are, in an account dated Feb. 6, 1685, represented as playing at basset on the day of his proclamation. It was played at the court of Louis XIV., until that monarch lost a large sum by means of false

cards; whereupon he ordered that persons found playing basset should be fined 1,000 livres.

BASSET HORN was invented in Passau in 1770, and improved by Lotz of Presburg in 1782.

BASSETERRE (Sea-fight).—Count de Grasse made three attacks upon the British fleet, anchored in Basseterre Roads, St. Christopher's, Jan. 26, 1782, and was, on each occasion, repulsed with great loss.

BASSORAH, or BUSRA (Asiatic Turkey).—This city was founded by Omar A.D. 636, and captured during the revolt against Ali, by Telha and Zobeir, accompanied by Ayesha, the widow of the prophet, in 658. The rebels were, however, defeated under its walls in the same year. (*See* CAMEL.) The Saracen rule terminated by its conquest by the Turks in 701. Though it became a flourishing place it was abandoned, some writers allege, because the canal on which it was built had fallen into neglect; and the modern Bassorah, eight miles to the north-east of the ancient site, was established. The Turks made themselves masters of Bassorah in 1668; but it was wrested from them by the Persians April 16, 1776, after a siege of 12 months. It was recovered by the Turks in 1778, and is known under the names of Bussorah and Basra.

BASS ROCK (Frith of Forth).—This small island is first mentioned in history as affording a retreat for St. Baldred, a Scottish enthusiast, who died here March 6, 606 A.D. It was granted to the Lauder family by charter, dated June 4, 1316. A castle existed on this island in the 15th century, if not before. James VI. of Scotland visited the Bass Rock in 1581, and the English Government purchased it for a state prison in Oct., 1671. Having surrendered to the new government in 1690, some adherents of James II. regained possession the same year, and they held it, plundering all vessels that came near, until April, 1694. It was the last place in Scotland that held out for James II. The fortifications were finally destroyed in 1701, by order of William III. To the Dalrymple family, in whose possession it has since remained, it was ceded by charter, July 31, 1706, ratified by Parliament in March, 1707. Several of the Covenanters were imprisoned in this island.

BASS'S STRAIT (Pacific).—This channel, separating Van Diemen's Land from Australia, is named after Mr. Bass, surgeon of the ship *Reliance*, who, accompanied by Flinders, then a midshipman in the same ship, crossed it in an open boat called the *Tom Thumb*, March 25—27, 1796. Flinders and Bass, in a small vessel, the *Norfolk*, circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, long believed to form part of Australia, Oct. 7, 1798—Jan. 12, 1799.

BASTARNÆ.—This powerful tribe of Sarmatia first appeared in history during the reign of Perseus of Macedon (B.C. 178—168), to whose army they contributed 20,000 mercenaries. Having encroached upon Roman territory, they were driven across the Danube by M. Crassus, B.C. 30, and ultimately settled between the rivers Dneister and Dnieper.

BASTIA, the ancient Mantinum, founded in 1380, was the capital of Corsica until that island was annexed to France in 1768. The town and its citadel were captured by the English in 1745, and again May 22, 1794. The Austrians assailed it without success in 1748.

BASTILLE.—There were three bastilles or state-prisons, namely, those of the Temple, St. Denis, and the Rue St. Antoine, at Paris. On the ground occupied by the last-mentioned a kind of fortress, which was strengthened in 1356, had long before existed. The place generally known as the Bastille was commenced by order of Charles V., and the first stone was laid April 22, 1369. It was not completed until 1383, and was afterwards improved and strengthened in such a manner that it became one of the strongest fortresses of the kind in Europe. It was taken in 1418, in 1504, and Jan. 13, 1649, by the Fronde army. The mob attacked it July 14, 1789, released the prisoners, put the governor to death, committed great havoc, and soon after the order was given for its demolition. Croker (Essays on the French Revolution, p. 246) remarks that only six or seven prisoners were found in the Bastille when captured, and not a single state-prisoner. In July, 1794, the prisons of Paris contained 8,913 prisoners, and in 1793, 2,637 had passed from the prison to the scaffold. (*See* IRON MASK.)

BATALHA (Portugal).—John I. (1383—1433), of Portugal, built a convent at this place in commemoration of his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarota (*q. v.*), Aug. 14, 1385.

BATAVIA, an island between the Rhine and the Waal, occupied in the time of Cæsar, B.C. 55, by a German tribe, called the Batavi. Claudius Civilis, a Batavian chieftain, rose in arms against the Romans A.D. 69, and after a fierce struggle, in which he gained many victories, was at last defeated. Zosimus, who was the first to call the island Batavia, states that in the time of Constantius II. (350—360) it belonged to the Franks. (*See* HOLLAND.)

BATAVIA (Java).—A factory was established by the Dutch at the village of Jacatra in 1612, and upon its site the town of Batavia was founded in 1619. The new settlement became the seat of the government of the Dutch East Indian colonies. The French obtained possession in 1811, and were expelled by the English Aug. 8 in the same year. It was restored to the Dutch by a convention signed in London, Aug. 13, 1814.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.—In 1795 the French republicans invaded the Netherlands, and subverted the government. The seven united provinces formed with France an offensive and defensive alliance against England, May 15, 1795, and assumed the title of "the one and indivisible Batavian Republic," May 1, 1798. The new commonwealth, guaranteed by the treaty of Luneville (*q. v.*), Feb. 9, 1801, received a constitution promulgated Sep. 14, 1801. Other changes were made, and at last the Batavian republic was annexed to France, and named the kingdom of Holland, June 5, 1806.

BATH (Somersetshire).—This city occupies the site of a Roman station, called by them *Aquæ Solis*, and formed as early as B.C. 44. The Romans adorned it with many noble

buildings. Its hot springs are mentioned by their writers. Bath suffered during the struggles between the Saxons and the Britons, and was seized and plundered by the Danes. Richard I. granted it a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. Edgar was crowned at Bath by Dunstan, A.D. 973. The hospital of St. John was founded in 1180. The Black Alms Hospital and Grammar School were established by Edward VI., July 12, 1552. The abbey church was completed in 1609, and the old town-hall, erected by Inigo Jones in 1625, was removed in 1777, and the present building opened in 1780. The city, which had previously afforded but scanty accommodation to its numerous visitors, was much benefited by the architectural improvements commenced by Wood in 1728. The old pump-room, erected in 1704, and improved in 1751, 1786, and 1791, was taken down in 1796, when the present structure was built. The Assembly Rooms, built in 1708 and 1728, were superseded by more spacious apartments in 1771. The first stone of the general hospital was laid by the Hon. W. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, July 6, 1738. Beau Nash, the celebrated "king of Bath," died here Feb. 3, 1761. Sydney Gardens were opened in 1795, and Victoria Park in 1830. The theatre, built in 1805, was destroyed by fire April 18, 1862. The 34th annual meeting of the British Association took place here in 1864.

BATH (Order).—Knights of the Bath were thus named from the ceremony of bathing, performed the night before their creation, and Sir Harris Nicolas mentions two cases of knights created in this manner during the reign of King John, the first in 1204 and the second in 1205. The order is supposed to have existed at a much earlier period. It is first noticed under the name of the Bath, Oct. 11, 1399, when Henry IV., at his coronation, created 46 knights. The practice was continued at the coronation of our sovereigns, but after that of Charles II., in 1661, fell into neglect, until it was revived by George I., May 18, 1725. The order was re-organized and extended Jan. 2, 1815; and April 14, 1847, the number of knights in the existing classes was increased, whilst civil knights, commanders, and companions were added. (*See* TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.)

BATH AND WELLS (Bishopric).—The see of Wells was founded A.D. 909, and that of Bath in 1078. William II. removed the see of Wells to Bath, by charter, Jan. 25, 1092. This gave rise to a dispute between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath, and it was not terminated until about 1139, when, with the Pope's consent, it was determined that the bishops should be called bishops of Bath and Wells; that the election should be made by the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath conjointly; that the event of the election should be pronounced by the Dean of Wells; and that the bishop should be enthroned in both cathedrals. The episcopal residence is at Wells.

BATH ADMINISTRATION. — (*See* LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION.)

BATHS are mentioned in the Old Testament, and Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) speaks of the baths in the houses of the Greeks. Hot baths were also used in ancient times, and Homer commends the warm fountains of the Scamander, though he attributes to them the effeminacy of the Phæacians. They were not common at Rome until the 1st century of the Christian æra. Augustus constructed public baths in every part of the capital. The baths of Antoninus Caracalla, in the 2nd century, contained above 1,600 marble seats, and those of Diocletian, in the 4th century, about 3,000. Gibbon says (ch. xxxi), "The meanest Roman could purchase, with a small copper coin, the daily enjoyment of a scene of pomp and luxury which might excite the envy of the kings of Asia." (*See* TURKISH BATHS.)

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—(*See* PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.)

BATHURST (N. S. Wales).—Established in April, 1815, being the first settlement made beyond the Blue Mountains. Gold was discovered at Ophir, near Bathurst, Feb. 12, 1851. The governor issued a proclamation, May 22, claiming the gold, but allowing persons to search or dig, on taking a license at 30s. per month. By the month of June 20,000 persons had arrived at the new diggings.

BATHURST (W. Africa).—This settlement, on the south side of the Gambia, was established in 1816.

BATNEAR (Hindostan).—The former capital of the Batnears or Batties of Hindostan was taken by Tamerlane in 1398, and by the Rajah of Beykaneer in 1805.

BATON ROUGE (Louisiana). — This town possessed a college in 1838, and was made the capital of the state in 1849. It was taken by the Federals May 7, 1862, and was attacked by the Confederate general Breckenridge Aug. 5, the assailants being repulsed after a sharp contest, in which the Federal general Williams was killed. It was evacuated by the Federals Aug. 23.

BATSHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands, was wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch in 1610.

BATTEL.—(*See* TRIAL BY BATTEL AND WAGER OF BATTEL.)

BATTERING-RAM. — This machine, the Aries of the Romans, whence the name, employed for making a breach in the walls of besieged cities, is mentioned in the Old Testament, appears in sieges on the monuments of Rameses II., and was used by the Greeks and Romans. When placed upon wheels and roofed over it was called a *testudo*. Battering-rams were often of great length, the beam of wood having at the end the head of a ram, made of brass or iron. They were used extensively in the Middle Ages, and were sometimes called *testudines*. Sir Christopher Wren found them of great service in throwing down old walls and disjointing stones.

BATTERSEA PARK (London).—By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38 (Aug. 3, 1846), the Commissioners of Woods, &c., were empowered to form a royal park in Battersea Fields. Additional powers were granted to them by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102 (Sep. 4, 1848); by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 7, 1851); and by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 4, 1853). The park was opened in 1858, and the suspen-

sion bridge across the Thames, leading to it, March 28, 1858.

BATTIN (Battle). — The Russians defeated the Turks in a sanguinary attack upon their camp, near this place, on the Danube, Sep. 7, 1810.

BATTLE ABBEY (Sussex) was founded by William I., in 1067, on the spot near which the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, was fought. Its ancient name, Hetheland or Epiton, has since been changed to Battle. The abbey was dedicated to St. Martin, "in order that glory might be offered up to God for his victory, and that offices for the souls of the dead might be there perpetually performed." It was endowed with peculiar privileges and exempted from episcopal rule and jurisdiction. The abbot was mitred and sat in Parliament.

BATTLE-AXE.—Herodotus (B.C. 484– B.C. 408) speaks of the battle-axes of the Scythians in Xerxes' army. The Teutonic tribes introduced the modern battle-axe into Europe, and it was afterwards so common amongst the Franks, that it was called *francisca*. They gained great celebrity for dexterity in using it, on their invasion of Italy in the 6th century. The battle-axe was known in England at a very early period, and the assertion that it was introduced by the Danes is erroneous. Fragments of this weapon have been found in Druidical remains of a period antecedent to their arrival. Hoveden celebrates the might displayed by King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, in 1141:—"Equal to a thunderbolt, slaying some with his immense battle-axe, and striking down others." It was borne, as a royal weapon, at the funeral of Henry VII. in 1509, and offered up at the altar with the helmet, gauntlet, and crest.

BATTLE-DOOR.—This game was known in England in the 14th century, and was a fashionable pastime, even among adults, in the reign of James I. In a comedy called "The History of Two Maids of Moreclacke," printed in 1609, the expression occurs,—"To play at shuttlecock methinks is the game now."

BATTLE-FIELD (Battle). — (*See* HATELEY FIELD.)

BATTLE ROLL.—On the day following the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, William I. called over, from the roll drawn up at St. Valery, the names of those chieftains who had accompanied him. The number amounted to 629, and amongst them a large portion of the English territory was divided.

BATTLES.—The most important battles recorded in history, whether by sea or land, are described under their best known names, and a list is given in the Index. Professor Creasy (Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo) enumerates the following as the most important:—

B.C.
1.—490. Marathon.
2.—413. Syracuse.
3.—331, Oct. 1. Arbela.
4.—207. Metaurus.

A.D.
5.—9. Teutoberg.
6.—451. Châlons.
7.—732, Oct. 10. Tours.
8.—1066, Oct. 14. Hastings.
9.—1429, April 29. Orleans.
10.—1588. Spanish Armada.
11.—1704, Aug. 13. Blenheim.
12.—1709, July 8. Poltowa.
13.—1777, Oct. 17. Saratoga.
14.—1794, Sep. 20. Valmy.
15.—1815, June 18. Waterloo.

BATTS (Parliament) assembled at Leicester, Monday, Feb. 18, 1426, and was called the Parliament of Batts, because, arms having been forbidden, servants and adherents followed the members with bats or clubs on their shoulders.

BAUGÉ (Battle).—(*See* ANJOU.)

BAUTZEN (Battle).—Napoleon I., at the head of 148,000 men, supported by a numerous artillery, attacked an allied Prussian and Russian army, amounting to 96,000 men, near Bautzen, Saxony, May 20 and 21, 1813. The French loss was very great; but they compelled their opponents to retire, which they did in good order, presenting a bold front to their assailants. (*See* WÜRTZCHEN.) Napoleon I. renewed his attempts at negotiation, which led to the armistice of Poischwitz (*q. v.*).

BAVARIA.—This country, occupied by the Boii (*q. v.*), was annexed to the Roman empire as part of Noricum and Vindelicia, B.C. 15. It subsequently fell into the power of the Ostrogoths and the Franks, and was conquered by Charlemagne, who annexed it to his empire A.D. 788. After his death it was governed by one of his grandsons, under the title of margrave, or lord of the marches. The early chronology is involved in much confusion.

A.D.
530. Agilulph shakes off the yoke of the Ostrogoths about this time, and founds the first Bavarian dukedom.
649. Christianity is introduced by Theodon I.
788. Charlemagne expels the Avars from Bavaria, which he annexes to his empire.
1070. It passes by imperial grant into the possession of the Guelphs.
1180. The Emperor Frederick I. bestows Bavaria on Otho of Wittelsbach.
1231. Otho II. becomes Duke of Bavaria, uniting with it the Palatinate of the Rhine.
1294. Separation of the Palatinate from Bavaria.
1542, March 5. William I. issues a mandate, ordering his subjects, under heavy penalties, to maintain the Roman Catholic faith.
1648, Oct. 24. The treaty of Westphalia restores the Palatinate, and constitutes Bavaria the eighth electorate.
1702. Bavaria forms an alliance with France to oppose Austria.
1704, Aug. 13. Battle of Blenheim (*q. v.*).
1714, Sep. 18. The treaty of Baden (*q. v.*) reinstates the Elector in his dominions.
1740. The Elector, Charles Albert, aspires to the imperial crown, and invades Austria.
1744. Maria Theresa defeats the Bavarians, and seizes the electorate, which is soon after restored.
1777, Dec. 30. Death of the Elector Maximilian Joseph I., with whom the younger line of the house of Wittelsbach becomes extinct.
1779, May 13. Treaty of Teschen (*q. v.*), which recognizes Charles Theodore as Elector of Bavaria, and cedes the district of the Inn to Austria.
1796. A French army, under Moreau, occupies Munich, and forces Bavaria to conclude a treaty with France.
1801, Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville, by which Bavaria cedes all her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and receives, as an indemnification, territory of greater extent.
1805, Dec. 26. By the treaty of Presburg, Napoleon I. confers the title of "King" on the Elector of Bavaria, together with extensive additions of territory.
1813. Bavaria joins the allies against Napoleon I., and in the two following years has additional territories confirmed by definitive treaties.
1818, May 26. The King grants a constitutional charter.
1841, March 2. A convention for the settlement of matters relating to commerce and navigation is concluded at London between Great Britain and Bavaria.
1848, March 21. Louis Charles, King of Bavaria, abdicates in favour of Maximilian Joseph II.

A.D.
1850, Feb. 27. A convention is signed at Munich, between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, relative to the revision of the German constitution.
1864, Mar. 10. Maximilian Joseph II. expires, after a short illness, and is succeeded by his son, Louis II.

SOVEREIGNS OF BAVARIA.

AGILULPHINGIAN DUKES.

554. Garibald I.
593. Tassilon I.
610. Garibald II.
640. Theodon I.
680. Theodon II.
700. Theodoald, Grimoald, and Theodebert.
715. Grimoald and Theodebert.
724. Grimoald (alone).
728. Huxibert.
737. Odilon.
748. Tassilon II.

FRANK KINGS.

788. Charlemagne.
814. Louis I., le Débonnaire, and Lothaire.
817. Louis II., the German.
876. Carloman.
880. Louis III.
882. Charles the Fat.
888. Arnulph I. of Carinthia.
900. Louis IV., the Child.

BAVARIAN DUKES.

911. Arnulph II., the Bad.
937. Eberhard.
938. Berthold.

DUKES OF SAXONY AND FRANCONIA.

948. Henry I.
955. Henry II., the Quarrelsome.
974. Otho I. of Swabia.
983. Henry III.
985. Henry IV.
1004. Henry V.
1026. Henry VI.
1039. Henry VII.
1049. Conrad I.
1053. Henry VIII.
1056. Conrad II.
1057. Agnes.
1061. Otho II.

GUELPHIC DUKES.

1070. Guelph I.
1101. Guelph II.
1120. Henry IX.
1126. Henry X.

DUKES OF THE HOUSE OF BABENBERG.

1139. Leopold.
1141. Henry XI.

GUELPHIC DUKE.

1156. Henry XII.

DUKES OF THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

1180. Otho I.
1183. Louis I.
1231. Otho II., the Illustrious.
1253. Henry XIII. and Louis II.
1294. Louis III.
1347. Stephen.
1378. John I. of Munich.
1397. Ernest and William I.
1438. Albert I.
1460. John II. and Sigismund.
1467. Albert II.
1508. William II. and Louis IV.
1550. Albert III.
1579. William III.

ELECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

1598. Maximilian I. (Duke).
1623. do. (Elector).
1651. Ferdinand Maria.
1679. Maximilian Emanuel.
1726. Charles Albert.
1745. Maximilian Joseph I.

PALATINE HOUSE.

1777. Charles Theodore.

KINGS.

1799. Maximilian Joseph II. (Elector).
1805. Maximilian Joseph I. (King).
1825. Louis I.
1848. Maximilian Joseph II.
1864. Louis II.

BAY ISLANDS (Bay of Honduras).—This cluster was made an English colony by royal warrant, dated March 20, 1852, and a proclamation was issued at Belize July 17. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands, consisting of Ruatan, Guanaca, Elena, Utile, Barbareto, and Morat, to the republic of Honduras, by treaty, signed at Comayagua Nov. 28, 1859.

BAY OF ISLANDS (Pacific), at the northern extremity of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand isles, became the seat of a whaling station in the 18th century.

BAYAZID (Battle).—The Russians, 8,000 strong, defeated a Turkish army of 5,000 men at this place, in Armenia, July 29, 1854.

BAYEUX (Normandy), the ancient Augustodurus, was burned to the ground by Henry I. in Aug., 1105, on which occasion its magnificent cathedral was much injured. Bayeux suffered greatly in the wars between England and France. It capitulated to Charles VII. in 1449. The bishopric was founded in the 4th century.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY.—This celebrated roll of linen cloth or canvas, 214 feet in length and 20 inches wide, contains, in 72 distinct compartments, a representation, in embroidery, of the events of the Norman invasion, from Harold's leave-taking of Edward the Confessor, on his departure for Normandy, to the battle of Hastings. The Bayeux tapestry is supposed to have been worked by Matilda, wife of William I., and was by her presented to the cathedral of Bayeux. Montfaucon caused researches to be made that ended in the discovery of the tapestry in Bayeux cathedral in 1728; and Napoleon I. had it conveyed to Paris in 1803, where it was kept some time and exhibited. It has been engraved, and several works upon the subject have been published. Bruce (Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated) says it contains figures of "623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 505 animals of various kinds not hitherto enumerated, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees—in all 1,512 figures."

BAYLEN (Battle).—In 1808 Dupont's army was shut up in this town, in Spain, where a battle was fought with the Spaniards, July 20. It terminated in the complete discomfiture of the French, 20,000 strong, who surrendered at discretion.

BAYONET.—Military instructions issued to the French army in 1646 and 1647 contain the earliest notice of this weapon. In 1671 they were introduced generally into the French army. From official documents it appears that in 1682 the bayonet was inserted into the barrel of the musket. The plug-bayonet was used in England until 1690, after which date the socket bayonet was introduced. It superseded the pike, and was doubtless taken from the sweynes-feather, or swine's feather, called also swan's feather, invented during the reign of James I. This was a long, thin rapier blade, which the musketeer, after discharging his piece, fixed into the muzzle. The bayonet is said to have received its name from Bayonne, where it was invented. The first victory secured by a charge of the bayonet was that of Landen (*q. v.*), in 1693.

BAYONNE (France).—This ancient town was made a bishopric towards the end of the 4th century. Its cathedral was erected in the 13th century. It was taken by the English, Jan. 1, 1295, during the invasion of France by Edward I. The bayonet is said to have been invented at this place, from which its name is derived. Napoleon I. met Ferdinand VII. of Spain at the castle of Marac, near Bayonne, in April, 1808, and endeavoured to induce him to resign the crown, which he had just received from Charles IV. (*See* ARANJUEZ.) Ferdinand VII. abdicated May 6. Several encounters between the French and English took place near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 13, 1813, in which the English were victorious, and the place was invested by them Feb. 24, 1814. The French

were repulsed in a desperate sally, April 14. This action was fought after peace had been concluded. The castle of Marac was destroyed by fire in 1825. An exhibition was opened here July 19, 1864.

BAYONNE (Treaty).—Agreed to May 4, 1808, and signed May 5, between Napoleon I. and Charles IV., King of Spain. The latter resigned his kingdom, and Napoleon I. engaged to maintain its integrity, and to preserve the Roman Catholic religion. His son Ferdinand VII. confirmed the cession, May 10.

BAYONNE CONFERENCE was held in June, 1565, between Charles IX., the queen mother, Catherine de Medici, Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, and the Duke of Alva, envoy of Philip II., to arrange plans for the repression of the Huguenots. It is generally believed that the massacre of Bartholomew's Day (*q. v.*) was determined upon at this meeting.

BAYREUTH (Germany).—This principality, formed about 1248, was united with the margraviate of Anspach, in 1769, and sold by the last Margrave of Anspach-Bayreuth to Prussia in 1791. Its annexation was agreed to by a treaty between France and Prussia, Dec. 15, 1805. France acquired it by the treaty of Tilsit (*q. v.*), July 9, 1807; but it was transferred to Bavaria in 1810. Its capital, of the same name, is a place of some importance. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was built in 1446, and the gymnasium in 1664.

BAZA (Spain).—This stronghold of Granada was wrested from the Moors, after a siege of six months' duration, by Ferdinand and Isabella, in Nov., 1489. The Spanish sovereigns made their triumphal entrance into the city Dec. 4.

BAZAAR.—This term is applied in Eastern countries to a large square or street appropriated to purposes of trade. The bazaar of Tauris is the most extensive in the world, and that of Khan Khaliel, at Cairo, which occupies the site of the tombs of the caliphs, contains some valuable records. It was built in 1292. The bazaar at Ispahan is, perhaps, the most magnificent of any. Adrianople and Constantinople have large bazaars. The last-mentioned was built in 1462. The Soho Bazaar, London, was opened in 1815, the St. James's Bazaar in 1832, the Pantheon (*q. v.*) in 1834, and the London Crystal Palace Bazaar in 1858. The Queen's Bazaar, Oxford Street, was burned down May 27, 1829. (*See* ARCADES.)

BAZAS (France).—This ancient city, the Roman *Cossio*, taken from the Vasates by Crassus in the 1st century B.C., was ravaged by the Vandals A.D. 408, by the Goths in 414, and by the Normans in 853. The Crusades were preached here by Urban II. in 1096, and by St. Bernard in 1153. Bazas was made a bishopric in the 6th century, and its cathedral was built in the 12th century.

BEACHEY HEAD (Sea-fight).—A French fleet, commanded by Tourville, consisting of 78 ships-of-war and 22 fire-ships, defeated the combined Dutch and English squadrons, under the Earl of Torrington, amounting to 56 sail, off Beachey Head, June 30, 1690. The French obtained the command of the Channel, and great consternation was created throughout England, particularly in the metropolis. William III. was incensed against the Earl of Torrington, who was tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

BEACONS, or SIGNAL-FIRES, are referred to by Jeremiah (vi. 1), and were used by the Greeks and Romans. The intelligence of the capture of Troy is represented by Æschylus as having been conveyed to the Peloponnesus by signals of this kind. Coke says:—"Before the reign of Edward III. they were but stacks of wood set up on high places, which were fired when the coming of enemies was descried; but in his reign pitch-boxes, as now they be, were, instead of these stacks, set up; and this properly is a beacon." An act of the Scotch Parliament, in 1455, prescribed the mode in which any approach of the English was to be signalled by beacons. The erection of beacons once formed a branch of the royal prerogative, but by 8 Eliz. c. 13 (1566), the corporation of the Trinity House were empowered to set up beacons, or sea-marks, in all places where they deemed them necessary, and the penalty for destroying them was the fine of £100, and, in case of inability to pay, outlawry. They were sometimes erected on the towers of churches. The eastern beacon nearest London was on Shooters' Hill; and that in Middlesex on Hampstead Hill, as was represented in Hollar's View of London in 1666.

BEADEN-HEAD (Battle).—The Kings of Wessex and Mercia fought an indecisive battle at this place, supposed to be Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire, A.D. 675.

BEADS, made of various materials, were used as ornaments amongst ancient nations, and have been frequently found in barrows, more particularly in those of the Druids, in different parts of England. They were used for devotional purposes by the Chinese, Hindoos, and Egyptians; and Augustine, in the 4th century, is said to have introduced the practice among the Christians. According to the 10th of the canons of Chelsea, July 27, 816, seven belts of paternosters were to be said for the repose of a bishop. About the year 1200 St. Dominic introduced the rosary (*q. v.*).

BEANDUNE (Battle).—Cynegils, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons at this place, supposed to be Bampton, in Oxfordshire, though some authorities are in favour of Bampton, in Devonshire, in 614. More than 2,000 of the Britons fell in the action.

BEAR.—This military order was instituted at St. Gall, in Switzerland, by the Emperor Frederick II., in 1213, St. Ursus being the patron. It was abolished when Switzerland threw off the Austrian yoke.

BEAR-BAITING.—This cruel pastime was very popular in England during the Middle Ages, and frequently took place on a Sunday, after service. In Fitzstephen's description of London—and he wrote in the time of Henry II.—bear-baiting is enumerated amongst the sports of the citizens; and Stow speaks of the bear-gardens as being much frequented in his day. The act against cruelty to animals, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sep. 9, 1835), inflicts upon persons keeping bear-pits a fine not exceeding £6, nor less than 10*s.* per day; and the 47th clause of the act for improving the police in

and near the metropolis, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 17, 1839), gives them the power of entering such places.

BEARD is first noticed in Lev. xix. 27: "Neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard." It was held in veneration amongst ancient nations, who regarded it as an emblem of wisdom, and a symbol of authority. Some classes of the Israelites wore long beards (2 Sam. x. 4 & 5). The ancient Egyptians of rank shaved both head and chin, but used wigs and artificial beards. In their paintings, &c., a short square beard denotes a man of rank, one longer in form a king, while a god is distinguished by a beard pointed and curled upwards at the end. The Assyrians paid great attention to the beard, which was adorned by the wealthy with gold threads interwoven with the hair. The Romans shaved the beard on attaining their majority, dedicating the hair to some divinity. The flowing beards and majestic mein of the Roman senators awed the Goths on their invasion of Italy, B.C. 390. The fashion of the beard has varied greatly at different periods. The ancient Britons shaved the chin, but cultivated thick moustachios; the Saxons wore forked beards. Owen, Bishop of Evreux, allowed his beard to grow, as a sign of mourning. Francis I. (1515—1547) introduced the fashion, imitated in England, of wearing the hair short, with a thick bushy beard. In the Elizabethan period the custom of dying the beard was general. Shakespeare (A Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 2) speaks of "Your straw-coloured beard, your orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard, or your French-crown-coloured beard, your perfect yellow." Taylor, the water poet, dwells on the great variety of beards in his day. The beard diminished in size, and gradually went out of fashion in England after the reign of Charles I. The fashion has, however, of late years revived.

BÉARN (France).—This province, the name of which is derived from its ancient capital, Beneharnum (*q. v.*), after successively forming a portion of the territories of the Romans, the Goths, the Franks, and the Gascons, was erected in 820 into an independent state, under Centule I. In 1134 it passed to the family of Gabaret, and in 1170 to the lords of Moncade, from whom it was transferred, in 1290, to the house of Foix, and ultimately, in 1550, to the family of Bourbon. Henry IV. annexed it to the French crown in 1594, and Louis XIII., having defeated the Huguenot populace, confirmed the annexation in 1620. In 1813 it was occupied by the British.

BEAULIEU ABBEY (Hants) was founded by King John for Cistercian monks in 1204. Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., took sanctuary here after the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and Richard, Duke of York,* after his failure upon Exeter, also sought sanctuary in this monastery, Sep. 21, 1497.

BEAUNE (France).—The church of Notre Dame was founded by Henry I., Duke of Burgundy, in 976, and the church of St. Pierre, built of materials taken from the ruins of an old Roman temple, was completed in 1098. Beaune was erected into a commune in 1203. A fine hospital was founded by Chancellor Rollin in 1443. Beaune, seized by the Leaguers in 1585, was surrendered by the inhabitants to Henry IV. in 1595. During the 17th century it was a flourishing seat of manufactures, carried on for the most part by Protestants, who were expelled by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685. La Madeleine, the last ancient gate of this city, was pulled down in 1837.

BEAUVAIS (France).—The Cæsaromagus, or Bratuspantium of the Romans, was taken by Cæsar B.C. 57. It received the name of Bellovacum in the time of Constantine I. The bishopric of Beauvais was erected in the 3rd century. It was assailed by the Northmen in 850, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, it resisted an attack by the English, June 7, 1433. It was the scene of the Jacquerie or Peasants' war in 1358. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, laid siege to it, Saturday, June 27, 1472, assaulted it in vain July 9, and after making the most extraordinary efforts, was compelled to retire, Wednesday, July 22, in the same year. The women, called the heroines of Beauvais, distinguished themselves during the siege. Jeanne Laisné, battle-axe in hand, carried off a Burgundian standard, for which she was called Jeanne Hachette; and in honour of this deed of daring, a procession, headed by girls carrying her banner, takes place in her native town every October. A statue was erected to her memory in 1851.

BEAVER DAM (N. America).—At this place, near Queenstown, Capt. Kerr, with a force not amounting to 200 men, captured a detachment of 500 men belonging to the army of the United States, June 24, 1813.

BECANCELDE, or BACCANCELDE. — A council summoned by Wihtred, King of Kent, was held at this place in 694, to consult respecting the bettering of God's Church in that part of England. Abbesses took part in its deliberations, and five subscribed the constitutions in the form of a charter, drawn up on the occasion. Bapchild, in Kent, is generally supposed to be the place at which this early synod was held, though some authorities are in favour of Beckenham, in the same county.

BECKASCOG (Treaty), renewing the convention of Helsinborg, dated Aug. 31, 1805, was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, at Beckascog, Oct. 3, 1805. Sweden agreed to send 12,000 troops into Pomerania to co-operate with the Russians against France, for which England was to furnish an annual subsidy, at the rate of £12. 10*s.* each man; and to pay for preliminary expenses the subsidy calculated at that rate for five months, on the ratification of the treaty. It consisted of 10 articles, and by the ninth England agreed to furnish an additional £50,000 sterling for the purpose of improving the defences of Stralsund.

BED OF JUSTICE, the seat or throne on which the sovereign sat in the Parliament of France. As the authority of the Parliament

* The statement that he was an impostor, named Perkin Warbeck, son of a Jew of Tournay, though generally received, does not rest upon good authority.

ceased when the king was present, a bed of justice came to signify a session of the king in Parliament. The last bed of justice was assembled at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1787, by order of Louis XVI.

BEDCHAMBER.—(*See* LORDS AND LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.)

BEDER (Battle).—This battle, won by Mohammed over the Koreish of Mecca, was fought between that town and Medina, A.D. 623. It was the first struggle after the flight from Mecca, and was represented, from the great disparity in numbers, as having been gained by miraculous agency.

BEDFORD.—The Saxon "Bedcanford," "the lodging at the ford," so called from its situation at an ancient ford of the Ouse. The West Saxons and the Britons fought a battle here in 571. The town, nearly destroyed by the Danes in 1010, was restored by Edward the Elder. Stephen took the castle in 1137, during his war against Matilda. King John captured it in 1216. It was frequently besieged. The Grammar School was founded by Edward VI. in 1552. John Bunyan preached in a chapel here from 1671—1688; and in its gaol, on the site of which a new one has been erected, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress." The bridge was rebuilt in 1811.

BEDFORD ADMINISTRATION.—(*See* GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION.)

BEDFORD LEVEL.—(*See* DRAINAGE.)

BEDLAM.—(*See* BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.)

BEDNORE (Hindostan).—This place, made in 1645 the seat of the rajahs of Ikeri, was captured, with a large amount of plunder, by Hyder Ali in 1763. Though he ordered the name to be changed to Hydernagur, it still retains its former appellation. It was taken by Gen. Matthews in Jan., 1783, and was retaken by Tippoo Saib, April 18, in the same year. In 1833 it came into the possession of the East India Company.

BEDOUINS, wandering Arab tribes, supposed to be the descendants of Ishmael, the "wild man," whose "hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him" (Gen. xvi. 12), B.C. 1910. Their mode of life has undergone little change since the time of Moses (B.C. 1571—1451) and Mohammed (A.D. 570—632), but since the conquest of Northern Africa in the 7th century they have enjoyed a wider field for their predatory excursions, which extend from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean. (*See* ARABIA.)

BEDRIACUM, or BEBRIACUM (Battles).—The first, between the generals of Marcus Otho and Aulus Vitellius, rivals for the imperial sceptre, was fought in April, A.D. 69, when the former suffered a defeat, and Marcus Otho committed suicide at Brixellum, April 17. The second was fought the same year, between the generals of Vitellius and Vespasian, the latter being victorious. Bedriacum lay between Verona and Cremona, but its exact position has not been ascertained.

BEDS.—The earliest practice amongst ancient nations was to sleep upon the skins of beasts. Among the Israelites an ordinary couch, with light coverings, served the purpose of a bed. At a later period ivory bedsteads were used by the wealthy (Amos vi. 4), B.C. 805. They were sometimes decked with rich hangings, and sprinkled with perfumes (Prov. vii. 16 & 17). The Greeks did not make use of pillows until about B.C. 850. Towards the end of the Roman republic, and under the empire, when simplicity of living had given place to Asiatic luxury, the beds of the opulent classes were most costly and magnificent. Straw is said to have been used in the royal chambers in England in the 13th century. The great bed of Ware, to which Shakespeare alludes in "Twelfth Night"—"Although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England" (act iii. sc. 2)—is still in existence at Ware, and will hold 12 persons. Air-beds were invented in the 18th century, and the hydrostatic or water-bed, by Dr. Arnott, in 1832.

BEE (Order of the) was instituted at Sceaux, by Louise of Bourbon, wife of Louis Augustus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, June 4, 1703. It was intended for women as well as men.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB (London).—The first of this name was established in the reign of Queen Anne, and is described in Ward's "Secret History of Clubs" (1709). Dick Estcourt, the actor, who died in 1712, was its first providore. The club was frequently noticed in contemporary literature, and appears to have been famous for the jovial character of its meetings. The Sublime Society of the Steaks was founded by Henry Rich in 1735, and consisted of 24 members, who met every Saturday in a room at the top of Covent Garden Theatre. The number was, in 1785, increased to 25, in order to admit the Prince of Wales, who joined May 14. Its archives were destroyed when Covent Garden Theatre was burned, Sep. 20, 1808. After the fire they met at the Bedford Hotel till apartments were fitted up for them in the English Opera House. After its destruction by fire, Feb. 16, 1830, they returned to the Bedford, until the Lyceum Theatre was rebuilt in 1834. A beef-steak club became a kind of institution in almost every theatre. The club formed by Dr. Johnson in Ivy Lane, in 1749, was at first a beef-steak club. (*See* RUMP-STEAK or LIBERTY CLUB.)

BEER.—(*See* ALE and BEER.)

BEES were kept by the Greeks and Romans, who used hives made of cork, wood, wicker, bronze, and pottery. By 9 Hen. III. c. 13 (1225), every freeman was entitled to the honey found in his own woods. Huber, the blind naturalist, by whom the nature of bees was most carefully studied, discovered the existence of the wax cells in 1793. The Western Apiarian Society was established at Exeter in 1709.

BEES, ST. (Cumberland).—This ancient town derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who is said to have formed a small monastery here A.D. 650. It was destroyed by the Danes, and restored in the reign of Henry I., about 1120, being intended for Benedictine monks. Archbishop Grindall, who died A.D. 1583, founded the grammar-school. The founder's statutes were afterwards confirmed, and the governors incorporated in 1585. The college was established in 1817.

BEET-ROOT, introduced into this country in the latter part of the 18th century as a pickle, salad, and for feeding cattle, has been extensively used on the continent in the manufacture of sugar (*q. v.*).

BEFFROI, or BELFRY. — This movable tower, with different stories, used in besieging towns, is mentioned by Cæsar. Some of them were of extraordinary height, the upper story rising above the walls of towns. Gibbon speaks of one employed at the siege of Nicæa in 1097, and Froissart describes another used against the castle of Breteuil in 1356. They were commonly employed during the Crusades. (*See* BATTERING-RAM.)

BEFORT, or BELFORT (France). — This town of Alsace, which belonged in the 14th century to the Counts of Ferette, was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and 1634. In 1636 it was seized by the French, to whom it was ceded by Austria in 1648, and having been strongly fortified by Vauban in 1686, was unsuccessfully invested by the allies in Jan., 1814. Lieut.-Col. Caron failed in a conspiracy against the French Government at this place in 1821, for which he was condemned to death Oct. 1, 1822.

BEGGARS have in all ages, and amongst most nations of which any record remains, practised various arts in order to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent. Severe enactments have from time to time been passed against them. By 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388), beggars able to work were ordered to be punished, and a provision was made for the impotent. Various enactments followed. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1530), justices of the peace might issue licenses to poor and impotent persons to beg within a certain precinct; they were punished if they went beyond the limits, while vagabonds found begging were to be whipped and compelled to labour; and by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535), persons giving alms to beggars were to forfeit 10 times the value. All former acts were repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), and new regulations made. These, however, were abandoned, and the act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, revived by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1549—50). By 14 Eliz. c. 5 (1572), vagabonds above the age of 14 were to be grievously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron. A second offence was punished more severely, and for the third they were to suffer death. This statute was repealed by 35 Eliz. c. 7, s. 24 (1593), and fresh regulations were made by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597). All the statutes relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, &c., were reduced into one law by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 23 (1713), which was explained and amended by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737); and enforced by 13 Geo. II. c. 24 (1740). It was repealed by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1744), which made fresh provisions. The Vagrant Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (June 21, 1824), which repeals all former acts, and lays down other regulations, is amended in some particulars by 1 Vict. c. 38 (July 27, 1838).

BEGGARS OF THE SEA.—(*See* GUEUX.)

BEGGAR'S OPERA was written by John Gay, and produced Jan. 29, 1728, at the theatre in Portugal Row, afterwards street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, by Henry Rich, having been refused by Colley Cibber for Drury Lane. It ran for 62 nights, 32 being in succession. Gay received £693. 13*s.* 6*d.*, and afterwards sold the copyright of the opera, with some fables in verse, for £94. 10*s.* Miss Fenton, the original "Polly Peachum," retired from the stage, and became Duchess of Bolton, during the run of the piece. Stanhope (Hist. of Eng. ii. ch. 18) attributes it to the resentment of Gay against the queen, who had offered to him the appointment of gentleman usher to one of the princesses, a child of about two years of age. The post was an easy one, and the salary £200 per annum. Gay was induced not only to refuse this offer of "an honourable sinecure," but to resent it as an insult. "Soon afterwards," says Lord Stanhope, "he joined the opposition, and declared his quarrel by the production of the 'Beggar's Opera,' teeming with satirical strokes against the court and government. The name of 'Bob Booty,' for example, always raised a laugh, being understood as levelled at Sir Robert Walpole. The first idea of the opera seems to have sprung from a suggestion of Swift (Spence's Anecdotes, p. 159), but the praise of its execution belongs entirely to Gay." It was said to have "made Gay rich, and Rich gay," in allusion to the author and manager.

BEGHARDS, BEGUARDS, or BEGUINES, is a term applied to several religious orders, as well as heretics, during the Middle Ages. It was probably first used to describe those half monks of the third order of St. Francis, who arose in the 11th century. They must not be confounded with later sectaries, a branch of the Fraticelli, condemned by the Fifteenth General Council, that of Vienne, in 1311 and 1312. This mistake was so often made at the time that Pope John XXI. or XXII., by a decretal of 1322, declared the last-mentioned to be execrable impostors, and in no way connected with the Beghards of the third order of St. Francis. Mosheim shows that the name is derived from the old German word *beggen* or *beggeren*, to beg, with the word *hard* subjoined; and that it signified to beg earnestly and heartily; and he accounts by this derivation for the indiscriminate manner in which it was applied to so many orders and sects. The subject is involved in almost inextricable confusion, as the student or inquirer will discover if he attempts to reconcile the conflicting accounts of different authorities.

BEGUINES, or BEGUTTÆ, praying ladies, as Mosheim calls them, arose in the Netherlands, and spread through France and Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. They were pious women, virgins or widows, who formed themselves into societies, under the direction of a superior of their own sex. The first establishment of which any record remains was at Nivelles, in Brabant, founded, according to some authorities, in 1207, and according to others in 1226. They soon became so numerous that Matthew Paris speaks of 2,000 Beguines in Cologne and its neighbourhood about the year 1243. The example set by the ladies was soon followed by the men, and a society of Beghards (*q. v.*), consisting of both

bachelors and widowers, was formed at Antwerp in 1228. They were known under various appellations in different parts of the Continent, where, although they spread rapidly, they never became so numerous as the Beguines. As a natural consequence, the Beghards and Beguines became infected with heretical opinions, and declined from the simple rule of life observed in the earlier days of their organization. The Popes tolerated and sometimes interfered to protect them from their numerous enemies; but they suffered persecution and gradually diminished in numbers, although a few remain to this day in parts of Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

BEHAR.—(*See* BAHAR.)

BEHISTUN (Media).—Semiramis, during her supposed march from Babylon to Ecbatana, about B.C. 2017, is said to have halted at this city, the name of which signifies "the place of God," and to have engraved upon a neighbouring mountain, called by the Romans Bagistanus Mons, several rock tablets of which no traces remain. Rawlinson, who ascribes a much later date to Semiramis (*see* ASSYRIA), supposes that these inscriptions "were probably either Assyrian or Babylonian, and (it is most likely) resembled the ordinary monuments which the kings of Babylon and Nineveh delighted to erect in countries newly conquered." (Ancient Monarchies, iii. 32). Darius, King of Persia, commenced a fine series of cuneiform sculptures, B.C. 516, which Sir H. Rawlinson deciphered as a statement of the monarch's ancestral right to the Persian throne. Alexander III. (the Great) visited this spot on his march from Susa to Ecbatana, about B.C. 330. The rock also bears an inscription commemorating a victory gained in the neighbourhood by Gotarzes, a Parthian prince of the dynasty of the Arsacidæ, over his rival Meherdates, A.D. 50.

BEHMENITES, disciples of Jacob Behmen, or Böhme, the mystic, who was born at Alt-Seidenberg, in Upper Lusatia, in 1575, settled at Görlitz as a shoemaker in 1595. In 1610 he commenced the publication of a series of works in which he professed to enjoy a revelation of inward light from the Holy Ghost, that enabled him to perceive the secrets of nature and religion. He was opposed by Gregorius Richter, primate of Görlitz, and was compelled to retire to Dresden, but returned to his home, where he died, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1624. His works were first published in a collected form in 1675. The Rev. W. Law, an ardent advocate of Behmen's theological doctrines, stated in 1756, in the second edition of his "Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel," that Sir Isaac Newton was a student of Behmen, and had derived some portions of his philosophy from his works.

BEHMUS HEIGHTS (Battle).—During the American revolutionary war, Gen. Burgoyne defeated the Americans at Behmus Heights, on the Hudson, Sep. 19, 1777.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Sea, was discovered by Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the Russian service, in 1728. Capt. Cook surveyed it in 1788. On an island in the N. Pacific, named after him, Behring was wrecked Nov. 3, 1741, and died of exhaustion Dec 8.

BEILAN (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha defeated 36,000 Turks under Hussein Pasha at this place in Syria, July 29, 1832. All their cannon and baggage were seized, and they were afterwards unable to muster 10,000 men.

BEITÎR.—(*See* BETHAR.)

BEJA (Portugal), the ancient Pax Julia, was captured by the Moors in 1145, and retaken by Sancho I., King of Portugal, in 1189. The see, which is known to have been in existence in the 6th century, as Aprigius was bishop in 540, was suppressed in 1647, and restored in 1770.

BEJAPORE (Hindostan).—This town was formerly the capital of an independent Mussulman state of the same name. Its founder, Yusuf, built the citadel in 1489. In 1566 the walls were completed by Ali Adil Shah, who died in 1579. Aurungzebe took Bejapore in 1686, and annexed it to Delhi, from which it was separated by the Nizam in 1724, and ceded to the Mahrattas in 1760. In 1818 Bejapore passed into the hands of the British, who assigned it to the Rajah of Satara, but resumed possession on the extinction of that royal house in 1848.

BELCHITÉ (Battle).—The Spanish army, under Gen. Blake, was assailed at this town in Spain by the French, commanded by Suchet, June 16, 17, and 18, 1809, and on the last-mentioned day the Spanish army took to flight without firing a shot.

BELEM (Portugal).—This town, on the Tagus, forming a fashionable suburb of Lisbon, was the port whence Vasco de Gama sailed on his expedition of discovery, July 8, 1497. King Emanuel of Portugal established a church and monastery here in 1499. It was taken by the French under Junot, Nov. 30, 1807, and was occupied by Don Pedro's forces in 1833. (*See* PARA.)

BELFAST (Ireland).—The earliest mention of Belfast occurs in 1315, when Edward Bruce, on the invitation of the native Irish, landed at Carrickfergus, and wasted Belfast and other towns. In 1476 the castle was destroyed by O'Neill; and again in 1503 by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who returned in 1512 and committed still further ravages. In 1552 the castle was repaired and garrisoned, and given by Edward VI. to Hugh McNeill. In 1613 Belfast was incorporated by James I., and sent two members to the Parliament of that year. The "Great Bridge of Belfast," which consisted of 21 arches, was founded in 1682, and seven of the arches fell in 10 years afterwards, 1692. The first edition of the Bible printed in Ireland is that of Belfast, 1704. The castle was burned April 4, 1708. The first Belfast newspaper was published in 1737. The old Exchange was built by the Earl of Donegal in 1769. Cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777. The savings bank, established in 1811, was one of the first in Ireland. The museum was built in 1830. Queen's College was opened for the reception of students in November, 1849. Religious riots occurred July 14, 1852; and in July, August, and September, 1857, the

town was the scene of a series of riots, in consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholics to the attempts of some Protestant ministers to introduce open-air preaching. Fire destroyed the Victoria Chambers, Belfast, causing a loss of £100,000, July 1, 1859. It was one of the centres of the so-called religious revivals, in Sep., 1859. On the installation at Dublin of the statue of Daniel O'Connell, Aug. 8, 1864, the Orangemen of Belfast burned his effigy, whereupon the Roman Catholics attacked the procession and the Protestant churches. Riots ensued, which were not suppressed till Aug. 19. Nine lives were lost, and 176 persons were wounded.

BELFORT.—(*See* BEFORT.)

BELFRY.—(*See* BEFFROI.)

BELGÆ.—This ancient Celtic people, originally settled in Germany, passed at an early period into Gaul, whither they were attracted by the superior fertility of the soil. Cæsar, who quartered his legions in their country during the winter B.C. 54—55, describes them as one of the three great tribes among whom Gallia was distributed. He also refers to a nation of Belgæ as inhabiting the southern portions of Britain, but the history of this people, and its identity or otherwise with the Gallic tribe of the same name, is involved in obscurity.

BELGIUM.—This country, the Gallia Belgica of the Romans, occupied by Celtic and German tribes, after undergoing various changes (*see* FLANDERS, HOLLAND, the NETHERLANDS, and the UNITED PROVINCES), was, by treaty of July 21, 1814, united with Holland. The Dutch and Belgian elements would not combine, and the outbreak of the French Revolution proved the signal for a separation.

A.D.

1830, Aug. 25. An insurrection breaks out at Brussels.—Sep. 22. The separation from Holland is resolved upon.—Oct. 16. Arrangements are made for a national congress.—Oct. 27. The insurgents take Antwerp.—Nov. 10. The national congress at Brussels proclaims the independence of the Belgian people.—Dec. 20. The conference of the great powers assembled at London interferes to prevent war between Holland and Belgium, and recognizes the independence of Belgium.

1831, Feb. 3. The Belgian Congress choose the Duke of Nemours for king.—Feb. 25. M. Surlet de Chokier is installed Regent of Belgium.—June 4. Louis Philippe having refused to sanction the election of the Duke of Nemours, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is chosen king.—July 21. Prince Leopold of Coburg is installed at Brussels.—Aug. 4. Renewal of hostilities with the King of Holland.—Aug. 23. A French army of 50,000 men assists the Belgians, and a truce is resolved upon.—Nov. 15. The great powers conclude a treaty at London with Belgium, defining the limits of the new kingdom.

1832, Nov. 30. The siege of Antwerp.

1833, Great distress prevails among the Belgian manufacturers in consequence of the cessation of trade with Holland.

1834, April 6. Riots take place in Brussels.

1838, Commercial panic, owing to the failure of the bank of Belgium.

1839, April 19. Holland concludes a treaty with Belgium.

1846, Dec. Terrible famine in Belgium.

1850, Aug. Calamitous floods in Belgium.

1851, Oct. 27. A treaty of commerce is concluded at London between Great Britain and Belgium.

1852, Aug. 10. Queen Victoria visits Belgium.

1853, Aug. 22. Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir apparent of Belgium, with the Archduchess Maria of Austria.

A.D.

1857, May 19. The Roman Catholic clergy introduce a bill placing the administration of public charities in their power.—June 12. It is abandoned in consequence of its unpopularity.

1860, June 17. Deputies from all the Belgian provinces, assembled at Brussels, decide upon forming a league for the preservation of national independence.

1861, Oct. 19. The King of Belgium meets the King of Holland at Liège.

1862, July 23. A treaty of commerce with Great Britain is signed at London.

1863, June 18. Leopold I. having been appointed to arbitrate between Great Britain and Brazil, awards in favour of the latter country. (*See* BRAZIL.)—Aug. 11—Sep. 10. Queen Victoria visits Belgium.

1865, Dec. 10. Death of Leopold I., who is succeeded by his son, the Duke of Brabant, under the title of Leopold II.—Dec. 16. Funeral of Leopold I., at Laeken.—Dec. 17. Leopold II. takes the constitutional oath as King of the Belgians.

KINGS OF BELGIUM.

1831. Leopold I.
1865. Leopold II.

BELGRADE, or THE WHITE CITY (Servia), built on the site of the ancient Singidunum, destroyed by the Avars in the 6th century, was founded in 1372. John Huniades defended it against Mohammed II. from July 22 to Sep. 4, 1456. The latter was repulsed with a loss of 40,000 men, and Gibbon remarks, "the joyful nations celebrated Huniades and Belgrade as the bulwarks of Christendom." The Turks captured it Aug. 20, 1521; the Austrians obtained possession in 1688; but the Turks recovered it in 1690. Prince Eugène invested Belgrade, June 19, 1717, defeated the Turkish army sent for its relief, Aug. 16, and entered the town the following day. By a humiliating treaty it was restored to the Turks in Sep., 1739. The Austrians retook it Oct. 8, 1789, and restored it to the Turks in 1791. The Servians seized it in 1806; but in 1813 it reverted once more to the Turks. A dispute between the Turks and Servians broke out here June 15, 1862, in consequence of the assassination of a Servian youth by a Turkish soldier. The Turks were driven into the citadel, whence they commenced bombarding the town, and an armistice was concluded June 18.

BELGRADE (Treaty).—This humiliating peace, dictated at the point of the sword, was concluded between Austria, Russia, and Turkey in Sep., 1739, the definitive treaty having been signed Sep. 18. Austria ceded Servia, Wallachia, with Belgrade and other fortresses, and Russia restored her conquests to the Porte and renounced her pretensions with respect to the navigation of the Black Sea. It was the most glorious treaty the Turks had ever made with any European power.

BELIZE, or BALIZE (Central America).—This settlement, otherwise called British Honduras, was founded by the logwood cutters of Yucatan, Honduras, and Nicaragua, shortly before 1674, when it was visited by Dampier. In 1754 an invading expedition of 1,500 Spaniards was defeated by a body of 250 English settlers. A second attack was made Sep. 15, 1779, when the inhabitants were overcome, and removed in large numbers to Merida and Havana, where many died in captivity. In 1783 the settlement was again thriving, and after

repeated altercations with its Spanish American neighbours, repulsed another formidable attack, made by a fleet of 13 vessels and a land force of 2,000 men, July 10, 1798. After this victory, Belize was suffered to remain in comparative tranquillity, and it was specially excepted from the treaty concluded at Washington, June 29, 1850, by which Great Britain and the United States mutually agreed "not to occupy, fortify, or colonize any part of Central America."

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE.—(*See* ANATHEMA AND EXCOMMUNICATION.)

BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.—(*See* INCHCAPE ROCK.)

BELLAIR (Battle).—Capt. Sir Peter Parker, at the head of 120 men, landed from the *Menelaus*, at anchor in the Chesapeake, and attacked the Americans posted at Bellair, near Baltimore, Aug. 30, 1814. The enemy, who appeared in greater force than had been anticipated, were put to flight. Capt. Parker was killed, and the expedition returned, carrying away their wounded.

BELLEGARDE (France).—This barrier fortress, near the Pyrenees, was taken by Peter III. of Aragon, in 1285. The Spaniards regained possession in 1674, but were expelled by Marshal Schomberg in 1675. Louis XIV. constructed the present fortress in 1679. The Spaniards captured it June 25, 1793, and Dugommier, at the head of the French republicans, regained possession Sep. 17, 1794.

BELLEISLE (Atlantic).—This island, off the coast of France, belonged, in the 9th century, to the Count of Cornouailles, who bestowed it on the abbey of Quimperlo. The monks ceded it to Marshal Retz in the 16th century, and it was sold to Fouquet in 1638. The Dutch captured it in 1674. Fouquet's grandson, Marshal Belleisle, ceded it to the Duke of Orleans in 1718. A French fleet was defeated off Belleisle by an English squadron under Sir E. Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759. The English having failed in an attempt to land, April 8, 1761, succeeded April 22, and the whole island surrendered June 7. It was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

BELLMEN.—Stow says that Alderman Draper set up the first bellman in Cordwainer Street Ward, in January, 1556. The number was speedily increased, and the bellman was often attended by a dog. He was added to the London watch, and went through the streets and lanes ringing his bell, and crying, "Take care of fire and candle; be kind to the poor, and pray for the dead." It was also a part of the bellman's office to bless the sleepers as he passed their doors. Milton refers to this in "Il Penseroso:"—

> "The bellman's drowsy charm,
> To bless the doors from nightly harm."

BELLOT STRAIT (Antarctic), connecting Prince Regent's Inlet with Peel Sound or Franklin Channel, was discovered by Capt. Kennedy in 1851, and named by him after Joseph Réné Bellot, a French naval officer, who joined the expedition which sailed from England in search of Sir John Franklin in May, 1851. Lieut. Bellot sailed in Capt. Inglefield's expedition in 1852, and perished in a deep crack in the ice, Aug. 18, 1853. A monument was erected to his memory in front of Greenwich Hospital in 1855.

BELLOVACI.—This Gallic tribe, referred to by Cæsar as the chief of the Belgic peoples, had their capital at Bratuspantium. Their territory was invaded, and their chief city captured, by Julius Cæsar B.C. 57. They revolted B.C. 51, but were again reduced to subjection.

BELLOWS are represented in the paintings of the ancient Egyptians, and were used by the Greeks and Romans, who ascribed their invention to Anacharsis the Scythian, the contemporary of Solon, B.C. 594. During the 13th century bellows-blowers were regular officers of the royal kitchens of England. Wooden bellows, which, from the greater strength of their material, are better adapted than those made of leather for manufacturing purposes, were introduced in Germany in the 16th or 17th century, their invention being variously ascribed to Hans Lobsinger, of Nuremberg, about 1550; to a Bishop of Bamberg before 1620; and to the brothers Martin and Nicholas Schelhorn, about 1630. The Trompe, or Water-bellows, was invented in Italy about the year 1640. Smeaton constructed large bellows or blowing machines, worked by steam or water power, for the Carron iron-foundry, in 1760. The hot-blast, discovered by Neilson in 1827, was patented by him in 1829.

BELLS were in use amongst ancient nations both for religious and other purposes. They are first mentioned in the book of Exodus. The Egyptian monuments do not, however, contain any appearance of them, but small bells have been discovered both in Egyptian and Assyrian tombs, and it appears from their bas-reliefs that the Assyrians also used them to decorate their horses. The Chinese claim to have used bells as early as B.C. 2000. Bingham rejects as a vulgar error the story that they were first introduced into the Christian Church by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, about A.D. 400, and believes that they were not known long before the 7th century. Benedict, Abbot of Wearmouth, brought one from Italy to England in 680. Ingulphus relates of Turketul, Abbot of Croyland, who died in 975, that he had a very large bell made, called Guthlac, and that this, with six others, soon afterwards added, produced such an exquisite harmony that England had no such peal of bells in those days. William of Malmesbury speaks of the bells given to the churches by Dunstan. The custom of consecrating, anointing, and baptizing bells, giving them the name of some saint, Bingham shows to be a modern invention. Baronius himself does not assign the date earlier than the year 968, when John XIII. consecrated the great bell of the Lateran church, naming it John. The Turks have a saying that "bells drive away good spirits from the abodes of men," and do not allow them to be used. The Greek Church, under their dominion, employ various modes of summoning people to service. In the 15th century bells of enormous size were cast. In olden times many superstitions were connected with the ringing of bells. It was believed to be

efficacious in dispelling tempests. By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 75 (June 14, 1827), the court of the Company of Watermen were required to erect and maintain a bell at Billingsgate, and another at Gravesend; the former to be rung at high water, and the latter at first flood. The following are the most celebrated:—

A.D.	
1507. Breslau.	1636. Lucerne.
1680. Bruges.	1847. Montreal.
1448. Cologne.	1653 and 1734. Moscow (great bell).
1453. Dantzic.	1680. Oxford.
1497. Erfurth.	1680. Paris (Notre Dame).
1675. Exeter.	1711. Vienna.
1457. Halberstadt.	1656. Westminster (Big Ben).
1610. Lincoln (Tom).	1845. York.
1834. Lincoln (new bell).	
1716. London (St. Paul's).	

(*See* RINGING OF BELLS.)

BELMONT (Battle).—Gen. Grant defeated the Confederates at this place, in Missouri, Sep. 7, 1861. The Federals lost 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing; and the Confederates 632 men.

BELOOCHISTAN (Asia).—This country, the ancient Gedrosia, called, according to Rawlinson, Kusan, through the Sassanian period, is now known as Beloochistan, the country of the Beloochees or Belus. Its early history is involved in obscurity. Hajee Mohammed Khan, a kind of lieutenant of Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1739, by his brother Nusseer Khan, who obtained the chief authority. In 1758 he declared Beloochistan independent, and, after a struggle, succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Affghan monarch. Under his successors Beloochistan lost several of its provinces. Owing to the hostile and treacherous attitude assumed by the government and people towards the English in their advance through the Bolan Pass, Kelat, the chief town of Beloochistan, was captured Nov. 13, 1839, and temporarily occupied. The Beloochees regained possession July 27, 1840; but it was recovered by the English Nov. 3, 1840, and held by them until the conclusion of the Affghan war.

BELPER (Derbyshire), anciently named Beaupoire, or Belle-repaire, was the seat of a residence of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1296, and was a favourite resort of the celebrated John of Gaunt, who died Feb. 3, 1399. The plague carried off 51 persons between May 1 and Sep. 30, 1609. Belper was one of the earliest seats of the cotton manufacture; and the mills of the Messrs. Strutt were erected in 1776. In 1795 a flood carried away the bridge over the Derwent, which has since been replaced; and a fire occasioned much injury Jan. 12, 1803. The poor-house was erected in 1803; the church, founded Oct. 31, 1822, was opened Sep. 6, 1824; and the national school and gaol were built in 1849.

BENARES (Hindostan).—The holy city of the Hindoos, the capital of a district of the same name, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning, is studded with mosques and temples, whilst thousands of pilgrims flock to it annually to wash away their sins in the waters of the Ganges. It came into the possession of the East India Company May 21, 1775. The Sanscrit College was founded in 1792, and an English department was added in 1832. The 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, and the 13th Irregular Cavalry, and Loodianah Sikhs, mutinied here June 4, 1857. Owing to the energy displayed by Gen. Neill, the supremacy of the English was maintained.

BENCOOLEN (Sumatra).—The East India Company, on being expelled from Bantam, formed a settlement, afterwards called Fort Marlborough, at this place in 1683. It was much enlarged in 1695. The natives massacred a large portion of the settlers in 1719. Bencoolen and other English settlements in the island were destroyed by the French in 1760. They were, however, again restored. By the 9th article of the treaty between England and the Netherlands, concluded at London March 17, 1824, they were ceded to the Dutch in exchange for their settlements on the continent of India. The respective settlements were to be given up March 1, 1825.

BENDER (Bessarabia).—Varnitza, the retreat of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat of Pultowa (July 8, 1709), is situated near this place. Having refused compliance with the sultan's order to quit the town, he was attacked in Feb., 1713, by an army of 6,000 Turks and 20,000 Tartars, who subdued his guard of 600 Swedes, and carried him captive to Demotika, whence he returned the following year to Sweden. Bender was taken by the Russians Sep. 28, 1770, and was restored to the Turks in 1774. A sanguinary battle was fought at Tobak, near Bender, between the Turks and Russians, in 1789, in which the former were defeated. Bender itself surrendered in the middle of November. It was again captured by the Russians in 1809, and was finally ceded to them by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812.

BENEDICTINES.—This order of monks was founded by St. Benedict or Bennet, born at Nursia in 480, who introduced monachism into Western Europe, and erected his first monastery on the site of a temple of Apollo on Monte Casino, about 50 miles from Subiaco, in Italy, A.D. 529. The order spread rapidly in Europe; St. Benedict himself founded several monasteries, and his example was followed by others. The monks took the vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. By some authorities the Benedictines are said to have been introduced into England by Augustine in 596, and by others the event is assigned to a later period, Dunstan (925—988) being considered the first English abbot of that order. Edgar (958—975) is said to have founded above 40 Benedictine convents. Milman, referring to the beautiful spots chosen for their monasteries, says:—"In general, if a district in England be surveyed, the most convenient, most fertile, most peaceful spot will be found to have been the site of a Benedictine abbey." Towards the end of the 8th century they had become so numerous that Charlemagne caused inquiry to be made whether any other kind of monks existed than those of the order of St. Benedict. The austerity of their rule soon became relaxed, and Matthew Paris mentions a reformation that was attempted in 1238. Their merits in collecting, preserving, and multiplying copies of

classical manuscripts must not be forgotten; and the order is every way distinguished for the numerous services rendered to literature. There were several branches of the Benedictines living under the same rule, but observing a different discipline; the chief being the Cluniacs, established in 912, and brought into England in 1077; the Carthusians, founded in 1080, and introduced into England in 1180; and the Cistercians or Bernardines, founded in 1098, and brought into England in 1128. The habit of the Benedictines was black, and from this circumstance they have been called Black Monks, or the Black Monks of St. Benedict. According to an inquiry instituted by Pope John XXI. or XXII. (1316—1334), this order had at that time produced 20 emperors, 10 empresses, 47 kings, 50 queens, 24 popes, 68 princes, 100 princesses, 200 cardinals, 7,000 archbishops, 15,000 bishops, 15,000 abbots, and 4,000 saints, besides a host of other dignitaries, both in church and state. There were nuns as well as monks of this order.

BENEFICE.—An estate held by feudal tenure was originally termed a benefice, which at length came to signify the ecclesiastical estate granted to a clergyman for term of life, to be enjoyed by him on account of his ministry in the Church. Lord Coke says benefice is a large word, and is taken for any ecclesiastical promotion whatever. The custom of endowing churches arose in the time of Justinian, about A.D. 500. Towards the end of the 12th century the bishops of Rome issued mandates, requesting that particular benefices might be conferred upon their nominees. This was speedily assumed as a right, and Clement V. (1305—1314) claimed the disposal of all benefices. This claim was resisted, more particularly in England, and the statute of provisors of benefices (25 Edw. III. st. 6), passed in 1351, was aimed against this system. It was followed by other enactments of a similar character. The temporary submission of former sovereigns to the claim had inundated the country with Italians and other foreign clergy. The statute of provisors was confirmed by 3 Rich. II. c. 3 (1380); and by 7 Rich. II. c. 12 (1383), it was enacted that no alien should be eligible to purchase or to be presented to any ecclesiastical preferment within the realm. The most terrible abuses arose on account of the pretensions of the Pope respecting the presentation to benefices. Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. vi. b. xiii. c. 3), treating on Boniface IX. (1389—1404), says, "The smaller benefices were sold from the day of his appointment with shameless and scandalous notoriety. Men wandered about Lombardy and other parts of Italy, searching out the age of hoary incumbents, and watching their diseases and infirmities. For this service they were well paid by the greedy aspirants at Rome. On their report the tariff rose or fell. Benefices were sold over and over again." A distinction between benefices and cathedral preferments is drawn in 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 124 (Aug. 14, 1838), and in a later act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1850), the word "a benefice" is explained to signify a benefice with cure of souls and no other.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.—The exemption of the clergy from secular jurisdiction was one of the privileges claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. Milman remarks (Lat. Christ. vol. iii. b. viii. c. 8), "Crimes of great atrocity, it is said of great frequency, crimes such as robbery and homicide, crimes for which secular persons were hanged by scores and without mercy, were committed almost with impunity, or with punishment altogether inadequate to the offence, by the clergy; and the sacred name of clerk exempted not only bishops, abbots, and priests, but those of the lowest ecclesiastical rank from the civil power." The system, gradually introduced into this country after the Norman conquest, gave rise to many abuses. Not only the clergy, but clerks and all members of the laity who could read, in cases in which capital punishment was awarded, were at length entitled to claim benefit of clergy, so that when the penalty of death was to be rigidly enforced, the statute expressly intimated that it was without benefit of clergy. On the introduction of the custom the claim was not allowed unless the prisoner appeared in his clerical habit and tonsure. When ability to read became the test, this ceremony ceased, and he was merely required to read from a psalter or some other book before the judge. By 4 Henry VII. c. 13 (1489), it could only be pleaded once by persons not in orders, and by 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1512), it was denied to murderers and felons. Abjurers in cases of treason were not allowed benefit of clergy, by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1536), and the same statute placed persons in holy orders, in respect to many offences, exactly on the same footing as the laity. Women were allowed to plead benefit of clergy by 3 & 4 Will. & Mary, c. 9, s. 6 (1691), and by 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 24, s. 12 (1692), women were only allowed to plead benefit of clergy once. Both these statutes were made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14, s. 1 (1695). The practice of requiring the prisoner to read from a book was abolished by 5 Anne, c. 6, s. 4 (1706). Benefit of clergy was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 6 (June 21, 1827), and 4 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841), removed all doubts as to the liability of peers to punishment for felony. It was abolished in Ireland by 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 12 (July 15, 1828).

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—Provident associations among the working classes, formed for the purpose of affording assistance in sickness and distress, existed in Scotland as early as 1634 and 1659, when two societies were established at Boroughstoness. In England they originated among foreign workmen who had settled in the country, and had no claim upon the poor-rates, several associations having been formed by the French Protestants who took refuge in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. They were first brought under government control by Rose's Act, 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (June 21, 1793). Numerous associations partaking of the character of benefit societies are described under their respective titles. (*See* BUILDING SOCIETIES, FORESTERS, Ancient Order of, FREEMASONRY, FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, GUILDS, ODD FELLOWS, &c., &c.)

BENEHARNUM (France), an ancient town,

first mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, which is supposed to have been compiled between B.C. 44 and B.C. 19, was the seat of a bishopric in the 6th century, and gave to the country of which it formed the capital its modern name of Béarn (*q. v.*).

BENEVENTO (Italy).—The ancient Beneventum was made the capital of a duchy by Alboin, King of Lombardy, A.D. 571. In the time of Charlemagne the duchy embraced the modern kingdom of Naples, and Arrechis, its reigning duke, saved it from the French yoke; and though defeated at Amalphi in 786, preserved his dominions by doing homage. It was besieged by the Saracens in 874, and being severely pressed, a fearless citizen dropped from its walls, passed through the enemy, besought aid of the Greek emperor, and was returning with a favourable answer when he was made prisoner. His captors offered him a rich reward to betray his countrymen, but as soon as he was led within hearing he cried in a loud voice,—"Friends and brethren, be bold and patient; maintain the city; your sovereign is informed of your distress, and your deliverers are at hand. I know my doom, and commit my wife and children to your gratitude." He had scarcely uttered the words when he fell transfixed by the spears of the Saracens. It was a bishopric until 969, when it was made the seat of an archbishopric. It was taken by the Normans, and declared in favour of Pope Leo IX. in 1050. Robert Guiscard besieged it in 1078, and Pascal II., expelled from Rome in 1117, sought refuge at Benevento. It was ceded to Rome in 1139, and taken by Frederick II. in 1240. Charles of Anjou, supported by France, defeated Manfred, King of Sicily, who was slain in a great battle near it, Feb. 26, 1266. The city itself was sacked, and a general massacre of both sexes took place. The French seized it in 1798, but it was restored to the Pope in 1815. In 1806 the principality was conferred by Napoleon I. on Talleyrand, with the title of Prince of Benevento. Councils were held here Aug. 1, 1059; in Aug., 1087; March 28, 1091; Aug. 12, 1108; in April, 1117; and March 10, 1119.

BENEVENTUM (Italy).—This important city fell into the hands of the Romans during the third Samnite war, B.C. 298—B.C. 272. Pyrrhus was defeated near it B.C. 275, and it was made a Roman colony B.C. 268. The Carthaginians were defeated in the neighbourhood B.C. 214, and B.C. 212. It suffered frequently from the ravages of war. The arch of Trajan was erected A.D. 114. The city was sacked in 545, during the Gothic invasion. (*See* BENEVENTO.)

BENEVOLENCE, though nominally a free gift, was, in fact, a forced loan. The old Chronicler of Croyland records, amongst other events of 1473, the introduction of a new and unheard of impost, by which every one was to give "just what he pleased, or rather, just what he *did not please*, by way of *benevolence*." Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 8, pt. 3) gives Edward IV. the credit of having introduced this new method of obtaining the subjects' money, under the plausible name of benevolences, and says "that they came in place of the still more plausible loans of former monarchs, and were principally levied on the wealthy traders." This form of exaction soon became intolerable, and was annulled for ever by 1 Rich. III. c. 2 (1484), though this monarch had recourse to it in order to raise money to carry on the war against the Earl of Richmond in 1485. Henry VII. was the first English king who obtained the sanction of Parliament to a benevolence, and this he effected in 1492. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 10 (1495), proclamation was to be made against defaulters, requiring them to pay the sum due within three months, and in default they were to be imprisoned, without bail, until payment was made or sufficient sureties obtained. In case of death the goods and chattels of a defaulter became chargeable. Wolsey exacted several benevolences between 1522 and 1525. In the latter year an extraordinary demand caused much discontent, and the citizens of London, who appealed to the statute against benevolences, passed in Richard the Third's reign, were told that he was a usurper, and consequently that his laws were not binding on the king. In 1545 Henry VIII. exacted another benevolence, which was very unwillingly paid. Elizabeth wisely abstained from the practice, but James I. raised one in 1614. This method of obtaining supplies was declared illegal by the Petition of Right in 1689; and 1 Will. & Mary st. 2, c. 2. (1689), declared the levying of money without the authority of Parliament illegal.

BENGAL (Hindostan).—This province was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1203, and became independent in 1340.

A.D.
1517. Some Portuguese are cast upon the coast of Bengal; their ships enter the Ganges.
1536. Nine Portuguese ships are sent to assist Mahmoud Shah.
1580. Bengal is made a dependency of Delhi.
1620. An attempt made to establish a factory at Patna fails.
1634. The English obtain permission to trade to Piplee, in Orissa, where a factory is built.
1640. An English factory is established on the Hooghley.
1652. The English obtain great influence in Bengal.
1658. Bengal is placed under Madras.
1664. The French and Danes form establishments in Bengal.
1681. Bengal is made an agency distinct from Fort St. George, Madras.
1686, Dec. 20. The council remove from the Hooghley to Calcutta (*q. v.*).
1687, Sep. The Hooghley factory is resumed.
1688, Dec. The factories in Bengal are abandoned.
1690. The Company's agents return to Chuttanuttee, and are allowed to erect a factory.
1700. Chuttanuttee, Govindpore, and Calcutta are granted to the Company.
1707. The garrison is increased to 300 men.
1726. A mayor's court is established in Bengal.
1765, Aug. 12. By the treaty of Allahabad, the Company are empowered to receive the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.
1772. The Company assume direct authority.
1773, July 1. Bengal is made the chief presidency in India.
1774, Aug. 1. The new arrangements commence in Bengal.
1793. The permanent settlement is introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

1749. Alexander Dawson.
1752. William Fytche. He died Aug. 8, and was succeeded by Roger Drake.
1757. Watts, Manningham, Becker, and Holwell govern alternately, each for four months.

A.D.
1758. Robert, afterwards Lord Clive.
1760. John Zephaniah Holwell, retired July 27, when Mr. Henry Vansittart succeeded.
1764. John Spencer.
1765. Lord Clive again.
1767. Harry Verelst.
1769. John Cartier.
1772, April 13. Warren Hastings is appointed to succeed him. (*See* INDIA.)

BENIN (W. Africa). — This country, discovered by the Portuguese about the year 1485, was first visited by English traders in 1553. In 1588 a company was established by Elizabeth for opening trade with this country, and a ship and pinnace accomplished a voyage for the purpose. The French settlements, formed in 1786, were destroyed by the British in 1792. The traveller Belzoni died in Benin Dec. 8, 1823. In 1840 the Benin River was explored by Capt. Becroft, who ascended both its branches in a steamer, and an agreement for the navigation of the river was concluded April 4, 1851. Owing to the prevalence of slave piracy the coast of this region was blockaded by an English squadron from Dec. 6, 1851, till Feb. 11, 1852.

BENNINGTON (Battle).—A party of Hessians were defeated at this place in Vermont, by the Americans, July 16, 1777.

BENSINGTON (Battle).—Offa, Ethelbald's successor in the kingdom of Mercia, having subdued Kent, reduced the more powerful kingdom of Wessex by the defeat of Cynewulph, at Bensington, in Oxfordshire, A.D. 777. This victory rendered him master of all the territory north of the Thames.

BENTONVILLE (Battle). — Gen. Sherman defeated the Confederates in a series of battles fought near this town in North Carolina, March 18—21, 1865. The Confederates lost 1,892, and the Federals 1,646 men.

BENZINE, originally obtained from coal gas by Professor Faraday in 1825, has since been employed by M. Beschamps, Dr. Hofmann, and others, in the production of aniline (*q. v.*).

BERAN-BIRIG (Battle). — Fought between the Britons and Saxons at this place, supposed to be Barbury Hill, near Marlborough, Wilts, though some authorities are in favour of Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 556. Henry of Huntingdon says that the Britons formed their battle array in nine battalions, three being posted in the van, three in the centre, and three in the rear, the archers, slingers, and cavalry being arranged in the Roman order. The Saxons came on in a compact body, and charged with such fury that the standards were dashed together, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The battle lasted till nightfall, without any decisive result.

BERBICE (S. America) was discovered by the Spanish navigator Pinzon in 1499, and the Dutch formed a settlement in 1580. The English settled in the neighbourhood in 1634, but withdrew in 1667. The French attacked the colony in 1690 and in 1712, on each occasion levying a contribution. An insurrection of the negroes occurred in Feb., 1762, when they destroyed a large amount of property. Berbice surrendered to an English expedition May 2, 1796; but it was restored to the Dutch by the third article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802. It was again taken Sep. 23, 1803; and retained by an agreement concluded at London, between England and the Netherlands, Aug. 13, 1814. With Demerara and Essequibo it was formed into one colony in 1831, under the name of British Guiana (*q. v.*).

BEREANS.—A sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, founded in 1773 by the Rev. J. Barclay, who died in 1798. They believe that the Bible is the sole source of information respecting the existence and attributes of the Deity, that the Psalms relate exclusively to Christ, and that unbelief is the unpardonable sin. Their title was adopted in imitation of the ancient Bereans, who "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily" (Acts xvii. 11). They are also known as Barclayans.

BERENGARIANS.—The followers of Berengarius, Archdeacon of Angers, who, about 1047, denied the real presence in the Eucharist. He was excommunicated by a council at Rome, May 2, 1050. The cause was tried again in a council held at Tours in 1055, when Berengarius is said to have recanted, and to have been reconciled to the Church. At a later period he persisted in maintaining the views he had previously advocated, and is said to have been again summoned before a council at Rome in 1059, and to have once more recanted. He again wrote in defence of his former opinions, and was condemned at councils held at Angers, April 4, 1062; at Rome, in 1063; at Poitiers, in 1073; at Rome, in Nov., 1078, and Feb., 1079, when he is said to have made a confession of faith; and at Bordeaux, in 1080, when he made another exposition of his faith. It is probable that some of the above-mentioned councils did not deal with Berengarius, who died in communion with the Church, Jan. 6, 1088.

BERESINA (Battle).—The French, during their retreat from Russia, were defeated at this river with great slaughter, Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1812. Such scenes of carnage and destruction as those of the night of the 28th and the following days have seldom been witnessed. The camp-followers,—men, women, and children,—terrified by the Russian artillery, pressed forward to the bridges, one of which broke down, and thousands were precipitated into the stream. On the return of spring above 12,000 bodies were taken out of the bed of the river, near the place where the struggle occurred.

BERG (Germany) was ruled by counts for many years, and on the failure of the first line in 1348, devolved on the princes of Juliers. It was raised to a duchy in 1380. Juliers was incorporated with it in 1423, and they came into the possession of the dukes of Cleves on the failure of the Juliers line in 1511. The Cleves line became extinct in 1609, and after a long contention, the elector palatine and the Elector of Brandenburg, in 1666, agreed to divide the possessions, the former taking Berg. It was merged in Bavaria, the elector of which ceded it to France in 1806; and Napoleon I.

raised it into a grand-duchy, and conferred it with other territory upon Murat, March 15 in that year. Murat went to Naples in 1808. This grand-duchy was extinguished in 1815, and the territories were transferred to Prussia.

BERGAMO (Italy), the ancient Bergomum, was ravaged by Attila A.D. 452. A council was held here July 5, 1311. Under the Lombard monarchs it was made the capital of a duchy. It was annexed to Venice in 1428, and was taken by the French in 1509. The Venetians having succeeded in re-occupying it, the French again obtained possession in 1512; but it once more fell into the power of the Venetians in 1515. Bergamo revolted March 12, 1797; was incorporated with the Cis-alpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 18, 1797; was given to Austria in 1814—15, and ceded by that power to Sardinia in 1859. It was a bishop's see in the early Church. It had two cathedrals, the oldest destroyed by the Venetians in 1561. The other was founded in 896.

BERGEN (Battles).—The first battle of the name was fought at Bergen, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, between the allied English and Germans under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French under the Duke of Broglio and Contades, April 13, 1759. The former retired from the contest, but were not pursued by the French.—The second was fought between Bergen and Alkmaar (*q. v.*), in the north of Holland, Sep. 19, 1799. The Duke of York, commanding the Russian and British troops, attacked the French and Dutch under Gen. Brune. The Russians fled in disorder, but the English obtained some advantages. Both armies, however, at night resumed the positions they had occupied before the battle.—In the third battle, fought at the same place Oct. 2, 1799, the Duke of York, with 30,000 English and Russians, engaged and defeated Gen. Brune, at the head of 25,000 French and Dutch troops.

BERGEN (Norway) was founded in 1070, and during the 12th and 13th centuries was the residence of the kings of Norway. The merchants of the Hanse towns obtained great privileges in the way of trade in 1278, and these were confirmed and extended in 1343. From this time they obtained an ascendancy, which was destroyed by a law passed by Frederick II. of Denmark, July 25, 1560. It has several times suffered from the ravages of pestilence and fire. The former committed great ravages in 1348, 1353, 1618, 1629, and 1637; and a fire that broke out May 19, 1702, destroyed the larger portion of the town.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM (Holland).—This strong fortress was unsuccessfully assailed by the Duke of Parma in 1581 and in 1588, and by Spinola in 1622. The French captured it Sep. 17, 1747; and it was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 18, 1748. It again fell into the hands of the French in 1795. Sir T. Graham carried it by storm March 8, 1814, but some of the troops, having broken into the wine-shops, were overcome by wine, and the garrison, taking fresh courage, expelled the assailants. It was surrendered by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

BERGERAC (France).—The Earl of Derby (John of Gaunt) defeated the French at this place in Guienne in 1344. So great was the booty on the occasion that the Earl of Derby is said to have obtained a pipe of gold. The French recovered Bergerac in 1371; but the English recaptured it, and were not finally expelled until 1450. It became one of the strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. captured it in 1621, and demolished its fortifications.

BERGERAC (Treaty).—Concluded at Bergerac between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics Sep. 17, 1577. Protestants were allowed to practise their religion in those places in which it was tolerated, on the day the treaty was signed, though its exercise was entirely prohibited in Paris, or within 10 leagues of the city. The nobility were free to follow the Protestant worship in their own houses. These and other points were settled by the treaty, which in the end satisfied neither party. It is also called the treaty of Poitiers.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (Herts).—A council was held here A.D. 697, convened by Wihtred, King of Kent. Several constitutions were passed, and amongst them one ordering the suspension of any priest who deferred the baptizing of children beyond the proper time.

BERLIN (Prussia).—This city is said to have been founded by Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg. The Elector Frederick William improved and embellished it, 1640—1688; and Frederick III., who erected Prussia into a kingdom in 1701, and became its first king under the title of Frederick I., greatly extended its area. The French and Austrians surprised Berlin Oct. 17, 1757. The Austrians and Russians captured it Oct. 9, 1760, and having committed various depredations, retired Oct. 13. Napoleon I. entered Berlin Oct. 21, 1806. An insurrection broke out during the revolutionary troubles on the Continent, June 15, 1848. A state of siege, proclaimed Nov. 12, was declared illegal by the Legislative Chamber April 25, 1849. The equestrian statue of Frederick the Great was inaugurated May 31, 1851. The Academy of Sciences was founded in 1702; the bank in 1765; and the university in 1810.

BERLIN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at this city, the principal being the peace between Prussia, Poland, and Hungary, by which the former obtained Silesia, July 28, 1742; the treaty of union and confederation for maintaining the indivisibility of the German empire, caused by the attempt of Austria to exchange her possessions in the Netherlands for the duchy of Bavaria, which was signed at Berlin July 23, 1785, by the King of Prussia, the King of England, as Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, the Elector of Saxony, and other German princes; and the treaty between Prussia and France, guaranteeing the neutrality of the north of Germany, Aug. 5, 1796.

BERLIN DECREE.—Prussia and a great part of the Continent being under his domination, Napoleon I. issued this celebrated interdict against English commerce at Berlin,

Nov. 19, 1806. It prohibited all commerce, and even correspondence between countries under his sway and Great Britain. England was declared to be blockaded; English property was liable to seizure; all subjects of England found in countries occupied by French troops were declared prisoners of war; all letters addressed to Englishmen or written in the English language were to be stopped; and ships touching at any port in England or her colonies were excluded from the ports under French control. (*See* ORDERS IN COUNCIL.)

BERMUDAS, OR SUMMERS' ISLANDS (Atlantic), were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, wrecked upon them in 1522, during a voyage from Spain to Cuba with a cargo of hogs. Henry May was wrecked upon them in 1593; and Sir George Summers in 1609, who claimed them for the Virginia Company. They sold them to another company, to which a charter was granted by James I., June 29, 1615. A settlement was immediately formed, and George-town founded. Their first general assembly was held Aug. 1, 1620. The group consists of between 300 and 400 islands, but of these only six or seven are inhabited. The charter expired in 1684. These islands, with Newfoundland, were separated from the diocese of Nova Scotia and erected into a distinct bishopric in 1839.

BERNARD, GREAT ST.—(*See* ALPS.)

BERNARDINES.—The Cistercians, a branch of the Benedictines, instituted at Citeaux in 1098, were reformed by Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, in Champagne, at the commencement of the 12th century; from which circumstance they received the name of Bernardines. The second crusade, in 1146, was preached by Bernard, who was one of the most influential men of his time. He resolutely refused all ecclesiastical dignities, and is said to have founded 160 religious houses. The Bernardines came into England in 1128. Their first house, at Waverley, in Surrey, was founded in that year, and completed in 1129. At one time the number of their establishments was about 90. From the colour of their habit, they were called White Monks. There were nuns of this order. (*See* CISTERCIANS.)

BERNE (Switzerland) joined the Swiss confederation, being the eighth canton, in 1352. Its chief town, of the same name, was founded by Berthold V., Duke of Zæringen, in 1191; and was made a free and imperial city by a charter from Frederick II., dated May, 1218. It was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by Rodolph of Habsburg in 1288. It long exercised considerable authority, and obtained several accessions of territory. It was destroyed by fire in 1405. Berne received a new constitution in 1846, and was made the capital of Switzerland by the National Assembly of 1848. Its university was founded in 1834.

BERNWALD.—(*See* BARWALDE.)

BERŒA.—(*See* ALEPPO.)

BERSAGLIERI.—These riflemen, or sharpshooters, introduced into the Sardinian army by Gen. Della Marmora about the year 1849, took part in the Russian war (*q. v.*), and assisted at the battle of the Tchernaya (*q. v.*), Aug. 16, 1855. They were also employed in the Italian war of 1859.

BERSINIKIA (Battle).—Crumn, King of Bulgaria, defeated the Emperor Michael I. at this place, in Thrace, A.D. 813.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—This ancient town, between England and Scotland, suffered greatly in the wars between those countries. When first mentioned in history, it belonged to Scotland, and its castle was ceded to England in 1174, and restored to Scotland in 1189. Baliol did homage for himself and his heirs for the whole kingdom of Scotland at Berwick, Nov. 30, 1292. Edward I. captured Berwick, March 30, 1296, united it to England, and granted it a charter, afterwards extended and confirmed by Edward III. Bruce took it in 1315, and again April 2, 1319; and Edward III. recovered it July 20, 1333. The Scots surprised it Nov. 6, 1355, but Edward III. retook it in 1356. Henry VI. surrendered Berwick to the Scotch, April 25, 1461; it was, however, retaken by Edward IV. in 1482, who conferred many privileges upon it by 22 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1482). It was made independent of both countries in 1556. Cromwell captured it in 1648, and Monk in 1659; and it has since remained in the possession of England. The statute 20 Geo. II. c. 42, s. 3 (1746), provided that where England only is mentioned in any act of Parliament, the same, notwithstanding, shall be deemed to comprehend the dominion of Wales and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A treaty was concluded here in 1560; and another, between Elizabeth and James VI., of Scotland, July 1, 1586, providing for mutual assistance in case of invasion by Roman Catholic powers.

BERYL.—This precious stone, called also aquamarine, was the first in the fourth row on the breast of the Jewish high priests (Ex. xxviii. 20, xxxix. 13), B.C. 1491. Beads of this gem have been found in Egyptian mummy-pits, and it was employed by the Greeks for intaglios more than 2,000 years ago. It was also known to the Romans, and was supposed by Pliny to be a species of emerald, a supposition proved by modern discovery to be correct. An opaque specimen of this gem from North America, of the enormous weight of 78 lb., was exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

BERYTUS (Syria).—This city, supposed to be the Berothai whence "King David took exceeding much brass" (2 Sam. viii. 8), B.C. 1040, was destroyed by Tryphon B.C. 140. Agrippa founded a colony here, B.C. 15, which was afterwards called Julia Augusta Felix Berytus, and received the rights of an Italian city. (*See* BEYROUT.)

BESANÇON (France).—This ancient city, called Vesontio by the Romans, was occupied by Julius Cæsar B.C. 56. The Burgundians sacked it A.D. 456, and the Hungarians in 937. The Emperor Frederick I. held a diet of more than usual magnificence at Besançon, Oct. 24, 1157. It was an imperial city from 1184 till about 1648, when it was joined to Spain. It was captured by Louis XIV. in 1668, and was annexed to France in 1674. The allied army

failed in an attack upon it in 1814. It was made a bishopric in the 3rd century.

BESIKA BAY (Archipelago). — The Czar Nicholas having, May 31, 1853, issued an order for the passage of the Pruth by his troops, the French and English fleets sailed for this bay, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, June 2, 1853, and anchored here June 13.

BESSARABIA.—This province, taken by the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1474, was seized by the Russians in the autumn of 1770, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS.—(*See* IRON.)

BETHAR (Palestine).—This city was the last retreat of the Jews on their expulsion from Jerusalem by Hadrian, A.D. 130. After holding out for nearly three years, it was carried by storm in 133, when the Jewish leader Barcochebas died in the field, and the rabbi Akiba, who had been active in the defence, was torn to death with hot pinchers. The site of Bethar, now called Beitir, was identified in 1843.

BETH-HORON (Battle).—At this village, in Palestine, Joshua gained a memorable victory over the five kings of the Amorites, B.C. 1450. These kings, viz., Adoni-zedec, of Jerusalem; Hoham, of Hebron; Piram, of Jarmuth; Japhia, of Lachish; and Debir, of Eglon, having coalesced against the Gibeonites (Josh. x. 3—5), that people sent to entreat aid of the Jewish leader, then in camp at Gilgal (v. 6). Joshua, being divinely commanded to accede to this request, fell upon the foe suddenly at Gibeon, and chased them to Beth-horon, to Azekah, and to Makkedah, the retreating Amorites being further harassed by stones hurled upon them from heaven (Josh. x. 8—11). It was on this occasion that the sun stood still upon Gibeon and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, according to the command of Joshua Josh. x. 12, 13).

BETHLEHEM.—This town of Syria, called also Beit-laham, *i. e.* House of Bread, about six miles south of Jerusalem, is celebrated as the birthplace of the Saviour of mankind (Matt. ii. 8, and Luke ii. 4). It was called Ephrath, and is mentioned as the place at which Rachel died and was buried (Gen. xxxv. 17—19, and xlviii. 7), B.C. 1729. Rehoboam fortified or rebuilt it (2 Chron. xi. 5, 6), B.C. 973. David was born here (circ. B.C. 1085), and hence it was called the city of David. Helena, the mother of Constantine I., erected a church, A.D. 325, on the place of the Nativity. The church, destroyed by the Saracens in 1236, was restored by the Crusaders. It was ceded, with other towns, to Frederick II. by the Sultan of Egypt, in 1229. It was called Bethlehem-Judah, to distinguish it from Bethlehem in Zebulon (Josh. xix. 15, 16). Bethlehem was made a bishopric in 1110.

BETHLEHEM (Order).—(*See* OUR LADY OF BETHLEHEM.)

BETHLEHEM (United States), in Pennsylvania, was settled by the Moravians under Count Zinzendorf in 1741.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (London), commonly called Bedlam, a priory for canons, both brothers and sisters, founded by a deed of gift dated Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1247, from Simon FitzMary, sheriff of London, was with all its revenues granted by Henry VIII., in 1547, to the city of London, for an hospital for lunatics. It was transferred from Bishopsgate Without to Moorfields in 1675. The foundation of the new building was laid in April, 1676, and it was finished in July, 1676. The hospital was transferred to its present site in St. George's Fields in 1814. The foundation-stone was laid April 18, 1812; and the erection of a new wing was commenced July 26, 1838. Patients partially cured, and suffered to go at large, were called Bedlam beggars. Alterations were made in the building in 1856.

BETHLEHEMITES. — These monks were also styled Star-bearers, because they wore a red star of five rays, with a blue circle in the middle, on their breast, in memory of the star which appeared to the wise men. Matthew Paris states that they obtained an establishment at Cambridge in 1257, and adds,—"So many orders of brethren now made their appearance in England that there was a most extraordinary confusion among them." A religious order bearing this name was founded at Guatemala, in New Spain, by Pierre de Bethencourt, about 1660. They attended the sick in hospitals. Innocent XI. confirmed the order in 1687, and ordered the brethren to follow the rule of St. Augustine.

BÉTHUNE (France).—This town, which was governed by independent potentates in the 11th century, and has usually shared the changes of Artois, was the scene in 1487 of a victory of the French over the Archduke Maximilian. Taken from the Spaniards by Gaston of Orleans in 1645, it was recaptured by Prince Eugène in 1710, and was finally annexed to France by the treaty of Utrecht (*q. v.*), April 11, 1713.

BETTING-HOUSES.—A considerable number of these places, the owners of which offered to bet upon the principal races with all comers, sprang up in London between the years 1850 and 1853. Servants, apprentices, and workmen frequently robbed their employers to invest money in this new form of gambling, and these places were suppressed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 20, 1853).

BEVERWYK (Battle).—In this position, near Alkmaar, in the Netherlands, Gen. Brune's outposts were attacked by the English and Russian forces Oct. 6, 1799. The French and Dutch were at length compelled to give way, though their antagonists did not succeed in capturing the position.

BEYLAU (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha, at the head of the Egyptian army, defeated the Turks at this place, in Asia Minor, July 29, 1832. The battle was fought near the spot where Alexander III. (the Great) defeated Darius in the battle on the Issus.

BEYROUT (Syria), the ancient Berytus (*q.v.*), was the seat of a famous school of jurisprudence from the 3rd to the middle of the 6th century. The city having been destroyed by an earthquake July 9, 551 A.D., the school was removed to Sidon. Beyrout suffered severely during the Crusades, and having been taken by the Saracens, was wrested from them

by Baldwin I. in 1110. Beyrout was made a bishopric by Theodosius the Younger, and after its capture by Baldwin I. it became the seat of a Latin bishop about 1136. The Saracens, however, regained possession in 1187. Ibrahim Pasha seized it in 1832; and it was bombarded by the combined fleets of England and Turkey, Sep. 11—16, 1840, and being captured was restored to the Porte. Beyrout and its neighbourhood was the theatre of the massacre of the Maronites (*q. v.*) by the Druses (*q. v.*), in 1860.

BEZABDE (Mesopotamia) was captured by Sapor II. A.D. 360, when all the inhabitants, even women and children, were massacred. Constantius II. made a vain effort to wrest it from the Persians during the same year. It was the seat of a bishopric before the Persians seized it.

BEZIERS (France). — This ancient city, made a Roman colony A.D. 52, was besieged during the crusade against the Albigenses, and captured July 22, 1209. "A general massacre," says Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. iv. b. ix. ch. 8), "followed; neither age nor sex were spared; even priests fell in the remorseless carnage. Then was uttered the frightful command, become almost a proverb, 'Slay them all, God will know his own.' In the church of St. Mary Magdalene were killed 7,000 by the defenders of the sanctity of the Church. The amount of the slain is variously estimated from 20,000 even up to 50,000. The city was set on fire, even the cathedral perished in the flames." It was rebuilt in 1289, and suffered severely in the religious wars in France. Tradition assigns the introduction of Christianity to St. Paul. Its bishopric, founded at an early period, was suppressed in 1801.

BHOTAN (Hindostan).—The inhabitants of this hill country invaded Cooch Behar, a dependency of Bengal, in 1722, and were expelled by the British, with whom they concluded a treaty of peace, April 25, 1774. Lower Assam having been acquired in 1828, constant difficulties commenced with the Bhotanese in reference to the tribute to be paid by them for the Dooars, or plains at the foot of the hills that divided the two provinces, and in 1837 Capt. Pemberton was despatched as an envoy, to arrange matters. The mission proving unsuccessful, the government determined, in 1841, to annex the Dooars, paying to Bhotan an annual compensation, and in 1842, at the request of the Bhotanese, the estate of Ambaree Fallacottah was also taken under British control. In consequence of continued outrages upon the Bhotan frontier, it was resolved in 1860 to withhold the rental of Ambaree Fallacottah until the Bhotan Government should surrender the guilty parties. Other disputes having arisen in reference to Sikim (*q. v.*) and Cooch Behar, Mr. Eden was despatched on a pacific mission, which left Darjeeling Jan. 4, 1864, arriving, after much delay, at Paro, Feb. 22. Resuming his journey March 10, he reached Poonakha March 15, and was insulted by the Tongso Penlow and council, who compelled him, March 29, to sign a treaty assigning to Bhotan the Assam Dooars. The governor-general accordingly proclaimed his intention to annex permanently the Bengal Dooars, and part of the hill territory, Nov. 12, 1864, and despatched an army, which occupied Gopalgunge, Nov. 28; seized Buxa, Dec. 7; captured Dewangiri, Dec. 10; and took possession of Chamoorchee, Dec. 31. The British garrison in Dewangiri was attacked by the natives Jan. 30, 1865, and though at first victorious, was compelled by want of water to evacuate the place Feb. 5. Other disasters following, additional forces were sent, and Balla was captured March 15. Buxa was again occupied March 23, and Chamoorchee March 24; Dewangiri was taken by storm April 2, and the defences having been destroyed, was abandoned April 6. This success terminated the war, which was formally ended by a peace concluded Nov. 11, 1865.

BHURTPORE (Hindostan).—The capital of a native state of the same name. Gen., afterwards Lord Lake, concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with the rajah Sep. 29, 1803. The rajah, however, espoused the cause of Holkar in 1804, and his chief town, Bhurtpore, was besieged Jan. 3, 1805, by Gen. Lake. The English general failed in several attempts to carry the place by storm; but the rajah surrendered April 10, and a second treaty was concluded April 17, by which, on the payment of a heavy fine, the rajah was allowed to retain his authority. A rebellion broke out Feb. 25, 1825. Lord Combermere captured Bhurtpore Jan. 18, 1826, and the rightful heir was restored Feb. 4.

BIAGROSSA (Treaty).—Concluded between Louis XII. and the Cardinal of Pavia, on behalf of Pope Julius II, in July, 1509.

BIALYSTOCK (Poland).—This province was incorporated with Russia by the third treaty of partition in 1795. A portion of it was transferred to the duchy of Warsaw by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807, whilst the remainder was erected into a separate province.

BIANCHI.—Men and women, called White Penitents or Brethren, from a white linen vestment that they wore, appeared all over Italy in August, 1399. In their progress from province to province, and city to city, they kept their faces covered and bent downward, carrying before them a large crucifix, and shouting "Misericordia." They sang continually "Stabat mater dolorosa." They were not confined to Italy, where, according to some authors, they effected a remarkable reformation of manners. In 1400 Boniface IX. had their leader seized at Viterbo. He was sent to Rome, and burned there by his orders; and he prohibited these processions.

BIANCHI AND NERI, or WHITES AND BLACKS, appeared amongst the numerous factions into which the inhabitants of various Italian towns were divided early in the 14th century. They are said to have originated in the following manner. Two branches of a rich and powerful family in Pistoja, called the Cancellieri, were descended from the two wives of their common ancestor. The descendants of one of them, named Bianca, called themselves *Bianchi*, whilst the descendants of the other wife were termed *Neri*. A quarrel having ensued at a convivial meeting, one of the

Bianchi wounded a member of the Neri branch. The latter, in revenge, waylaid and maltreated another of the Bianchi. The father of the last-mentioned aggressor compelled him to wait upon, and ask pardon of, Guglielmo Cancelliere, the father of the wounded man. Guglielmo could not, however, be appeased; he chopped off the hand of the penitent, bidding him return to his parent and tell him that wounds were to be healed by wounds, not words. The feud between the families gathered strength from this savage act; the citizens joined in the struggle, and factions, bearing these names, spread to other towns in Tuscany. At Florence two noble families, the Cerchi and the Donati, took up the quarrel in 1300, the former siding with the whites and the latter with the blacks. In 1302 Dante Alighieri, with several of the Bianchi, were expelled from Florence, and in his exile the poet wrote the great work that has immortalized his name. Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. 3. pt. 1) remarks, "An outrage committed at Pistoja in 1300 split the inhabitants into the parties of Bianchi and Neri; and these, spreading to Florence, created one of the most virulent divisions which annoyed that republic."

BIARRITZ (France).—This watering place was a favourite resort of Eugénie de Montijo before her marriage with Napoleon III., Jan. 29, 1853. The English church was erected in 1860.

BIBERACH (Battle).—During the French revolutionary war, the republicans, led by Moreau, defeated the imperialists at Biberach, in Würtemberg, with considerable loss, Oct. 2, 1796. This is often mistaken for another combat at Biberach, in which Moreau defeated Marshal Kray, the Austrian general, May 9, 1800.

BIBLE, or THE BOOK.—A term derived from the Greek, applied to the sacred writings by St. Chrysostom in the 5th century. The name Old Testament first occurs in St. Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians (iii. 14), written in A.D. 55. The canon is generally believed to have been closed by Simon the Just, about B.C. 292. The Apocrypha (*q. v.*) was added B.C. 150. The Old Testament canon consists of 39 books, divided into 929 chapters, containing 592,439 words. Of this portion of the Bible, the oldest edition is the Septuagint, translated into the Greek, according to the tradition of Aristeas, B.C. 277, by 72 Jews. The work was undertaken at the desire of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The books of the New Testament, written in Hellenistic Greek, were first collected about the middle of the 3rd century. Peter (2nd epistle, iii. 16), in 65, speaks of St. Paul's epistles as though they had been collected in his time. Doubtless the separation of the genuine from the spurious had already commenced when St. Peter wrote. The New Testament is divided into 27 books, containing 260 chapters. The sacred writings were translated by the early Christians into various languages. Eusebius says, "They were translated into all languages, both of Greeks and barbarians, throughout the world, and studied by all nations as the oracles of God." Many of the fathers bear similar testimony. Origen published a Bible, called Hexapla, in six columns, with different versions, and, on adding two, called it the Octapla. The division of the Bible into chapters has been erroneously attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1206. The Psalms were always divided as at present, and Hugo de Sancto Caro, a Dominican friar, and afterwards a cardinal, who compiled the first concordance to the Bible, divided the matter into sections, and the sections into subdivisions, and these sections are the chapters. He flourished about 1240, and died in 1262. Rabbi Isaac Nathan in 1445 introduced regular verses. These alterations have since been much improved. In the Latin translation of the Bible, by Paginus of Lucca, published at Lyons in 1528, Arabic numerals are placed in the margin, opposite the verses.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS.

B.C.
277 (circ.). The Septuagint. The Old Testament is translated into Greek.
100. Old Syriac version.

A.D.
128. Aquila, a Jewish proselyte, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
176. Theodotion translates the Old Testament.
205. Symmachus, by order of Septimius Severus, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
200–300. Coptic translation.
300–400. Ethiopic version.
360. Gothic version, by Uphilas.
405. Jerome completes the Latin vulgate, commenced about 385.
410–413. Armenian version.
709. Saxon translation of the Psalms.
721. Saxon translation of the Gospels.
725. Bede's Saxon translation of the whole Bible is completed.
864. Slavonian translation.
1160. French translation of the whole Bible, by Peter de Vaux.
1290. English translation.
1380. Wyckliffe's English version.

PRINTED BIBLES.

Translation.	N.T.	Bib.	Place of Printing.
Mazarin (Latin)	..	1455	Paris.
Vulgate	..	1462	Mentz.
German (Vulgate) ..	..	1467	
Italian " ..	..	1471	Venice.
Dutch " ..	..	1475	Cologne.
Spanish " ..	..	1478	Valencia.
French " ..	..	1487	Paris.
Bohemian " ..	..	1488	Prague.
Hebrew (Old Testament)	..	1488	
Greek	1516	..	Basel.
German	1522	1534	Wittenberg.
Helvetian	1525	1529	Zurich.
English	1526	..	Antwerp.
Ditto	..	1535	Uncertain.
French	..	1535	Geneva.
Swedish	1534	1541	Upsall.
Danish	1524	1550	Copenhagen.
Dutch	..	1560	
Italian	..	1562	Geneva.
Spanish	1556	1569	Frankfort or Basel.
Russian	1519	1581	Ostrog.
Finnish Dialect.....	1548	1642	Stockholm.
Welsh	1567	1588	London.
Hungarian	1574	1589	Vienna.
Icelandic	..	1584	Holum, Iceland.
Polish	1585	1596	
Bohemian	..	1593	Crailtz, Moravia.
Virginian Indians....	1661	1663	Cambridge, U.S.

PRINTED BIBLES—*continued.*

Translation.	N.T.	Bib.	Place of Printing.
Vulgate (English edition)	..	1635	Rouen.
Modern Greek	1638	..	Geneva.
Turkish	1666	..	Oxford.
Irish	1602	1685	London.
"	..	1794	Belfast.
Lapponic	1755	..	
Manx	1763	..	
Gaelic	1767	1802	Edinburgh.
Portuguese	1781	1783	Lisbon.
Greenlandish	1799	..	Copenhagen.
Chinese	1814	..	Calcutta.

EDITIONS OF ENGLISH BIBLES.

A.D.
1526. Tyndale's New Testament. Antwerp.
1530. Tyndale's Pentateuch. Malborow, Land of Hesse.
1531. Joye's Isaye (Isaiah). Strasburg.
1535. Bartholetus, first Latin Bible printed in England. Quarto. London. Tyndale and Coverdale's folio Bible. Printed abroad.
1537. Matthew's Bible. Folio. Abroad.
1537. An edition of Coverdale's Bible. Quarto. Southwark.
1539. The Great (or Cromwell's) Bible. London. (The first Bible printed by authority in England.)
1539. Taverner's Bible. Folio. London.
1540. Cranmer's edition of the Great Bible. Folio. London.
1560. Genevan Bible. Quarto. Geneva.
1568. Parker's, or the Bishops' Bible. Folio. London.
1571. The Gospels, in Saxon and English. The Saxon from the Vulgate, and the English (from the Bishops' Bible. London.
1576. Genevan Bible. Folio. Edinburgh. (The first Bible printed in Scotland.)
1609. First Romanist Bible in England. Quarto. Douai.
1611. The Royal Bible, or King James's Bible. Folio. London.
1632. The "Wicked Bible." Octavo. London.
1633. First Scotch edition of Authorized Bible. Octavo. Edinburgh.
1657. Walton's Polyglot Bible. Folio. London.
1717. Vinegar Bible. Folio. Oxford.
1850. Wycliffe's Bible. Quarto. Oxford.

(For list of books in the Bible *see* CANON OF SCRIPTURE.)

BIBLE SOCIETIES.—The following are the principal associations formed for the dissemination of the Scriptures, with the date of institution:—

A.D.
1649. New England, re-incorporated in 1661.
1662. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales.
1698. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (*q. v.*).
1701. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
1709. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland.
1712. Society at Halle.
1750. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Poor.
1780. Naval and Military Bible Society.
1785. Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools.
1792. French Bible Society.
1803. Society for Promoting a more Extensive Circulation of the Scriptures, both at Home and Abroad.
1804. British and Foreign Bible Society, being the society of 1803 remodelled. German Bible Society. New York Society.
1805. Berlin Society, changed to Prussian Bible Society in 1814.
1808. Philadelphia Bible Society.
1813. Russian Bible Society. Suspended in 1826.
1817. American Bible Society.
1831. Trinitarian Bible Society.

Some of these societies have a large number of branch establishments. Pius VII. issued a bull at Rome, June 29, 1816, against bible societies, denouncing the movement as a crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Conrad Gesner published at Zurich, in 1545, his "Bibliotheca Universalis," a catalogue of all the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books of which he could obtain information, arranged according to the names of their authors. This appears to have been the earliest book on bibliography, though the term, which originally signified an acquaintance with ancient writings, was first introduced in its modern sense by De Bure, whose "Bibliographie Instructive" appeared in 1763. Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," of which many editions have been issued, was originally published in 1810, and Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica" in 1824. The first edition of Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual" was published in 1834.

BIBLIOMANCY, or divination by the Bible, sometimes called "Sortes Biblicæ," was a common practice among the early Christians, who were accustomed to regulate their conduct by opening the Sacred Scriptures and accepting the passage which first presented itself as a guide. Although condemned by the councils of Vannes in 465, Agda in 506, and Orleans in 511, this mode of divination was practised for many years. The Mohammedans exercise a similar divination by means of the Koran. The ancients used the works of Homer and Virgil in the same manner, the Sortes Homericæ and Sortes Virgilianæ being popular modes for prognosticating future events. Divination was also practised by consulting the poems of Museus.

BIBRACTE, the modern Autun (*q. v.*), called also Augustodunum, was the capital of the Ædui (*q. v.*), and was delivered by Julius Cæsar from a besieging army of Belgæ and Suessiones B.C. 58. It was seized by the Æduan chieftain Sacrovir, A.D. 21, and in the reign of Gallienus (260—268) was besieged and taken by Tetricus. It was finally destroyed by the Huns under Attila about 451.

BICENTENARY.—(*See* NONCONFORMISTS.)

BICÊTRE (France).—This place, near Paris, is said to derive its name from John, Bishop of Winchester, who erected a castle here in 1290. A hospital, established here in the reign of Charles V. (1364—1380), and destroyed in the time of Charles VI. (1380—1422), was restored and converted into an asylum for old soldiers during the reign of Louis XIII. (1610—1643). Bicêtre is celebrated for a remarkable well, constructed in 1733. The prison, the scene of barbarous massacres, on account of an alleged conspiracy, June 16 and 26, 1794, was abolished in 1835. A fort was erected here in 1842.

BICOCCA (Battle).—Prospero Colonna, at the head of the Imperialists, repulsed the French and Swiss, under Lautrec, at this villa and park in Lombardy, between Milan and Monza, April 29, 1522. The latter were compelled to retire from Italy, where Francis I. had nothing left but the castles of Milan and Cremona, both of which were closely besieged.

BIDASOA, or VIDASOA (Spain).—Wellington effected a passage of this river in Spain, defeating the French army under Soult, Oct. 7, 1813.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS.—On the afternoon of Easter Sunday, 600 rolls are distributed to strangers, and 270 loaves, weighing 3½ lb. each, with cheese in proportion, to the poor of the parish of Biddenden, in Kent, the expense being defrayed from the rental of 20 acres of land, called Bread-and-Cheese Land, said to have been left for this purpose by the Biddenden Maids. The donors are represented as two sisters, named Elizabeth and Mary Chulkhurst, who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, at Biddenden, in 1100. They lived together in this state for 34 years, when one of them died, and the other, refusing to be separated from the body of her sister, succumbed a few hours after. An impression of the Biddedden Maids is stamped upon the rolls. Halstead, in his "History of Kent," rejects this story, saying that the lands were left by two maiden ladies of the name of Preston, and that the impression on the cakes is intended to represent two widows, as general objects of charity. W. Horner, rector of the parish, brought an action to obtain the land as part of his glebe, but he was nonsuited.

BIG HARRISON CREEK (Battle).—At this place, in north-western Missouri, Col. Morgan defeated a Confederate force, killing 14, and making 8 prisoners, Oct. 19, 1861.

BILBAO (Spain).—This city, founded in 1300, quickly rose into importance. It was taken by the French in July, 1795, but restored by the treaty of Basel, July 22 in that year. The Spaniards expelled the French, who had again seized it, in September, 1808, but Napoleon I. recovered it in the same year. It surrendered to Wellington after his victory at Vittoria, June 21, 1813. The Carlists besieged it during the civil war. It was relieved by Espartero and the British Legion, Dec. 24, 1836.

BILL OF RIGHTS.—The petition of right, drawn up by Parliament in 1628, and accepted by Charles I., June 7, 1628, was converted into a statute (3 Charles I. c. 1), and called the Bill of Rights. The term is, however, generally used to describe the statute passed, after much discussion (1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2), in Nov., 1689. It embodied the declaration of rights presented to William and Mary when the tender of the throne was made to them, Feb. 13, 1689, which defined and vindicated the rights and liberties of the subject, at the same time that it settled the succession to the throne.

BILLIARDS.—This game is said to have been invented by the French, though by some authorities the invention is ascribed to the Italians. It was introduced into England, and became a favourite diversion in the 16th century. Evelyn speaks of a new sort of billiards, with more hazards than ours usually have.

BILLINGSGATE (London).—Geoffrey of Monmouth (b. iii. c. 10) relates that amongst other works erected by Belin was a wonderful gate in Trinovantum, upon the bank of the Thames, which is to this day called after him, Billingsgate; and that above it he erected an immense tower, and beneath a haven for ships. This somewhat strange and legendary story is the only account given of its origin. Toll was paid here in 1016, as appears from Ethelred's laws; and in the time of Edward III. the charge on every large vessel was *2d.*, for a smaller one *1d.*, and for a boat ½*d.* for standage. Billingsgate was made a free market to all persons from May 10, 1699, by 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 14. Abuses having arisen, an order was issued in 1707, enforcing certain payments. The hours of the market were fixed, and a bell ordered to be rung by a proper officer by 9 Anne c. 26, s. 5 (1710). Billingsgate was destroyed by fire Jan. 13, 1715, when 50 lives were lost; it was, however, rebuilt. An entirely new market was constructed, with superior accommodation, in 1852.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The origin of bills of exchange has not been clearly traced, though it is certain that they were known in Europe in the 13th century. Henry III. of England and Pope Alexander IV., for the purpose of carrying out their plans in Italy, in 1254, borrowed large sums of the Italian bankers, authorizing them to draw bills for the amount on the English bishops, the latter being compelled, under threats of excommunication, to furnish the necessary funds. Beckmann quotes an ordinance issued at Barcelona, in 1394, requiring bills of exchange to be accepted within 24 hours of presentation, and the acceptance to be on the back of the bill. In 1404 the magistrates of Bruges applied to the magistrates of Barcelona for information as to how they were to act when bills of exchange were in certain cases dishonoured. Baldus, the jurist, quotes one dated March 9, 1328. They are mentioned in 3 Rich. II. c. 3, s. 2 (1379), and various enactments have been made for their regulation. The duties on bills of exchange, which have formed the subject of many statutes, are regulated by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1854). Remedies on bills of exchange, by the prevention of frivolous defences to actions thereupon, were provided by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (July 23, 1855).

BILLS OF MORTALITY.—Strype and Maitland state that one, dated 1562, is in the Sloane Collection; but Stow, on the authority of a learned author, says they commenced in 1592, a year of great mortality; and having fallen into disuse, were revived in 1603, the first of the weekly bills being dated Oct. 29 in that year. Diseases were first noticed in them in 1629. They were published every Thursday, and delivered at the houses of the citizens for *4s.* a year. They were superseded by the new machinery introduced by the Registration Act (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86), that became law Aug. 17, 1836. Its operations commenced March 1, 1837.

BINARY ARITHMETIC.—This kind of notation, said to have been used amongst the Chinese 4,000 years ago, was invented by Leibnitz at the end of the 17th century.

BINGEN (Hesse-Darmstadt).—This ancient city, the *Bingium* of the Romans, said to have been founded by Drusus about B.C. 10, was fortified by the Emperor Julian (A.D. 360—363). The *Mauselthurm*, or mouse-tower, was erected on an island near Bingen in the 13th century. The castle of Klopp was destroyed by the French in 1689, and the navigation of the

Rhine was rendered practicable by works completed in 1833.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.—(*See* MIGRATORY BIRDS.)

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire).—A Benedictine priory was founded here A.D. 1150, of which the ruins still exist. Birkenhead was an obscure village at the commencement of the century. Its population of 200 in 1821 had in 1851 increased to nearly 25,000. Its extensive docks were commenced Oct. 23, 1844. By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 112 (Aug. 6, 1861) Birkenhead was made a borough, with power to elect a member after Dec. 1, 1861; and the first election took place Dec. 10. The foundation stone of a Workmen's Hall was laid by Mr. Laird, May 16, 1864.

BIRKENHEAD, steam transport, conveying troops to the seat of the Caffre war, was wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 26, 1852, when only 194 persons out of 630 on board at the time were saved.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire). — This manufacturing town, of which the name is said to be spelt in 150 ways, one being *Bromwycham*, was founded in the Anglo-Saxon period, and was a market town before the Norman Conquest. It sided with Cromwell during the civil war, and a battle was fought near it in 1643, when Prince Rupert obtained possession of the town.

A.D.
1552. King Edward VI. founds the Grammar School.
1643. Birmingham is besieged, taken, and partially burned by Prince Rupert.
1665. It is visited by the plague.
1764. Matthew Bolton founds the Soho manufactory.
1767. The Birmingham Canal is commenced.
1774. Watt and Boulton enter into partnership.
1779. The General Hospital is opened.
1791, July 14. Riots occur.
1792, Aug. 24. The theatre is burned.
1813. A Government proof-house is erected.
1817, May 15. Walter Street Mills are entirely consumed by fire. The damage is estimated at £200,000.
1820, Jan. 7. The theatre is again destroyed by fire.
1831. The Birmingham Political Union is formed to insure the success of the Reform Bill.
1832. It is made a borough by the Reform Bill, to return two members to Parliament.
1833. The town-hall is built.
1834, May 10. Dissolution of the Political Union. Erection of the present Grammar School.
1837, July. The Grand Junction Railway is opened between Birmingham and Liverpool.
1838, Sep. 17. The London and Birmingham Railway is opened.—Oct. 31. A municipal charter is granted.
1839, July 15. Chartist riots.—(*See* CHARTISTS.)
1843. Queen's College is incorporated.
1846. Queen's College is authorized by royal warrant to issue certificates to candidates for degrees in London University.
1847, Oct. The Corn Exchange is opened. The People's Park is opened, the gift of Mr. Adderley. The new music-hall is opened. Lord Calthorpe's Park is opened.
1858, June 15. The Queen opens Aston Hall and Park, which become the property of the people of Birmingham.
1859, Sep. 27. Twenty persons are killed by an explosion of gunpowder in a percussion-cap manufactory.
1862, June 21. Nine persons are killed by an explosion in a percussion-cap factory.
1864, Feb. 2. The town council vote £19,000 to complete the purchase of Aston Park.—Sep. 12. Aston Hall and Park are acquired.
1865, Jan. 2. A new Exchange is opened.—March 11. Spooner and Atwood's bank stops payment.—Aug. 28, Monday. An Industrial Exhibition is opened in Bingley Hall.—Sep. 6–13. Meeting of the British Association.

BIRTHS were first taxed in this country by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694). The tax was granted for five years, from May 1, 1695, and was by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14 (1697), continued till Aug. 1, 1706, and every person not receiving alms was required to pay 2*s.* for each child. The nobility, &c., paid, in addition to the 2*s.*, as follows:—

	Eldest son.				For each son and daughter.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Duke	30	0	0	.....	25	0	0
Marquis	25	0	0	.....	20	0	0
Earl	20	0	0	.....	15	0	0
Viscount	17	10	0	.....	13	6	0
Baron	15	0	0	.....	12	0	0
Baronet, knight of the Bath, or knight-bachelor	5	0	0	.....	1	0	0
Sergeant-at-law, esquire, or gentleman	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0
Archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, canon, prebendary, doctor of divinity, law, or physic	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0
Every person not included in the above list, having a real estate of £50 per annum, or personal estate of £600 or upwards	0	10	0	.....	0	10	0

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—A stamp duty on the registry of births, christenings, marriages, and burials, was granted from Oct. 1, 1783, by 23 Geo. III. c. 67 (1783). The amount was threepence on each entry. The tax was extended to Dissenters from Oct. 1, 1785, by 25 Geo. III. c. 75 (1785), and both acts were repealed by 34 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 1, 1794), the duties ceasing Oct. 1, 1794. (*See* REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

BISHOP, or OVERSEER, the title given by the Greeks and Romans to certain civil officers, was adopted in the Christian Church for one of its chief authorities during the apostolical period. Bishops were at first styled apostles. By canons passed at the councils of Chalcedon (the fourth General Council), A.D. 451; of Agda, Sep. 11, 506; of Lerida, Aug. 6, 546, and at many others, ascetics, hermits, and monks were made subject to them. Bishops were appointed in England soon after the introduction of Christianity during the 1st century, the monkish account of the foundation of the see of London by Lucius, between 170 and 185, being rejected as an invention intended to convey the idea of the subjection of the ancient British Church to Rome. The hierarchy became very powerful in Anglo-Saxon times. William I. changed the frank-almoign, or free alms, the spiritual tenure under which the bishops before held their lands, into the feudal or Norman tenure by barony in 1070; and in right of succession to these baronies the bishops and abbots were afterwards allowed seats in the House of Lords as lords spiritual. They were at first elected to their office. Charlemagne claimed the right of confirming each appointment, and of granting investiture of the temporalities; and this was recognized by Hadrian I. in 773, and the Council of Lateran. This custom prevailed in England until the year 1106, when Anselm induced Henry I. to be satisfied with homage from the bishop for his temporalities. King John conceded by charter to the cathedrals and monas-

teries the right of electing their bishops and abbots. (*See* CONGÉ D'ELIRE.) This right was recognized and confirmed in Magna Charta, and by 25 Edw. III. st. 6, s. 3 (1361). The ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1534). The precedency of bishops was settled by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10, s. 3 (1539), which assigned the highest place to the primate, the Archbishop of York ranking second, and the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, following in succession, the other bishops sitting "on the same side after their ancienties, as it hath been accustomed." Twelve bishops were impeached and committed to the Tower, Dec. 30, 1641, for protesting (Dec. 28) against the legality of all laws, orders, votes, resolutions, and determinations passed during their enforced absence, from the violence of the mob, by whom they were daily assaulted on their way to Parliament. Bishops were excluded from Parliament by 16 Charles I. c. 27 (Feb., 1641), but the act was repealed by 13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 2 (1662), and they have since sat in the upper house. The act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 115 (July 29, 1856) provided for the retirement of Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, and Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, and fixed the amount of their pensions. (*See* NONJURORS, and SEVEN BISHOPS, Trial of.)

BISHOPRICS.—(*See* COLONIAL, ENGLISH AND WELSH, IRISH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND SCOTCH BISHOPRICS.)

BISMUTH.—This metal, first described by Agricola in 1529, was shown by him to be "somewhat different from lead" in 1546. Its nature was studied by Pott and Geoffroy, about the middle of the 18th century.

BISUTUN.—(*See* BEHISTUN.)

BITHYNIA (Asia Minor). — The original inhabitants of this ancient province were, according to the traditional account, expelled by some Thracian tribes, of which the Bithyni were the most numerous. The Megarians formed a colony at Astacus B.C. 712, which became a flourishing city. Bithynia was incorporated with the Lydian empire by Cresus about B.C. 560, and it is included in the modern Anatolia.

B.C.
543. Bithynia succumbs with Lydia to the Persian yoke.
431, or 436. Dydalsus, or Dudalsus, chief of the Bithyni, seizes Astacus, and founds the kingdom of Bithynia.
409. The Bithynians deliver to Alcibiades the property of the Chalcedonians intrusted to their keeping.
401. The Bithynians vigorously oppose the Retreat of the Ten Thousand (*q. v.*).
333. The Bithynians defeat Calas, one of the generals of Alexander III. (the Great).
315. Zipœtes makes war upon Astacus and Chalcedon.
281. Lysimachus, the Thracian, sends an army to subdue Bithynia; but his troops are defeated and his generals slain.
278. Nicomedes I., King of Bithynia, invites the Gauls into Asia, and assigns Galatia (*q. v.*) as their territory.
264. Nicomedes I. founds Nicomedia (*q. v.*).
228 (circ.) Zielas having treacherously planned the massacre of the chiefs of Galatia, is detected and slain by them.
216. Prusias I. defeats the Gauls in a great battle.
183. Hannibal, who had sought refuge with Prusias I., and assisted him in his wars against the King of Pergamus, poisons himself to avoid betrayal into the hands of the Romans.
167. Prusias II. visits Rome, and is magnificently received.
156. War between the kings of Bithynia and Pergamus, in which the former is victorious.
88. War between Nicomedes III. and Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, in which the latter is victorious.
74. Death of Nicomedes III., who bequeaths Bithynia to the Roman people.
44. After the death of Cæsar, Bithynia is assigned to Cimber.

A.D.
63. The provinces of Bithynia and Pontus are united about this time.
103. Pliny the Younger becomes governor of Bithynia.
104. Pliny the Younger complains of the Christians in his province.
260 (circ.) Bithynia is ravaged by the Goths.
1074. It is seized by the Seljukian Turks.
1231. The first settlement of the Tartars in Bithynia.
1327. The Emir Orchan conquers Nicomedia, and establishes the Ottoman power in Bithynia.

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

B.C.		B.C.	
—	Dydalsus, or Dudalsus.	228.	Prusias I.
—	Boteirus.	180.	Prusias II.
376.	Bas.	149.	Nicomedes II. (Epiphanes).
326.	Zipœtes.	91.	Nicomedes III. (Philopator).
278.	Nicomedes I.		
250.	Zielas.		

BITONTO (Battle).—The Imperialists were defeated at this place, the ancient Butuntum, in Apulia, by the Spanish troops, led by the Duke of Montemar, general to Don Carlos, May 27, 1734. Don Carlos was crowned King of Naples, the German viceroy expelled, and Montemar created Duke of Bitonto. The whole of Sicily was soon after subjugated.

BITUMEN was obtained at a very early period from mineral springs at Hit, in Chaldæa, whence Thothmes III. brought it into Egypt about B.C. 1400. The ancient Chaldæans and Susianians used it for cement.

BLACK ACT, passed in 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), was thus named because it was intended to put an end to the wanton destruction of deer, game, plantations, the obtaining of the same by threats, and other outrages committed by persons called Blacks, having their faces blackened, and being otherwise disguised. These offences were punished as felony, the delinquents to suffer death without benefit of clergy. Offenders under this act were excepted from the general pardon granted by 20 Geo. II. c. 52 (1746). The act was to last for three years, from June 1, 1723, and it was continued for five years by 12 Geo. I. c. 30 (1725), and after other renewals was made perpetual by 31 Geo. II. c. 42 (1757). It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 1 (June 21, 1827). The acts of the Scottish parliament from the reign of James I. of Scotland to 1586—1587 are also denominated black acts, because they are printed in Saxon characters.

BLACK ART.—(*See* MAGIC.)

BLACK ASSIZE.—A fatal pestilence that broke out at Oxford, at the close of the assizes, July 6, 1577. It lasted until Aug. 12, and 510 persons in Oxford and its neighbourhood are said to have fallen victims to this malady. Antony Wood attributes it to the noisome smell of the prisoners, or the damp ground. Something of the same kind occurred at the Lent assizes in Cambridge in 1521, when all "there present were sore sick, and narrowly escaped with their lives."

BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.—(*See* DEATH'S HEAD CORPS.)

BLACKBURN (Lancashire), formerly the capital of a sterile district called Blackburnshire, possesses a grammar school, founded in 1567, and a school established by W. Leyland in 1764 for the maintenance and instruction of 90 girls. As early as 1650 it was celebrated for its manufacture of Blackburn checks, which subsequently gave place to the Blackburn greys. James Hargreave, a carpenter residing at this town, invented the spinning-jenny in 1767, thus giving an impetus to the cotton trade (*q. v.*), which forms the staple industry of the inhabitants. A theatre was erected in 1818. The old church, dating from the Norman Conquest, and rebuilt in 1819, was much injured by fire in 1831. Blackburn suffered severely during the Cotton Famine (*q. v.*) of 1863—4.

BLACK CAP, called the "Judgment Cap," is worn on extraordinary occasions, and forms a portion of the full dress of the judge. For this reason it is used when sentence of death is passed upon a prisoner. When the Lord Mayor is presented in the Court of Exchequer, Nov. 9, the judges wear "the black cap" during the ceremony. Covering the head was a sign of mourning amongst the Israelites, as may be seen from 2 Sam. xv. 30, and other passages in the Old Testament; also amongst the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, and even amongst the Anglo-Saxons. It is not known when the custom for a judge to put on the black cap in passing sentence of death upon a prisoner was introduced into this country.

BLACK DEATH.—This pestilence, so called from the black spots which at one of its stages appeared upon the bodies of the sufferers, desolated the world in the 14th century. It is said to have broken out in China. After having traversed Asia, it appeared in Europe in 1348, where it prevailed with more or less severity until 1351. The loss of human life was great, no less than 25,000,000 persons having perished in Europe alone. The terrors it excited gave rise to several sects, who wandered about, lashing themselves, singing penitential psalms, and declaring that the day of judgment was at hand. (*See* FLAGELLANTS.) In some places the calamity was attributed to the Jews, who were, in consequence, persecuted with great severity. Our historians dwell upon the great ravages it committed in London in 1348—9. It returned at a later period, but its visitations were less fatal in their character.

BLACK FOREST (Battles).—This forest, lying between France and Austria, has been the scene of conflicts in all the wars between those countries. The Kniebiss Pass was taken by the French in 1796 and in 1797, and the Valley of Holle, or Hell, was traversed by Moreau during his retreat in 1796. In 1805 it was occupied by the Austrians under Mack.

BLACK FRIARS.—This name was given to the Dominicans, who came into England in 1221, on account of their black habit. (*See* DOMINICANS.)

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE (London).—The first pile of this edifice was driven Jan. 7, and the foundation stone was laid Oct. 31, 1760. The temporary bridge was opened for foot passengers Nov. 19, 1766; for horses in 1768; and for carriages Nov. 19, 1769; the edifice having been completed in 1770. Toll, to the amount of one halfpenny per foot passenger on week-days and one penny on Sundays, was at first levied; but this was abolished June 22, 1785. The bridge had nine arches, the width of the central one being 100 feet, and the length of the whole structure 995, and the width 42 feet. It was repaired in 1840, when the carriage-way was closed until October in the following year. It was at first called Pitt's Bridge, in honour of the great Earl of Chatham. It was pulled down in 1864—5. (*See* NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.)

BLACKFRIARS THEATRE (London) was erected in 1576, and rebuilt in 1596. The edifice was pulled down, and tenements erected on its site, Aug. 6, 1655. In the reign of Charles I. the Blackfriars theatre was the first in London.

BLACKHEATH (Kent). — This common, about five miles S.E. from London, has been the scene of many important events. The Danes were defeated here in 1011. Wat Tyler and his followers assembled here June 12, 1381. (*See* WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.) Here, Nov. 23, 1416, the citizens of London welcomed Henry V., after the victory at Agincourt. Jack Cade encamped on the heath June 1, 1450 (*see* CADE'S INSURRECTION), and the leaders of Flammock's Rebellion (*q. v.*) were defeated here by the royal army, June 22, 1497. Charles II., at the Restoration, was met here by the army, May 29, 1660, and made his triumphal entry into the metropolis. It was a resort of highwaymen during the 18th century. A cavern, excavated in the solid chalk, and discovered on the Deptford borders of the heath in 1780, is believed to have been used as a retreat by the Saxons during the invasions of the Danes. (*See* MORDEN COLLEGE.)

BLACK-HOLE.—Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captured Calcutta June 20, 1756, when he ordered Mr. John Zephaniah Holwell, its valiant defender, and 145 of his fellow-countrymen, to be imprisoned in the common dungeon of Fort William, usually called the Black-hole. The dungeon was only 18 feet square; but little air was admitted; and the consequence was that when the door was opened on the following morning, June 21, only 23 of the 146 incarcerated the night before were found alive. Clive exacted signal vengeance for this act of barbarity. He took Calcutta Jan. 2, 1757; won the battle of Plassey (*q. v.*) June 23 in the same year; and the perfidious Dowlah was slain by one of his own officers June 25 in the same year.

BLACK LETTER.—(*See* PRINTING.)

BLACK-MAIL.—This tax, in kind or money, was levied by the borderers of England and Scotland, under the pretence of affording protection from robbers, with whom those demanding the tribute were generally allied. By 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601), all persons in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham,

receiving or carrying black-mail, or giving it for protection, were to suffer death as felons, without benefit of clergy, and to forfeit all their goods. These illegal exactions were carried to such an extent that they became the subject of legislation just before the Union in 1707. The practice was, in spite of every effort for its suppression, continued in Scotland until the rebellion of 1745.

BLACK MONDAY.—Easter Monday, April 6, 1360, was thus named from the severity of the weather on that day. Stow, under the year 1360, says, "And here is to be noted that the 14th day of April, and the morrow after Easter-day, King Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold; wherefore unto this day it hath been called the Black Monday." Easter Monday in that year fell April 6 (N. S.). Launcelot, in the "Merchant of Venice," remarks, "Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on Black Monday last."—By school-boys, the first Monday after the holidays—the day on which work usually commences—is also called Black Monday.

BLACK MONEY.—Base coin, brought into England from foreign countries, was thus denominated. The importation of black money was prohibited by 9 Edw. III. c. 2 (1335); and 9 Edw. III. c. 4 (1335), declared that it should not be current in this realm. The term was also applied to jettons and counters.

BLACK MONKS.—The Benedictines (*q. v.*), from the colour of their outward garments, were usually called black monks.

BLACK RIVER (Battle).—Gen. Lawler drove the Confederates from their entrenched position on the banks of this stream in Mississippi, capturing many prisoners and 17 cannon, May 17, 1863.

BLACK-ROCK (Battle).—At this place, near Buffalo, the American army, amounting to nearly 2,500 men, was defeated by a British force consisting of 1,400 regulars and militia, Dec. 30, 1813. The Americans attempted to make a stand at Buffalo, but speedily gave way; whereupon the village of Blackrock and the town of Buffalo, with all stores, &c., were destroyed. This was done in retaliation for the acts of plunder and devastation committed by the Americans during their invasion of Upper Canada.

BLACK ROD.—The gentleman-usher of the black rod was appointed by letters patent from the crown, at the institution of the order of the Garter, of which he is an officer, in 1350. He, or his deputy, the yeoman-usher, is sent to desire the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and on other occasions.

BLACK ROOD OF SCOTLAND.—This cross of gold, containing, as was alleged, a relic of the true cross, was brought into Scotland by Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, on her marriage with Malcolm III. in 1067. By the middle of the 12th century it was regarded with reverence by the entire Scotch nation, and having been removed to England by Edward I. in 1291, it was used to add solemnity to the oaths of allegiance tendered to him by the northern nobles. On the ratification of peace at Northampton, May 4, 1328, it was restored to Scotland. David II. having brought it with him on his invasion of England in 1346, it was captured by the English at Neville's Cross (*q. v.*) Oct. 12, and was deposited by the conquerors in Durham Cathedral, where it remained till the Reformation. Of its subsequent history nothing is known.

BLACK SEA, or THE EUXINE (Expedition). — The Turks excluded all foreign vessels, until the Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji (*q. v.*), July 10, 1774. Austrian ships were admitted soon after, and British and French by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.—The allied English and French squadrons entered the Black Sea Jan. 4, 1854. Odessa was bombarded April 22, and the British war steamer *Tiger* was lost off that port May 12. The landing of the allied armament was effected at Old Fort, Sep. 14 — 18, Balaclava entered Sep. 26, and Sebastopol bombarded Oct. 17. A terrible gale occurred Nov. 11, and the hurricane in which so many British and French ships were lost, Nov. 14. The expedition to Kertch sailed May 23, 1855, and after having captured several places and destroyed warlike stores, returned to Balaclava June 14. The expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper anchored off Odessa Oct. 8, was detained by fogs and contrary winds till Oct. 14, captured Kinburn Oct. 16, and returned to Balaclava in November. After the conclusion of peace in 1856, the English and French squadrons were gradually withdrawn, and the Black Sea was thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

BLACK-WALL (Middlesex).—This important suburb of London was connected with the metropolis by railway July 4, 1840. Brunswick Wharf was opened July 6, 1840.

BLACK WATCH.—A militia armed by Government in 1725, to guard the Scotch Highlands, and regularly organized in 1729 or 1730, was so termed from the dark tartan uniform. This force was formed, in 1739, into the 42nd Regiment.

BLACK-WATER (Battle) took place, near this river in Ulster, during Tyrone's rebellion, between the English forces, led by Sir Henry Bagnal, and the rebels, Aug. 14, 1598. The former were defeated, and the result of the disaster was a general rising of the Irish in Ulster.

BLACKS.—(*See* BIANCHI and NERI.)

BLADENSBURG (Battle).—An English army defeated the Americans on the heights of Bladensburg, in Maryland, Aug. 24, 1814. The American force consisted of between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry, with 3,000 cavalry, in a strong position, supported by a powerful artillery; whilst the British scarcely mustered 5,000 men, and only 1,500 were actually engaged. The defeated army retreated through Washington, of which the victors took possession.

BLANCO (Cape).—This headland of Western Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1440, was first doubled by Tristam in 1443.

BLANKET.—Coarse woollen cloth, manufac-

tured at Bristol by the brothers Edward, Edmund, and Thomas Blanket, the last of whom was bailiff of that town in 1340, though originally used for the dress of monks and nuns, was speedily adopted as a material for bed-coverings, and is frequently alluded to as such in the "Expenses of the Great Wardrobe of Edward III., from Sep. 29, 1347, to Jan. 31, 1349."

BLANKETEERS.—Rioters who assembled from all parts of Lancashire at St. Peter's Church, Manchester, Monday, March 10, 1817, for the ostensible purpose of carrying a petition for reform to London, in order to present it to the Prince Regent. Each man brought with him a blanket, amongst other necessaries for the journey, and on this account they received the name of Blanketeers. The authorities, by adopting proper precautions, and suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, were enabled to suppress the movement before mischief had been done.

BLANK VERSE was, according to Hallam, first used in English poetry by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 19, 1547. His chief production in this measure is a translation of a portion of the Æneid, published in 1557. Blank verse was much improved by Marlowe. Some authors state that Chaucer first employed it.

BLARNEY-STONE.—The tradition that whoever kisses this stone, in the castle of Blarney, county Cork, is endowed with persuasive eloquence, is traced to the circumstance that Cormac M'Dermot Carthy, an Irish rebel, having concluded, in 1602, an armistice with the English on condition of surrending Blarney Castle, succeeded by his promises and entreaties in holding that stronghold until the assailants became the laughing-stock of the English court. Two stones of the castle are said to possess the power referred to,—one dated 1446, being situated about 20 feet from the top of the lofty tower, while the other, inscribed 1703, is at the summit and easily accessible.

BLASPHEMY was severely punished, both in ancient and modern times. The penalty by the law of Moses was death, and the same was awarded by the civil code of Justinian. The ecclesiastical codes were very severe upon persons guilty of any form of the offence. The Long Parliament passed a law (May 2, 1648) visiting it in some cases with capital punishment without benefit of clergy. By 3 James I. c. 21 (1605), any person or persons in any stage play, interlude, show, Maygame, or pageant, jestingly or profanely speaking or using the name of either person of the Trinity, incurred a fine of £10 for every offence. The act for more effectually suppressing blasphemy or profaneness, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698), punished these offences with general disqualification and imprisonment for three years. By 53 Geo. III. c. 160, s. 2 (July 21, 1813), Unitarians are relieved from its operation. The law respecting blasphemy is regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (Dec. 30, 1819). The Scotch acts, punishing the offence by death, passed in 1661 and 1695, were repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160 (July 21, 1813).

BLEACHING, which seems to have originated in Egypt, was practised by the ancients, who did not, however, discriminate clearly between it and the kindred operations of fulling and washing. Early in the 18th century Holland was celebrated for its bleach-works, to which goods were sent from this country; but similar establishments having been introduced into Scotland with much success in 1749, the process was speedily extended over Great Britain. Berthollet having, in 1785, discovered the bleaching properties of chlorine (*q. v.*), several attempts were made to utilize that substance by depriving it of its tendency to rot cloth brought within its influence. This was successfully accomplished by Tennant's invention of chloride of lime bleaching powder in 1798. Bentley's continuous process was patented in 1828. The employment of women and children in bleaching works was placed under the Factories Acts by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 78 (Aug. 6, 1860), which act was amended by 23 Vict. c. 8 (April 11, 1862), by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 38 (June 29, 1863), and by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 98 (July 29, 1864).

BLÉNEAU (Battle).—The Spanish, led by Condé and the Duke of Orleans, defeated the army of Louis XIV., under Hocquincourt, near this place, in France, April 7, 1659.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM (Battles).—The allied army, under Marlborough and Eugène, defeated the French and Bavarians at this place in Bavaria, about 20 miles from Augsburg, Aug. 13 (O. S. 2), 1704. The forces of the former consisted of 52,000 men and 52 pieces of cannon; those of the latter of 57,000 men, advantageously posted and defended by a powerful artillery. The battle commenced at eight in the morning, and by nine in the evening the triumph of the allies was complete. Their loss was 4,500 killed and 7,500 wounded; that of the French and Bavarians, 12,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners; whilst several thousands perished in the Danube. The victors took 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, and 171 standards. This was Marlborough's greatest achievement, and on the evening of the battle he wrote in pencil, on a slip of paper torn from his memorandum-book, the following letter, still preserved in the family archives, to the duchess:—

"I have not time to say more, but to beg you will give my duty to the Queen, and let her know her army has had a glorious victory. Monsieur Tallard and two other generals are in my coach, and I am following the rest. The bearer, my aide-de-camp, Colonel Parke, will give her an account of what has passed: I shall do it in a day or two, by another more at large.

"MARLBOROUGH."

This distinguished general received, as a national gift, the manor and honour of Woodstock (*q. v.*), and the hundred of Wootton, where the palace of Blenheim was erected for him. The trophies of the victory were removed from the Tower to Westminster Hall, Jan 3, 1705, amid the thunders of artillery and popular demonstrations. It is also called the battle of Hochstädt, from a village in the vicinity.—The French, under Moreau, effected the passage of the Danube at this place, in face of a strong body of Austrians, who were defeated with much slaughter and the loss

of three battalions made prisoners, June 19, 1800.

BLIND.—Louis IX. founded the hospital of the Quinze Vingts at Paris, in 1260, for the reception of soldiers who had lost their sight in the Crusades. Simpson's hospital for the blind at Dublin was founded in 1781. The first school for the blind was opened by Valentine Hatty at Paris, in 1784. The following is a list of the principal institutions for the blind, with the date of foundation :—

A.D.		A.D.	
1791.	Liverpool.	1815.	Dublin (Molineux.)
1792.	Edinburgh.	1817.	Stockholm.
1793.	Bristol.	1820.	Barcelona.
1799.	London.	1822.	Naples.
1804.	Vienna.	1824.	Lintz.
1804.	Prague.	1825.	Perth.
1804.	Amsterdam.	1828.	Glasgow.
1805.	Norwich.	1830.	Hamburg.
1806.	St. Petersburg.	1831.	Boston, U.S.
1806.	Berlin.	1831.	New York, U.S.
1809.	Dublin (Richmond Inst.)	1833.	Philadelphia, U.S.
1809.	Zurich.	1835.	Limerick.
1809.	Dresden.	1836.	Columbus, U.S.
1811.	Copenhagen.	1837.	York.
		1838.	Manchester.

The number of these excellent institutions increases rapidly. Printing for the blind was introduced in 1827, and the methods of conveying instruction have been greatly improved.

BLINDING.—Duncange, under the term Abacinaire, enumerates the various methods by which this barbarous punishment of depriving persons of sight was inflicted. Burning with hot irons was the most common. Shakespeare, in the case of Gloucester (King Lear, act iii. sc. 7), and in the scene between Arthur and Hubert in King John (act. iv. sc. 1), gives a vivid description of its horrors. Michael Palæologus blinded the young Emperor John Lascaris, in order to render his own usurpation secure (Dec. 25, 1261). Gibbon (ch. lxii.) remarks : "The loss of sight incapacitated the young prince for the active business of the world: instead of the brutal violence of tearing out his eyes, the visual nerve was destroyed by the intense glare of a red-hot basin, and John Lascaris was removed to a distant castle, where he spent many years in privacy and oblivion." This mode of torture was a fearful weapon in the hands of oppressors and tyrants in ancient times, as well as during the Middle Ages. (*See* ZETUNIUM, Battle.)

BLOIS (France), the Blesum of the Romans, who erected a fine aqueduct which still exists, passed in the early part of the 9th century under the government of counts, one of whom, Guy II., sold it, in 1391, to Louis of France, Duke of Orleans, by whose successors it was annexed to the French crown. Louis XII. rebuilt the eastern portions in 1498, and in 1577 it was the scene of a meeting of the states general. The Duke of Guise was assassinated here by order of Henry III., Dec. 23, 1588, and Mary de Medici, imprisoned in the castle May 3, 1617, escaped thence in 1619. Blois was erected into a bishopric in 1697. A fine bridge over the Loire was erected in 1717. Maria Louisa, consort of Napoleon I., held her court here for a short time during the occupation of Paris by the allies in 1814.

BLOIS (Treaties).—A secret treaty was concluded here between Louis XII. and the Archduke Philip, Sep. 22, 1504, by which the former ceded to Prince Charles (afterwards the Emperor Charles V.) Britanny, part of Burgundy, and certain places in Italy, as the dowry of his daughter, the Princess Claude: the marriage never took place.—A second treaty, by which the Princess Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII., was betrothed to Ferdinand V. of Castille, who agreed to pay the French king a million gold ducats within 10 years, was concluded here Oct. 12, 1505.—By a third treaty, signed Nov. 17, 1510, in consideration of a sum of 100,000 ducats and an auxiliary of 1,200 lances and 8,000 infantry, covenanted to him by Louis XII., the Emperor Maximilian engaged to invade Italy the ensuing spring.—Another alliance, between Louis XII. and the Venetians, was concluded here March 14, 1513; and a league between England and France, negotiated at Paris, was signed at Blois, April 11, 1572. The latter was an offensive and defensive alliance, intended to lull the suspicions of the French Protestants.

BLOOD.—During the early and Middle Ages, human blood was regarded as a medicine of great efficacy, and blood-baths, in which the patients sat, were used in cases of leprosy. Louis XI. (1461—1483) of France, after having tried a number of remedies, is said by the historian Gaguin to have hoped to recover by the blood of certain children, which he swallowed. Pope Innocent VIII. (1484—1492) is said to have endeavoured to prolong his days by the transfusion of blood. The Harveian theory of the circulation of the blood was confirmed by the experiment of transfusing blood, tried upon dogs, in 1657. Various attempts were made in France in the 18th century to renovate old and broken constitutions by means of some system of transfusion of blood.

BLOOD (Circulation of the).—The discovery of the general circulation of the blood has been attributed to several individuals. Hallam, who substantiates the claim of William Harvey, after reviewing the controversy, remarks: "It is thus manifest that several anatomists of the 16th century were on the verge of completely detecting the law by which the motion of the blood is governed; and the language of one (Cæsalpin) is so strong, that we must have recourse, in order to exclude his claim, to the irresistible fact that he did not confirm by proof his own theory, nor proclaim it in such a manner as to attract the attention of the world." Servetus (1543—1553) was acquainted with the pulmonary circulation; Columbus (1559) possessed the same knowledge; and Cæsalpin, about 1583, had a more just notion than any of his predecessors of the general circulation of the blood, discovered in 1619 by William Harvey, who fully demonstrated its truth in 1628. Asellius, in 1622, discovered the lacteal vessels. The common origin of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels was discovered by Pecquet in 1647, and made public in 1651.

BLOOD (Council of).—This name was popularly given to the "Council of Tumults," organized by the Duke of Alva in 1567, to try criminals against the Spanish throne and reli-

gion in the Netherlands. By their orders 500 citizens were arrested on Ash Wednesday, 1568, and condemned to death. They also had Counts Egmont and Horn executed, June 2, 1568.

BLOOD ORDER.—John George I., Elector of Saxony, who owed his power to Swedish assistance, having bound himself, by the peace of Prague, May 30, 1635, to drive his benefactors from Germany, subsequently directed his troops, under Baudis, to attack the Swedish forces of General Bauer. In consequence of the ingratitude of this command, it is usually known in history as the Saxon Blood Order.

BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Mantua by the Duke Vincentio di Gonzaga, on the marriage of his son with Margaret of Savoy, in 1608.

BLOOD OF ST. JANUARIUS.—(*See* JANUARIUS, ST.)

BLOODY ASSIZES.—After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, a special commission, dated Aug. 24, 1685, for the trial of offenders, was directed to Jeffreys* and four other judges. They set out for the west of England under a military escort, commanded by Jeffreys, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and at Dorchester, Exeter, Taunton, and Wells, condemned above 300 persons to death, almost without trial. Nearly 1,000 were sold as slaves to the West Indian plantations, and others were whipped, fined, and imprisoned. James II. termed the expedition Jeffreys' Campaign, rewarding him with the lord-chancellorship, Sep. 28. This is generally known as the Bloody Assizes.

BLOOMER COSTUME.—Holinshed, in his description of England in the 16th century, says, "I have met with some of these trulles in London, so disguised that it hath passed my skille to discerne whether they were men or women." These were doubtless the first wearers of what is called the Bloomer costume, being a dress for females, adopted in America in 1848, and introduced into England in 1851, where, though recommended by lecturers, it fell into contempt, and speedily disappeared.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a clique of politicians who, towards the close of the 18th century, exercised an undue influence over the councils of George III., so called from the fact that their meetings often took place at Bloomsbury House, the residence of their leader, John, fourth Duke of Bedford. To such an extent was their tyranny carried, that the sovereign was frequently compelled, though reluctantly, to submit to their demands. The Marquis of Bath, and Lords Sandwich and Weymouth, were members of this political knot. The Marquis of Stafford, who died Oct. 26, 1803, was the last survivor of the Bloomsbury Gang.

BLORE-HEATH (Battle).—Fought at this place, in Staffordshire, during the wars of the Roses, Sunday, Sep. 23, 1459, when the Yorkists, commanded by the Earl of Salisbury, defeated a superior force of the Lancastrians, led by Lord Audley. Henry VI. and Queen Margaret were in the neighbourhood at the time of the encounter.

BLOTTING-PAPER.—Though no account of its first use is known to exist, it was probably introduced soon after the invention of paper. Fuller (circ. 1655) says, "Paper participates in some sort of the characters of the countrymen which make it: the Venetian being neat, subtile, and courtlike; the French light, slight, and slender; the Dutch thick, corpulent, and gross, not to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof." Blotting-paper is included amongst the items in an account of stationery supplied to the Exchequer and Treasury 1666—1668.

BLOWING MACHINES.—(*See* BELLOWS.)

BLOWPIPE.—The date of its invention has not been ascertained. It was first employed in the analysis of metals by Swab, in 1738, and its use in the science of mineralogy was demonstrated by Cronstedt in 1758. It has been improved by various men of science since his time.

BLUE COAT.—Blue was the colour in which the Gauls and ancient nations clothed their slaves; and a blue coat with a badge was, in the time of Shakespeare, the livery worn by servants of the nobility. A serving-man in one of Ben Jonson's dramas remarks, "Ever since I was of the blue order." Blue was also the colour worn by beadles; hence "blue-bottle" became a term of reproach for both. Doll Tear-sheet (Henry IV., pt. ii. act v. sc. 4) says to the beadle who is dragging her to prison, "I will have you as soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue!" Blue was also worn by apprentices, and even younger brothers; and a blue gown was the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction.

BLUECOAT SCHOOL.—(*See* CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.)

BLUE'S GAP (Battle).—Col. Dunning drove an inferior force of Confederates from their position at this place in Virginia, Jan. 6, 1862.

BLUE SPRINGS (Battle).—The Confederates were defeated by the Federals at this place in East Tennessee, with a severe loss in killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners, Oct. 10 and 11, 1863.

BLUE-STOCKING CLUBS.—The term, applied to a literary body, is referred by Mills (History of Chivalry) to a society formed in Venice in 1400. Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," thus describes their origin:—"About this time (1781) it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated 'Blue-Stocking Clubs;' the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the

* Lord Campbell (Lives of the Chancellors, iii. 495), remarks:—"The name is spelt no fewer than eight different ways—'Jeffries,' 'Jefferies,' 'Jefferys,' 'Jeffereys,' 'Jefferyes,' 'Jeffrys,' 'Jeffryes,' and 'Jeffreys,' and he himself spelt it differently at different times of his life; but the last spelling is that which is found in his patent of peerage, and which he always used afterwards."

excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss that it used to be said 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings;' and thus by degrees the title was established."

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY. — (*See* ADMIRALTY.)

BOARD OF CONTROL, established by Pitt's East India Bill, 24 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 25 (May 18, 1784). Six privy councillors were appointed as commissioners to have control and superintendence of all the affairs of the British possessions in the East Indies. The statute was amended by 33 Geo. III. c. 52 (June 11, 1793), and subsequent acts. The first president was Lord Sydney, appointed Sep. 3, 1784. The Board of Control was abolished by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858), when a council of India, consisting of 15 members and a secretary of state for India, was appointed.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.—(*See* MARSHALSEA COURT.)

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The General Board of Health was established by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1845), for sanitary purposes, with the power of creating local boards in provincial towns. It was reconstructed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 10, 1854), entitled "An Act to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to public health." Sir B. Hall, created Lord Llanover June 27, 1859, was made president, with a salary of £2,000 per annum. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 2, 1858), all the powers of the General Board of Health were transferred to the Privy Council. Further provision for the local government of towns and populous districts in this matter was made by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858).

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—(*See* ORDNANCE.)

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.—Cromwell, in 1655, appointed his son Richard, with several lords of the council, merchants, &c., to consider by what means trade and navigation might be best promoted and regulated. Charles II. established a council to superintend and control the whole commerce of the nation, Nov. 7, 1660, and a Council of Foreign Plantations, Dec. 1 in the same year. The boards were united in 1672, but ceased altogether soon afterwards, their functions being transferred to the Privy Council. The board was re-established in 1695, undergoing many changes until 1782, when, by 22 Geo. III. c. 82, it was abolished. A committee of members of the Privy Council was ordered to be appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. The order of council issued March 5, 1784, was revoked, and a new committee, appointing the board as at present constituted, was nominated Sep. 5, 1786, Mr. R. B. Jenkinson, afterwards Lord Hawkesbury, being the first president.

BOAT RACE.—(*See* UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.)

BOBER (Battle). — The Prussian General Blucher was driven from his position on this river, in Silesia, by the French army, commanded by Napoleon I., Aug. 21, 1813.

BOCCA TIGRIS, or BOGUE FORTS, at the entrance of the Canton river, having been attacked, two were taken by the English, Jan. 7, 1841. The Chinese having failed to carry out the provisions of a treaty by which a cessation of hostilities had been secured, the rest of the forts were captured Feb. 26 in the same year. A treaty was concluded here April 4, 1846; and the forts were again captured by the English in Nov., 1856.

BOCHETTA (Battle).—Prosper Adorno, Governor of Genoa, under Bona of Savoy, sister of Louis XI. of France, and Regent of Milan, during the infancy of Duke John Galeazzo, having, at the instigation of Pope Sixtus IV., thrown off his allegiance to that princess, defeated her army at the pass of the Bochetta, Aug. 7, 1478.

BODLEIAN, or BODLEYAN, LIBRARY (Oxford). — Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, founded a library at Oxford; but it was destroyed, and in 1556 the desks and benches were ordered to be sold. The room remained empty until repaired and again devoted to the purposes of a library by Thomas Bodley, an eminent diplomatist, who had been sent on several embassies by Queen Elizabeth. On retiring from his employments in 1597, he undertook to restore this library. He endowed it richly, and presented it with a collection of books worth £10,000. It was opened Nov. 8, 1602, and alterations in the building were completed in 1606. The foundation-stone of a new library was, however, laid by Sir Thomas Bodley himself, July 19, 1610. It was not completed until 1613; after his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1612. It was enlarged in 1634, has since received many additions, and contains upwards of 260,000 volumes of printed books and 22,000 volumes of manuscripts. Several catalogues have been published, the first by Dr. James, in 1605. Casaubon calls the Bodleian library a work rather for a king than a private man. A reading room was opened for the convenience of students in 1856.

BOEHMISCHBROD (Battle).—(*See* LIPPAU.)

BŒOTIA.—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece, included in the modern kingdom, is involved in obscurity. Thucydides represents it as having been inhabited by various barbarous tribes until about 60 years after the Trojan war, when the Bœotians, an Æolian people, expelled from their native seat by the Thessalians, settled in the country, at that time called Cadmeis, to which they gave the name of Bœotia, B.C. 1124. According to traditional accounts, Ogyges was King of Bœotia B.C. 1749, and Cadmus is said to have founded Thebes, B.C. 1550, or, according to other authorities, B.C. 1493. There is, however, little, if any, authentic information respecting the early period. The cities of Bœotia, with Thebes (*q.v.*) at their head, entered into a league, though the date of its formation is not known. The number is generally supposed to have been 10, or at the outside 14.

B.C.
608. War in Bœotia between the Mitylenæans and the Athenians.
519. Platæa withdraws from the Bœotian League.
507. The League joins the Peloponnesians and the Chalcidians against Athens.

B.C.
480. The Bœotians join the Persians.
456. Battle of Œnophyta (*q.v.*).
447. Battle of Coronea (*q. v.*).
395. The Bœotians take part against Sparta in the Corinthian war (*q. v.*).
394. The Spartans defeat the Bœotians, &c., at Coronea (*q. v.*).
387. Peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*).
386. Bœotia regains Platæa.
378. Agesilaus and Cleombrotus invade Bœotia.
377. Agesilaus invades Bœotia a second time.
371. Battle of Leuctra (*q. v.*).

From this time the history of Bœotia is merged in that of Thebes. The Bœotian confederacy, that had long had only a nominal existence, was entirely dissolved by the Romans B.C. 170.

BOGESUND (Battle).—(*See* ASUNDEN, Lake.)

BOGOMILES, or BOGARMITÆ.—A sect of heretics that sprang up in Bulgaria early in the 12th century. The name is compounded of two Slavonic words,—*bog*, "God," and *miloui*, "have mercy on us," given to them from their custom of muttering prayers to themselves. They are said to have been Manichæans. They rejected images, discarded all mysteries in the sacraments and the historical books of the Old Testament. Their leader, one Basil, a monk, having been condemned by a council held at Constantinople in 1110, was burned alive by order of the Greek Emperor Alexius Commenus in 1118. The sect is said to have been in existence early in the 13th century.

BOGOTA.—(*See* SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA.)

BOHEMIA (Germany) derives its name from the Boii (*q. v.*), its ancient inhabitants, who were expelled by the Slavonians. Borzivoi became its first duke in 891. The dukes were frequently nominated by the Emperor of Germany, and two of them, Wratislaus II., in 1086, and Ladislaus III., in 1158, received the title of king as a mark of personal honour, before Bohemia was definitively erected into a kingdom. (*See* PRAGUE.)

A.D.
480. (circ). The Czeches establish themselves in Bohemia.
630. Samo raises Bohemia into an independent state.
680. About this time the first advance in civilized arts is made by the Bohemians.
722. Libussa, granddaughter of Samo, weds Premislaus, who founds the dynasty which bears his name.
805. Bohemia is conquered by Charlemagne.
864. Borzivoi, a Bohemian chief, receives the sacrament of baptism.
1005. Boleslaus I., King of Poland, takes Cracow, and lays siege to Prague, which is delivered by Jaromir.
1039. War between Bretislaus I. and the Emperor Conrad, in which the former is defeated.
1061. On the death of Spitigneus II., Wratislaus II. unites Bohemia, Poland, Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia into one kingdom.
1174. Ladislaus II., banished by his subjects, takes refuge in Lusatia, where he dies.
1176. A large number of the Vaudois immigrate into Bohemia.
1191. Conrad II. dies of the plague at the siege of Naples, and leaves the succession to his dukedom disputed.
1198. Premislaus Ottocar I. is made the first hereditary king.
1241-2. The Tartars overrun Moravia.
1262. Premislaus Ottocar II. is King of Bohemia and Austria, and soon obtains possession of Styria, Carinthia, and Istria, when his dominions extend from the Baltic to the Adriatic.
1272. Premislaus Ottocar II. refuses the imperial crown.
1278. Battle of Marchfield (*q. v.*).
1289. Marriage of Wenceslaus IV. to Judith, daughter of Rodolph of Habsburg. Part of Misnia and of Eger added to Bohemia.
1300. Wenceslaus IV. is elected King of Poland.
1306. Death of Wenceslaus V., the last sovereign of the house of Premislaus.
1327. Silesia is annexed to Bohemia.
1408. John Huss declares himself a disciple of Wycliffe.
1416. Rebellion of the Hussites (*q. v.*).
1420. Suppression of the Adamites (*q. v.*).
1438. Death of Sigismund, and extinction of the house of Luxemburg. The Hussites invite Cassimir, Prince of Poland, to succeed him, but the Crown falls to Albert of Austria.
1466. Pope Paul II. excommunicates George Podiebrad, the Hussite King of Bohemia, and sends an army against him, which is defeated at Tina.
1526. On the death of Louis I. the Bohemians confer the crown on Ferdinand I. of Austria, in whose family it has since remained.
1567. Maximilian II. abolishes the religious compacts which had restrained the spread of Protestantism.
1609. Rodolph II. establishes freedom of conscience in Bohemia.
1618. The commencement of the Thirty Years War.
1620. The battle of Prague (*q. v.*).
1648. The treaty of Münster puts an end to the Thirty Years War, and to the political existence of Bohemia, which is incorporated with the Austrian empire.
1744. Frederick II. (the Great) of Prussia, invades Bohemia.
1757, May 6. The battle of Prague (*q. v.*).
1762. The Prussians ravage Bohemia.
1772. A terrible famine devastates Bohemia.
1775. Insurrection of the peasantry.
1781. Joseph II. abolishes slavery.
1813. The Austrian army, under Schwartzenberg, assembles in Bohemia, preparatory to the campaign against Napoleon I.
1848, June 12. An insurrection breaks out at Prague.

SOVEREIGNS OF BOHEMIA.

DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
891.	Borzivoi I.	1093.	Bretislaus II.
902.	Spitigneus I.	1100.	Borzivoi II.
907.	Wratislaus I.	1107.	Suatopluc.
916.	Wenceslaus I.	1109.	Ladislaus I.
936.	Boleslaus I.	1125.	Sobielaus I.
967.	Boleslaus II.	1140.	Ladislaus II.
999.	Boleslaus III.	1174.	Sobielaus II.
1004.	Jaromir.	1178.	Frederick
1012.	Udalric.	1190.	Conrad II.
1037.	Bretislaus I.	1191.	Wenceslaus II.
1055.	Spitigneus II.	1193.	Henry Bretislaus.
1061.	Wratislaus II.	1196.	Ladislaus III.
1092.	Conrad I.	1096.	Premislaus Ottocar I.

KINGS.

1198.	Premislaus Ottocar I.	1438.	Albert of Austria, Emperor.
1230.	Wenceslaus III.	1440.	Ladislaus V.
1253.	Premislaus II.	1458.	George Podiebrad.
1278.	Wenceslaus IV.	1471.	Ladislaus VI.
1305.	Wenceslaus V.	1516.	Louis I.
1306.	Rodolph of Habsburg.	1526.	Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany.
1307.	Henry of Carinthia.	1564.	Maximilian II.
1310.	John of Luxemburg.	1575.	Rodolph II.
1346.	Charles I., Emperor in 1347.	1611.	Matthias.
1378.	Wenceslaus VI., Emperor.	1619.	Ferdinand II.
1419.	Sigismund, Emperor.	1637.	Ferdinand III. (incorporated with Austria in 1648).

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN.—(*See* MORAVIAN BRETHREN.)

BOII.—A Celtic people who migrated at an early period from Transalpine Gaul into Italy, where they assisted at the destruction of Melpum, B.C. 396. The Dictator Sulpicius defeated them in Latium B.C. 358, and they were, with the Etruscans, defeated at the Vadimonian Lake (*q. v.*), B.C. 283. They were

again opposed to Rome B.C. 225, and attacked the Roman colony of Placentia, B.C. 218. They destroyed the army of the Consul Postumius, numbering 25,000 men, B.C. 216, and assisted in the destruction of Placentia, B.C. 200. They were at length subdued by Scipio Nasica B.C. 191, who slew numbers of their people, and confiscated nearly half their lands, which became the seat of the colonies of Bononia, Mutina, and Parma, B.C. 183.

BOILING TO DEATH.—By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1531), this punishment was awarded to poisoners. The act related that one Richard Roose, otherwise called Coke, a cook in the Bishop of Rochester's diocese, had, by mixing poison in their food, caused the death of two and the illness of several persons. He was declared guilty of treason, and ordered to be boiled to death, without receiving benefit of clergy; and the like punishment was decreed for all, from that time, found guilty of any manner of poisoning. He suffered at Smithfield, April 5, 1532; and Margaret Dany, a maid-servant, was boiled to death at the same place, March 17, 1542, for "poisoning of three households, that she had dwelt in." This act was repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 11 (1547). The punishment itself was common both in England and on the Continent, previous to the enactment of the statute of Henry VIII. The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London (Camden Society) records a case at Smithfield of a man who was fastened in a chain and pulled up and down divers times, till he was dead. It appears to have been a common punishment for coining.

BOIS-LE-DUC (Holland) was founded in 1184 by Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant, in the midst of a forest. Having separated from the United Provinces during the 16th century, it was ineffectually besieged by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1601 and 1603, but was at length taken by the Dutch in 1629. Besieged and captured by the French republican army Oct. 10, 1794, it was retaken by the Prussians under Bulow Jan. 25, 1814. The bishopric, founded in 1560 or 1561, and suppressed in 1629, was restored in 1853.

BOJACA, or BOYACA (Battle).—During the war of independence in South America, the Spaniards were defeated at this place, in New Granada, by Bolivar's army, Aug. 7, 1819.

BOJANO (Naples).—This town, which occupies the site of the ancient Bovianum (*q. v.*), has often suffered severely from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 1805.

BOKHARA, or USBEKISTAN (Asia), the ancient Sogdiana, also called Transoxiana—though not, as has been asserted, by ancient writers—was conquered by the Saracens about 710 A.D. It was overrun by Zingis Khan in 1222; by Timour in 1361: and by the Uzbeg Tartars in 1505. Bokhara has remained under the sway of various khans of this race ever since. Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, sent by the British Government on a mission to the khan in 1843, were murdered by him at Bokhara, the chief town of the khanat. Intelligence was received Aug. 1, 1844, from the enterprising traveller Dr. Wolff, who, in 1843, went to ascertain their fate, that they had been put to death in June or July of 1843. After undergoing a short imprisonment, Dr. Wolff was allowed to leave Bokhara, and he reached England in April, 1845. War having broken out between the khan and the Emperor of Russia, a Russian army entered the country, and having captured the fort Nias-Bek, garrisoned by the Kokanians, a people hostile to Bokhara, May 8, 1865, subsequently defeated the main body of the Kokanians, and slew their general, May 21. Taschkent, whither the defeated Kokanians had retired, was taken by assault June 27, 1865.

BOLIVIA (South America).—The provinces of Upper Peru, which had separated from the vicerovalty of Buenos Ayres, having by the victory of Ayacucho (*q. v.*), Dec. 9, 1824, secured their independence, were formed into a republic Aug. 11, 1825. The deputies decided in favour of separation, and upon calling the new state Bolivia, in honour of its liberator, Bolivar. This assembly separated Oct. 6, 1825, and a new congress met May 25, 1826. In 1836 slavery was abolished in Bolivia. Changes in the constitution took place in 1839, 1843, and the new system was not settled until 1848. A commercial treaty was concluded with England, Sep. 29, 1840. An attempt was made to assassinate the President Aug. 10, 1858.

BOLLANDISTS.—Herbert of Rosweyd, a Flemish Jesuit, having projected a series of lives of the Christian saints, his collection passed upon his death in 1629 to John Bolland, a native of the Netherlands, who established himself at Antwerp, and opened a correspondence with all parts of Europe towards the furtherance of the same object. With the assistance of other Jesuits he published in 1643 the first two volumes of the "Acta Sanctorum," to which he added three other volumes in 1658, and died in 1665. Among the most eminent of those by whom his labours were continued may be mentioned Gottfried Henschen, who died in 1681; Daniel Papebroch, 1714; Conrad Janning, 1723; Peter Bosch, 1736; Suyskens, 1771; Hubens, 1782; Dom Anselmo Berthod, 1788; and Joseph Ghesquière, 1802. On the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773 the Bollandists removed to the monastery of Candenberg, in Brussels, whence they removed in 1789 to the abbey of Tongerloo, in Brabant, where the 53rd volume was published in May, 1794, when the work was interrupted by the French occupation. In 1837 the Jesuits formed a new Bollandist society, by whom the 54th volume was brought out in 1845. M. Guizot states the number of lives contained in the 53 volumes published prior to the French Revolution is above 25,000.

BOLOGNA (Italy), the ancient Bononia, is said to have been founded by the Tuscans, and was called by them Felsina, a name used by Livy. It became a Roman colony, B.C. 189. A bishop's see was founded here at a very early period, and it was raised to an archbishopric by Gregory XIII. Dec. 10, 1582. Its university, the oldest in Italy, was established in 1116; the story of its foundation about 430, and its restoration by Charlemagne, being rejected by the best authorities. The Emperor Henry V. granted Bologna a charter in 1112,

and it was long governed by a podestà and consuls, being at the same time a zealous partisan of the Pope. A council held at Bologna in 1264 excommunicated the English barons who had rebelled against Henry III. John XXI. or XXII. sent Bertrand de Poiet, his legate, here in 1327, and though the city received him as its lord, he was, in 1333, violently expelled. Giovanni Visconti, temporal and spiritual lord of Milan, purchased Bologna in 1351, but it threw off the yoke of Milan in 1356; and, having surrendered to the Pope, Milan formally resigned its claim by treaty in 1359. Anarchy prevailed for some time, during which period Bologna frequently changed masters. It was taken by the papal army, and Julius II. made his triumphal entry Nov. 11, 1506; but it fell into the hands of the French in 1511, was besieged by the papal forces early in 1512, and Gaston de Foix compelled them to retire Feb. 7 in the same year. Julius II. had seized Bologna and its territory in 1506, and it was annexed to the papal dominions by the treaty of peace between Louis XII. and Pope Leo X. in 1514. The French king dying that year, his successor, Francis I., met the Pope at Bologna in 1515, and confirmed the acts of Louis XII. Its academy of painting was founded in 1712. Napoleon I. entered the city June 19, 1776; and it was made the capital of the Cispadane republic in 1797. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814, and was formally restored to the papal government in 1815. An insurrection occurred Feb. 4, 1831, when a provisional government was proclaimed. The sovereignty of the Pope was, however, restored by Austrian interference. It rebelled again in 1848, and surrendered to an Austrian army, after a sanguinary struggle of eight days' duration, May 16, 1849. The Austrians quitted Bologna June 12, 1859; and a national assembly, soon after convened, threw off the papal yoke Sep. 7. A deputation sent to offer the legations to Sardinia was received by the king, and their request acceded to, Sep. 24 in the same year.

BOLSOVER (Derbyshire).—This village, at the compilation of the Domesday Book (*q. v.*) was the property of William Peveril, who is supposed to have founded the castle which was taken from the barons on behalf of King John by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1215. In 1514 it was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, on the attainder of whose son in 1547 it reverted to the crown. Edward VI. granted it to Lord Talbot, afterwards sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendants occupied it till the reign of James I., when it was sold to Sir Charles Cavendish, who completed the restoration of such portions as had fallen into decay in 1616. In 1644 it was taken by the parliamentary forces under Maj.-Gen. Crawford, and subsequently passed into the possession of the dukes of Portland, by whom it is still held.

BOMARSUND (Gulf of Bothnia). — This, the capital and principal of the Aland Isles, was captured by the French and English Aug. 14 and 15, 1854. Russia, by a convention annexed to the treaty of Paris of 1856, engaged not to restore the fortifications. (*See* ALAND ISLES.)

BOMB.—This invention is, by Strada, attributed to an inhabitant of Venlo, in 1588, in which year bombs were employed at the siege of Wachtendonk, in the Netherlands: whilst others, on the authority of Valturinus, contend that bombs were invented in the middle of the 15th century. The Moors are said to have used them at the siege of Baza in 1325. Condo (Arabs in Spain, iii. p. 231) speaks of "machines that cast globes of fire, with resounding thunders and lightnings, resembling those of the resistless tempest." At any rate, they did not come into general use till much later. The Turks employed them at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, the French at that of La Mothe in 1634.

BOMBAY (City) signifying "good harbour," was founded by the Portuguese soon after they obtained possession of the island of Bombay, in 1530.

A.D.
1676. A mint is established at Bombay.
1686. The seat of government is transferred from Surat to Bombay by the East India Company.
1688. Bombay is besieged by Aurungzebe, who is prevailed upon to withdraw.
1691. Bombay is visited by the plague.
1702. The plague commits great ravages.
1718, Dec. 25. The first church, of which the foundation-stone had been laid as early as 1685, is opened for the celebration of divine service.
1803. A fire commits much destruction.
1810. The *Minden*, 70-gun ship, is launched at Bombay.
1818. The cholera breaks out.
1827. A supreme Court of Justice established.
1833, Aug. 28. Power is given to the crown to establish a bishopric at Bombay.
1837. Elphinstone College is founded, and Bombay is made a bishopric. Steam communication with Suez is established.
1845, Oct. Nearly 300 houses are destroyed by fire.
1853, Feb. The first Indian railway, from Bombay to Tannah, is opened.
1865, July 1. A great commercial crisis, caused by speculations in cotton to supply the English market during the cotton famine (*q. v.*), reaches its height.

BOMBAY (Island).—The Portuguese first arrived off the coast of this part of India in 1508, and visited the island of Bombay in 1509, at which period it formed a dependency of the Mohammedan rulers of Guzerat.

A.D.
1530. The island of Bombay, &c., ceded by the Mongols to the Portuguese.
1534. Bombay is fortified by the Portuguese.
1612, Dec. The English obtain a footing at Surat.
1662, May 20. Bombay becomes an English possession by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza. The fleet arrives Sep. 18, to take possession, but the Portuguese governor refuses to give it up.
1664. Bombay is delivered to the English by the Portuguese.
1668. The island of Bombay is granted to the East India Company, on payment of the rent of £10 in gold, Sep. 30 in each year.
1674. A mutiny commences amongst the English troops.
1683. The mutiny again breaks out. Capt. Keigwin issues a proclamation declaring that the island belongs to the king, Dec. 27.
1687. Bombay is made a regency, with unlimited power over the Company's settlements.
1688. Aurungzebe invades the island.
(*See* INDIA.)

BOMBAY (Presidency).—The seat of the East India Company's government was removed from Surat to Bombay in 1686; and in 1687 Bombay was made a regency, with un-

limited power over the rest of the Company's settlements. In 1773 a measure was passed by which Bombay became subordinate to Bengal from Aug. 1, 1774. By 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug. 13, 1784), a governor and a council were appointed for this presidency. (*See* INDIA.)

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

A.D.	
1784.	R. H. Boldam.
1788.	A. Ramsay.
1788, Sep. 6.	Major-Gen. W. Medowa.
1790.	Col. R. Abercrombie.
1792.	G. Dick.
1795.	J. Griffith.
1795, Dec. 27.	J. Duncan.
1811.	G. Brown.
1812.	Sir E. Nepean, Bart.
1819.	Hon. M. Elphinstone.
1827.	Sir J. Malcolm.
1830.	Sir T. S. Beckwith.
1831.	J. Romer.
1831, March 3	Earl of Clare.
A.D.	
1835.	Sir R. Grant.
1838.	J. Farish.
1839.	Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.
1841.	Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart.
1841, April 27.	Hon. G. W. Anderson.
1842.	Sir G. Arthur, Bart.
1846.	Hon. L. R. Reid.
1847.	G. R. Clerk.
1848.	Viscount Falkland.
1853.	Lord Elphinstone.
1860.	Sir G. R. Clerk, Bart.
1862.	Sir Bartle Frere.

BONA (Algeria).—This town, erected in the 7th century near the site of the ancient Hippo Regius (*q. v.*), was protected by a fort established by Charles V. in 1535. The French African Company had a depôt at this town from the time of Louis XIV. to 1789, and in 1805 the English received a permission, of which they did not avail themselves, to form a commercial establishment. Bona suffered severely from the plague in 1817. It was occupied by the French May 6, 1832.

BON-HOMMES, or GOOD MEN, an order of friars, brought into England, and established at Ashering, in Bucks, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1283. Another house of the order was founded at Edington, in Wiltshire, in 1350. The Bon-hommes followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a blue habit.—The Paulicians called themselves Good Men, or Los Bos Homos.

BONIN, or ARCHBISHOP ISLANDS (Pacific).—This group was discovered by Capt. Beechey in 1827. (*See* PEEL ISLAND.)

BONN (Prussia), occupies the site of the ancient Bonna, a Roman station, the scene of the victory of the Batavi and Canninefates over the Romans, A.D. 70. Drusus threw a bridge over the Rhine at this place B.C. 11. It was frequently assailed, and even captured by the German tribes; and was ravaged by them in 355. Julianus recovered it and repaired its walls about 359. In 1320 it became the residence of the archbishops of Cologne. The Emperor Charles IV. was crowned here in 1346. The French, who had captured Bonn, were besieged and expelled Nov. 12, 1673; and regained possession in 1688. Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, took Bonn in 1689; and Marlborough, who laid siege to it May 3, 1703, gained possession May 16. The French republican army entered Bonn in 1794, its fortifications having been destroyed in 1717. Its academy, founded in 1777, was made a university in 1784. Prince Albert studied at this university in 1837. Napoleon I. suppressed it, but it was re-established on an extended scale Oct. 18, 1818. Bonn, seized by the French in 1802, was assigned to Prussia in 1814. Bonn is an ancient bishopric.

BONONIA (Battle).—At this place, on the Danube, near Widdin, Constantine I. defeated the Goths and Sarmatians A.D. 322.

BOODLES CLUB (London) was established as the *Savoir Vivre* Club, about 1764. Gibbon, the historian, was a member in 1772.

BOOK.—This word, derived from the Danish *bog*, the beech-tree, the inner bark of which was used in former times for writing material, has been applied to literary productions in general, whether in manuscript or in print. The ancients wrote upon wooden blocks, waxen and other tablets, until more flexible materials were made available for the purpose; and these they formed into rolls, or volumes, as they termed them when completed; and the parchment, or whatever material it happened to be, was rolled up, and placed upon the library shelf. This form was, however, gradually abandoned during the Middle Ages, when books consisted of several leaves, joined together, and enclosed in boards or covers. The binding was often very magnificent. The boards, covered with leather or even velvet, were occasionally decorated with precious stones. Gold and silver clasps were also used. Shakespeare writes—

> "That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
> That in gold clasps locks in the golden story."

In early times almost fabulous prices were paid for books. At the Reformation the Bible and other works were chained to desks in churches, that the people might have access to them. The custom is said to have originated from an act of Convocation in 1562, ordering that Nowell's Catechism, the Articles, and Bishop Jewell's Apology, should be joined in one book and taught at the universities and educational establishments, and in the cathedral churches and private houses of the kingdom. The custom has, however, been traced as far back as to Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who, by his will, dated 1481, ordered some of his works to be chained in different churches. St. Bernard, who died in 1153, alludes, in one of his sermons, to some such custom. Dictionaries were also chained to desks in educational establishments. Walton's Polyglott, fol. 1657, was the first book published in England by subscription; Tonson's folio edition of "Paradise Lost," in 1688, was the next; and Dryden's Virgil, fol. 1697, the third. By 8 Anne c. 19, s. 4 (1709), any bookseller or printer setting what was conceived to be too high a price upon a book, might, after March 25, 1710, on complaint being made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and some other high functionaries mentioned in the act, be compelled to charge a price fixed by any of them, upon pain of forfeiting £5 for every book sold at a higher rate. This act was repealed by 12 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 3 (1739).

BOOK CENSORS.—Many centuries before the introduction of printing, authors submitted their works to their superiors, before venturing to put them into circulation, and a regular system of censorship was established by the Inquisition. Two books printed at Cologne in 1478, were issued with the approbation of the university censor; and the "Nosce Teipsum," printed at Heidelberg in 1480, bore

the approving testimonies of four persons. A mandate of Berthold, Archbishop of Mayence, dated 1486, appointing a book censor, is still in existence. Alexander VI. in 1501 issued a bull prohibiting the publication of books that had not been submitted to the censor; and the council of the Lateran in 1515 ordered that no books should be printed excepting those which had been inspected by ecclesiastical censors. By the 51st of Queen Elizabeth's injunctions, in 1559, no person was allowed to print any book or paper without a licence from the council or ordinary. The Star Chamber, June 23, 1586, published ordinances for the regulation of the press. The Long Parliament, which abolished the Star Chamber, made an ordinance, June 14, 1643, prohibiting the printing of any order or declaration of either house, without order of one or both houses; or the printing or sale of any book, pamphlet, or paper, unless the same were approved and licensed by such persons as the House should appoint. A more severe enactment followed, Sep. 28, 1647; and from that time various regulations were made on the subject till 1695, when the censorship in this country ceased, much to the displeasure of William III. and his ministers.

BOOK-KEEPING.—The system of double entry, called Italian book-keeping, had its rise amongst the mercantile cities of Italy in the 15th century. Lucas de Burgo's algebraic work, published at Venice in 1494, and Luke's work on the subject, published in 1495, are the earliest known to exist. The first English book on this subject is Hugh Oldcastle's treatise, published in 1543. James Peele published a work on book-keeping in 1553; and a new and augmented edition of Oldcastle's treatise, by John Mellis, appeared in 1588. Gotlieb published a work on book-keeping at Nuremberg in 1531.

BOOK OF SPORTS.—This title was given to a proclamation issued at Greenwich by James I., May 24, 1618, sanctioning different recreations after divine service on the Sunday. It was intended only for Lancashire. As it proved very offensive to the Puritans, no clergyman was compelled to read it. Amongst the recreations mentioned are dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, May games, Whitsun-ales, morris-dancers, and setting up of Maypoles. The Sabbatarian controversy having been revived, Charles I. (Oct. 18, 1633) ratified and published his father's declaration. Some of the clergy refused to read it, for which one of them was deprived and excommunicated by the High Commission Court in 1637. In 1643 it was ordered by Lords and Commons that the Book of Sports should be burned by the common hangman in Cheapside, and other public places.

BOOKS (Privilege for Printing).—The oldest privilege known is that of Henry Bishop, of Bamberg, for a missal, set forth April 23, 1490. The first Venetian privilege is dated 1491, and another of 1492 is in existence. The first Milanese is dated 1495; Papal, 1505; French, 1507; and English, 1510, for "The History of King Boccus." By 1 Rich. III. c. 9 (1484), aliens were allowed to import books and manuscripts. This act was, however, repealed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1534). In 1538 an order was issued respecting the printing of Bibles, and in 1542 the privilege was granted to one person for four years. The last patent of the kind, commencing Jan 21, 1830, for printing the English Bible and Prayer-Book, was conferred by Geo. IV. upon Strahan, Eyre, & Spottiswoode for a term of 30 years, expired Jan. 21, 1860.

BOOKS BURNED.—This mode of dealing with objectionable doctrines was practised both in ancient and modern times. Jehoiakim burned the roll of Jeremiah (Jer. xxxvi. 23) B.C. 605; and persons at Ephesus, who used curious arts, brought their books together and burned them before all men (Acts xix. 19) A.D. 57. The writings of Arius were condemned to be burned during the reign of Constantine I. The Church of Rome has, both by the decrees of councils and of popes, caused innumerable works, and in some cases their authors, to be committed to the flames. Wycliffe's bones as well as his writings were condemned to be burned by the Council of Constance (being the 17th General Council), in 1415; and a convocation at Oxford in 1410 condemned and burned his works. Cardinal Wolsey went in procession to St. Paul's, May 12, 1521, for the purpose of having the works of Luther consumed. Several works were burned by order of the Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth.

BOONEVILLE (Battle).—Gen. Lyon defeated the Confederates at this town in Missouri, June 18, 1861.

BOOT (Torture).—This mode of torture, in which the legs were confined in a wooden frame, the sides being driven together with wedges and mallets until the limb was crushed, was introduced into Scotland in the 16th century, and was employed in 1666 and the following years to extort confessions from the Covenanters. It was sometimes inflicted by encasing the leg in a tight wet stocking of parchment, which was then shrunk by the application of heat.

BOOTAN.—(*See* BHOTAN.)

BOOTHIA FELIX (North America) was discovered by Sir J. Ross in 1830, and named after Sir Felix Booth, who furnished a large sum of money for the purposes of the expedition.

BOOTS.—The Normans wore short boots, and in the time of William II. peak-pointed boots were in fashion. In the wardrobe accounts of Edward II., the following passage occurs:—"For six pairs of boots, with tassels of silk and drops of silver gilt, price each pair 5s., bought for the king's use." Planché says that boots reaching to the middle of the thigh, and turned over with straps, like modern top-boots, were worn in the time of Richard III. Short boots were worn by ladies in the 12th century. The Hessian, Blucher, and Wellington boots for gentlemen, and the Balmoral for both sexes, are the principal novelties of the kind introduced during the present century.

BORAX.—This alkaline salt, known to the Arabs for many centuries, and named by Agricola (1494—1555) *chrysocolla*, has from time immemorial been imported into Europe from

Persia, Tartary, India, and Ceylon. In 1702 Homberg discovered boracic acid in borax, the nature of which was further revealed by Stahl in 1723, by Lemery in 1728, and by Geoffroy in 1732. In 1777 boracic acid was discovered in several lakes of Tuscany. It was decomposed by Sir H. Davy in 1807, and by Gay-Lussac in 1808. John Rose used borax in the composition of varnish for porcelain in 1822. (*See* BORON.)

BORDEAUX (France), the ancient Burdigala, the metropolis of Aquitania Secunda, rebuilt by the Romans after a fire, A.D. 261, was taken by Adolphus, King of the Goths, in 412; recovered by Clovis I. in 508; devastated by the Saracens in 529; and suffered repeatedly from the ravages of the Danes. It was made an episcopal see in 314, and became an archbishopric. The modern town was rebuilt by the dukes of Guienne at the commencement of the 10th century. Henry II. obtained Aquitaine by marriage in 1151, with Eleanor, daughter of William V. of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France; and on his accession to the English crown, in 1154, Bordeaux and the remainder of the duchy became English possessions. Councils were held at Bordeaux in 384, in 670, in 1080, in 1214 or 1215, and April 18, 1255. In 1451 Bordeaux submitted to Charles VII., and though Earl Talbot restored the authority of the English, Oct. 23, 1452, it was besieged and taken by the French Oct. 17, 1453, and has since formed part of France. Richard II., son of the Black Prince, was born here in Feb., 1366. The Parliament of Bordeaux was established by Louis XI. (1461—1483.) Its university, founded by Eugenius IV. in 1441, received great privileges from Louis XI. in 1473. Bordeaux suffered greatly during the civil and religious wars in France. An academy was founded here in 1781. The Société Philomathique, numbering about 600 members, and founded here in 1808 for the advance of science, art, industry, and public instruction, is said to be the Society of Arts of France. Under its auspices 11 general art exhibitions have taken place, the last of which was held at Bordeaux in 1865, in a wooden building constructed for the purpose.

BORDEAUX (Treaty). — Concluded March 25, 1357, establishing a truce of two years between England and France. It was prolonged till Midsummer, 1359.

BORGITES, or CIRCASSIANS.—The second dynasty of the Mamelukes in Egypt descended from a Circassian captive named Barcok, who, in 1381, on the deposition of the last sultan of the Baharites, obtained the sovereignty. Twenty-three sultans of this dynasty, which lasted 135 years, reigned. The last was hanged at the gate of his capital, April 23, 1517, by order of Selim I.; and the Mamelukes were expelled and the authority of the Ottoman Turks established.

BORNEO (Indian Archipelago), called by natives Bruné, is, excepting Australia, the largest island in the world. It was first visited by Lorenzo de Gomez in 1518; and by Pigafetta, with Magalhaen's expedition, in 1521. In addition to the Portuguese, the Spaniards, English, French, and Dutch endeavoured to form establishments in different parts of this island.

A.D.
1598. Oliver Van Noort, the first Dutchman who visited the country, reaches Borneo.
1604. The Dutch begin to trade at Succadana.
1608. The Dutch at Batavia endeavour to enter into a commercial treaty with the ruler of Sambas.
1609. A treaty is concluded by the Dutch with the ruler of Sambas, and they establish a factory.
1623. The Dutch abandon their settlement at Succadana.
1707. The English factory is destroyed.
1763. The English take possession of Balambangan.
1774. The English endeavour to establish a factory at Passir, and fail.
1775. Feb. 24. The garrison at Balambangan are killed by pirates.
1776. The Dutch establish a factory at Pontianak.
1780. Part of the W. coast is ceded to the Dutch.
1786. The Dutch, in alliance with the Sultan of Pontianak, destroy Succadana.
1787. The sovereignty of the S. coast is granted to the Dutch.
1812. An English expedition against Sambas fails.
1813. July 3. Sambas is captured by the English.
1818. The Dutch, who had been expelled by the English during the war, return.
1839. Aug. Sir James Brooke arrives at Borneo.
1841. Sir James Brooke is made Rajah of Sarawak, by treaty with the native ruler. (*See* SARAWAK.)
1846. The Dutch colonies in Borneo are formed into a special government, by a decree of the Dutch governor.
1848. Labuan is formed into an English colony. (*See* LABUAN.)
1855. Oct. 18. Consecration of Francis J. McDougall, the first Bishop of Labuan.

BORNOU (Central Africa), called by Heeren "a great empire," was first explored by Denham and Clapperton, sent out by the English Government, who reached Kouka, the capital, Feb. 17, 1822. It has been more recently explored by Richardson, Barth, and Overweg.

BORODINO (Battle).—During the invasion of Russia, Napoleon I. attacked the whole Russian army intrenched at this village, Sep. 7, 1812. After a sanguinary engagement, both armies encamped on the field of battle, but the Russians withdrew during the night. The killed and wounded amounted to 80,000 men. In 1839 the Russians erected a mausoleum on this battle-field.

BORON. — This olive-coloured substance, discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807, was examined by Gay-Lussac and Thenard in 1808.

BOROUGH, or BURGH, is supposed to have been first applied to a tithing or collection of 12 families, bound together as sureties for one another. The term was afterwards applied to a castle, then to the group of houses built beneath the shelter of its defences, next to a walled town, and is now used to designate cities or towns that possess the privilege of sending representatives to the House of Commons. Guizot asserts that it was not until the 11th century that boroughs assumed any important position in history.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (Battle).—Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster and the confederated barons, with their Scottish allies, at this place, in Yorkshire, Tuesday, March 16, 1322. The Earl of Lancaster, who fled, was afterwards taken prisoner. He was tried by a military council, and executed at Pontefract, Tuesday, March 23.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH.—A custom, so called,

as some assert, because it originated in England, existing in certain boroughs, by which the youngest son inherited, to the exclusion of his elder brothers, the father's tenements in the borough, in case the latter died intestate. It is a species of burgage tenure, which at one time prevailed to a great extent in this country, and still exists in some places. The best authorities regard it as a remnant of the pastoral state of the tribes from which we claim descent. Amongst them the elder sons invariably took their portion, quitted the paternal roof, and sought new habitations, whilst the younger son, who remained at home, naturally became the heir.

BORRISOW (Battle).—During the retreat of the French from Moscow, Portonneaux's division, consisting of 8,000 men, surrendered to the Russians at this place, Nov. 27, 1812, and on the following day a drawn battle was fought between the French and the Russians.

BORSIPPA (Chaldæa).—The remains of Birs-Nimroud at this place, dating, it is believed, from circ. B.C. 2234, consist of a pyramidal structure about 153 feet high, and divided into seven stories. It was rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar (B.C. 605—B.C. 561).

BOSCOBEL (Shropshire).—Charles II., after his defeat at the battle of Worcester (*q. v.*), Wednesday, Sep. 3, 1651, obtained shelter in this farm-house, the residence of William Penderell. In order to escape the parliamentary troopers, he quitted it Friday, Sep. 5, hiding all that day in a large oak, whence he could see and hear his pursuers. He finally left Boscobel Sunday, Sep. 7, and after a series of romantic escapes, embarked at Brightholmstone, the modern Brighton, Oct. 15, arriving at Fécamp the following day. The Boscobel Tracts, containing contemporary records of this period in the "Merry Monarch's" life, were first published in 1662. The tree in which he found shelter was afterwards called the "Royal Oak."

BOSCOI, or Grazers, an order of monks originating in Mesopotamia, and afterwards numerous in Palestine, who dwelt in mountains or deserts, feeding on herbs and grass, and dispensing almost entirely with the use of clothes. They were noticed by Sozomen in the 5th century.

BOSNIA (European Turkey).—Part of the ancient Pannonia, long tributary to Hungary and Servia, was erected into a kingdom in 1376. Its monarch was defeated by the Turks in 1389. Bosnia became tributary to Turkey in 1463, and was annexed in 1522. Austria obtained a portion of Bosnia by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718. This was, however, recovered by the Turks in 1738. Bosnia has been the scene of numerous insurrections; and frequent quarrels have occurred between the Christian and the Moslem population. A revolt which occurred in 1851 was suppressed by Omar Pasha.

BOSPORUS (Asia).—This ancient kingdom on the Cimmerian Bosporus was a great corn-growing country, and for many years served as a granary to Greece. Gibbon calls it "the little kingdom of Bosporus, composed of degenerate Greeks and half-civilized barbarians." It is supposed to have been a Milesian colony, and arose out of the old Greek settlements. The history of the kingdom cannot, however, be traced with accuracy, and much uncertainty prevails respecting the dynasties compiled from the works of the ancient writers.

B.C.
480. The kingdom of Bosporus is founded.
310. On the death of Parysades the succession is contested by his sons Satyrus and Eumelus; Satyrus defeats his brother, but dies in the battle; so the younger brother, Prytanis, reigns in his stead.
309. Eumelus murders Prytanis and all his adherents, and succeeds to the crown.
108. Bosporus is ceded to Mithridates VI. of Pontus.
86. Bosporus revolts from Mithridates VI.
63. Pompey reduces Bosporus to a Roman province, and makes Pharnaces, son of Mithridates VI., its king.
47. Julius Cæsar defeats Pharnaces, and gives Bosporus to Mithridates of Pergamus, who soon afterwards dies, and his territory is seized by Asander.
14. Agrippa gives Bosporus to Polemon, King of Pontus.
A.D.
49. Mithridates Achemenides, King of Bosporus, revolts against the Romans, who depose him.
258. Bosporus is captured by the Goths.
545. The Turks take the city of Bosporus.

RULERS OF BOSPORUS.

B.C.		B.C.	
480.	Archæanactidæ.		Pythodoris.
438.	Spartocus I.		Sauromates I.
431.	Seleucus.		
407.	Satyrus I.	A.D.	
393.	Leucon.	30.	Rhescuporis I.
353.	Spartocus II.	38.	Polemon II.
348.	Parysades.	42.	Mithridates II.
310.	Satyrus II.	49.	Cotys I.
	Prytanis.	83.	Rhescuporis II.
309.	Eumelus.	108.	Sauromates II.
304.	Spartocus III.	115.	Cotys II.
	Leucanor.	132.	Rhæmetalces.
	Eubiotus.	155.	Eupator.
	Satyrus III.	180.	Sauromates III.
	Gorgippus.	215.	Rhescuporis III.
	Spartocus IV.	232.	Cotys III.
	Parysades II.	235.	Inintheremus.
108.	Mithridates VI. of Pontus.	235.	Rhescuporis IV.
79.	Machares.	276.	Sauromates IV.
63.	Pharnaces II.	277.	Tetranes.
47.	Asander.	297.	Thothorses.
14.	Scribonius.	303.	Sauromates V.
13.	Polemon I.	320.	Sauromates VI.
		321.	Rhescuporis V.
			Sauromates VII.

BOSTON (Lincolnshire) is supposed to have been built upon the site of the monastery of Icanhoe, founded by St. Bodolph in 654, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Boston became important as a commercial town in the 13th century, was made a staple for wool, &c., by Edward III. in 1357, and was incorporated on the dissolution of the monasteries, of which there were several in the town and neighbourhood, by Henry VIII. The church of St. Bodolph was founded in 1309, and its tower, 290 feet in height, forms a well-known landmark. The grammar school was founded in 1554, the Bluecoat school in 1713, the national school in 1815, and the market-house was erected in 1819. The bridge was commenced in 1802, and completed in 1807.

BOSTON (United States).—Founded in 1630 by colonists from Charlestown. King's chapel was opened for the service of the Church of England in June, 1689, and Trinity church in 1735. The American rebellion commenced at this place, where the cargoes of tea were thrown into the sea, Dec. 16, 1773. The English

forces held possession of Boston in 1775. They evacuated it by the terms of a capitulation, signed March 17, 1776. Slave riots occurred June 24, 1854; and a religious revival in 1858.

BOSWORTH FIELD (Battle). — The last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought near Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, Monday, Aug. 22, 1485. Richard III., who displayed great gallantry, having been betrayed by Sir W. Stanley and the Earl of Northumberland, was defeated and slain, and the Earl of Richmond proclaimed king, under the title of Henry VII. The crown worn by Richard in the battle was placed upon his head. The line of the Plantagenets terminated with Richard III., and that of the Tudors commenced with Henry VII., who sought to strengthen his title by a marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., which took place Jan. 18, 1486.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Sylvaticus formed a botanical garden for medicinal purposes at Salerno in 1309; a medical garden was established at Venice in 1333; Lorenzo de Medici established one at Marburg in 1530, and one at Padua in 1533. The first public botanical gardens were established, one at Pisa, by the university, and another at Padua, in 1545. A professorship of botany was founded at Padua in 1533. The first botanical garden in France was established at Montpellier in 1558; and the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was founded in 1610. The first botanical garden in England was formed at Oxford in 1632. Botanical gardens were established at Leyden in 1577, at Leipsic in 1580, at Jena in 1629, at Upsal in 1657, at Edinburgh in 1680, at Carlsruhe in 1715, at Kew in 1730, at Schönbrunn in 1753, at Madrid in 1755, at Cambridge in 1761, at Calcutta in 1768, at Coimbra in 1773, at St. Petersburg in 1785, at Dublin in 1790, at Ghent in 1797, at Moscow in 1802, at Liverpool in 1803, at Ceylon in 1811, at Pesth in 1812, at Chiswick in 1822, at Birmingham in 1831, and at Montreal in 1832. The garden at Chelsea was commenced in 1673, and enclosed in 1686; and the gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in 1839.

BOTANY.—Theophrastus, one of Aristotle's pupils, left the earliest existing treatise on botany, B.C. 322. The elder Pliny and Dioscorides, in the 1st century of our æra, wrote more fully on the subject. The Arabians began to cultivate the study of botany at the commencement of the 9th century, and Avicenna, who died in 1037, was long considered a great authority. The science was revived in the 16th century, and Otto Brunfels, of Strasburg, published his "Herbarum Vivæ Eicones" in three volumes folio, with 238 woodcuts of plants, in 1530. Ruel of Soissons published his treatise "De Natura Stirpium," at Paris, in 1536; and Leonard, amongst other works, his "Commentaries on the History of Plants," at Basel, in 1542. Dr. Turner published "The New Herbal," in three parts, in 1551, 1562, and 1568 successively. Columna, in his "Ecphrasis," a history of rare plants, published at Rome, in two parts, in 1606 and 1616, laid down the true basis of the science, by establishing the distinction of genera, which Gesner, Cæsalpin, and Joachim Camerarius had before conceived. Robert Morison, of Aberdeen, published works on botany, in 1669, 1672, and 1678; and although allowed to have benefited greatly from the labours of his predecessors, he is generally considered the "founder of classification." Grew, in 1671, and Malpighi, first directed attention to the anatomy of plants. Rivinus, in 1690, is said to have anticipated some portions of the system of Linnæus, who produced quite a revolution in botany by the publication, in 1735, of his "Systema Naturæ." Since that period the science of botany has advanced rapidly.

BOTANY BAY (Pacific), on the E. coast of Australia, was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1770, and thus named by a naturalist in the expedition, from the number of plants growing on its shores. A monument to the memory of La Perouse was erected in 1825.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE (Battle).—The Scottish Covenanters were defeated at this place, in Lanarkshire, June 22, 1679, by the Duke of Monmouth.

BOTTLE CONJUROR.—An immense crowd was attracted to the Haymarket Theatre, Monday, Jan. 16, 1749 (O. S.), an announcement having been made that a person would play on a common walking-cane the music of every instrument then in use, get into a quart bottle, and whilst there sing several songs, at the same time permitting any spectator to handle the bottle, and perform other remarkable feats. The performer did not appear, and some person behind the curtain cried out that if the audience would remain there till the next evening, instead of going into a quart he would get into a pint bottle. Only a small portion of those who had assembled could obtain admission; a riot ensued, and the interior of the theatre was destroyed. The real history of the imposture was never discovered, but it is supposed to have been the result of a wager.

BOTTLES.—Vessels for containing liquids were made of leather, pottery, or metal, and, according to some authorities, of glass, by ancient nations. Glass bottles, with handles, were found in the ruins of Pompeii, which was overwhelmed Aug. 23, A.D. 79. Beckmann says the use of bottles amongst modern nations commenced in the 15th century. Stone and earthen bottles were first subjected to duty by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695); and half the duties on glass wares, and the whole duty on stone and earthen bottles, were repealed by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45 (1698).

BOUCHAIN (France).—This fortress was taken from Marshal Villars by the Duke of Marlborough, after a siege of 35 days, Sep. 14, 1711. The French recovered possession Oct. 10, 1712.

BOUILLON (Belgium).—This town, with the district of the same name, of which it forms the capital, was sold to the Bishop of Liège in 1095, by its ruler Godfrey, previous to his departure for the Crusades (*q. v.*). Seized in 1482 by William de la Marck, it was restored to the bishopric by Charles V. in 1521, but was retaken in 1548 by Robert de la Marck, whose descendants assumed the title of dukes of Bouillon. The town was occupied by the

French from 1552 till 1559, and from 1676 till 1814, when it was annexed to the kingdom of Holland. By the revolution of 1830 it was separated from the Netherlands, and in 1837 was annexed to Belgium.

BOULOGNE (France), the ancient Gesoriacum, also called Bolonia and Bononia, is supposed to have been the port at which Claudius embarked for Britain, A.D. 42. The Roman fleet was stationed here in 287. It was sacked by the Danes in 882, and was frequently assailed during the Middle Ages. The seat of this ancient bishopric was removed from Térouane to Boulogne in 1553. The see was suppressed in 1801. Boulogne was annexed to Burgundy in 1435, and to France in 1447. Henry VII. besieged it in 1492. Henry VIII. took it, after a siege of six weeks, Sep. 14, 1544. The French made several attempts to regain possession, and having failed, purchased it from Edward VI. for 400,000 crowns, March 24, 1550. Napoleon I. assembled his forces here for the invasion of England in 1801. Nelson attacked the flotilla Aug. 15, 1801, but without obtaining any decisive results. On the renewal of a threat of invasion in 1804, and in subsequent years, much damage was done by our cruisers. Louis Napoleon, with 40 or 50 followers, landed here early in the morning, Aug. 6, 1840, in his second attempt to raise an insurrection against the Orleans dynasty, and having failed, was taken prisoner whilst retreating to the steam-vessel which had brought him and his colleagues from England. Napoleon III. visited this town, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and his son, Sep. 3, 1854. The King of Portugal arrived Sep. 4, and Prince Albert Sep. 5. A grand mimic battle was fought on a plain between Boulogne and Calais, Sep. 8, after which Prince Albert returned to England. The statue of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination (*q. v.*), was inaugurated Sep. 11, 1865.

BOULOGNE (Treaty).—Concluded between Henry VIII. and Francis I., Oct. 28, 1532. The contracting parties agreed to provide an army of 80,000 men to resist the Turks, who were then ravaging Hungary, but stipulated "that they should take the road which seemed best to them."

BOUNTY.—(*See* MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY.)

BOURBON (France).—Formerly the capital of the Bourbonnois, frequently called Bourbon l'Archambault, received the name of Bourges-les-Bains in 1789. Pepin took it in 759, and bestowed the town and the surrounding territory upon one of his followers, from whom, through the heiress Beatrice of Burgundy, married to Robert, Count of Clermont, son of Louis IX., in 1272, the Bourbon family is descended.

BOURBON (Indian Ocean).—This island, called Ile de Bourbon, was discovered in 1542 by a Portuguese mariner, after whom it was called Mascarenhas. It was then uninhabited; but the French formed a settlement in 1642, and in 1649 changed its name to Bourbon. It has since borne the following names: Réunion, Ile Buonaparte, and Napoleon. It was taken by the English July 8, 1810, and restored to France at the general peace in 1815.

BOURBONS.—Henry IV., of Navarre, who succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the house of Valois, July 31, 1589, was the first Bourbon sovereign of France. His father, Antony of Bourbon, Duke of Vendôme, by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret in 1548, became King of Navarre in 1555. He was descended through the younger branch—the elder having become extinct on the death of the Constable of Bourbon, May 6, 1527—from Robert of Clermont, youngest son of Louis IX. By his marriage in 1272 with Beatrice of Burgundy, Robert of Clermont obtained the Bourbonnois, the Charlerois, and the lordship of St. Just. His son, Louis I., was created Duke of Bourbon by Charles IV. of France in 1327. The Bourbons reigned in France from the accession of Henry IV., July 31, 1589, till the death of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793. They were restored in the person of Louis XVIII., April 10, 1814; expelled March 19, 1815, during the Hundred Days; and again restored, after the fall of Napoleon I., July 8, 1815. The rule of the elder branch ceased on the abdication of Charles X., Aug. 2, 1830. Louis Philippe, of the Orleans, or younger branch of the Bourbons, then succeeded to the throne, and their line ceased to reign in France on his abdication, Feb. 24, 1848. In 1865 the family numbered 73 persons, 50 of whom, including the ex-royal family of Naples, were in exile.

BOURBONS (Collateral Branches). — The Condé branch took its title from Condé, in Hainault, which came into the possession of the Bourbon family by the marriage, in 1487, of Francis of Bourbon, Count of Vendôme, with Mary of Luxemburg, heiress of St. Paul, Enghien, Soissons, and Condé. Their son Charles had several children, and one of these, named Louis, assumed the title of Prince of Condé. This line became extinct in 1830.—The later Orleans branch sprang from Philip, second son of Louis XIII., made Duke of Orleans in 1660. A decree was issued during the French Revolution (Sep. 15, 1792), authorizing the Duke of Orleans to change his name for that of Egalité.—The Spanish Bourbons are descended from Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., who was made King of Spain under the title of Philip V. in 1700. The Neapolitan branch is descended from Charles, third son of Philip V. of Spain, made Duke of Parma in 1731, and King of Naples in 1735.—The Conti, a branch of the Condé, is descended from Louis, the first Prince of Condé, who married Eléonore de Roye, Dame de Conty or Conti, by whom he had two sons, Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, and François, who took the title of Prince of Conti.

BOURGES (France), the ancient Avaricum, afterwards called Bituriges and Biorgas, whence the present name is derived. Cæsar captured it B.C. 52, when it is said that only 800 out of 40,000 inhabitants escaped. It was captured by the Goths A.D. 475, and by Clovis I. in 507. It suffered greatly from the ravages of war. The bishopric was founded in the 3rd century. It was made an archbishopric. The occupant of the see was termed Patriarch and Primate of Aquitaine. Councils were held at this town in 473; Nov. 1, 1031; Dec. 25, 1145;

in 1225; Sep. 13, 1276; in April, 1280; Sep. 19, 1286; in 1336; Aug. 26—Sep. 11, 1440; and March 21, 1528. Louis XI., who was born here, founded its university, which was suppressed at the Revolution. The Huguenots seized the place in 1562, but were driven out Sep. 1 by the royal troops.

BOURIGNONISTS.—The followers of Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, a fanatic born at Lille, in Flanders, Jan. 13, 1616. Bayle says she was so ugly that it was debated for some days after her birth, by her family, whether she should be stifled as a monster. She took the habit and order of Augustine in 1658; and travelling in Holland, France, and Scotland, taught that religion consists in internal emotions. She published a great many works. Driven from place to place, she died at Franeker, in Friesland, Oct. 30, 1680; and her tenets obtained a temporary popularity amongst the Scotch. A minister was deposed at Aberdeen in 1701 for holding these tenets.

BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire).—The National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was founded at this watering-place in 1855; and the foundation stone of the Herbert memorial was laid Sep. 18, 1865.

BOUTS RIMÉS.—"Rhymed ends" were supplied, which were amplified into complete lines by the person undertaking the task, a pastime invented by the French poet Dulot, in 1648. It became very fashionable, and was much used by ladies to test the tact and devotion of their lovers. It is stated that Campbell wrote his poem of "Lochiel," which was first published in 1802, after this strange fashion.

BOVIANUM (Italy).—This Samnite city, besieged by the Romans without success B.C. 314, was taken by them B.C. 311, again B.C. 305, and again B.C. 298. It was an important military position, and suffered in many succeeding wars. Bovianum was destroyed by an earthquake in the 9th century, and the modern Bojano occupies its site.

BOVINES or BOUVINES (Battle).—Fought, Sunday, July 27, 1214, at the bridge of Bouvines, where Philip II. (Augustus), with inferior numbers, defeated the army of Otho, Emperor of Germany, and his allies. The Counts of Flanders and Boulogne, and William, Earl of Salisbury, were made prisoners.

BOWIDES.—A dynasty established in Persia A.D. 932. There were 17 kings of this line, which lasted for 127 years, and became extinct in 1059.

BOW ISLAND (Pacific).—One of the coral islands discovered by Bougainville in 1768. He called it La Harpe, and it received its present name from Capt. Cook, who landed upon it in 1769.

BOWLS.—This game, which was unknown to the classical ancients, is believed to have originated in England at an early period. Half-bowl, played with a hemispherical ball, was prohibited by Edward IV. (1461—1483); and bowls were forbidden by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541), which was repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, s. 1 (Aug. 8. 1845).

BOWYER FORT (United States), near Mobile, was captured by the English troops, Feb. 11, 1815. This was the last encounter during the American war, as the news of the conclusion of peace reached the belligerents the next day.

BOXING.—(*See* PUGILISM.)

BOXTEL (Battle).—The republican army under Pichegru having wrested Boxtel from the Dutch, Sep. 14, 1794, the Duke of York ordered Gen. Abercrombie to advance during the night with the army of reserve. In the morning of Sep. 14, he was engaged with the French, and was compelled to retire. On this occasion, the Duke of Wellington, then commanding the 33rd Regiment, first came under fire. By a well directed movement he checked the advance of the republican troops, and inflicted such chastisement upon them that the further retreat was effected without molestation.

BOYACA.—(*See* BOJACA.)

BOYADJI-KEUY (Treaty), between Austria and the Porte, was signed at Boyadji-Keuy June 14, 1854. It consisted of seven articles, providing for the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Austrians, who entered the principalities Aug. 20, 1854, and retired at the close of the war in 1856.

BOY-BISHOP, called also Barn, Barne, or Bearn Bishop, was elected in cathedrals and parish churches on St. Nicholas' day (Dec. 6), during the Middle Ages. This child, usually chosen from one of the choir, was invested with all the insignia of the episcopal office, and his authority lasted until Innocents' day (Dec. 28). He performed all the ceremonies and offices of the Church except mass. At Salisbury the boy-bishop is said to have had the disposal of all stalls that came vacant during his rule. This custom was suppressed by proclamation July 22, 1542, and according to some authorities a previous proclamation had been issued July 22, 1540. This, with other Roman Catholic pageants, was revived by Queen Mary in 1554, and it was again suppressed by Elizabeth, though it continued to exist in rural districts for some time after the prohibition. A similar custom prevailed in many parts of the Continent.

BOYLE LECTURES.—Instituted according to instructions in the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle (seventh son of the Earl of Cork), who died Dec. 30, 1691. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and a man of extraordinary attainments. The lectures, eight in number, intended as a defence of natural and revealed religion, are preached at St. Mary-le-Bow church, on the first Monday in January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November. The first course was preached by the celebrated Dr. Bentley in 1692, and he preached a second in 1694.

BOYNE (Battle).—At this battle, fought on the banks of the Boyne, near Oldridge, in Ireland, William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., July 1, 1690. The latter fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, from which port he set sail for France.

BRABANÇONS, or BRABANCIONES, mercenary soldiers, called also Routiers, because they were always *en route*, and Cotereaux,

were frequently employed during the Middle Ages, and in this country in particular, by William II., Stephen, and Henry II. They were little better than freebooters. The greater number came from Brabant: hence their name.

BRABANT (Belgium and Holland).—This ancient province formed part of Charlemagne's empire, and in the division of his territories, made A.D. 806, was assigned by him to his son Charles. Lothaire I. obtained it in 843, and his son, Lothaire II., in 855, by whom it was joined to Lorraine. Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne, made it a separate duchy, called Lower Lorraine, and afterwards Brabant; and bestowed it upon Geoffrey, its first duke. It passed under the rule of the dukes of Burgundy in 1429, and was with their dominions transferred to Austria in 1477. When Charles V., Emperor of Germany, became King of Spain, in 1516, the Netherlands were united to Spain. The religious persecutions of Philip II. having caused a revolt, North Brabant joined the United Provinces in 1581; and South Brabant remained under the dominion of Spain until 1706, when it became part of the Austrian Netherlands. Brabant, with the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, was united to France by decrees of the National Convention, dated March, 1793, and 1795, and armies were sent for the purpose of subjugating the country. It formed part of the kingdom of Holland in 1815, and at the revolution of 1830 South Brabant became a province of Belgium. The heir to the throne bears the title of Duke of Brabant.

BRACELETS, or ARMLETS, were worn at a very early period. Abraham's servant gave Rebecca two bracelets of gold B.C. 1857 (Gen. xxiv. 22); and the Amalekite who killed Saul brought the bracelet that was upon his arm to David, B.C. 1055 (2 Sam. i. 10). They were worn both by men and women amongst most ancient nations. William of Malmesbury relates that Alfred ordered golden bracelets to be hung up in the highways (circ. 890), and such was the good order that prevailed that nobody took them away. The same author mentions, as part of the peace-offering sent by Earl Godwin to Hardicanute in 1041, 80 soldiers, who had two bracelets on their arms weighing 16 ounces of gold. In the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 975, Edgar is called the "bracelet-giver to heroes." Amongst the Danes, the most sacred form of oath was that sworn on the holy bracelet, originally kept at an altar, but afterwards worn on the arm of a priest. This ceremony is alluded to by the Saxon Chronicle under the year 876. Various ancient ornaments of this kind have been found in different parts of the island.

BRADFIELD RESERVOIR.—The embankment of this large reservoir, situated within a few miles of Sheffield, suddenly burst at midnight, March 11, 1864, when the water rushed in torrents through the neighbouring villages, drowning 250 persons, and causing an immense destruction of property.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire).—This town is mentioned in Domesday Book (*q. v.*) as waste, the whole surrounding country having been desolated by William I. in suppressing an insurrection in 1070. Notice of the church occurs in 1281, and the town was, at an early period, an important centre of the woollen manufacture. The royalists, foiled in an attack upon Bradford, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1642, effected its capture in July, 1643. Riots occurred here in 1812, and a strike, lasting from June 14 to Nov. 7, 1825, threw 20,000 persons out of employment. Riots against the use of machinery took place here in May, 1826; the franchise was conferred by the Reform Act in 1832; and serious disturbances occurred in consequence of the New Poor Laws, Nov. 20, 1837. Eighteen persons were accidentally poisoned here in consequence of a confectioner having adulterated lozenges with arsenic instead of a preparation of gypsum, known as "daff," Oct. 30, 1858. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and incorporated by charter of Charles II. in 1663, was rebuilt in 1830. Airedale College, a seminary for Independent ministers, was established in 1665. The Piece-hall was erected in 1773, the Bradford canal was finished in 1774, and the new market-place was opened in Sep., 1824. The dispensary was established in 1826, the mechanics' institute in 1832, the court-house in 1834, the temperance-hall in 1837, and the new infirmary in 1844. All Saints' church, built by Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., was consecrated March 31, 1864. The foundation-stone of the Exchange was laid by Lord Palmerston, Aug. 9, 1864.

BRADOCK DOWN (Battle).—Sir R. Hopton, with inferior numbers, defeated the parliamentary army at this place, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, about the middle of Jan., 1643. With trifling loss on his part, he took 1,250 prisoners, all their cannon, colours, arms, &c.

BRAGA (Portugal).—This city, the Bracara Augusta of the Romans, is the seat of an archbishopric, which dates from about A.D. 37. In 445 it became the capital of the Suevi, who were expelled by the Visigoths in 585. It fell under Moorish domination, and was taken by the forces of Old Castile in 1040. Councils were held here May 1, 563; June 1, 572; and in 675.

BRAGANÇA.—According to tradition, this city in Portugal was founded by King Brigo, B.C. 1906. Its real founder was Sancho I., who built the present city and castle in 1187. Bragança was erected into a duchy by Alphonso V., in 1442. In 1782 the see of Miranda was transferred to Bragança, the bishop retaining both titles.

BRAGANÇA (House of).—Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke in 1640, and John II., eighth Duke of Bragança, was raised to the throne Dec. 1, under the title of John IV. The family dates from the beginning of the 15th century, when Alphonso, a natural son of John I., was created Duke of Bragança and Lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatrice, daughter of the Count of Barcellos and Ourem, and from them the Bragança line sprang. In 1801 Napoleon I. declared that the reign of the Bragança sovereigns had ceased. John, regent of the kingdom, withdrew to Brazil in 1807, but he returned in 1821. At his death, in 1826, his son, Don Pedro, resigned the throne in favour

of his daughter Maria II., preferring to remain Emperor of Brazil, which he had been elected Nov. 18, 1825.

BRAHMINS.—The order of Hindoo priests, constituting the highest of the four castes into which the Hindoo nation is divided, is of great antiquity. It is said that their Vedas, or sacred books, date from B.C. 1400, and that some of their codes of criminal and civil law go back nearly 3,000 years from the present time. The Hindoo tradition respecting the origin of this caste is, that in the first creation the Brahmins proceeded with the Veda from the mouth of Brahma, their chief god. The system of castes prevailed both in Egypt and in India, and much controversy has been excited as to whether India borrowed it from Egypt or Egypt from India.

BRAILOW (Battle).—Fought near Brailow, or Ibrail, in Wallachia, between the Russians and the Turks, June 19, 1773, the latter having been defeated. The town, taken by the Russians June 18, 1828—the siege having commenced May 11—was restored to the Turks by the treaty of Hadrianople (*q. v.*), Sep. 14, 1829.

BRAMHAM MOOR (Battle).—Sir Thomas Rokeby, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, defeated the Earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled a second time against Henry IV., at this place in Yorkshire, Feb. 19, 1408. The Earl of Northumberland was killed in this battle.

BRANDENBURG (Prussia).—This province, subjugated by Charlemagne A.D. 789, some time after regained its independence, which it enjoyed until 928, when it was conquered and annexed to Saxony. It became a margraviate under Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1142. On the extinction of that race in 1320, it was given by the Emperor Louis V. to his son Louis, and was sold by one of his descendants to Charles IV. It continued in this family until the Emperor Sigismund obtained possession in 1411, and by him it was, in 1415, sold to Frederick of Hohenzollern, one of whose successors founded the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. The town of Brandenburg, founded about the 7th century, was made a bishop's see in 946. It was suppressed in 1565.

BRANDY, formerly called Brandwine, was first mentioned about 1671. The aqua vitæ invented by Raymond Lully, who died in 1515, is often mistaken for brandy. Potato brandy was distilled by C. Skytes about 1747.

BRANDY STATION (Battle).—The Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, defeated the Federals in a skirmish at this place in Virginia, Aug. 20, 1862.

BRANDY-WINE (Battle).—At Brandy-wine Creek, near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, Lord Cornwallis, with inferior numbers, defeated, Sep. 11, 1777, an American army of 15,000 men, advantageously posted.

BRÄNKIRKA (Battle). — Christian II. of Denmark was defeated by the Swedes, under Sten Sture the younger, at this place in Sweden, in 1518.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE (Oxford).—Brasenose Hall existed in the time of Henry III., in the middle of the 13th century, and was known by that name in 1278, a nose of brass being fixed to the gate. The name is said to be derived from a corruption of *brasinium* or *brasinhuse*, because it was originally situated in part of Alfred's palace used as a brew-house. William Smyth, Bishop of Lichfield, afterwards of Lincoln, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, and Sir R. Sutton, founded this institution about 1508. A charter was granted by Henry VIII., Jan. 25, 1512, for one principal and 60 scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose. The new library was finished in 1663, and the foundation stone of the new chapel was laid in 1656. It has received numerous benefactions.

BRASS. — The art of making this alloy of copper and zinc was known in ancient times, and the early Britons are said to have possessed brass foundries. The celebrated colossus of Rhodes, erected about B.C. 288, was formed of brass. This fact has, however, been disputed, and it is certain that the present process of making brass is altogether of modern invention. The first works in England are said to have been established at Esher in 1649. In 1781 Emerson obtained a patent for making brass in a more direct way, by melting together its constituent metals. (*See* MONUMENTAL BRASSES.)

BRATUSPANTIUM. — This town of the Bellovaci (*q.v.*) was besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar B.C. 57. According to some authorities Beavais, and according to others Breteuil, occupies its site.

BRAY (Berks).—Fuller's story of the Vicar of Bray, who held his living under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, being first a Roman Catholic, then a Protestant, again a Roman Catholic, and once more a Protestant, on the principle that he intended to live and die Vicar of Bray, is not borne out by the Church records. The living was not held by the same person for so long a period as that required to prove the truth of the anecdote.

BRAZIL (South America). — This country, discovered by Vincent Pinzon, was afterwards surveyed by Americo Vespucci, who published an account of it, with a map. The Spaniards and French occupied several portions of the country.

A.D.
1500. Feb. Vincent Pinzon, having sailed from Palos, in Dec. the preceding year, arrives at Cape Augustine, and discovers and names the river Amazon. —April 23. Pedro Alvarez Cabral is driven on to the coast, and takes possession of the country on behalf of the King of Portugal.
1530. Capt. Hawkins, of Plymouth, the first Englishman who visits Brazil, prevails on one of the native chiefs to accompany him to England.
1549. The Portuguese found St. Salvador, and the Jesuits first enter Brazil.
1553. Settlements formed by Europeans extend as far as the river La Plata, and the country is made a Jesuit province.
1555. Coligny establishes a settlement of French Protestants in Brazil.
1558. The Portuguese massacre most of the French settlers.
1560. The French Huguenots are expelled by the Portuguese.
1572. The English make an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a footing in Brazil.
1580. It passes into the power of Philip II., King of Spain, who becomes Sovereign of Portugal.
1624. First invasion of Brazil by the Dutch, who take Bahia, but are unable to make a permanent settlement.

A.D.
1630. Second invasion by the Dutch, who take Olinda and the province of Pernambuco.
1654. Vieyra restores Brazil to the Portuguese rule. Free trade is opened between Brazil and England.
1661. The Dutch resign all claim to Brazil.
1723. The French found Monte Video, which is seized by the Spaniards.
1760. The Jesuits are expelled from Brazil.
1763. The seat of government is transferred from Bahia to Rio.
1778. Revolt of the oppressed natives and negro slaves.
1789. Insurrection of the province of Minas.
1808, Jan. 21. The royal family of Portugal, driven from Lisbon by the French, reach Brazil.
1815, Aug. 1. The culture of the tea-plant is introduced into Brazil.—Dec. 16. John, Prince Regent of Portugal, erects Brazil into a kingdom.
1821. Revolutions in Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro. The king returns to Lisbon, leaving Don Pedro Regent of Brazil.
1822, Sep. 21. Don Pedro refuses to recognize the authority of the King of Portugal, and is proclaimed "constitutional Emperor of Brazil."
1825, May 13. The King of Portugal recognizes the independence of the Brazilian empire.
1828. Brazil recognizes Monte Video as an independent state.
1829. Insurrection in Pernambuco.
1831, April 6. The Emperor abdicates in favour of his infant son Don Pedro—April 7. He embarks for Europe.
1840, July 23. The Emperor is declared of age by a *coup d'etat*, and assumes the head of affairs.
1850, Sep. 4. The Emperor issues a decree, making the importation of slaves piratical.
1858, Nov. 8. Inauguration of the first Brazilian railroad from Rio to Belem (38 miles).
1862, Oct. A conflict occurs at Belem about the end of this month, between the Brazilian authorities and two Peruvian ships-of-war, respecting the customs rights of Brazil relative to the entry of the Amazon.
1863, Jan. 2. By order of the English envoy at Rio Janeiro, several Brazilian merchant vessels are seized by British ships-of-war in reprisal of alleged insults offered to three officers of H.M.S. *Forte*, and of the pillage of the *Prince of Wales*, trading vessel, shipwrecked on the Brazilian coast.—Feb. 26. The Brazilian Government pays, under protest, the indemnity demanded by the English envoy.—May 26. The Brazilian envoy quits London.—June 6. The English envoy is recalled from Rio de Janeiro.—June 18. The King of Belgium having been chosen to arbitrate between England and Brazil, decides in favour of the latter.
1864, Aug. 4. In consequence of repeated outrages Brazil addresses an ultimatum to Uruguay.—Aug. 9. It is rejected, and war commences (*See* URUGUAY).—Oct. 12. The seizure of the Brazilian postal steamer *Marquis of Olinda* leads to a war with Paraguay (*q.v.*).
1865, May 4. An alliance is concluded at Buenos Ayres between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederacy.—Sep. 23. Friendly relations having been restored with Great Britain, an English minister is received by the emperor.

EMPERORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1822, Dec. 1.	Pedro I.	1831, July 18.	Pedro II.

BREAD.—Various materials were converted into bread in ancient times, when wheaten flour was not in such general use as at present. From the description of England prefixed to Hollinshed's Chronicle, it appears that even in this country bread was made "of such grain as the soil yieldeth, nevertheless the gentility commonly provide themselves sufficiently of wheat for their own tables, while their household and poor neighbours in some shires are enforced to content themselves with rye or barley, yea, and in time of dearth, many with bread made either of beans, peas, or oats, or of all together, or some acorns among." Amongst other substitutes for wheat, potatoes and various kinds of earth have been used. Stow says Bread Street was so called on account of its being the place where bread was formerly sold, and adds: "For it appeareth by records that in the year 1302, which was the 30th of Edward I., the bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market." Butter was substituted for dripping, to be eaten with bread at breakfast, between the reigns of Edward IV. and Elizabeth. By a royal mandate issued by Henry III. in the 36th year of his reign (1252), bakers were ordered not to impress bread intended for sale with the sign of the cross, Agnus Dei, or the name of Jesus Christ. (*See* ASSIZE OF BREAD, BAKER, &c.)

BREAD-AND-CHEESE WAR. — In consequence of oppressive taxation, the people of Holland rose in rebellion in 1491, and seized Alkmaar, using for their standard a banner bearing the device of a loaf and cheese: hence the name.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This esculent, found in the South-Sea Islands, was introduced into the West Indies by order of the British Government. The first attempt in 1789 under Bligh failed, on account of the mutiny of part of his crew on board the *Bounty*. Bligh was sent out again in 1791, reached Otaheite in 1792, and landed the plants in 1793. Capt. Bligh received the gold medal offered in 1777 by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures to any one who should bring the bread-fruit plant in a state of vegetation from the South-Sea Islands to the West Indies. The experiment succeeded, but the negroes prefer their own preparation of food from the plantain.

BREAKWATER.—The mole at Tangier, commenced in 1663, and abandoned, though not completed, in 1676; the works commenced at Plymouth Aug. 12, 1812, and completed in 1841; those at Cherbourg, commenced June 6, 1784, continued at intervals, and completed in 1858; those at Portland, commenced in 1849; and the Admiralty pier at Dover, commenced about 1844, are amongst the most celebrated breakwaters in the world. (*See* HOLYHEAD).

BREASTPLATE.—A portion of the vestment worn by the high-priest amongst the Jews, was called the breastplate of judgment, and to it the Urim and Thummim were attached. The defensive armour called the breastplate, worn both in ancient and modern times, is made of various materials.

BRECHIN (Scotland).—This ancient town, supposed to have been the capital of the kings of the Picts, was burned by the Danes A.D. 1012. It was made a bishopric in 1150, and the see, suppressed in 1689, was revived in 1731. Brechin was taken by Edward I., Aug. 9, 1303, and was burned by Montrose in 1645. (*See* HUNTLY HILL, Battle.)

BREDA (Holland), founded about 1190, was annexed to Spain in 1567. It was recovered in March, 1590, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, to whose family it belonged during the 14th and 15th centuries. During the struggle with

Spain conferences were opened here March 3, 1575, and closed July 8, 1575. The Spaniards besieged Breda in 1624, and captured it in June, 1625. It came into the possession of the United Provinces Oct. 6, 1637, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Charles II. resided here during part of his exile, and his celebrated declaration was written at Breda, and dated April 14 (O. S. 4), 1660. Peace between England, France, and Holland was concluded here July 20 (O. S. 10), 1667. During the revolution the assembly of the United Belgic States met here Sep. 14, 1789. Breda capitulated to the French Feb. 25, 1793. The French were expelled in 1813, and Breda was restored to Holland at the peace in 1815.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.—Breech-loading hand-cannon were used, it is believed, early in the reign of Henry VI. (1422—1461). "Carts of war," a species of artillery peculiar to Scotland, which the barons of that country were commanded to employ against the English in 1471, were also breech-loading weapons. The *Mary Rose* ship-of-war, which sank off the French coast in 1545, contained breech-loading ordnance that has been recovered from the wreck; and numerous weapons of the 15th and 16th centuries, constructed on the same principle, and exhibiting other modern improvements, are deposited at the arsenal at Venice. Breech-loading cannon were invented by Dr. Lind and Capt. Blair in 1774, and were improved by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Congreve, who exhibited a breech-loading field-piece of his own invention shortly before his death in 1814. Rifled breech-loading ordnance was introduced by Major Cavalli, of the Sardinian army, and Baron Wahrendorff, of the Swedish service, about 1847.

BREHON LAW prevailed in Ireland previous to its conquest by Henry II. in 1169, and was so called because the Irish name for a judge is Brehon. The Irish nation received and swore to observe the English laws at the Great Council assembled at Lismore. Spencer, in 1596, describes Brehon Law as "a rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another, in which oftentimes there appeared great show of equity in determining the right between party and party, but in many things repugnant quite both to God's laws and man's." This account is not altogether correct, as the code existed in manuscript as early as the 14th century. King John, who visited Ireland in 1210, ordained and established by letters patent that it should be governed by the laws of England. The Irish, however, clung to the Brehon Law. Henry III. and his successors made several efforts to induce them to abandon it; and Edward III., by the statute of Kilkenny, in 1366, formally abolished the Brehon Law, the practice of which was, by the last-mentioned statute, made treason. The Brehon Law was not, however, in spite of this and other enactments, entirely abolished until the reign of James I.—The Earl of Eglinton, in 1852, appointed a commission to secure the transcription and translation of the ancient Irish laws.

BREITENFELD (Battles.)—(*See* LEIPSIC.)

BREMEN (Germany).—The capital of the republic of Bremen, and one of the free Hanse towns, is first mentioned as a bishop's see A.D. 787. The Archbishop of Hamburg removed his seat here in 845, and Bremen itself became an archbishopric in 1203. It was destroyed by the Hungarians in 900. In 1283 it joined the Hanseatic League; and in 1648 its archbishopric was suppressed. Bremen was made an imperial city in 1640. A majority of the inhabitants having declared in favour of Protestantism, the city was separated from the remainder of the diocese. The latter, called the duchy of Bremen, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. Denmark conquered it in 1712, and sold it to Hanover in 1715, with which it was incorporated in 1732. The French captured it Aug. 20, 1757, again in 1758, but were speedily expelled, and took it again in 1759. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the French empire in 1810, but regained its independence in 1813, and was made a member of the German Confederation in 1815.

BRENNEVILLE (Battle).—Louis VI. of France, who supported the claim of William Clito to the estates in Normandy seized by Henry I., was defeated by the latter in the plain of Brenneville, in Normandy, Aug. 20, 1119. This is sometimes called the battle of Bremulle, and also of Noyon.

BRENTFORD (Battles).—Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes at Brentford, with great slaughter, in May, 1016. Charles I. defeated the parliamentary army near this place, Nov. 12, 1642.

BRESCIA (Italy), the ancient Brixia, was conquered by the Romans. The Goths burned it A.D. 412, and Attila plundered it in 452. It became an important city under Lombard rule, and the capital of a province of the same name. It was taken by Charlemagne. It joined the league against the Emperor Frederick I. in 1175, and successfully resisted the arms of Frederick II. in 1238. It was long a prey to the various factions by which Italy was convulsed; was taken by the Emperor Henry VII. in 1311, by the Venetians in 1426, and by the French in 1509. The Venetians having regained possession in 1512, it was taken and sacked by the French, under Gaston de Foix, Feb. 16, but was again captured, after a long siege, by the Venetians, May 26, 1516. It was annexed to Venice in 1576, and continued under the sway of that republic until 1797. The French having captured it in 1796, they were expelled in 1799; but Brescia again passed under their yoke until 1815, when, with the remainder of Lombardy, it was ceded to Austria. During the revolution of 1848, the Austrians were expelled, but it was retaken March 30, 1849, and passed to Sardinia, by the treaty of Zurich, in 1859. Its cathedral was commenced in 1604, and completed in 1825. (*See* ARNOLDISTS.)

BRESCIA (Treaty).—The Venetians, jealous of the growing influence of their ally, Francis Sforza, concluded this treaty with the republicans of Milan, during his siege of that city, Sep. 27, 1449. The reduction of Milan (*q. v.*), which followed soon after, rendered its provisions of no effect.

BRESLAU (Silesia). — The bishopric of Smogro, founded in 960, was transferred to Breslau in 1062. Councils were held at Breslau in 1248, and Feb. 2, 1268. Frederick II. of Prussia took possession of Breslau Jan. 1, 1741. After the battle of Czaslau (*q. v.*), May 17, 1742, a treaty of peace between Frederick II. and Maria Theresa was drawn up at Breslau under the mediation of the British ambassador, June 11, 1742, and definitively concluded July 28. Silesia and Glatz, in Bohemia, were ceded to Prussia. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Prussians, Nov. 22, 1757, and the latter having been defeated, the Austrians took possession of Breslau Nov. 25; but it was retaken by Frederick II. Dec. 19, in the same year. Loudon, who had appeared before it July 30, 1760, was compelled to raise the siege Aug. 5, and the Russians bombarded it in 1761. The French took it in 1806, and its fortifications were demolished in 1814. Its university was founded in 1702, and that of Frankfort-on-the-Oder was incorporated with it in 1811.

BREST (France), supposed to be the ancient Brivates Portus, came into the possession of the Duke of Britanny in 1240. It was frequently captured and held by the English in the continental wars during the 14th and 15th centuries; and it passed to the French crown, with the remainder of Britanny, by the marriage of Louis XII. with Anne of Britanny, widow of Charles VIII., in 1498. Sir Thomas Howard burned Brest May 23, 1512; and an indecisive action between the French and English fleets occurred off the port Aug. 10, in the same year. Sir Edward Howard, lord high admiral, sailed into Brest, landed some men, and ravaged the country in 1513, and was killed outside the port in an attempt to destroy some French galleys. Sir Martin Frobisher assisted the French to recover Brest from the Spaniards in 1594. The harbour was improved in 1631 by order of Richelieu, who made Brest a naval station. The English failed in an attack upon Brest in June, 1694. Capt. Gordon was beheaded at Brest in 1769, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy for setting fire to the shipping in that port. The hospital was destroyed by fire, and 50 slaves lost their lives, in Nov., 1776. Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794; and the port was blockaded by an English squadron during the French revolutionary war.

BRETEUIL (France). — This town of Normandy possesses a church, erected in the 11th century, and the ruins of a castle, built by William the Conqueror in the same period. In 1356 it was taken by John II. of France, after a long siege. Joanna, daughter of Charles II. of Navarre, was here made prisoner by the French and taken to Paris in 1377.

BRETHREN. — (*See* BIANCHI, MORAVIAN, PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, &c.)

BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.—This association, which professed to imitate the social condition of the primitive Christians, was founded about 1376 by Geert Groote and Florentius Radewin. They had their goods in common, and were protected against the opposition of the religious orders by several popes and councils. The last fraternity was founded at Cambray in 1505. At the Reformation, many members of these societies joined the reformed congregations, while others were united with the Jesuits. They were also called Brethren of the Common Lot, Brethren of Good Will, Hieronymites, and Gregorians.

BRETIGNY (Treaty). — At the village of Bretigny, near Chartres, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, May 8, 1360. It consisted of 40 articles. France ceded several provinces that England had conquered, and Edward III. renounced his claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, &c., and agreed to release the French King John, who had been prisoner in England since 1356, his ransom being fixed at 3,000,000 gold crowns. King John was conducted to Calais July 3; the two kings signed the treaty there Oct. 24; and John was released Oct. 26. He returned to England Jan. 4, 1364, and the kings of Scotland and Cyprus being then in London, he was received with great pomp; but falling suddenly ill, he died at the palace of the Savoy, April 8, 1364. Some historians assert that he came to England because he was unable to fulfil the terms of his release; but a desire to see Edward III., for whom he entertained great affection, appears to have been his principal, if not his sole object.

BRETWALDA, or "Ruler of Britain," a title assigned by the Saxon chronicle to those kings of the Heptarchy who extended their government over the entire nation. The following are mentioned by Bede, but Hallam and other historians doubt whether any sovereign in those early times possessed such authority:—

A.D.
492. Ella, King of Sussex.
571. Ceawlin, King of Wessex.
594. Ethelbert, King of Kent.
615. Redwald, King of East Angles.
623. Edwin, King of Deira.
634. Oswald, King of Bernicia.
643. Oswy, King of Bernicia.

BREVIARY, originally called the Cursus, is composed of psalms, lessons taken from Scripture, homilies, histories of saints, hymns, anthems, prayers, &c., suited to the particular season, festival, or canonical hour, collected for the use of Roman Catholics. After undergoing several alterations, it was settled by Pius V. in 1568. Reformation of the breviaries was enjoined upon bishops by the synod held at Cologne in 1536, and both popes and councils have introduced various alterations.

BREWERS.—The art of brewing is of great antiquity. By a statute of the Pillory and Tumbrel, 51 Hen. III. st. 6 (1267), brewers were fined for the first, second, and third offences not over grievous against the law of assise; but if the offence was often, or over grievous, the brewer was condemned to the tumbrel, or some other correction. The trade of brewing, within the city of London, was at one time confined almost wholly to females. The company of brewers was incorporated by Henry VI., Feb. 22, 1428; confirmed by Edward IV. in 1480; and again by Elizabeth, July 13, 1560. There were 26 brewers in London and West-

minster in 1585, and they brewed 648,960 barrels yearly. Barrels were first ordered to be gauged by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). The trade itself has since been regulated by several statutes.

BRIAR CREEK (Battle). — Gen. Prevost, with about 1,200 English troops, defeated the American army, 2,000 strong, at this place, in America, March 3, 1779. Several colours, seven pieces of cannon, all the baggage, and 200 prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors.

BRIBERY. — This form of corruption is mentioned several times in the Bible, and is forbidden Deut. xvi. 19. It prevailed extensively amongst most ancient nations. When Ergocles was convicted of having embezzled 30 talents, and payment was demanded of his friend Philocrates, his party openly boasted of having bribed 2,100 jurymen at Athens. A modern author remarks that "in all periods of their history, the Greeks seldom had sufficient principle to resist a bribe." Bribery prevailed to a fearful extent in Rome, and existed in various forms during the Middle Ages. The first case of punishment for bribery at an English election is recorded by Parry (Parl. and Councils of Eng. p. 221). Thomas Long, a very simple man, and unfit to serve, confessed, May 10, 1571, that he gave the mayor of Westbury and another £4 for his place in Parliament. They were ordered to refund the money, to appear to answer such things as should be objected against them, and the corporation and inhabitants of Westbury were fined £20 for their scandalous attempt.

BRICIAN, or ST. BRIDGET.—This Swedish order of knighthood was founded by the Swedish princess, afterwards St. Bridget, in 1366. (*See* BRIGETTINES.)

BRICK-MAKING was known immediately after the flood (Gen. xi. 3), B.C. 2234, burned bricks having been employed in the construction of the tower of Babel. The lives of the Israelites in Egypt were embittered by their cruel task of brick-making about B.C. 1571 (Exod. i. 14, and ch. v.). It is probable that these were sun-dried bricks. There are several brick pyramids in Egypt. The Jews inscribed magical and other characters upon bricks. The art was much improved by the Greeks, and carried to a still higher state of perfection by the Romans. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans employed brickwork in their architecture. Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, is a good specimen of English brickwork. Bricks were first taxed by 24 Geo. III. c. 24 (1784), at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000. This duty was several times increased until, by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 24 (July 10, 1839), it was fixed at 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 for ordinary sized bricks, and 10*s.* for the larger size. It was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 9 (1850).

BRIDE-ALE, or BRIDE-STAKE, an old custom, so called because the bride sold ale on her wedding day, and her friends contributed what they pleased in payment. It was also called *bride-bush*, from a bush at the end of a pole, the ancient badge of a country alehouse; *bride-wain*, because poor persons sent a cart round to their relations and friends, to obtain contributions; and *bidding*, because guests were invited. The custom is supposed to have been confined to these islands. Puttenham, in the "Arte of Poesie," published in 1589, mentions a bryde-ale, and one was celebrated before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in that year. In the court-rolls of Halesowen, Salop, amongst other regulations is one made in 1573, to the effect that the wedding couple should not have above "eight messe of persons at his dinner within the burrowe."

BRIDEWELL (London).—A tower or castle built in St. Bride's parish, was for many years a residence of the English kings. Here, in 1210, King John summoned a council, at which he exacted above £1,000 sterling from the clergy; and after depriving the White Monks of their privileges, compelled them to contribute £40,000 in silver. Henry VIII. built a stately and beautiful house upon the ruins of this old tower, giving it the name of Bridewell, from a well in the neighbourhood dedicated to St. Bride, or St. Bridget. It is said to have been built specially for the entertainment of the Emperor Charles V., who visited London in May, 1522. Henry VIII. called a meeting here of peers, councillors of state, and aldermen, to consider his divorce case, Nov. 8, 1528. Ridley, in May, 1552, wrote a letter to Cecil requesting him to obtain it for charitable uses; and in June, 1553, Edward VI. granted it to the city of London for the maintenance of poor and impotent people. A mill to grind corn was placed in it in 1570. It was made a house of correction in the 17th century, and was destroyed by fire in 1666. Several houses of correction bearing the same name have been erected in London and other parts of the kingdom.

BRIDGENORTH (Shropshire).—This ancient town was incorporated by John in 1214. Henry I. captured the castle in 1102; and Henry II. in 1157.

BRIDGE-BUILDING BROTHERHOODS, called in French *Frères pontifes*, and in Latin *Fratres pontifices*, were founded according to tradition by Benezet, a herdsman, who is said to have completed a bridge over the Rhone at Avignon in 1180. They were sanctioned by Pope Clement III. in 1189, and devoted themselves to the maintenance of hospices near the principal fords of large rivers, the preservation of ferries, and the construction of bridges.

BRIDGES, of rude materials and form, were constructed by ancient nations at the earliest periods. The first stone bridge of large dimensions was built at Rome by Caius Flavius Scipio, B.C. 127. Old London Bridge was commenced A.D. 1176, and was not completed until 83 years later. Bow Bridge, built in 1118, is said to have been the first stone bridge in England. By 9 Hen. III. c. 15 (1225), no town or freeman could be distrained to make bridges; and by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1530), it was provided that if a bridge was within a city or town corporate, the inhabitants of such city or town corporate were bound to repair it; if without a city or town

corporate, the inhabitants of the county had to effect the repairs; and if part of a bridge was in one county and part within another, the inhabitants of the respective counties were charged with the repairs of the portion within their own limits. Pritchard, in 1775, introduced cast-iron in the construction of bridges; and the first of this material was built over the Severn, at Coalbrook Dale, in 1779. The punishment for pulling down or destroying a public bridge was made transportation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not more than four years with flogging, by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, s. 13 (June 21, 1827). By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 14, 1850), the repairing, maintaining, and building of bridges was placed under the sole management and control of the town councils. The following is a list of the principal bridges :—

B.C.					
187.	Pons Senatorius, or Ponte de Rotte	at	Rome	Stone.	
100.	Ponte Molle	"	Rome	"	
A.D.					
1209.	Old London	"	London	"	
1305.	St. Esprit	"	Languedoc	"	
1354.	Vielle-Brioude	"	Brioude	"	
1454.	Castelvecchio	"	Verona	"	
1474.	Sisto	"	Rome	"	
1569.	Holy Trinity	"	Florence	"	
1591.	Rialto	"	Venice	"	
1611.	Claix	"	Grenoble	"	
1750.	Old Westminster	"	London	"	
1755.	Pont-y-prydd	"	Glamorgan	"	
1759.	Old Kew Bridge	near	London	Timber.	
1760.	Orleans	at	Orleans	Stone.	
1765.	Mantes	"	Mantes	"	
1769.	Blackfriars	at	London	"	
1770.	Schaffhausen	in	Switzerland	Timber.	
1771.	Old Battersea	near	London	"	
1774.	Neuilly	near	Paris	Stone.	
1775.	Lavaur	at	Lavaur	"	
1777.	Richmond	near	London	"	
1778.	Hampton Court	"		Timber.	
1783.	New Kew	"		Stone.	
1791.	Sarah	at	Dublin	"	
1791.	Pont de la Concorde	"	Paris	"	
1794.	Piscataqua	"	N. America	Timber.	
1796.	Sunderland	"	Sunderland	Iron.	
1802.	Pont de la Cité	"	Paris	Timber.	
1804.	Trenton	"	Pennsylvania	"	
1806.	Ulm	"	Ulm	Stone.	
1806.	Tongueland	"	Kirkcudbright	"	
1806.	Austerlitz	"	Paris	Iron.	
1808.	Freysingen	near	Augsburg, Bavaria	Timber.	
1809.	Bamberg	in	Germany	"	
1809.	Pont Louis	at	Freysingen	"	
1813.	Colossus	"	Philadelphia	"	
1814.	Munich	"	Munich	Stone.	
1815.	Jena	"	Paris	"	
1816.	Vauxhall	"	London	Iron.	
1817.	Waterloo	"	London	Stone.	
1819.	Southwark	"	London	Iron.	
1831.	New London Bridge	"	London	Stone.	
1862.	New Westminster	"	London	Iron.	
1862.	Lambeth Bridge	"	London	"	

(*See* BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, RAILWAY AND SUSPENSION BRIDGES, &c.)

BRIDGEWATER (Somersetshire).—This ancient town, called in Domesday Book Brugie, received its first charter, dated June 26, 1200, from John. It was taken by the parliamentary forces, July 23, 1645. In 1685 the corporation of Bridgewater proclaimed the Duke of Monmouth king.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, from Worsley to Manchester, a distance of seven miles, was undertaken by James Brindley at the instance of the Duke of Bridgewater, whose extensive coal-fields at the former place were rendered useless by the expense of land carriage. Acts for the undertaking were obtained in 1754 and 1758, and the canal, which formed the commencement of British inland navigation, was opened July 17, 1761.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.—The sum of £8,000 was, by the will of Francis Henry Egerton, last Earl of Bridgewater, who died in Feb., 1829, placed at the disposal of the President of the Royal Society, to be paid by him to the writer, or writers, of a treatise "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation," of which 1,000 copies were to be published. The subject, divided into eight parts, was allotted to eight individuals, each of whom received an equal share of the money. The works, published between 1833 and 1840, and known by the name of the Bridgewater Treatises, are as follows :—

The Hand: its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing Design. By Sir Charles Bell. 1833.

On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man. By Rev. Thomas Chalmers. 1833.

On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. By John Kidd. 1833.

Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. Wm. Whewell. 1833.

Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By Peter Mark Roget, M.D. 1834.

On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation of Animals, and in their History, Habits, and Instincts. By the Rev. William Kirby. 1835.

Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Functions of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By William Prout, M.D. 1835.

Geology and Mineralogy, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Buckland. 1836.

The dates given are of the first publication. Later editions have been issued.

BRIEF.—(*See* BULL.)

BRIEF, or QUEEN'S LETTER.—This kind of document, bearing the royal signature, addressed to the archbishops, bishops, clergymen, magistrates, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor in England, authorizing the collection of money for some charitable purpose therein mentioned, was first issued in this country soon after the Reformation. Certain abuses crept in, and a measure was passed (4 Anne c. 14) in 1706, entitled, "An Act for the better collecting charitable money on briefs by letters patent, and preventing abuses in relation to such charities." This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 42 (July 15, 1828); and though the power of issuing briefs is still retained by the Crown, it has not been exercised of late years.

BRIEL, or BRILL (Holland).—This fortified seaport surrendered to the confederates in 1572, and was the first place in Holland to obtain its independence. It was placed in the hands of the English in 1585, Queen Elizabeth having agreed to protect the Netherlands, and was, with other cautionary towns (*q. v.*), given back to the Dutch, May 27, 1616.

BRIENNE.—This town in France was governed by counts from the 10th century. A

college founded here by the Order of Minims in 1730, and erected by government in 1776 into a military school preparatory to that at Paris, was the scene of the earliest studies of Napoleon Buonaparte from April 23, 1779, till Oct. 17, 1784, and was suppressed in 1790.

BRIENNE (Battle).—Napoleon I. attacked Blucher at this place, Jan. 29, 1814, forcing him from the town, which was reduced to ashes, and compelling him on the following day to retreat to Trannes. (*See* LA ROTHIÈRE, Battle.)

BRIGANDS.—A company of soldiers, armed by the city of Paris, in 1356, during the captivity of John II. in England, were termed "briganda," because they were defended by brigandines, a kind of armour then much worn.

BRIGETTINES, or NUNS OF OUR HOLY SAVIOUR, instituted by St. Bridget, Duchess or Princess of Nericia, in Sweden, about the middle of the 14th century. She died in 1373, and was canonized in 1391. They adopted, with certain modifications, the rule of St. Augustine. It was not lawful for them to have anything they could call their own, not even so much as a halfpenny. The new order arose in Spain, spread through parts of the Continent, and had only one house in England, at Syon, in Middlesex, founded by Henry V. in 1413. Men were admitted into their convents.

BRIGHTON (Sussex), formerly Brighthelmstone, was a place of some importance in early times; and, having been plundered and burned by the French in 1514, was afterwards fortified by Henry VIII. It declined, and was merely a fishing village at the commencement of the last century. George IV., then Prince of Wales, visited it in 1782, and the foundation of the Pavilion was laid in 1784. It was completed in 1787, and additions were made in 1802 and 1817. The chain pier was commenced Oct., 1822, and opened in Nov., 1823. A battery was built in 1793, and rebuilt in 1830. The town-hall was commenced in 1830. It obtained the right of returning two members to Parliament in 1832. The railroad to London was opened Sep. 21, 1841. The Pavilion was purchased by the corporation in 1850. A collision occurred on the railroad in the Clayton tunnel, by which 16 persons lost their lives, and many were seriously injured, Aug. 25, 1861. Volunteer reviews were held here on Easter Monday in 1861, and in other years. (*See* VOLUNTEERS.) The new pier was commenced in 1865.

BRIHUEGA (Spain). — Gen. Stanhope and 6,000 British troops were surrounded and taken prisoners, after a gallant resistance, at this small town, by the Duke of Vendôme, Dec. 9 (O. S. Nov. 28), 1710. The French were immensely superior in numbers.

BRIGNAIS (Battle). — The French, under James de Bourbon, were defeated by the Free Companies fighting in the service of England, at this place, on the Rhone, near Lyons, on the Friday after Easter (April 2), 1361. James de Bourbon and his son Pierre were mortally wounded.

BRILL.—(*See* BRIEL.)

BRINDISI (Calabria), occupies the site of the ancient Brundisium, or Brundusium (*q. v.*). It was frequently besieged, and suffered severely during the various invasions of Italy. It became the seat of a bishopric A.D. 172, and was united with Oria, and made an archbishopric, about 1060; but the sees were disunited in 1591. Brindisi was nearly destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1456.

BRISBANE (Australia), the capital of Queensland (*q. v.*), was founded soon after the discovery of the Brisbane River by Oxley, in 1823. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842, and was made a bishopric in 1859.

BRISSOTINS.—(*See* GIRONDISTS.)

BRISTOL.—Part is in Somersetshire, and part in Gloucestershire. It was a walled town and royal burgh at the time of the Norman Conquest. Henry of Huntingdon describes it as the most opulent city in that part of the country, and much frequented by shipping. The Empress Maud repaired to this city in 1140, and Stephen was imprisoned in its castle in 1141. Bristol has returned two members to Parliament since 1283; and it was made a staple for wool, leather, &c., by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1353). A charter for making Bristol a town and county of itself was confirmed under the great seal (47 Edw. III.) Aug. 8, 1373. Henry VII. granted it another charter in 1550. Prince Rupert captured Bristol July 27, 1643, and it was retaken by the parliamentary forces Sep. 10, 1645. The castle was demolished by order of Cromwell in 1656. Riots occurred here in 1749, 1793, and in 1831. The see was founded June 4, 1542, and united to Gloucester in Oct., 1836. The docks were commenced in 1804, and completed in 1809. The council house was built in 1827. The suspension bridge over the Avon at Clifton, designed by Brunel, but not completed during his lifetime from want of funds, was opened Dec. 8, 1864, part of the materials of the Hungerford bridge (*q. v.*) having been employed in its construction. An industrial exhibition was opened in Bristol Sep. 19, 1865.

BRITAIN.—(*See* NEW BRITAIN.)

BRITANNIA, or BRITAIN.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), the first ancient writer who makes direct mention of Britain, speaks of two large islands, Albion (*q. v.*) and Ierne (*i. e.* England and Ireland), called Bretannic, in the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The origin of the word Britain has excited much controversy. In early native poems it is called the isle of the Prydhain, of which Carte conjectures Britannia to be the Latinized form. Some portions of the coast of Britain were known to the Phœnicians, who resorted to them for tin, before the time of Aristotle. (*See* CASSITERIDES.) Herodotus uses the term, though he declares that he can give no information on the subject, admitting that he never met a man who had seen the sea on that side of Europe. The original inhabitants of Britain were a Celtic race, divided into two principal branches, the Gaelic and the Cimbric; but of their history previous to the Roman invasion little authentic is known. The islands are supposed to have been peopled from the neighbouring continent of Gaul. Their priests, called Druids (*q. v.*), wielded the chief authority. When Cæsar (Aug. 26, B.C. 55) landed on the coast of Kent,

Divitiacus was the most powerful of the native leaders.

B.C.
57. Divitiacus, King of the Belgic tribe, the Suessones, rules Britain.
55. Aug. 26. Julius Cæsar arrives in Britain, but makes no important conquests.—Sep. 20. He returns to Gaul.
54. May. Cæsar returns to Britain, and is opposed by Cassivellaunus. He crosses the Thames, and takes Verulamium (St. Alban's).—Sep. He imposes a tribute on the Britons, and returns to Gaul.
51. Commius takes refuge in Britain from the pursuit of Cæsar.
26. Augustus sets out for the purpose of invading Britain, but an embassy of the inhabitants meets him in Gaul, and offers submission to him.

A.D.
40. Caligula is persuaded to invade Britain by Adminius, son of Cinobellinus, King of the Britons. He returns without making any attempt at conquest.
43. Claudius sends Aulus Plautius into Britain, and soon afterwards goes in person, and reduces the greater part of the island to subjection.
44. Claudius has a triumph at Rome in celebration of the conquest of Britain, and assumes the surname Britannicus.
47. Flavius Vespasian annexes Britain to the Roman empire. Christianity is said to have been first preached in the island about this time, by Simon Zelotes.
50. Ostorius Scapula, Roman Governor of Britain, reduces the Cangli, the Brigantes, and the Silures; takes Caractacus, King of the Silures, prisoner, and sends him to Rome.
51. Aulus Didius, governor, is opposed by Venusius, the British chieftain.
57. Veranius, governor, dies soon after his appointment.
58. Suetonius Paulinus governor. Agricola commences his military career under his tutelage.
61. The Britons revolt, and capture several Roman posts. Suetonius defeats their army, led by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, who dies shortly after.
62. Petronius Turpilianus governor.
65. St. Paul is said to have visited Britain.
69. The Roman legions in Britain revolt from the Emperor Vitellius in favour of Vespasian.
70. Petilius Cerealis governor. The Brigantes are reduced to order.
75. Julius Frontinus governor.
78. Agricola governor. He reduces the isle of Anglesey, and reforms the abuses of his predecessors.
79. Agricola's second campaign in Britain. The Roman language begins to be studied.
80. Agricola's third campaign. He penetrates as far as the Frith of Tay.
81. Agricola's fourth campaign. He erects forts between the Friths of Clyde and Forth.
82. Agricola's fifth campaign.
83. Agricola's sixth campaign. He defeats the Caledonians.
84. Agricola, in his seventh campaign, defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus. He sails round Britain, and discovers its insular form; resigns his governorship, and returns to Rome.
85. Sallustius Lucullus governor. He is put to death by order of Domitian.
86. The Britons rebel under Arviragus.
106. Neratius Marcellus governor.
117. The Britons strive to obtain their freedom.
120. The Emperor Hadrian visits Britain. (*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.)
124. Platorius Nepos governor.
138. The Emperor Titus Antoninus deprives the Brigantes of part of their territories.
139. The Britons are subdued by Lollius Urbicus. (*See* AGRICOLA'S WALL.)
140. C. Valerius Pansa is proconsul in Britain.
162. Marcus Aurelius sends Calphurnius Agricola against the turbulent Britons.
181. Lucius, King of the Britons, sends an embassy to the Pope. Various dates, ranging between 137 and 193, are assigned for this event. Some barbarous British tribes revolt, and are reduced to order by Marcellus.
183. Marcellus puts an end to the war in Britain.

A.D.
187. The Britons again revolt, and are subdued by P. Helvius Pertinax.
196. Virius Lupus governor.
204. South Britain is divided into two provinces by order of Severus.
207. Britain again revolts.
208. The Emperor Severus heads an expedition into Britain. (*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.)
211. Feb. 4. Death of Severus, at York. Papianus appointed governor.
231. Marius Valerianus governor.
139. Macilius Fuscus governor.
240. Gn. Lucilianus governor.
242. Nonnius Philippus governor.
255. Desticius Juba governor.
273. Constantius Chlorus (afterwards emperor) marries Helena, said by monkish chroniclers to be a British princess.
275. Constantine, their son, is said to have been born in Britain.
276. Proculus and Bonosus claim Britain for themselves, and are defeated by Probus.
282. Britain is assigned to Carinus, son of the emperor.
287. Carausius assumes imperial dignity in Britain.
294. Carausius is slain by Allectus, who succeeds him in the empire.
296. Constantius reunites Britain to the Roman empire, and slays Allectus.
304. Alban and other British Christians suffer martyrdom. (*See* ALBAN'S, ST.).
306. July 25. The Emperor Constantius Chlorus dies at York, and is succeeded by his son Constantine I.
313. Constantine I. subdues the Britons.
314. British bishops are present at the Council of Arles.
341. The Emperor Constans restores tranquillity in Britain.
357. Julian sends 800 vessels to Britain to obtain corn.
360. Britain is invaded by the Picts and Scots.
364. The Saxons assail the British coasts, and the Picts and Scots penetrate inland.
367. Revolt in Britain. Continued incursions of the Picts and Scots.
374. The Saxons effect a landing in Britain.
383. The Roman army in Britain revolts, and proclaims Maximus emperor.
394. Ninias, a Briton, is ordained Bishop of the Southern Picts.
396. The Britons seek and obtain aid from Rome against the Picts and Scots.
407. The army in Britain revolts, and chooses Gratian, a native of the country, emperor. He is killed four months afterwards, and Constantine assumes authority.
409. The Britons revolt from the Romans, who are too much weakened by the Goths to attempt to reduce them to subjection.
425. Vortigern reigns in Britain.
428. Vortigern seeks aid from the Saxons against the northern barbarians.
429. The Saxons form an alliance with the Picts, and turn their arms against Vortigern.
435. The Britons obtain assistance from Rome, and repel their invaders.
436. The Romans finally quit Britain.
445. The Britons are driven to the mountains by the Picts and Scots.
449. The first Saxon invasion. Hengist and Horsa return for the purpose of conquest.
455. Battle of Aylesford (*q. v.*).
477. The second Saxon invasion. Ella arrives in Britain, and defeats the natives at Andredsleu.
491. Ella founds the kingdom of Sussex, or of the South Saxons.
492. Ella is made first Bretwalda.
495. The third Saxon invasion. Arrival of Cerdic.
519. Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex.
520. The renowned King Arthur defeats Cerdic at Baddesdown Hill (*q. v.*).
527. The fourth Saxon invasion. Essex is founded.
530. Cerdic invades and takes the isle of Wight. The fifth Saxon invasion.
547. The sixth Saxon invasion. Landing of Ida at Flamborough Head, and commencement of the kingdom of Northumbria.
559. Northumbria is divided into Bernicia and Deira. Ella takes Deira.
568. Ethelbert, King of Kent, attacks Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and is driven back into his own territories.

A.D.
577. Battle of Dearham (*q. v.*).
586. Crida founds the kingdom of Mercia.
591. Ceawlin is defeated by his nephew Ceolric, and expelled; soon after which he dies.
597. Arrival of St. Augustine. (*See* CANTERBURY.)
603. The Scots invade Bernicia, but are repulsed, with much slaughter, by Ethelfrith.
610. Tewdrick, King of the Welsh, defeats Ceolwulph, King of Wessex.
617. Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia, is defeated and slain by Redwald, King of East Anglia, and Edwin becomes King of Deira and Bernicia.
626. Quicelm, King of Sussex, makes an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Edwin, who is preserved by his thane Lilla.
642. Penda, King of Mercia, defeats and slays Oswald, King of Bernicia.
655. Oswy, King of Bernicia, slays Penda.
661. Edilwalch, King of Sussex, obtains possession of the isle of Wight and part of Hampshire.
664. A great plague rages in Britain.
687. Sussex is united to Wessex.
688, April 20. Death at Rome of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons.
694. Kent is devastated by the West Saxons.
704. Ethelred, King of Mercia, voluntarily resigns his crown, and retires into a monastery.
727. Ina, King of Wessex, quits the throne, and retires to Rome.
755. Insurrection in Mercia, and death of King Ethelbald.
777. Offa, King of Mercia, commences an intercourse with Charlemagne.
787. The Danes (*q. v.*) first land in England.
800. Egbert is recalled from exile to ascend the throne of Wessex.
813. Egbert lays waste West Wales.
823. Essex is united to Wessex.
824. Kent is united to Wessex.
825. Northumbria is united to Wessex.

The date usually assigned for the dissolution of the Heptarchy (*q. v.*) is 827; but the title "King of the English" was first assumed, according to Hume, by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, in 901. Sharon Turner makes Athelstan the first king of all England, and fixes 934 as the year when he assumed the title.

THE HEPTARCHY.

KINGS OF KENT.

A.D.
455. Hengist.
488. Aesc.
512. Octa.
534. Ermric.
560. Ethelbert.
616. Eadbald.
640. Ercombert.
664. Egbert.
673. Lothaire.
685. Edric.
690. Wihtred.
725. Ethelbert and Edbert.
748. Ethelbert alone.
760. Alric.
774. Sigiraed, Eadbert, and Eardulph.
786. Egebert.
798. Cudred.
805. Baldred.
824. Submitted to Egbert, King of Wessex. (United to Wessex.)

KINGS OF SUSSEX.

A.D.
491. Ella.
514. Cissa.
588. Ceawlin, King of Wessex.
592. Ceolric, ditto.
598. Ceolwulph, ditto.
611. Cynegils, ditto.
612. Quicelm.
636. Cynegils, King of Wessex (again).
643. Cenwalch, ditto.
648. Edilwalch.
687. Cadwallader, or Ceadwalla, King of Wessex. (Permanently united to Wessex.)

KINGS OF WESSEX.

A.D.
519. Cerdic.
534. Kenric.
560. Ceawlin.
592. Ceolric.
598. Ceolwulph.
611. Cynegils.
643. Cenwalch.
674. Seaburga.
674. Escwin and Kentwin.
686. Cadwallader, or Ceadwalla.
688. Ina.
727. Ethelheard.
740. Cuthred.
754. Sigebyrth and Cynewulf.
784. Brithtric.
800. Egbert.
837. Ethelwulph.
858. Ethelbald.
861. Ethelbert.
867. Ethelred.
870. Alfred the Great.

KINGS OF ESSEX.

A.D.
527. Erchenwin.
587. Sledda.
598. Sebert.
616. Saxred, Seward, and Sigibert.
623. Sigibert the "Little."
653. Sigibert II.
660. Swithelm.
665. Sebbi and Sigher.
683. Sebbi alone.
694. Senfrid and Sigeherd.
700. Offa.
709. Sucalred, or Suebricht.
746. Swithred.
791. Sigeric.
799. Sigerid.
823. Egbert, King of Wessex. (United to Wessex.)

KINGS OF EAST ANGLES.

A.D.
527. Uffa.
578. Titel.
599. Redwald.
624. Eorpwald.
630. Sigibert.
644. Egric Anna.
655. Adelhere Edewald.
664. Aldulph.
683. Selred.
747. Alphuald.
749. Humbean and Albert.
758. Beorna and Ethelred. (Obscure period.)
870. Edmund, the king and martyr, slain this year.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

A.D.
586. Crida.
595. Wibba.
616. Ceard.
625. Penda.
650. Wulfhere.
675. Ethelred.
704. Cenred.
709. Ceolred.
716. Ethelbald.
755. Offa.
788. Offa and Ecgfrid.
796. Cenulph.
819. Ceolwulph.
821. Beornwulph.
826. Ludican.
836. Wiglaf.
835. Bertulph.
852. Burthed.
875. Ceolwulph.
892. Ethelred.

KINGS OF DEIRA.

A.D.
559. Ella, or Alla.
589. Ethelric, King of Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, ditto.
617. Edwin.
633. Osric.
634. Oswald, King of Bernicia.
644. Oswin.
652. Oswy, King of Bernicia.
662. Alfred.
670. Ecgfrid, King of Bernicia. (United to Bernicia, taking the name Northumbria.)

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA, OR BERNICIA.

A.D.
547. Ida.
559. Adda.
568. Clappa.
571. Theodulf.
572. Freothulf.
579. Theodric.
586. Ethelric.
593. Ethelfrith.
617. Edwin, King of Deira.
633. Eanfrid.
634. Oswald.
643. Oswy.
670. Ecgfrid. (United to Deira, the two kingdoms being called Northumbria.)
685. Alfred.
705. Eadwulph (3 months).
705. Osred I.
716. Cenred.
718. Osric.
730. Ceolwulph.
737. Eadbert.
758. Oualph.
759. Ethelwald, surnamed Mollo.
765. Alred.
774. Ethelred.
779. Alfwold.
789. Osred II.
790. Ethelred (restored).
796. Oswald, Eardulf.
808. Alfwold.
810. Eanred (submits to Egbert, King of Wessex, 825).
867. Ella and Osbert, rival sovereigns of Northumbria, are slain by the Danes.
871. Egbert, succeeded by Ricseg (who died 876).

BRITANNIA THEATRE (London).—This establishment, erected on the site of the Britannia Saloon, with seats for 2,500 spectators, was opened Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, over the Menai Strait, was commenced in 1846, and opened March 5, 1850. It was designed and executed by Robert Stephenson, and is the first structure of the kind.

BRITANNY (France), or BRETAGNE.—This name was given to a portion of Armorica (*q. v.*), in which some Britons from Cornwall formed a colony, in the latter part of the 4th century. The country was subjugated by

Charlemagne. In 841 the Bretons regained their independence and were ruled by their own sovereigns,[1] tributary at times to the Frankish kings. Charles II. (the Bald), after several severe struggles, induced its sovereigns to do homage to him, and this was afterwards rendered to the dukes of Normandy.

A.D.
818. Louis I. (the Pious) of France intrusts Nominoë with delegated authority.
841. Nominoë revolts, becomes the first duke, and captures the march-land of Rennes.
843. First expedition of Charles II. into Britanny. He is compelled to retreat on account of the severity of the weather.
845. Charles II. undertakes a second expedition, and is defeated at Baldon, the battle lasting two days.
848. Nominoë assumes the title of king, and obtains the golden crown from the Pope.
850. Charles II. enters Britanny for the third time. Nominoë, again victorious, dies suddenly.
851. His son, Herispoë, succeeds, and does homage to Charles II. Dissensions arise between France and Britanny, and Charles II. invades it for the fourth time.
852. Charles the Second's fifth expedition leads to a peace.
858. The Bretons, incensed at the alliance with the Franks, are induced by Solomon, Herispoë's nephew, to revolt, and Herispoë is killed in a church. Solomon succeeds.
861. A portion of Britanny is assigned to Robert-le-Fort, by the great council held at Compiègne.
874. Solomon, deposed by a cousin and a nephew, is cast into prison, and these relatives, Pasquitain and Gurvard, divide Britanny between them.
877. Alain I., surnamed the Great, obtains the supremacy.
907. The Northmen ravage Britanny, which, divided into four great counties, Rennes, Nantes, Vannes, and Cornouailles, remains for some time in a very distracted state.
921. Britanny is ceded to the Northmen by Count Robert.
922. Rollo's supremacy is acknowledged in Britanny.
931, Sep. 29. The Bretons revolt against the Northmen.
934. Guillaume Longue-épée, having vainly sought to induce the Bretons to return to their allegiance, invades and subdues them. The Channel Islands and other parts of Britanny are annexed to Normandy.
937. Athelstane, King of England, interferes in behalf of Alain II., who recovers part of Britanny. Cornouailles is permanently annexed to Normandy.
938–43. Alain II. defeats the Northmen at Dôl, St. Brieux, and Nantes, and obtains part of Anjou
944. The Northmen invade Britanny. Confusion prevails for several years.
992. Geoffrey I. rules all Britanny, and takes the title of Duke.
1076. William I. of England invades Britanny, but retires, the duke being supported by Philip I. of France.
1148. Three dukes rule in Britanny.
1182. Marriage of Geoffrey of Anjou, Duke of Britanny, with Constance, daughter of Duke Conan.
1186. Geoffrey II. is killed at a tournament at Paris.
1196. Arthur, posthumous son of Geoffrey II. and Constance, is acknowledged Duke of Britanny.
1203, April 3. Mysterious death of Arthur, at Rouen.
1224. Alliance of France and Britanny against the English.
1237. Abdication of Peter I. (Mauclerc), who is succeeded by John I.
1309. A project to render Britanny subject to England is prevented by the people.
1341. The duchy of Britanny is disputed by Charles de Blois and John de Montfort, the former being supported by Philip VI. of France, and the latter by Edward III. of England.
1378. Unsuccessful incursions by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
1398, Oct. 20. Peace in Britanny, after long wars.
1399. Death of John IV., "the Valiant," who is succeeded by his infant son John, under the tutelage of his mother.
1423. A treaty between Britanny and Henry VI. of England is made against France.
1426. War is declared between England and Britanny.
A.D.
1449. Alliance between the Duke of Britanny and the King of France, who fight in concert against the English.
1450. Francis I. poisons his brother Giles, and dies, soon afterwards, from fear and remorse.
1489. Marriage, by proxy, of Anne of Britanny to Maximilian, King of the Romans.
1491. Charles VIII. of France annuls the marriage between Anne of Britanny and Maximilian, and weds her himself.
1501. Treaty of Trente, whereby Claude, the infant Princess of Britanny, is betrothed to Prince Charles of Austria, on the condition that her duchy shall constitute her dowry.
1514. Death of Anne, and marriage of Claude with the Duke of Angoulême.
1515. The Duke of Angoulême becomes Francis I. of France, and receives the duchy of Britanny from his wife Claude.
1524. Death of Claude, who bequeaths Britanny to the dauphin.
1532. Britanny is finally annexed to France.

DUKES OF BRITANNY.

A.D.		A.D.	
992.	Geoffrey I.	1305.	Arthur II.
1008.	Alain III.	1312.	John III.
1040.	Conan II.	1341.	Charles de Blois and John de Montfort.
1066.	Hoel II.	1345.	Charles alone.
1084.	Alain Fergent.	1364.	John IV.
1112.	Conan III.	1399.	John V.
1148.	Eudes, Hoel III., and Geoffrey.	1442.	Francis I.
1156.	Conan IV.	1450.	Peter II.
1171.	Geoffrey II.	1457.	Arthur III.
1186.	(Interregnum.)	1458.	Francis II.
1196.	Arthur I. and Constance.	1488.	Anne.
1203.	Guy de Tours, regent.	1514.	Claude.
1213.	Peter I. Mauclerc.	1515.	Francis I., King of France and Duke of Britanny.
1237.	John I.		
1286.	John II.		

BRITISH AMERICA.—Sir Walter Raleigh formed a settlement in North America, in 1585, which, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, was called Virginia. It did not, however, succeed, and Sir Francis Drake, who touched there in 1586, brought the colonists to England. Another attempt was made in 1607, when the first permanent settlement of the English in America was formed at Jamestown, in Virginia. Other colonies were speedily established. The inhabitants of Virginia and of other parts of the American continent under English rule, in 1776, declared their independence, which was recognized by England in 1782. A conference of delegates from the dependencies of Great Britain in North America assembled at Quebec Oct. 10, 1864, to consider the propriety of a federal union of those provinces under the British crown, and passed resolutions affirming the desirability of such a union, provided it could be effected on principles just to the several colonies. (The British colonies in America are noticed under their names.)

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (London).—This society was established in 1843, for the promotion of research into the arts and monuments of the Middle Ages existing in England. The Archæological Institute (*q. v.*), founded the same year, was also originally termed the British Archæological Association, its name having been changed at the annual meeting held at Winchester, Sep. 9–15, 1845. The 22nd annual meeting of the British Archæological Association took place at Durham, Aug. 21–26, 1865.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—(*See* ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.)

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, instituted by Sir David Brewster, to promote scientific investigation and discovery, held its inaugural meeting at York in Sep., 1831. The annual meetings have been held at the following places :—

A.D.	
1831.	York, 1st.
1832.	Oxford, 1st.
1833.	Cambridge, 1st.
1834.	Edinburgh, 1st.
1835.	Dublin, 1st.
1836.	Bristol.
1837.	Liverpool, 1st.
1838.	Newcastle, 1st.
1839.	Birmingham, 1st.
1840.	Glasgow, 1st.
1841.	Plymouth.
1842.	Manchester, 1st.
1843.	Cork.
1844.	York, 2nd.
1845.	Cambridge, 2nd.
1846.	Southampton.
1847.	Oxford, 2nd.
1848.	Swansea.
1849.	Birmingham, 2nd.
1850.	Edinburgh, 2nd.
1851.	Ipswich.
1852.	Belfast.
1853.	Hull.
1854.	Liverpool, 2nd.
1855.	Glasgow, 2nd.
1856.	Cheltenham.
1857.	Dublin, 2nd.
1858.	Leeds.
1859.	Aberdeen.
1860.	Oxford, 3rd.
1861.	Manchester, 2nd.
1862.	Cambridge, 3rd.
1863.	Newcastle, 2nd.
1864.	Bath.
1865.	Birmingham, 3rd.

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—In June, 1835, the Foreign Enlistment Act was suspended, and a legion formed in this country under the command of Gen. Evans to assist the Queen of Spain in suppressing the Carlist Revolution. The war was waged with great fury, and in June, 1836, Gen. Evans issued a proclamation declaring that every Englishman found fighting on the side of Don Carlos would be put to death as a traitor.

BRITISH BANK (London) was established in 1849, under the act to regulate joint-stock banks (7 & 8 Vict. c. 113), Sep. 5, 1844. It stopped payment Sep. 3, 1856, and in consequence of the mismanagement and the malversation of the capital by its directors, the government ordered a criminal prosecution. The trial of eight directors commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench Feb. 13, and terminated with a sentence of guilty Feb. 27, 1858, when Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron were sentenced to one year's, Alderman R. H. Kennedy to nine months', W. D. Owen to six months', and H. D. Macleod to three months' imprisonment. James Stapleton was discharged on the payment of a fine of one shilling, and the eighth defendant, Loran de Wolfe Cochran, did not surrender. An act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 54) to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by trustees, bankers, and other persons entrusted with property, received the royal assent Aug. 17, 1857.

BRITISH CHURCH.—The Gospel was introduced into Britain at a very early period, but whether preached, as some authorities assert, by St. Paul between A.D. 63 and 66, it is impossible to decide. To Lucius, to Joseph of Arimathea, and to others, the honour of its introduction has been, on different grounds, attributed. Milman says there can be no doubt that during the 2nd and 3rd centuries Britain gradually received the faith of Christ. The British Church is often mentioned by writers of the 2nd and 3rd centuries; and British martyrs suffered under the edicts against the Christians issued by Diocletian in 303. Bede describes the death of Alban, the protomartyr of England, in 304. Julius, Aaron (the names adopted by these early converts at their baptism), and several members of the British Church, suffered martyrdom about the same time. Sees were founded in the island, and colleges established. British bishops were present at the councils of Arles, in 314, and of Nicæa, the first general council, in 325. It was not until the 7th century that Rome attempted to interfere. Gregory I., about the year 597, sent Augustine and a band of monks to bring the British Church into subjection to Rome. Ethelbert, King of Kent, was converted, and a struggle between the early British Church and Gregory's emissaries at once commenced. Differences existed respecting the time for the celebration of Easter and other points. Augustine peremptorily required the British Christians to conform in every respect to the Latin Church, uttering the remarkable threat that if they refused to comply they should perish at the hands of their enemies. By some authorities Augustine is said to have died in 605, but it seems probable that this event did not take place till later. It is supposed that the massacre of the British monks in Wales, by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, in 607, if not perpetrated under his immediate direction, was undertaken at his instigation. Though the emissaries from Rome at length triumphed, yet the more intolerant claims of the papal rulers were rejected by the British people. At the Reformation the entire system was overthrown, and the British Church restored to that state of independence and purity in which it had originally existed in these islands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (North America), called at first New Caledonia, comprises "all such territories within the dominions of her Majesty as are bounded to the south by the frontier of the United States of America, to the east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the north by Simpson's River and the Finlay Branch of the Peace River, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean." Queen Charlotte's Islands and all other islands adjacent, with the exception of Vancouver' Island, are included in this colony, erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858). This portion of America was first discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, and called by him New Albion. The first settlement was formed in 1806. Small quantities of gold were discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, and on the mainland in 1853. The intelligence was not, however, made public until June, 1856, when numerous diggers flocked to the country. Gold-fields were discovered on the Frazer and Thompson rivers in 1858, and large numbers of the gold-diggers from San Francisco went in that direction during the summer of that year. Silver was discovered in 1860, and other metals are said to exist in abundance. British Columbia was made a bishop's see in 1858.

BRITISH GUIANA (South America), consisting of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, which were formed into one colony in 1831. Stabrock, now called George-Town, on the Demerara, is the capital. Slavery was abolished in 1834, and in 1838 the system of

apprenticeship was abandoned. In 1827 this territory was included in the bishopric of Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles. It became an archdeaconry in 1838, and was erected into a separate bishopric in 1842.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (London), for the encouragement of British artists, received its charter June 4, 1805, and was opened Jan. 18, 1806. The summer exhibition of the works of deceased artists was established in 1813. The building was erected by Alderman Boydell, for his gallery of Shakesperian pictures.

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY (London), established in 1850 for the encouragement and promotion of meteorological science.

BRITISH MUSEUM (London), was formed of three collections,—the Cottonian (*q. v.*), the Harleian (*q. v.*), and the Sloane (*q. v.*). For these, and a bequest made by Arthur Edwards, Esq., in his will, dated June 11, 1738, one general repository, within the precincts of London and Westminster, was ordered to be provided by 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753). Trustees were appointed, and the powers to raise £300,000 by lottery were also granted. Montague House, Bloomsbury, was purchased for £10,250 of Lord Halifax in 1754, the Duke of Montague having died in 1749 without male heir. Arrangements were immediately made for adapting it to the purposes of the new institution

A.D.
1756. The books are transferred to Montague House.
1757. George II. presents the library collected by his predecessors.
1759. Monday, Jan. 15. The reading-room, entrance in Montague Place, is opened to the public.
1764. A collection of 30,000 tracts and MSS., bound in volumes for the use of Charles I., is purchased by George III., who presents it to the Museum.
1772. March 20. Sir W. Hamilton's collection is purchased for £8,410.
1801. New rooms are added for Egyptian antiquities.
1805. The Townley marbles are purchased for £20,000.
1807. The Lansdowne MSS. are purchased for £4,925.
1810. A larger room is allotted to readers. The Greville collection of minerals is purchased for £13,727.
1815. The Phigalian marbles are purchased for £19,000.
1816. The Elgin marbles are purchased for £35,000.
1818. Dr. Burney's MSS., &c., are purchased for £13,500.
1820. The new building is commenced.
1823. George the Third's Library, consisting of 63,000 volumes, said to have cost £130,000, is presented by George IV. to the British Museum.
1831. The Arundel Library is added.
1845. The old house is removed.—Oct. 28. By a codicil of this date the Hon. Thomas Grenville bequeaths his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes, said to have cost above £54,000.
1847. April 19. The portico is finished.
1854. The first grant for a new reading-room is obtained.
1855. Jan. The first standard for the new room is fixed.
1857. May 8. The new reading-room is opened.
1864. July. A refreshment room is opened for readers and officials.
1865. July 10. The bookbinders' workshops, containing several valuable MSS., are destroyed by fire.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (London).—This institution, founded at Clapham Rise in 1827, was removed to a new building at Slough, in Buckinghamshire, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, June 24, 1863.

BROAD BOTTOM ADMINISTRATION.—Lord Granville having been compelled to retire from the Pelham ministry, Nov. 24, 1744, fresh arrangements were made which resulted in the formation, during the following month, of a coalition between the chiefs of different parties. From this circumstance it was ludicrously called the Broad Bottom Administration.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Hon. Henry Pelham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Duke of Dorset.
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Secretary of State	Duke of Newcastle, Lord Harrington, and Marquis of Tweeddale, resigned in 1746.
Admiralty	Duke of Bedford.
Master of the Ordnance	Duke of Montague.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Chamberlain	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Keeper, Scotland	Duke of Argyle.

This administration, with the exception of an interval of two days, Feb. 11 and 12, 1746 (*see* LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION), remained in power until the death of the Hon. H. Pelham, March 6, 1754. The following are the principal changes that ensued during the period:—The Earl of Chesterfield replaced Lord Harrington, who resigned the secretaryship of state Oct. 29, 1746. Lord Chesterfield, who resigned Feb. 6, 1748, was replaced by the Duke of Bedford Feb. 13, the Earl of Sandwich having taken the Admiralty Feb. 10. The Earl of Holdernesse superseded the Duke of Bedford June 21, 1751. Earl Granville became president of the council June 17, 1751. The Duke of Richmond was replaced as master of the horse by the Marquis of Hartington in 1751. Lord Anson took the Admiralty, vacated by the Earl of Sandwich, June 22, 1751. (*See* NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION.)

BROCCOLI.—Brought to Italy from the island of Cyprus in the 16th century.

BROKER.—Regulations for the city of London, passed in 1285, ordered that brokers should be admitted and sworn before the warden or mayor, and aldermen. Persons acting in defiance of this law were to be arrested and imprisoned, and were for ever inadmissible to the franchise. A parliament held by Edward III. in 1376, ordained that "no stranger merchant, nor other stranger, should use or exercise the occupation of 'brocage,' between merchant and merchant, or other persons, nor be a 'brocour' within the city of London or its suburbs;" and a petition was, in 1442, presented to Parliament demanding the enforcement of that law. They were called "broggers" in a statute of 10 Rich. II. (1386); and in 1574 Stow says there were but 30 of them in London.

BROMINE.—This elementary fluid body was discovered by Balard, a French chemist, in 1826.

BRÖMSEBRO, or BROEMSBROE (Treaty).—This peace, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded Aug. 14, 1645. Christian IV. of Denmark ceded Gothland and other territories, and his son Frederick renounced Bremen and Verden.

BRONI (Battle).—Prince Eugène defeated the French at this place in Savoy in 1703.

BRONZE.—Works in bronze were known in very ancient times; and the Israelites, at the time of their escape from Egypt, B.C. 1491, had made some progress in the art, as appears from Exod. xxx. 18 and xxxi. 4. It was improved by the Greeks and Romans, and revived in

Italy about the 14th century. Bronze casting had almost reached perfection amongst the Greeks about B.C. 330.

BROOKES'S CLUB (London).—This Whig Club, established in the first instance as Almack's Club, then Goosetree's (*q. v.*), named after Brookes, a wine merchant and money lender, who took it and built a house for it in St. James's Street, which was opened in Oct., 1778. Brookes retired from the club soon after, and is said to have died in poverty in 1782.

BROOM-FLOWER IN THE HUSK.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Sens by Louis IX., on his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Raymond Berengarius, Count of Provence, in 1234. It became extinct during the 15th century.

BROTFELD (Battle).—Paul Kinis, Count of Temeswar, and Stephen Bathori, Waiwode of Transylvania, defeated the Turks at this place in Hungary, Oct. 13, 1479.

BROTHERS' CLUB (London).—The rules of this political club were framed in 1713 by Dean Swift, who stated that its object was "to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward learning without interest or recommendation." It was dissolved in 1714, many of the members removing to the Scriblerus Club (*q. v.*).

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE FREE SPIRIT.—This sect arose in Germany during the 13th century, and afterwards extended into France and Italy. Perverting the Scripture doctrine that the Holy Spirit is a spirit of freedom, they disallowed the claims alike of ecclesiastical and moral law, and having cultivated pantheism, and the grossest licentiousness, they were denounced by the councils of Cologne in 1307, and of Trèves in 1310, and shortly disappeared from the page of history.

BROTHERS OF CHARITY.—(*See* CHARITY.)

BROTHERS OF THE SWORD.—(*See* SWORD.)

BROWNISTS, or BARROWISTS.—The followers of Robert Browne, an ultra Puritan, born about 1550, who denounced the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, and having been imprisoned for a short time on account of his extreme views, quitted England, and formed a Church at Middleburg, in Zealand. In 1589 he returned to England, sought re-admission to the Church, and in 1590 received the rectory of Achurch, in Northamptonshire. He is said to have died in 1630,* in the prison of Northampton, in which he had been confined for striking a constable. On his deathbed he boasted of having been an inmate of 32 prisons. Landon says the Brownists "held all church officers and ministers to be unchristian and unlawful; that the evil of the minister does away with the efficacy of the Sacrament; that marriage is but a civil contract; that all forms of prayer are unlawful, and that even the Lord's Prayer is to be used only as a *model* for extempore prayer; that by communicating with the wicked at the Eucharist, the good become partakers in their wickedness; and that salvation was to be obtained only in their sect!" They were severely dealt with by the law. Elias Thacker was hanged June 4, 1583, and John Coping June 6, for distributing Browne's libels against the Book of Common Prayer. Henry Barrow, John Greenwood, and Henry Penny were executed, the two former April 6, and the latter May 29, 1593. From Henry Barrow these sectarians received the name of Barrowists. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1592, stated that there were 20,000 Brownists. They formed a settlement at New Plymouth, in Massachusetts, in 1620. They were condemned by the synod of London in 1640, and afterwards took the name of Independents.

BRUCTERI.—This German tribe, subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 4, and by Cæcina in 15, retained a distinct nationality as late as the 5th century.

BRUGES (Belgium) ranked as a city in the 7th century, and was celebrated in the time of Charlemagne for its industrial productions. Bruges was fortified A.D. 837, walls were erected in 1052, and extended in 1270. The counts of Flanders, who resided at Bruges, obtained the rule in the 9th century. It became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1300, and passed under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy in the 14th century. It suffered from the ravages of fire in 1184, 1215, and 1230. Wycliffe, as second in a commission, was sent in 1375, by Edward III., to treat with the papal legate at Bruges, respecting the questions at issue between the king and Gregory XI. Wycliffe remained at this place from July 27 to Sep. 14. During the 15th and 16th centuries it attained the highest prosperity as an emporium of trade, and in 1429 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece (*q. v.*), in commemoration of its celebrated woollen manufactures. Bruges passed to the Habsburg family in 1477, and the citizens rebelled against the Archduke Maximilian, and imprisoned him in 1488. During the religious struggles it surrendered to Spain, May 20, 1584. The Dutch bombarded Bruges without success in 1704; and it surrendered to the allied army in 1706, after the victory at Ramillies. The French took it by surprise July 5, 1708, and retired in 1709. The English took it in 1712, and the French again in 1745, and again in 1792. They were, however, expelled, but regained possession in 1794, and the inhabitants formally acknowledged the sovereignty of the French republic June 24. It was restored to the Netherlands in 1814, and has formed part of Belgium since 1830. Bruges was made a bishopric in 1561, which was united to Ghent in 1801. The town-hall at Bruges dates from 1377.

BRUGES (Treaty).—This alliance of England and Germany against Francis I. of France, called also the treaty of Windsor, was concluded at Bruges by Wolsey, Nov. 24, 1521, and ratified at Windsor by Henry VIII. and Charles V., in June, 1522. Henry agreed to invade France with 40,000 men, and promised to the emperor the hand of his eldest daughter Mary, who was affianced to the dauphin.

BRUNANBURG (Battle).—According to the best received account, Anlaf, the pagan King of the Irish, incited by Constantine III., King

* This date is not correct, as the parish registers of Achurch contain an entry in his handwriting dated May 21, 1631.—*N. & Q.*

of Scotland, sailed up the river Humber, with a fleet of 615 vessels; and having landed, was with his army encountered by Athelstan, who defeated him with much loss. The contest is said to have lasted from daybreak to dusk, and in no previous battle in England had so much blood been shed. It has been called the Waterloo of the Anglo-Saxons. The chronicles differ respecting the locality and the date of this battle. It probably took place somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of the Humber, and about 937.

BRUNDISIUM, or BRUNDUSIUM (Italy).—This city of Calabria, situated on the shores of the Adriatic, was an important stronghold of the Sallentines, long before the surrounding Greek colonies of Tarentum, &c., were established. It was taken by the Romans B.C. 267, and became a colony of the republic B.C. 244. During the Illyrian war, B.C. 229, it was the naval and military station for the Roman fleet and army, and its fine harbour rendered it on many subsequent occasions the centre of warlike operations. Sylla landed here on his return from the Mithridatic war, B.C. 83, and Cicero selected its port as the scene of his return from exile, B.C. 57. Mark Antony laid siege to Brundisium B.C. 40, when peace was concluded before the attack was brought to an issue. Virgil died here B.C. 19. Brundisium, after declining in importance on the fall of the Western empire, was finally wrested from the Byzantine emperors by the Normans in the 11th century. (*See* BRINDISI.)

BRUNKEBERG (Battle).—Christian I. of Denmark was defeated by the Swedes under Sten Sture on this height, which forms part of the site of the modern city of Stockholm, in Oct., 1471.

BRÜNN (Moravia).—This town, made the capital of Moravia in 1641, and besieged by Torstenson in 1645, was entered by Napoleon I. Nov. 20, 1805, and became his head-quarters. It is the seat of a bishop.

BRUNSWICK formed part of Saxony during the reign of Charlemagne, and was made a separate lordship in 955. It was inherited by Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria, in 1126. One of his successors, Henry the Lion, was, in 1180, for his refusal to aid the Emperor in the war against the Pope, deprived of all his possessions, except Brunswick. In 1235, Otho, surnamed the Child, was made first Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, by the Emperor Frederick II. Various changes ensued, and in 1542 the duchy was divided into Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. (*See* HANOVER.)

BRUNSWICK, the capital of the duchy, formerly called Bruno Vicus, was founded by Bruno, Duke of Ostfalen, in 868. It was beautified and extended by Henry the Lion in the 12th century, and became one of the chief cities of the Hanseatic League in the 13th. Its annual fair, that afterwards became celebrated, was established in 1498. It suffered in various German wars, and was taken by the French July 28, 1757. They evacuated it early in 1758, and its fortifications were destroyed in 1794.

BRUNSWICK (Battle).—Otho of Brunswick, and Philip, Duke of Swabia, were competitors for the imperial crown of Germany, and the former, besieged in Brunswick by Philip, made a sortie in July, 1200. This brought on an engagement, in which Philip's army was defeated.

BRUNSWICK (House of).—The various branches of this family are derived from Albert Azzo I., Margrave of Este, in the 10th century. His great grandson, Albert Azzo II., married Cunegonda, and their son, Guelph IV., inherited the dukedom of Bavaria in 1071, and founded the junior branch of the Guelph family, from which the Brunswick House trace their descent. Otho was recognized as first Duke of Brunswick in 1235.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, Orange societies formed in Ireland, in support of the principles of the revolution of 1689, and against Roman Catholic emancipation. The proposal for the establishment of these associations was made Aug. 28, 1828, at a meeting of the Dublin members of the Grand Orange Club that had then been recently suppressed; and the first general meeting was held in the Dublin Rotunda Nov. 4. Similar clubs were formed in other parts of Ireland. A meeting of Yeomanry was held on Pennenden Heath, Kent, Oct. 24, 1828, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons to preserve the Protestant constitution inviolate. Brunswick Clubs were also formed in Leeds, Leicester, and other parts of England.

BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG. — The modern duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg was founded by William, the second son of Ernest I., who, on the death of his father, in 1546, took this portion of his dominions, with the title of Duke of Hanover. Ernest Augustus, one of his descendants, was made ninth Elector of the empire in 1692. His son, George Lewis, descended from James I. of England, on the female side, became King of England under the title of George I., Aug. 1, 1714. (*See* HANOVER.)

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL.—The modern duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel was founded by Henry II., eldest son of Ernest I., in 1546. Several of its dukes distinguished themselves in the continental wars of the last century, and Charles William Ferdinand, who succeeded in 1780, led the Prussian army against the French at Auerstädt, Oct. 14, 1806, and having been wounded in that battle, died Nov. 10, 1807. All the Brunswick possessions were seized by the French after the victory at Jena, and by the eighth article of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia, signed at Tilsit July 9, 1807, incorporated with the new kingdom of Westphalia, conferred upon Jerome Buonaparte. They were, however, recovered by Frederick William, son of Charles William Ferdinand, in Dec., 1813. Representative institutions were introduced in 1820. The then reigning duke was expelled and took refuge in England Sep. 6, 1830, and his brother, Augustus Lewis William, assumed the sovereignty April 23, 1831.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE (London) was built in 1827, on the site of the old Royalty Theatre in Wellclose Square, burned down

April 11, 1826. The Brunswick Theatre, opened Feb. 25, fell during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering" Feb. 29, 1828, when 12 persons were killed, and several houses on the opposite side of the street destroyed. It is sometimes called the New Royal Brunswick Theatre.

BRUNSWICKERS. — (*See* DEATH'S HEAD CORPS.)

BRUSA, BROUSSA, or BOURSA (Asia Minor), the ancient Prusa, was made the capital of the Turkish dominions in the 14th century; and although the sultans transferred their residence to Hadrianople about 1430, Prusa continued to be the Turkish capital until the capture of Constantinople, May 29, 1453. Abd-el-Kadir took up his residence here in 1852; but on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 28, 1855, he obtained permission from the French government to remove to Constantinople.

BRUSSELS, or BRUXELLES (Belgium).—St. Géry, Bishop of Cambray, built a chapel on one of the islands in the river Senne, in the 7th century. A large congregation was attracted by his eloquence, houses were built near his place of worship, and the town of Brussels was gradually formed. The Emperor Otho dates a decree "*apud Brusolam*," in 976. Walls with seven gates were formed round the town in 1044.

A.D.
1010. The Cathedral of St. Gudule is founded. (Some authorities gave a different date.)
1213. Brussels is taken by the English.
1273. St. Gudule is completed.
1300. The Old Palace is founded.
1314. Brussels is visited by the plague.
1340. The Museum is commenced.
1369. The walls are removed and the city is enlarged.
1370. The Jews are banished.
1380. A second wall is built.
1401. The town-hall is commenced.
1405. A large portion of the city is destroyed by fire.
1442. The town-hall is completed.
1488. The city is taken by Philip of Cleves.
1489. The plague commits great ravages.
1507. Brussels becomes the seat of government for the Low Countries.
1518. The towers are added to the cathedral.
1567. Alva attempts to establish the Inquisition. 10,000 artisans quit Brussels.
1568, June 5. Execution of Egmont and Horn. (*See* HOLLAND.)
1578. The plague rages with great fury.
1695. Villeroi bombards the city, destroying a considerable portion.
1701. Brussels is captured by the French.
1706, Oct. 12. Marlborough enters Brussels.
1708, Nov. 22. It is assailed by the Elector of Bavaria.—Nov. 29. It is relieved by Marlborough.
1746. The Old Palace is rebuilt.—Feb. 16. Marshal Saxe takes Brussels.
1748. It is restored to Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. The Museum is extended.
1770. The academy is founded.
1790, Nov. The Austrians regain possession of Brussels, which had revolted.
1792, Nov. 14. Dumouriez takes the city.
1794. Dumouriez, having been driven out, regains possession.
1803, July 21. Napoleon I. makes a triumphal entry.
1814, Feb 1. The Prussians enter Brussels. It becomes one of the capitals of the Netherlands.
1830, Sep. 23. Revolution. Brussels is made the capital of the new kingdom of Belgium.
1831, June 4. The National Congress at Brussels elects Leopold king.
1834, April 6. Riots occur in the city. The university is founded.
1848. A Peace Congress assembles at Brussels.
1853. A Statistical Congress assembles at Brussels.
1859, Aug. 31. The Assembly of Deputies, by a majority of 20, pronounce in favour of the fortification of Antwerp.—Sep. 6. The proposal is adopted by the Senate.—Sep. 8. It receives the royal assent.
1864, April 6. The foundation-stone of a new English church is laid by the Bishop of Oxford.
1865, Dec. 10. Death of Leopold I. (*See* LAEKEN.)

BRUSSELS (The Union of).—This confederacy, formed by the states of Holland in Jan., 1577, had for its object the expulsion of the Spaniards, the execution of the pacification of Ghent (*q. v.*), and the maintenance of royalty and the Roman Catholic religion. It was dissolved in 1578. (*See* UTRECHT, UNION OF.)

BRUSTEN (Battle).—Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, defeated the burghers of Liège at this village in the Netherlands, Oct. 28, 1467.

BRZESC LITEWSKI, or BREST LITEVSKI (Russia).—Suwarrow defeated the Poles at this place in 1794. It was occupied by the Russians in 1795, and became the seat of a military school in 1841.

BUBBLE ACT, passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18), in order to punish unprincipled adventurers who proposed schemes merely as baits to extract money from the thoughtless. "The whole nation," says Tindal, "was become stock-jobbers. The South Sea scheme was like an infectious distemper, which spread itself in an astonishing manner. Every evening produced new projects, which were justly called Bubbles, and new companies appeared every day." The king issued a proclamation against them June 11, 1720. The act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c 91 (July 5, 1825).

BUCANEERS.—The term *boucan* was applied by the Caribbees to the flesh of cattle or fish dried in the sun. They taught this mode of curing to the early French settlers in Hayti or St. Domingo, and they were called boucaniers, or bucaneers, because they hunted wild boars and buffaloes, and preserved their flesh after this peculiar method. The term was afterwards applied to those bold and hardy adventurers, whether English, French, or Dutch, who assailed the Spanish settlements in America. On the failure of Dudley's conspiracy (*q. v.*) against Queen Mary, several of the confederates sought refuge at the court of Henry II. of France, who furnished them, in Aug., 1556, with three or four ships, in which they sailed with the avowed object of waging war against all Spaniards. Other expeditions were fitted out. The island of St. Christopher's was taken in 1623, and the little island of Tortuga, to the north of Hispaniola, in 1629. Here they carried on their piratical warfare, under various celebrated commanders. The Spaniards captured Tortuga in 1638, and the bucaneers regained possession in the following year. In 1603 the Dutch pirate, Van Horn, sailed at the head of 1,200 bucaneers, and took Vera Cruz. Morgan captured Panama in 1670; Grammont took Campeachy in 1685; and in 1697 Pointis seized Cartagena, and gained booty to the amount of £1,750,000. A treaty, called the treaty of America, for the entire suppression of this warfare, was concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1670; but it was not until a few years after the peace of

Ryswick, Sep. 10, 1697, that the bucaneer confederacy was broken up.

BUCEPHALA (India).—This town, on the western bank of the Hydaspes, was founded by Alexander III., at the spot where he had crossed the river to attack Porus, an Indian king, whom he defeated, B.C. 327. It was built in memory of his famous charger, "Bucephalus," which expired in the hour of victory. Jelum, in the Punjaub, is supposed to occupy its site.

BUCHANITES.—This Scotch sect, followers of one Mrs. Elspeth Buchan, whose maiden name was Simpson, a woman of indifferent character, sprang up in Irvine in 1783. In conjunction with Hugh White, minister of the Relief congregation of Irvine, she attempted to gain converts; but an outbreak occurred, and they were both driven from the town in May, 1784. She was addressed "Friend Mother in the Lord," personified the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. 1, and pretended that Hugh White was her son (Rev. xii. 5). She promised her followers bodily translation to heaven; and on one occasion, after a long fast, led them to the top of a hill for that purpose. They retired to a place near Dumfries, where Mrs. Buchan died in May, 1791. On her deathbed she declared she had a secret to communicate, which was to the effect that she was the Virgin Mary. The last member of this fanatical sect is said to have died in 1846.

BUCHAREST (Wallachia) was captured by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. By the treaty of Bucharest, concluded between Turkey and Russia at this place May 28, 1812, the former ceded Bessarabia to Russia, and thus the frontier of the last-mentioned power was extended to the Pruth. The Czar agreed to restore Anapa and other places in Asia to the Sultan; but this part of the treaty was not fulfilled; and soon after Russia had recovered from the disastrous effects of the French invasion, she again made war upon Turkey. The Russians occupied Bucharest in July, 1853, but quitted it on July 28. The Turks regained possession Aug. 8, and were followed by the Austrians Sep. 6 in the same year. The Austrian occupation terminated in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (London).—Old Buckingham House occupied a portion of the mulberry garden, at which Evelyn relates that Lady Gerrard treated him and some others, May 10, 1654. The new palace is erected on the site of Buckingham House, so called from John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby, made Duke of Normanby March 9, and Duke of Buckingham March 23, 1703. Old Buckingham House was erected by him in 1703. The government purchased it in 1761 for Queen Charlotte, upon whom it was settled by George III., in case she should survive him. Hence it was called the Queen's House, and here nearly all her children were born. The new palace was commenced in 1825, and Queen Victoria took possession July 13, 1837. It cost nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Improvements were effected in 1853.

BUDA, or OFEN (Hungary), the ancient Acincum, held by the Romans till about the 4th century. Arpad made it the residence of the Magyar chieftains about 900. The modern city was founded in 1240, and became the capital of Hungary in the 14th century. A council held here Sep. 14, 1279, ordered 69 canons for the regulation of the Church of Hungary to be promulgated. Another council was held at Buda, May 7, 1309. Solyman II. captured it Sep. 10, 1526, and Sep. 8, 1529. The Turks sacked it in 1541, and it was considered the key of the Ottoman empire until it was wrested from the Turks by the Austrians, under the Duke of Lorraine, Sep. 2, 1686. Its university was founded by Martin Corvinus between the years 1470—1490, and its library was destroyed by the Turks in 1527. Buda, seated on the Danube, is connected with Pesth by a bridge of boats. The Austrian army took Buda from the Hungarians Jan. 5, 1849.

BUDDHISM, long the prevailing religion in India, was, according to Sir William Jones, introduced into that country about B.C. 1,000, though later authorities are inclined to accept the traditional account of its introduction by Gautama, or Godama, about B.C. 500. A feud arose between the Buddhists and the Brahmins, and the former were expelled from the greater part of Hindostan, though Buddhism is still the prevailing religion in China, Japan, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.

BUDE LIGHT, so named from the residence of its inventor, Goldsworthy Gurney, of Bude, Cornwall, by whom it was patented June 8, 1839, and March 25, 1841, is produced by the introduction of oxygen instead of common air into the centre of the flame. It has been adopted in the illumination of the House of Commons.

BUENOS AYRES (South America). — This province threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810, and with other South-American states issued a declaration of independence, July, 1816, and formed themselves into the Argentine Confederation (*q. v.*). A treaty of commerce between England and Buenos Ayres was signed Feb. 2, 1825. It separated from the Argentine Confederation, and became an independent state, in 1853.

BUENOS AYRES.—This city, the capital of the state of the same name, founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1534, and abandoned, owing to the attacks of the Indians, in 1539, was not permanently colonized by the Spaniards until 1580.

A.D.
1620. Buenos Ayres is made the seat of a bishopric by Paul V.
1763, Jan. 1. An English and Portuguese expedition fails in an attack upon the city.
1775. It is made the seat of a viceroyalty.
1778. The river is thrown open by Spain.
1806, June 27. It is taken by the English, and a large amount of treasure secured.—Aug. 12. The Spaniards regain possession.—Oct. 29. It is retaken by the English.
1807, July 5. The English fail in an attempt to capture Buenos Ayres.
1825, Feb. 2. A treaty of amity and commerce is signed with Great Britain at Buenos Ayres.
1827-8. It is blockaded by the Brazilian fleet.
1859, Oct. 23. Indecisive battle between the forces of the Argentine Republic and of Buenos Ayres.—Nov. 10. A treaty is signed, by which Buenos Ayres again joins the Argentine Confederation.

A.D.
1860, June 6. The act of union between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres is signed and ratified.
1861, Aug. 29. War is announced with the Argentine Confederation.—Sep. 17. Gen. Mitre defeats the Argentine forces of Gen. Urquiza, at Pavon.—Nov. 23. Gen. Flores defeats the Argentine Gen. Virasoro, and thereby causes a majority of the states to declare for Buenos Ayres.
1862, Jan. 31. Order is declared re-established in most of the provinces.—Oct. 12. Gen. Mitre and Col. Paz are solemnly installed president and vice-president of the Argentine Confederacy.
1865, April 16. The Argentine Republic declares war against Paraguay.—May 4. Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay conclude an alliance against Paraguay and Buenos Ayres.

BUFFALO TOWN (United States).—This town, and part of the enemy's squadron, with stores, were destroyed by the English army, after the defeat of the Americans at Black-rock (*q. v.*), Dec. 30, 1813.

BUHAWULPORE.—(*See* BAHAWULPORE.)

BUHL.—This mode of decorating furniture, by inlaying it with tortoise-shell, metal, or enamel, was invented by André Charles Buhl, *Tapissier en titre du Roi*, an Italian cabinet-maker settled in France (Louis XIV.), who died at the age of 90, in 1732.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The earliest association for enabling tenants to acquire absolute proprietorship in houses, after payment of a given amount of rent, was established at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, under the auspices of the Earl of Selkirk, in 1815. Similar institutions, termed "Menages," soon became common in North Britain, whence they extended to England, where they became so numerous that Parliament passed "An Act for the Regulation of Benefit Building Societies," 6 & 7 Will. iv. c. 32 (July 14, 1836).

BULGARIA (East Turkey), the ancient Mœsia Inferior, was invaded by the Bulgarians in the 7th century, and named after them Bulgaria. The first kingdom lasted from 640 to 1018, when it was subjected to the Eastern empire by Basil II. The second, established about 1186, was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1396.

A.D.
559. The Bulgarians, under Zabergan, invade Macedonia and Thrace, and are repulsed by Belisarius.
678. The Bulgarians, led by Asparuch, conquer the country between the Hæmus and the Danube.
788. The Bulgarians defeat the Thracians.
792. Cardam, King of the Bulgarians, defeats Constantine IV.
811, July 25. Crumn, King of the Bulgarians, defeats and slays the Emperor Nicephorus.
813. Battle of Berzinikia, in which the Emperor Michael I. is defeated by Crumn.
814. The Emperor Leo defeats and annihilates an army of 30,000 Bulgarians.
861. Michael and Bardas invade the territory of the Bulgarians, whose king becomes a Christian.
885. Bogoris, or Michael, first Christian King of Bulgaria, abdicates and retires to a monastery.
893. The Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine Gen. Leo Hatakalon.
917, Aug. 20. Battle of Achelous, in which the Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine army.
921. Simeon, King of Bulgaria, defeats the Byzantine forces, and plunders Constantinople.
923. The Emperor Romanus purchases peace from Simeon on the most humiliating terms.
981. The Emperor Basil II., who invades Bulgaria, is driven back, with great loss, by King Samuel.
A.D.
996. Samuel invades Greece. His army is totally routed, and he himself escapes with difficulty.
1014, July 29. Battle of Zetunium (*q. v.*).
1018. Death of Ladislaus, last King of Bulgaria, whose territory becomes a province of the Byzantine empire.
1040. The Bulgarians revolt, and seize upon Western Greece.
1186. The Bulgarians revolt from the Byzantine yoke, and establish a second monarchy.
1285. Bulgaria is overrun by the Tartars.
1330. It is made subject to Servia.
1393. It is invaded by Amurath I.
1396. The Sultan Bajazet conquers Bulgaria, and unites it to the Ottoman empire.

SOVEREIGNS OF BULGARIA.

FIRST KINGDOM.

A.D.		A.D.	
	Mœsus.	826.	Baldimir, or Vladimir.
700.	(circ.) Terbelis.	844.	Bogoris, or Michael.
747.	Cormes.		Presiam.
763.	Telesis (a few months).		Michael Vorize.
763.	Saisin.	889.	(circ.) Simeon.
764.	Pagan.	914.	(circ.) Samuel.
771.	(circ.) Telerie.	927.	Peter.
776.	Cardam.	971.	Borise.
806.	(circ.) Crumn.	1014.	Gabriel.
814.	Doucoin.	1015.	John Ladislaus.
815.	Ditzeng.	1018.	Bulgaria is made a province of the empire.
841.	Mortagon.		

SECOND KINGDOM.

A.D.		
1186.	Peter II.	Mytzes, A.D. 1258 or 1259, after whom the throne is a continual object of contention, till the conquest of Bulgaria by Bajazet, in 1396.
1196.	John I.	
1207.	Vorylas.	
1215.	John Asan II.	
1241.	Caloman I.	
1245.	Michael.	
1258.	Caloman II.	

BULGNEVILLE (Battle) fought at this place in France, July 2, 1431, between René of Anjou and Antony, Count of Vaudémont, for the succession of Lorraine. René, defeated and taken prisoner, was confined for many years in the "Tower of Bar," at Dijon.

BULJANAK (Battle).—A skirmish took place near this river in the Crimea, between 15,000 Cossacks and 500 British horse, Sep. 19, 1854. The former, having lost a few men, withdrew.

BULL.—This term, derived from the word *bulla*, a seal, was first applied to deeds, ecclesiastical as well as regal. Subsequently it was used to denote a papal edict, or rescript, written upon parchment, bearing a leaden seal, and issued by order of the Pope from the Roman chancery. The seals varied in form until 1088, when one side was impressed with the heads of Peter and Paul, the reverse bearing the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. Vigilius, in the 6th century, introduced the date of the regnal years of the emperors into bulls, and this custom was continued till the middle of the 11th century. In bulls of grace or favour the lead is attached by silken (red or yellow), and in those of punishment by hempen, cords. The preparation of bulls was entrusted to a college of 72 persons. (*See* ABBREVIATORS.) Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, April 25, 1570. Fenton, who posted a copy of it on the gate of the Bishop of London's palace, May 24, was taken and executed Aug. 8. By 13 Eliz. c. 2 (1570), bringing in bulls, or putting them into execution, was made high treason, for

which the penalty was death and forfeiture of property. The bull *in Cœnâ Domini*, excommunicating heretics and opponents of the papacy, was read in the Pope's presence every Maundy Thursday, until the time of Clement XIV. According to the ancient mode of pronouncing the sentence of excommunication, the Pope, after the reading of the bull, threw a lighted torch into the public place. It was declared void by the Council of Tours, Sep., 1510. Brief is the term applied to papal acts sealed with wax. Pius IX. published a bull or encyclical letter, accompanied by an appendix of 80 propositions, condemning certain "modern errors," amongst which he included Bible societies, and the belief that salvation can extend to any except members of the Roman Catholic Church, Dec. 8, 1864.

BULL-BAITING was a favourite amusement amongst the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and other ancient nations, and was frequently practised in this country during the Middle Ages, and even to a comparatively recent period. Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, in his description of London in the 12th century, speaks of bull-baiting as then common; and Henzel, who visited England in 1598, gives a description of the sport. Evelyn mentions a visit he paid to the bear-garden June 16, 1670, when one of the bulls tossed a dog into the lap of a lady sitting in the boxes: he calls it "a rude and dirty pastime." The following occurs in an advertisement dated 1719:—"This is to give notice to all gentlemen, gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs at a bull, for a guinea, to be spent; which goes fairest and farthest in wins all. Likewise a green bull to be baited which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned loose with fireworks all over him." A bill for the suppression of this sport was introduced into the House of Commons April 3, 1800. Mr. Windham opposed the measure, declaring that it had existed more than one thousand years, and that it was a manly amusement. Mr. Canning contended that the amusement was a most excellent one; it inspired courage and produced a nobleness of sentiment and an elevation of mind. The bill was rejected by a small majority, and though a similar attempt in 1802 failed, bull-baiting has since been declared illegal, and by the act against cruelty to animals (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, Sep. 9, 1835), persons keeping places for bull-baiting incur a penalty. The Stamford Bull-running, which took place annually Nov. 13, was in 1825 postponed till the next day, because the 13th fell on a Sunday. Bull-fights, said to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors, still form a favourite sport with the vulgar in that country. Isabella I., in the 15th century, vainly endeavoured to abolish them.

BULLETS, originally spherical, have, since the extensive adoption of rifled musketry, been introduced of conical and other elongated forms. Greener, in 1836, invented a plan for causing bullets to expand while leaving the gun, and thus to fill up the grooves in the rifled barrel, for which he was rewarded by Government with a grant of £1,000 in 1857.

BULLION REPORT.—The Bank of England having been restricted in 1797 from paying its notes in gold, the country possessed two independent and separate currencies, one metallic and the other of paper. These soon came to differ so widely in value that a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed, which published a report in 1810, asserting the fact that paper-money is always in danger of being over-issued, and consequently depreciated, unless its immediate conversion into gold is at all times possible.

BULL RUN, or BULL'S RUN (Battle).—(*See* MANASSAS, Battle.)

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, between England and the United States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, was signed at Washington April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there July 4, 1850. It consisted of nine articles. The contracting parties declared that they would not erect fortifications on the banks or in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and that they would not assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Opposite and contradictory constructions having been placed upon this treaty by England and the United States, another, called the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty (*q. v.*), was, after various negotiations, signed at London, Oct. 17, 1856; but objections having been raised to it on both sides of the Atlantic, it was ultimately rejected, and the President, in his message for the year 1857, recommended the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty as the best method of solving the difficulty.

BUNDELCUND (Hindostan).—This extensive province, consisting of 33 states, five of which are tributary, attained great power, under a native dynasty, in the 11th century. Their rule was, however, subverted by the Delhi princes in 1183, and for a long period the country remained in a very unsettled state. By the treaty of Bassein (*q. v.*), Dec. 31, 1802, a portion of the province was ceded to the East India Company. Owing to the refractory conduct of certain chiefs, military expeditions were sent into portions of Bundelcund, and in the treaty of Poonah (*q. v.*), June 13, 1817, the articles of the treaty of Bassein were explained and amended; certain provisions being added calculated to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous outbreaks.

BUNDSCHUH.—(*See* PEASANTS' WAR.)

BUNKER'S HILL (Battle).—The revolted Americans having thrown up batteries and erected a formidable redoubt on Bunker's or Breed's Hill, an eminence that commanded the harbour of Charleston, were attacked in this position by the English, June 17, 1775. The latter amounted to 2,000, whilst the batteries and redoubt were defended by 5,000 men. In their advance the assailants suffered severely from sharpshooters, posted in the houses of Charleston. In spite of every obstacle the English had almost reached the works, when a terrific fire was opened upon them. Gen. Howe was for a few seconds left almost alone, several of the officers near having been either killed or wounded. The troops, however, rallied from

the confusion into which they had been thrown, and carried the works at the point of the bayonet. In this brilliant action 226 officers and men were killed, and 828 wounded. The American loss, according to their own representation, amounted to 450 killed, wounded, and missing, but it is believed to have been much greater.

BURA (Greece).—This town, which, with Helice (*q. v.*), was swallowed up by an earthquake, B.C. 373, was afterwards rebuilt, and its inhabitants, having shaken off the yoke of an oppressive tyrant, joined the Achæan League (*q. v.*) B.C. 275.

BURFORD (Battles).—Near this town, in Oxfordshire, Cuthred, King of Wessex, defeated Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in 752. Fairfax defeated the Royalist army here in 1649.

BURFORD CLUB.—This association was frequently mentioned in the documents connected with Layer's Conspiracy (*q. v.*). Having been called upon to explain the meaning, Layer declared it to be an appellation made use of by the Pretender and his agents to denote a club of Tory lords and others, of which association Lord Orrery was declared to be chairman. Earl Cowper, one of the lords mentioned as being a member, made a declaration, March 20, 1722, to the effect that he had never heard of such a club, and that he did not know, even by sight, three out of the six commoners named as being members. A committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine Layer, declared in their report that "the matters asserted of Burford's Club in Plunket's Letters, seem utterly inconsistent with the known characters of some of those persons."

BURGESS.—Previous to the Norman Conquest freemen not holding landed property, but permitted to occupy houses in towns as tenants of the Crown or some inferior lord, were called burgesses. The first writ summoning them to Parliament was issued by Henry III. in 1265, and they are mentioned as a distinct class from citizens by 5 Rich. II. stat. 2, c. 4 (1382). Several modifications in the definition and privileges of a burgess were introduced by the Municipal Reform Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (Sep. 9, 1835).

BURGH.—(*See* BOROUGH.)

BURGHERS, ANTI-BURGHERS, and BURGHER SECEDERS.—These terms are applied in ecclesiastical history to the parties that grew out of the schism in the Scottish Church, caused by the induction of a pastor to the parish of Kinross, in direct opposition to the wishes of the congregation. After much discussion, eight ministers protested against this procedure, for which they were deprived, and their parishes declared vacant in 1740. Their congregations adhered to them, and so powerful did they become that, in 1745, they formed themselves into a synod, consisting of three presbyteries. An inquiry which they instituted into the lawfulness of certain oaths led to a further division amongst them, the subject being the particular oath administered in royal burghs when persons were admitted to the privileges of a burgess. The Burghers maintained that it was lawful to take the oath in question, while their opponents, the Anti-burghers, took a different view, and in 1746 carried a vote condemning the oath. In 1747 the Burghers mustered in great strength, whereupon the Anti-burghers withdrew, and formed a synod of their own. The rival persuasions were, after a long period of hostility and opposition, reunited in 1820 under the name of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church.

BURGLARY.—This offence, defined as the breaking into and entry of a dwelling-house by night with felonious intent, was punished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (June 21, 1827), and by all previous legislation, with death. By 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 86 (July 17, 1837) the capital sentence was limited to cases where there had been violence to any person; and by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19 (July 3, 1851), the being found by night with intent to commit a burglary was declared a misdemeanour, subjecting the offender to three years' imprisonment. All statutes on the subject were repealed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 6, 1861), and by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 52 (Aug. 6, 1861), the punishment for burglary was limited to penal servitude for life or not less than three years, or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

BURGOS (Spain), the capital of the ancient province of Burgos, was founded by Diego Porcelos, A.D. 884. The Cid was buried in this city in 1099. The bishopric of Oca or Auca was transferred to Burgos in 1077. It was made an archbishopric by Gregory XIII., Oct. 22, 1574. The cathedral was founded in 1221, and completed in 1567. Councils were held at Burgos in 1080, and in Oct., 1136. In the 15th century Burgos was made a royal residence. Charles V. transferred the court to Madrid in the 16th century, and from that time Burgos gradually declined. The French committed ravages in 1808. Wellington besieged it, and carried some of the works Sep. 19, 1812, but failed in an attempt to take it by storm Oct. 18 in the same year. The French blew up the castle and retired, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Tunis, by the Emperor Charles V., on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22, 1535.

BURGUNDIANS, or BOURGUIGNONS.—(*See* ARMAGNACS.)

BURGUNDY.—The Burgundiones, a Vandal tribe, established themselves in the southern portion of Gaul about B.C. 406; and from them the country received its name. They succeeded in forming a kingdom, which, says Gibbon (ch. xxxviii.), "was defined by the course of two Gallic rivers, the Saone and the Rhone, extended from the forest of Vosges to the Alps and the sea of Marseilles." A second kingdom of Burgundy, also called Arles (*q. v.*), was established by Rodolph I. in 888.

FIRST KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY.

A.D.

413. Gundicar, King of the Burgundians, receives a grant of land from Jovinus, and permanently settles in Gaul.

435. The Burgundians are defeated by Aetius, and the country is invaded by the Huns.

A.D.
491. Gondebaud murders his brother Chilperic, and seizes his kingdom.
500. Gondebaud is defeated by Clovis I., King of the Franks.
523. Sigismund, King of Burgundy, is made prisoner, and put to death by the Franks.
532. Clotaire and Childebert make war upon Burgundy.
534. Clotaire and Childebert conquer Burgundy, and render it subject to the Franks.

SOVEREIGNS OF BURGUNDY.

A.D.		A.D.	
413.	Gundicar.	491.	Gondebaud.
436.	Gunderic.	516.	Sigismund.
466.	Chilperic I.	523.	Gondemar.

BURGUNDY, or BURGUNDY PROPER, was erected into a duchy during the reign of Charles II. (the Bald), and assigned to his son-in-law, Richard le Justicier, at the Council of Quiercy, or Kiersy, June 14–16, 877. It underwent several changes, and was ultimately incorporated with France.

A.D.
943. Rodolph, Duke of Burgundy, is elected King of France, and resigns his duchy to Giselbert.
938. Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, and Hugh the Black, rule Burgundy between them.
943. Hugh the Great is sole Duke of Burgundy.
956. Death of Hugh the Great, who is succeeded by his son Otho.
987. Henry I., the Great, is confirmed in his title of Duke of Burgundy, with sovereign rights, by Hugh Capet.
1002. Death of Henry I., whose duchy is claimed by Robert of France and two other competitors.
1015. Henry II., son of King Robert, becomes Duke of Burgundy.
1032. Henry II. having become King of France the preceding year, makes his brother Robert Duke of Burgundy. With him begins a long succession of dukes.
1361. Death of Philip I., Duke of Burgundy, with whom terminates the first succession of dukes. John II., King of France, unites Burgundy to his own dominions.
1364. John II., King of France, erects Burgundy into a duchy, and bestows it upon his son Philip the Bold.
1369. Marriage between Philip of Burgundy and Margaret of Flanders.
1384. Philip inherits Flanders, Artois, Nevers, and other territories.
1407. John the Fearless causes the assassination of the Duke of Orleans, and is compelled to seek safety in flight.
1416. Secret treaty between John the Fearless and Henry V. of England.
1419. John the Fearless is assassinated at Montereau by the Orleanists.
1420. Philip the Good enters into an alliance with Henry V., and sanctions the treaty of Troyes.
1431. Philip the Good acquires Namur by purchase.
1430. Acquisition of Brabant and Limburg.
1435. Philip of Burgundy withdraws from his alliance with the English, and enters into a league with France.
1436. He acquires Hainault, Holland, and Zealand.
1443. Acquisition of Luxemburg.
1468, July 2. Marriage of Charles the Bold and Margaret, sister to Edward IV. of England.
1472. Charles the Bold invades France, ravages Normandy, and adds Guelderland to his dominions.
1476. Charles the Bold invades Switzerland, where he is defeated.
1477, Jan. 4. Death of Charles the Bold at the battle of Nanci (*q. v.*). Louis XI. seizes part of the duchy.—Aug. 19. Mary, daughter and successor of Charles, marries Maximilian of Austria.
1479. Louis XI. of France seizes Burgundy, and annexes it to France.
1482. Mar. 27. Death of Mary of Burgundy, in consequence of a fall from her horse.
1482. Dec. 23. Treaty of Arras (*q. v.*).

DUKES OF BURGUNDY.

A.D.		A.D.	
877.	Richard le Justicier.	1142.	Eudes II.
921.	Rodolph.	1162.	Hugh III.
923.	Giselbert.	1193.	Eudes III.
938.	Hugh the Black and Hugh the Great.	1218.	Hugh IV.
956.	Otho.	1272.	Robert II.
965.	Henry I.	1305.	Hugh V.
1003.	(Interregnum and disputed succession.)	1315.	Eudes IV.
1015.	Henry II.	1350.	Philip I.
1032.	Robert I.	1364.	Philip II., the Bold.
1075.	Hugh I.	1404.	John the Fearless.
1078.	Eudes I.	1419.	Philip III., the Good.
1102.	Hugh II.	1467.	Charles the Bold.
		1477.	Mary of Burgundy.

BURIAL is the most ancient mode of disposing of the dead. Abraham buried his wife Sarah in the cave of Machpelah, B.C. 1859 (Gen. xxiii. 19). It was practised amongst ancient nations, although burning of the dead was at one period common amongst the Greeks and Romans. Burial in woollen material only was ordered by 18 Charles II. c. 4 (1666). This statute was repealed by 30 Charles II. st. 1, c. 3 (1677), which enforced new regulations, and inflicted a penalty of £5 in every case where a person was not buried in stuff made from sheep's wool only. Registers of burials were ordered to be kept in every parish. Further regulations were made by 32 Charles II. c. 1 (1680). These acts were repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 108 (July 23, 1814). A tax of 4*s.* on each person on burials, to last five years from May 1, 1695, was imposed by 7 and 8 Will. III. c. 6 (1694). It was continued till Aug. 1, 1706, by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14 (1697). In addition to the 4*s.*, a regular scale was imposed on the different ranks between a duke and a person possessing real property of £50 per annum, or personal property of £600. The burial of a duke was taxed at £50—that of the lowest in the scale 10*s.* (*See* CEMETERY.)

BURIAL CLUBS, or SOCIETIES, on the principle of friendly societies, were introduced into this country during the first half of the 19th century. It would appear that this is merely the revival of an ancient institution. Miller states (Anglo-Saxons, p. 363):—"The Saxons had also guilds or clubs, in which the artizans, or such as seem to have consisted of the middle classes, subscribed for the burial of a member, and a fine was inflicted upon every brother who did not attend the funeral. Thus, above 1,000 years ago, were burial societies established in England." As some irregularities arose from the insurance of children, the legislature interfered for their regulation.

BURKERSDORF (Battle).—Frederick II. of Prussia drove the Austrians from the heights of this town in Silesia, in the early part of the autumn of 1762.

BURKING.—The high price paid by medical practitioners for subjects for dissection, induced a man named Burke to endeavour to supply bodies, by decoying persons into his house, and then murdering them by suffocation. He carried on this inhuman trade at Edinburgh, and secured many victims, until he was at length detected, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law, Jan. 28, 1829. Burke, from whom it was called burking, admitted

having perpetrated 15 murders of the kind. A woman named M'Dougal, who was charged with being his accomplice, was acquitted. This crime was revived in London by Bishop and Williams, who were convicted of burking an Italian boy, and were executed Dec. 5, 1831. They admitted having murdered several persons in this manner.

BURLINGTON ARCADE (London) was opened to the public March 20, 1819.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS (Battle).—In a night attack upon the American camp near this place, in New Jersey, June 6, 1813, an English force, consisting of 704 men, completely routed the Americans, 3,500 strong, including cavalry. The action was continued during the night; but the Americans were repulsed in every attempt to retrieve their disaster, and eventually took to flight, leaving 100 prisoners and four guns in the hands of the victors.

BURMAH (Asia).—This extensive kingdom, sometimes called Ava, from its capital, when first visited by the Portuguese in the 16th century, was divided into four states,—Arracan, Ava, Pegu, and Siam. Very little is known of its history previous to the establishment of intercourse with Europe. Buddhism is said to have been introduced amongst the inhabitants about A.D. 301. The seat of the government was removed from Panya to Ava in 1364. With the assistance of the Portuguese, the Burmese subdued the Peguans. Ralph Fitch, who travelled in India at the end of the 16th century, is the first English writer who notices Burmah.

A.D.
1687. The English take possession of the island of Negrais, at the mouth of the Irawaddy.
1709. Capt. Hamilton visits Burmah.
1740. The Peguans revolt.
1752. Ava is captured by the Peguans, and the Burmese are completely subdued.
1753. Alompra recovers Ava, and builds Rangoon.
1754. The Peguans are defeated in another attempt upon Ava. The French assist the Peguans, and the English the Burmese, in this struggle.
1755. Alompra is again victorious.
1757. Alompra captures Pegu. The East India Company obtain a site for a factory.
1760. Alompra, who is taken ill whilst besieging the capital of Siam, withdraws his army, and dies on his way home.
1766. Shembuan captures Ayuthia, or Yuthia, the Siamese capital.
1767. Burmah is invaded by a Chinese army of 50,000 men. They are defeated, with great slaughter.
1771. The Siamese revolt, and regain their independence.
1781. Amarapora is made the capital of Burmah.
1783. Arracan is annexed to Burmah.
1785. The Burmese fail in an attack upon the island of Junkseylon or Salang.
1786. The Burmese invade Siam, and are again repulsed.
1793. Peace is concluded between Burmah and Siam. The provinces of Tenasserim, Mergui, and Tavoy are ceded to Burmah.
1794. The Burmese make inroads upon the territories of the East India Company in pursuit of robbers.
1795. A satisfactory explanation is given, and war is averted.
1810. Salang is conquered.
1811. Arracan is invaded by a Mugh force.
1819. The Burmese make further inroads upon the territories of the East India Company.
1823, Sep. 23. The Burmese attack and overpower a British guard on the island of Shapuree.
1824, March 5. The Governor-General of India declares war.—May 11. Rangoon is captured. Cheduba, Negrais, Tavoy, Mergui, Martaban, the whole of Tenasserim, and Yeah, surrender.

A.D.
1825, Feb. 1. Assam is conquered.—March 8. Gen. Cotton is defeated at Donabue.—April 2. It is captured; and Arracan, after a series of actions, March 26, 27, 28, and 29.—April 25. Prome is entered.—Sep. 17. An armistice for one month is signed, and afterwards extended to Nov. 2.—Dec. 1, 2, and 5. The armistice is broken, and the Burmese army defeated at Prome (*q. v.*).—Dec. 26. The Burmese send a flag of truce.
1826, Jan. 1. The first conference is held.—Jan. 3. A treaty is signed, but is not ratified.—Jan. 18. Hostilities are resumed.—Jan. 19. Melown is captured.—Feb. 9. The Burmese are defeated at the battle of Pagahm Mew.—Feb. 24. Treaty of Yandaboo (*q. v.*).
1850, Dec. 28. Rangoon is destroyed by fire.
1851. Complaints by English seamen of ill-treatment are received from the governor of Rangoon. Reparation is demanded and refused.
1852, Jan. 4. The British force the passage of the Irawaddy.—Jan. 10. The batteries at Rangoon fire upon the *Fox* man-of-war.—April 5. Martaban is taken.—April 14. Rangoon.—April 19. Bassein.—Oct. 10. Prome.—Nov. 21. Pegu.—Dec. 30. Pegu is annexed to India by proclamation.
1853. Several marauding chiefs are punished.—June 30. The termination of the Burmese war is officially proclaimed by the Governor-General of India.

BURNEL.—(*See* ACTON BURNEL.)

BURNETT PRIZES.—Mr. Burnett, of Dens, Aberdeenshire, born in 1729, on his death in 1784 bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to found prizes to be awarded to the authors of the two best treatises on "The evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this independent of written revelation, and of the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary and useful to mankind." The competition, which is open to all, takes place every 40 years, the first having occurred in 1815, when the highest prize of £1,200 was awarded to Dr. W. L. Brown, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the second prize of £400 to the Rev. J. B. Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. On the second competition, in 1855, the first prize of £1,800 was received by the Rev. R. A. Thompson, and the second prize of £600 by the Rev. Dr. J. Tulloch, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. In accordance with the founder's directions, these essays have all been published.

BURNING ALIVE was a common punishment, amongst ancient nations, for various kinds of offences. The Anglo-Saxons used it in certain crimes, and it was the ordinary punishment for witchcraft during the Middle Ages. Blackstone says:—"In treasons of every kind, the punishment of women is the same, and different from that of men. For as the decency due to the sex forbids the exposing and public mangling their bodies, the sentence is, to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burned alive." The "Scandalous Chronicle" contains an account of a woman, named Perrotte Mauger, who was burned alive at Paris in 1460 for having committed several robberies, and having harboured thieves and housebreakers. Criminals were generally strangled and their bodies afterwards burned. Katherine Hayes, who suffered for the murder of her husband, was, through the carelessness of the executioner, really burned alive at Tyburn,

Nov. 3, 1726. The last woman executed in this manner was Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, March 18, 1789, for coining. The law was altered by 30 George III. c. 48 (1790), which provided that after June 5, 1790, women under this sentence were to be hanged. Death at the stake was long considered the only method of extirpating heresy, and as early as 304, Alban, the protomartyr of England, suffered in this manner. Lord Hale says:—"Before the time of Richard II., that is, before any acts of Parliament were made about heretics, it is without question, that in a convocation of the clergy or provincial synod, they might and frequently did here in England proceed to the sentencing of heretics." By 29 Charles II. c. 9, s. 1 (1676), the writ commonly called *breve de hæretico comburendo*, with all process and proceedings thereupon in order to the executing such writ, or following or depending thereupon, and all punishment by death, in pursuance of any ecclesiastical censures, was utterly taken away and abolished.

BURNING THE DEAD.—(*See* CREMATION.)

BURNING-GLASSES.—Gibbon (ch. xl.) remarks:—"A tradition has prevailed that the Roman fleet was reduced to ashes in the port of Syracuse by the burning-glasses of Archimedes; and it is asserted that a similar expedient was employed by Proclus to destroy the Gothic vessels in the harbour of Constantinople, and to protect his benefactor Anastasius against the bold enterprise of Vitalian. A machine was fixed on the walls of the city, consisting of an hexagon mirror of polished brass, with many smaller and moveable polygons to receive and reflect the rays of the meridian sun; and a consuming flame was darted to the distance, perhaps, of 200 feet. The truth of these two extraordinary facts is invalidated by the silence of the most authentic historians; and the use of burning-glasses was never adopted in the attack or defence of places. Yet the admirable experiments of a French philosopher (Buffon have demonstrated the possibility of such a mirror; and, since it is possible, I am more disposed to attribute the art to the greatest mathematicians of antiquity, than to give the merit of the fiction to the idle fancy of a monk or a sophist." Leonhard Digges, in his "Pantometria," published in 1571, speaks of a burning-glass which he had constructed on the plan of Archimedes; John Napier, the inventor of logarithms (1550—April 3, 1617), mentions them as a means of defence. Dr. Gregory sent one that he had constructed to Sir Isaac Newton in 1673. That eminent man's attention having been thus directed to the subject, he is said to have constructed one himself. Kircher investigated it with much perseverance. Vilette constructed several burning mirrors of great magnitude, and experiments were tried in this country with one of them in June, 1718. Buffon made several successful experiments in 1747. Parker, in 1800, and other men of science at later periods, have improved the construction of burning-mirrors.

BURNLEY (Lancashire) is supposed to have been an early Roman settlement, and to have been visited by the Christian missionary Paulinus in 597. The town, which contained 53 families in 1311, continued unimportant till the introduction of the cotton manufacture, about 1780. The grammar school was established in 1578, and the barracks in 1819. Mr. Howard gave 16 acres of land for the site of an infirmary to be called the Howard Institution, March 4, 1864.

BURSE.—This title for a place of resort for financiers and commercial men, now generally termed an exchange, was first applied to the burse at Bruges, formed early in the 16th century. Lewis Roberts, in "The Merchants' Mappe of Commerce," published in 1638, says:—"This city Bruges hath an eminent market-place, with a publick-house for the meeting of all merchants at noon and evening; which house was called the *Burse*, of the houses of the extinct family Bursa, bearing three purses for their arms engraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting-places to this day are called *burses* in many countries, which in London we know by the name of the Royal Exchange, and of Britain's Burse." The burse at Antwerp was established in 1531: that at Amsterdam in 1608; at Paris 1784. The first stone of Britain's Burse, or the first Royal Exchange in England, was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and the building was opened by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 23, 1571.

BURSLEM Staffordshire), the principal town for the manufacture of English pottery during the 17th century, was the birth-place in 1730 of Josiah Wedgwood, by whom this important branch of native industry was carried to its highest perfection. The town-hall was erected in 1761, and the market established in 1825. The county constabulary force was introduced here in 1842. The first stone of the Wedgwood Institute was laid by Mr. Gladstone, Oct. 26, 1863.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, or ST. EDMUNDSBURY Suffolk).—This town received its name from Edmund, King of East Anglia, who was crowned at Bury on Christmas Day, 856. He was taken prisoner by the Danes, and refusing to renounce the Christian faith, suffered martyrdom, Monday, Nov. 20, 870. According to the chroniclers, his persecutors bound him to a tree, scourged him, shot him with arrows, and beheaded him. On account of his heroic constancy, he was afterwards canonized, and a monastery dedicated to him was founded at Bury. Stephen Langton and the barons met here Nov. 20, 1214, and agreed upon the demands which form the basis of Magna Charta. Henry III. held a parliament at Bury in 1267; Edward I. held another Nov. 3, 1296; and Henry VI. another Feb. 10, 1447; and his example in this respect was on one or two occasions followed by some of his successors. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1608. The grammar school was founded in 1550.

BURYING ALIVE.—This mode of punishment was occasionally resorted to by the Jews and other nations of antiquity. Herodotus mentions burying alive as a Persian custom, and states that Xerxes buried alive nine sons and nine daughters of the Edonians; and that Amestris, the wife of Xerxes, in her old

age ordered 14 children, selected from the best Persian families, to be buried alive, in order to show her gratitude to the god under the earth. In ancient Rome it was the punishment awarded to the vestal virgin who violated her vow (*see* VESTALS); and, during the Middle Ages, nuns were for a similar offence subjected to the same penalty. Sir Walter Scott, in "Marmion," describes the manner in which it was carried out. The culprit was placed in a small niche, made in the massive wall of the convent, a slender meal of water and bread was deposited in it, and at the words *Vade in pace* the opening was closed. Skeletons have been discovered in an upright position in the ruins of abbeys in this country, and it is probable that they are the remains of persons who had been for some offence or other immured. It was at one time the punishment for a female thief.

BURYING-PLACE.—The Jews and other ancient nations buried their dead in fields, near the highways, and other places, without the walls of their cities and towns. Plutarch relates of Lycurgus, that, in order to do away with superstition and to accustom the youth of Sparta to such sights, he ordered the dead to be buried within the city, and permitted their monuments to be erected near the temples (B.C. 830—820). In ancient Rome, the bodies of her more illustrious men were allowed, as a favour, to be buried within the city. The Twelve Tables prohibited burial in the city. Hadrian and several emperors published edicts against the practice. Bingham shows that no burying-places existed either in cities or in churches during the first three centuries of our æra. Graves in the public roads, or vaults and catacombs in the fields, were used for this purpose. The Christian emperors prohibited the practice several centuries later. The origin of the change in the custom appears to have arisen from the erection of churches over the graves of martyrs, or the removal of their relics into the churches, and this commenced in the 4th century. The next step was the burial of emperors and kings in the church porch, or some outer building of the church, which originated in the 5th century; and to this privilege the people were admitted in the beginning of the 6th century. The Council of Braga, May 1, 563, allowed burial in the churchyard, but prohibited it within the walls. Hereditary burying-places were forbidden in the 9th century (Council of Meaux, June 17, 845); but this was afterwards allowed by a decree of Leo V., inserted in the decretals of Gregory IX. about 1230. From this later period it became customary for bodies to be buried in churches and in family sepulchres. (*See* CEMETERY, CHURCHYARD, &c.)

BUSACO (Battle).—Massena and Ney were defeated at the convent of Busaco, near Coimbra, in Portugal, by Wellington, Sep. 27, 1810. The French attacked the British and Portuguese with a superior force. Their loss was 4,500 men killed and wounded, whilst that of the allies was only 1,300. Wellington soon after retired to the famous lines of Torres Vedras.

BUSHEL, supposed to take its name from an old English word, *buss*, signifying a "box," was regulated by several enactments. By 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1340), a standard bushel was ordered to be sent throughout the realm, according to a provision in 9 Hen. III., st. 1, c. 25 (1225), which ordained that only one measure should be used throughout the kingdom. The bushel of wheat was to contain 8 gallons by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). By 22 Charles II. c. 8, s. 1 (1670), the Winchester bushel, containing 8 gallons, was ordered to be used in gauging corn or salt; and in 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 22, s. 9 (1697), it was declared to be a round bushel, with a plain and even bottom, being 18½ inches wide throughout, and 8 inches deep. The heaped bushel was done away with by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 13, 1834), the prohibition taking effect from Jan. 1, 1835. All former statutes were repealed, the Winchester bushel abolished, and a general measure established, from May 1, 1825, by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824).

BUSHIRE (Persia) was made the seat of a factory by the East India Company in the 17th century. During the Persian war it was captured by the British forces, Dec. 10, 1856, and was occupied by them until the conclusion of peace, May 2, 1857.

BUSIRIS (Egypt).—Four places in ancient Egypt bore this name. One Busiris, in the Thebais, was utterly destroyed by order of Diocletian A.D. 296; and at another Busiris, on the west bank of the Nile, Merwan II., the last Caliph of the Ommiades, was slain, Feb. 10, 750.

BUSSORAH.—(*See* BASSORAH.)

BUTCHERS.—There were three classes of butchers among the Romans; viz., the *Suarii*, who provided hogs; the *Pecuarii*, or *Boarii*, who provided oxen, sheep, &c.; and the *Lanii*, or *Carnifices*, who killed the animals. During the Middle Ages, a common slaughter-house, in which the inhabitants had their beasts killed, was established in many towns. The butchers of Dunstable are said to have been the first to erect sheds, in 1279. A clause in the ordinary of the butchers' company at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated 1621, ordered that any member who killed flesh in that town during the Lent season without the general consent of the fellowship, should incur a penalty of £5 for each offence. Edward III., in a letter to the mayor and sheriffs, dated Feb. 25, 1361, ordered that no large beasts should be slaughtered nearer to London than Stratford on the one side and Knightsbridge on the other; and a similar injunction was made by Richard II. in 1380. A statute for the regulation of the trade was passed in 1531. The butchers were incorporated under letters patent of James I., bearing date Sep. 16, 1605. They were at that time an ancient fraternity. The blue dress is the uniform of a guild. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), butchers were required to sell by weight "called Haver-du-Pois." A penalty was fixed for infraction of this law by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1533). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1535), butchers were allowed from April, 1536, to April 12, 1540, to sell meat as they had done previous to the statute of 1532; and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1541), former

regulations were repealed, and the privilege was continued.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION.—Its advent to power was caused by the retirement of Mr. Pitt, Oct. 5, 1761, from the Newcastle and Pitt (Chatham) Ministry, though the new ministry was not formed till the following year. Mr. Pitt's office was filled first by the Earl of Egremont, and afterwards by the Duke of Bedford. The Earl of Bute, who had been tutor to George III., was made prime minister May 26, 1762.

Treasury	Earl of Bute.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Henley.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Bedford.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord Le Despencer.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Egremont and Hon. Geo. Grenville.
Admiralty	Lord Anson.
Ordnance	Viscount, afterwards Earl, Ligonier.
Board of Trade	Lord Sandys.

On the death of Lord Anson, June 6, 1762, the Hon. George Grenville, who took the Admiralty, was replaced as Secretary of State by the Earl of Halifax. In Oct., 1762, Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, paymaster of the forces, was made leader in the Commons, with a seat in the cabinet. This administration was assailed by Junius and Wilkes, and the Earl of Bute resigned April 8, 1763. His opponents called him "the favourite," and in some parts of the kingdom he was burned under the effigy of a jack-boot. (*See* GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION.)

BUTTER.—The word rendered butter in our translation of the Old Testament (Gen. xviii. 8; Job xx. 17; and other passages) is supposed by the best biblical critics to signify cream or sour thick milk. Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408), in his notice of the Scythians, describes a rude process of churning practised amongst them; and as his account is confirmed by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—B.C. 357), Beckmann believes this to be the earliest mention of butter. It was probably introduced at a later period, though not generally, amongst the Greeks and Romans, who derived their knowledge of it from the Scythians. The Romans anointed the bodies of their children with butter; the Burgundians besmeared their hair with it; and Clemens of Alexandria (192) speaks of it as having been used by the early Christians in lamps, instead of oil. The trade is regulated by act of Parliament.

BUTTINGTON (Battle).—Ethelred collected an army and surrounded the Danes in their fortifications at Buttington, on the banks of the Severn, in 894. The Danes were so reduced by famine, having eaten their horses, that their leader, Hastings, was compelled to risk a sally towards the east. This led to a battle, in which the Danes were routed with great slaughter.

BUTUNTUM.—(*See* BITONTO.)

BUXAR (Battle). — Major, afterwards Sir Hector, Munro, with 7,072 men and 20 field-pieces, defeated the army of the confederated native princes of Hindostan, consisting of 40,000 men and a powerful artillery, at this fortified town in Bahar, Oct. 23, 1764. The loss of the latter was severe, 6,000 men having been left on the field of battle. The victors captured 133 pieces of artillery.

BYE, SURPRISE, or SURPRISING PLOT. —George Brooke, brother of Lord Cobham, who was engaged in the plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne—this being termed the Main Plot, to distinguish it from the lesser scheme, the Bye Plot—had also conspired with Sir Griffin Markham, Lord Grey of Wilton, and two Roman Catholic priests, named Walton and Clarke, to seize James I., imprison him, compel him to change his ministers, and to grant liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion. The existence of the plot was made known to the Government about midsummer, 1603, and in July the conspirators were apprehended. (*See* MAIN PLOT.)

BYZANT, or BEZANTINE. — William of Malmesbury (book iv. ch. 2) states that Byzantium, the original name of Constantinople, is still preserved in the imperial coin called a byzant. This coin was current in England from the 9th to the 14th centuries, and Camden, writing in the 16th, says "that a great piece of gold, valued at £15, which the king offered on high festivals, is yet called a Bezantine, which was anciently a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Constantinople; but afterwards there were two purposely made for the king and queen, with the resemblance of the Trinity, inscribed,—*In honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis;* and on the other side the picture of the Virgin Mary,—*In honorem Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis.*" The last were cast by order of James I., in 1603. The Turks, at the siege of Cæsarea, in 1102, are said to have hidden byzants in their mouths. The Crusaders struck the captives in the neck, whereupon the coin was disgorged. One writer declares that the bodies of the slain were also piled up and burned, for the purpose of obtaining the byzants which they had swallowed. A similar coin was struck in other countries; and in the reign of Stephen, a white or silver byzant, of the value of two shillings, is supposed to have been current in England.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE.—(*See* EASTERN EMPIRE.)

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS. —The Greek historians and writers in whose works are recorded the principal transactions of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, from A.D. 325 to 1453, are known by this name. A collected edition of their works was published at Paris 1645—1711; another, in 23 volumes folio, was published at Venice 1722—1733; and a new edition at Bonn was commenced in 1828.

BYZANTIUM was founded B.C. 667, by the navigator Byzas, with followers from Argos and Megara, and received a considerable accession of numbers from Megara under Zeuxippus, B.C. 628. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 505, and retaken by the Greeks under Pausanias, B.C. 477, from which circumstance he has been called its founder. Byzantium became subject to Athens B.C. 470, threw off the yoke B.C. 440, but again submitted. Alcibiades took it B.C. 408, Lysander B.C. 405, and Philip II. of Macedon made an attempt B.C. 340,

but was compelled to raise the siege B.C. 339. It was then allied with Rome, and eventually became a Roman colony. In the civil wars that ensued on the accession of Severus, Byzantium remained faithful to Niger, and after having sustained a siege of three years' duration, was reduced by famine A.D. 196. Severus ordered its walls to be demolished, and suppressed many of its privileges. Maximin took it after a siege of 11 days in 313, and in the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the former captured it in 323. Struck with what Gibbon terms "the incomparable position of Byzantium," Constantine determined to make it the seat of his government, and an imperial edict for the building of the new city was issued in 324. The Emperor, at the head of a procession, marked out its boundaries, the capital was forthwith constructed, and inaugurated in May, 330. The rites of inauguration lasted 40 days, and the city received the title of Second or New Rome, which soon gave place to that of Constantinople, derived from its founder. The Byzantine Church is supposed to have been founded in the 1st century. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

C.

CAABA, or the SACRED STONE OF MECCA, was guarded by the Koreish tribe; and the term was applied to the temple in which it was kept. Gibbon (ch. l.) says that its genuine antiquity "ascends beyond the Christian æra;" and he describes the rites which the idolaters, and after them the Mussulmans, practised. "At an awful distance they cast away their garments: seven times with hasty steps they encircled the Caaba, and kissed the black stone: seven times they visited and adored the adjacent mountains: seven times they threw stones into the valley of Mina: and the pilgrimage was achieved, as at the present hour, by a sacrifice of sheep and camels, and the burial of their hair and nails in the consecrated ground." Mohammed destroyed the 360 idols of the Caaba in 630. The Carmathians despoiled the temple in 929, and bore away the black stone, which was, however, afterwards restored.

CAB.—This term, an abbreviation of cabriolet, is applied to the conveyances introduced into London in 1820. The Cab and Omnibus Men's Sunday Rest Society was established in London in 1858, and the Cabmen's Club Aid Society in 1861. (*See* HACKNEY COACH.)

CAB STRIKE.—Displeased with the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (June 28, 1853), reducing the fare from 8*d.* to 6*d.* per mile, London cabmen withdrew their vehicles after midnight on Tuesday, July 26, 1853. The strike lasted three days, during which time locomotion was entirely paralyzed. Arrangements having, however, been made for bringing up vehicles from various provincial towns, the cab proprietors and drivers returned to their work Saturday, July 30.

CABAL.—Soon after the dismissal of the Earl of Clarendon, Aug. 30, 1667, the formation of the secret council, called the Cabal, commenced. It has been incorrectly stated that the name "Cabal" originated from the initial letters of the names of the five members of this ministry. This is not the case, as the word "cabal" had been employed at an earlier time to denote a secret council, or what is now termed the cabinet. Its influence was directed principally to foreign affairs, and it was, when fully formed, in 1670, composed of the following members: Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Clifford, Lord, afterwards Earl of Arlington, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Lauderdale. Sir William Coventry was associated with them. The passing of the Test Act (25 Charles II. c. 2), early in 1673, spread disunion in its ranks; and by the spring of 1674 it was entirely dissolved. Hallam (Eng. ii. ch. xi.), whilst admitting that their counsels soon became "extremely pernicious and dishonourable," declares, "the first measures after the banishment of Clarendon, both in domestic and foreign policy, were highly praiseworthy."

CABATUAN.—The chief city of Panay, one of the Philippines, was founded in 1732.

CABBAGE was introduced into England at an early period, and is noticed in documents of the 13th century. Henry says the better kind was known in the time of Edward IV. It is supposed that Evelyn, in assigning the introduction of the cabbage from Holland to the 16th century, alludes to some particular sort. The soldiers of Cromwell's army are said to have introduced the plant into Scotland.

CABBALISTS.—Jewish doctors, who study the Cabbala, described by Dr. Moore as a traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from God on Mount Sinai. Prideaux considers Cabbalist to be the general name of those who profess the study and knowledge of all manner of traditions, which are of the interpretative part of the Hebrew Scriptures. Hallam declares (Lit. pt. 1, ch. 3) that the Cabbala is the offspring of the Alexandrian Jews and not far from the beginning of the Christian æra. It was revived during the 11th and 12th centuries.

CABINET COUNCIL.—(*See* ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.)

CABIRA (Battle).—Mithridates VI. (the Great) was defeated near this city, in Pontus, by Lucullus, B.C. 71. The Roman general captured the town itself and secured a large quantity of treasure.

CABLES were made of hemp, rush, papyrus, barks of trees, &c., from time immemorial. Iron cables were first suggested in the narrative of M. Bougainville's voyage of discovery, which was published in 1771, but no attempt was made to adopt them till Slater obtained a patent for their manufacture in 1808. The first vessel fitted with iron rigging was the *Penelope*. She made her trial trip in 1811, and satisfactorily proved the efficacy of the system, which was generally adopted in the royal navy in 1812. Capt. Brown invented the proving machine, for testing chain-cables, in 1813.

CABOCHIENS.—In 1412, John the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, armed a chosen body of about 500 journeymen butchers or skinners, who took the name of Cabochiens, from John Caboche their leader. They maintained the cause of Burgundy against the Armagnac faction, and, ruling Paris in the most despotic manner, kept the inhabitants in a state of constant terror. The citizens rose against them in 1418.

CABRERA (Mediterranean).—One of the Balearic Islands (*q. v.*), was used by the Spaniards as a depôt for French prisoners from 1808 to 1813.

CABRIOLET.—(*See* CAB.)

CABRITA POINT (Sea-fight).—Sir Thomas Dilkes engaged with a French squadron off Cabrita Point, March 10, 1705, when two out of the five ships of which the French squadron consisted were driven on shore and destroyed, and three were captured.

CABUL, or CABOOL (Affghanistan), the capital of a territory of the same name, is said to have been founded by Pusheng. Baber acquired possession of it in 1504, and in 1547 his son Humáyun expelled his brother Camran from the city. On the accession of Akbar, at the age of 13 years, in 1556, Cabul was seized by Mirza Soliman; but it was again added to the empire of the Mogul in 1581. An insurrection was quelled in 1611. Nadir Shah took Cabul in 1737, and in 1774 it was made the capital of Affghanistan by Timour Shah, who died there May 20, 1793. In 1801 a revolt of the Ghiljies took place at Cabul; but after severe struggles it was suppressed, May 11, 1802. In 1809, Shah Shooja was deposed and driven from the city by Futteh Khan, who was murdered in 1818, after which Cabul fell into the hands of Dost Mohammed. Shah Shooja was restored by the English May 8, 1839. An insurrection broke out at Cabul Nov. 2, 1841, and many English officers were massacred; and the British commenced their disastrous retreat from Cabul, leaving Lady Sale and others prisoners in the hands of the enemy, Jan. 6, 1842. Cabul was retaken by Gen. Pollock Sep. 15, 1842. Gen. Nott arrived with another force the following day. Operations for the destruction of the great bazaar at Cabul, the most celebrated building of Central Asia, in which Sir W. McNaghten's body had been exposed, were commenced Oct. 9, and the objects of the expedition having been fully accomplished, a portion of the English army evacuated Cabul Oct. 11, and the whole force gradually withdrew from Affghanistan. (*See* AFFGHAN WAR.)

CACHAO (Anam), the capital of Tonquin, was nearly demolished by an incendiary fire during the 17th century. Since 1820 the sovereign has resided in Cochin China, and Cachao has suffered in consequence.

CACHAR, or HAIRHUMBO (Hindostan).—This province was invaded by the Burmese in 1774, but no conquests were effected. The Brahminical religion was introduced in 1780. In 1813 Rajah Govind Chunder became sovereign of Cachar. He was soon expelled, and in 1818 Choorjeet gained the ascendancy and maintained it for five years, when Govind Chunder was restored. This prince, finding himself unable to protect his kingdom against Burmese invasion, sought the assistance of the British, and concluded a treaty of alliance with them March 6, 1824. He was assassinated in 1830, and his territory was annexed to the possessions of the East India Company by a treaty signed at Seenaputtee, Nov. 3, 1834.

CACHET.—(*See* SEALED LETTERS.)

CADAN (Treaty), concluded at this town in Bohemia, June 29, 1534, between Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and Ulric VI., Duke of Würtemberg. Ulric was recognized as legitimate governor of his duchy, on condition that it should become a fief of the house of Austria, to be absorbed, on the extinction of the ducal line, into the imperial dominions. The confederates of Smalcald, who were parties to the treaty, recognized Ferdinand as King of the Romans.

CADDEE LEAGUE originated in Switzerland, and was occasioned by an alliance formed between the subjects of Hartmann, Bishop of Coire, and the Counts of Werdenberg, in 1396. The peasantry of Upper Rhætia assembled by night at Trons in 1400, and exacted from their feudal lords a recognition of their right to independence, justice, and security. A second league, formed at the same place in May, 1424, was attended by the nobles as well as by the peasantry, and all present pledged themselves to unite for the maintenance of justice and public safety. Owing to the predominant colour of the costumes at this meeting, it is known as the *Grey League*, or *League of the Grisons* (*q. v.*). A similar alliance, the third league, known as the *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*, was established in 1436, and in 1471 the three confederacies met at the village of Vazerol, and united for mutual defence and assistance.

CADESIA (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Persians on this plain, near Cufa, in 636. Some authorities are, however, of opinion that this battle was fought early in 635. The battle lasted four days, and the different periods were distinguished by peculiar appellations. The first was called the day of *succour*, because a Syrian reinforcement reached the army; the second the day of *concussion*, the third the day of *embittered war*, and the fourth of *cormorants*, or *howling*, or *barking*. The Saracens sacked Ctesiphon, and obtained the province of Irak, or Assyria.

CADE'S INSURRECTION.—Several risings took place in different parts of England in 1450, caused by general dislike of the Duke of Suffolk. The most formidable was excited in Kent during the month of May, by John Cade, an Irish soldier of fortune, who assumed the name of Mortimer, called himself John Amendall, and claimed relationship with the Duke of York. He encamped on Blackheath June 1, defeated the royal army at Sevenoaks June 27, and slew its commander, Sir Humphrey Stafford. Their demands were set forth in 15 articles. Cade entered London July 1, beheaded Lords Say and Sele, and others, July 3, and was expelled by the citizens July 5. He was killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11, and his head was exhibited on London Bridge. Several of his followers were executed.

CADETS' COLLEGE (Sandhurst). — The junior department of the Royal Military Col-

lege was remodelled and received this name in 1858.

CADIZ (Spain), the ancient Gadir, Latin form Gades, was the seat of a Phœnician colony B.C. 1100. The inhabitants entered into an alliance with Rome B.C. 212, and this was confirmed B.C. 78. Julius Cæsar conferred the civitas on all its citizens B.C. 49, and it was made a municipium by Augustus. The Goths destroyed it on their invasion of Spain, 415—418, and it was ravaged by the Danes in the 9th century. The Moors held it for many years, until it was wrested from them by Alonzo the Wise in 1262. It was made a bishopric in 1264. Sir Francis Drake burned several ships in its harbour April 19, 1587; and Lord Howard of Effingham and the Earl of Essex captured Cadiz June 21, 1596. Two galleons, 13 ships of war, and 24 merchantmen, were taken or burned. The town was plundered and the fortifications were destroyed. An English expedition failed in an attack in 1625, and another Aug. 15, 1702. Nelson bombarded it July 3 and 5, 1797. Victor invested it in 1810, and raised the siege Aug. 12, 1812. Insurrections broke out July 7, 1819, and Jan. 1, 1820, and massacres ensued March 9 and 10 in the latter year. It was taken from the revolutionary Cortes by the French, under the Duke d'Angoulême, Oct. 3, 1823, and held by them until 1828. It has two cathedrals, one built in 1597, and the other commenced in 1720, and completed in 1840. Its academy of arts was founded in 1789.

CADMIUM.—This metal was discovered by M. Stromeyer in 1817.

CADSAND (Zealand).—This island was captured, its Fleming garrison defeated, and the town sacked and burned, by the Earl of Derby, Nov. 10, 1337. It was overrun by the republican army in 1797; and part of the Walcheren expedition landed in Cadsand July 29, 1809. It was ceded to France by treaty, March, 1810, and was restored to Holland at the close of the war.

CÆCILIA DIDIA LEX, enacted B.C. 98, limited the legislative power of the Roman tribes by prohibiting the promulgation of any law containing provisions on different subjects, and insisting on an interval of seven days between the proposing and passing of a bill.

CAEN (France), originally called Cathern or Cathorn, was an important city in the 10th century. Henry I. captured it in 1105, Edward III. in 1346, and Henry V. Sep. 4, 1417. The French recovered it in 1449, and it has since remained in their possession. The church of the abbey of St. Etienne, now the cathedral, was founded by William I between 1061 and 1070. The town was a favourite residence of William I. and his wife Matilda, both of whom were buried here. Louis XI. concluded a treaty at Caen with the Duke of Britanny, Dec. 22, 1465, and it was ratified on the following day. The Girondists raised a revolt here in 1793.

CAERLEON, or CASTLE OF THE LEGION (Monmouthshire), the Isca Silurum of the Romans, is supposed to have been the chief city of Wales when it formed a Roman province, and was the permanent station of the second legion until its removal in the 5th century. St. Alban, Aaron, and Julius, the protomartyrs of England, suffered here A.D. 304. The seat of the archbishopric was removed from Caerleon to St. David's in 521.

CAERMARTHEN (Wales), the ancient Maridunum, was made a Roman station A.D. 70. Merlin, the Welsh prophet, is said to have been born here in the 5th century.

CAERNARVON (Wales).—Edward I. laid the foundations of the castle in 1282, which was not completed for 10 years. Edward II. was born here April 25, 1284. Edward I. granted the town a charter in 1284, being the first accorded to any town in Wales. The Welsh captured the castle, and put its garrison to the sword in 1294. It was taken and retaken during the civil wars.

CÆSAREA (Cappadocia), originally called Mazaca, afterwards Eusebea, which was changed to Cæsarea by Tiberius (A.D. 14—37), and founded by Aram, King of Armenia, B.C. 1827, was the residence of the kings of Cappadocia. It was taken by Tigranes, and by the Persians under Sapor, about A.D. 260, and again under Chosroës II. in 612. The gospel was preached here by St. Peter and St. Paul; and it became the metropolitan see of Pontus. A council was held at Cæsarea in 365.

CÆSAREA (Palestine), founded by Herod the Great B.C. 10, and named in honour of Cæsar Augustus, was the Roman capital of Judea. St. Paul appeared before Felix, and was imprisoned at Cæsarea A.D. 58 (Acts xxiii. 33—35). An insurrection occurred here about 65, when 20,000 Jews were massacred in one hour. It was made a metropolitan see at an early period. Councils were held here in 334 and 358. It must not, however, be confounded with Cæsarea Philippi, another town in Palestine (Matt. xvi. 13).

CÆSAREA PHILIPPI (Palestine). — This city was founded by Philip the Tetrarch (who died A.D. 33), near a cave which the Syrian Greeks had dedicated to Pan, whence it was sometimes called Paneas. It was the northern limit of our Saviour's wanderings (Matt. xvi. 13, and Mark viii. 27).

CÆSAREWITCH.—(*See* HORSE RACING.)

CÆSARS, Æra of.—(*See* SPAIN, Æra of.)

CÆSIUM.—This metal, closely resembling potassium, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum (*q. v.*), was made known by him in 1861.

CAFFA (Crimea), built on the site of the ancient Theodosia, or Feodosia, was captured by the Genoese in 1261. It was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1296, but they recovered it in 1299. The Turks took it in 1475, the Russians in 1783, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792. Caffa was made a free port in 1806.

CAFFRARIA (South Africa) appears to have been quite unknown in 1718, as it is not mentioned in Peter Kolbe or Kolben's "The Present State of the Cape of Good Hope," published in that year. In 1707 Barrow explored part of Caffraria, and obtained the first authentic information as to the manners and customs of the Caffres. The interior was explored by Duncan in 1844, and by Ruxton in

1845. A part of Caffraria was made an English colony in 1848. (*See* CAFFRE WAR.)

CAFFRE WAR.—The settlers at the Cape of Good Hope came into frequent collision with the Caffres between the years 1798 and 1811. In 1819 the Caffres, led by Makanna, a pretended prophet, attacked Graham's Town, but were repelled and forced to purchase peace by a cession of territory. In 1828 they were defeated, and in 1834 they again invaded the English settlements under their chief Charlie, who carried slaughter and devastation wherever he appeared. Sir Peregrine Maitland expelled them from the Tyumie district in 1846. In 1850 Sir Harry Smith was appointed governor of the Cape; and the Caffres rose, Dec. 24, in a general insurrection, and treacherously attacked a British force of 600 men in the Kriskamma defile. They blockaded Sir Harry Smith in Fort Cox, Dec. 29, and repelled Col. Somerset, who came to his assistance. Fort Hare was unsuccessfully besieged by the Caffres, who lost more than 100 men, Jan. 21, 1851. The Hottentots rose in rebellion May 31, and joined the Caffre chiefs, who continued to harass the colonists. Col. Fordyce and several other officers and men were killed in a battle fought on the Waterkloof Hills in Nov. The war continued with great violence. Sir George Cathcart succeeded Sir Harry Smith as governor April 9, 1852, and the Caffres, defeated Dec. 20, near the Berea mountain, sued for peace Feb. 13, 1853. A meeting between the governor and the chiefs was arranged, and peace was restored March 9.

CAGLIARI (Sardinia), the capital of the island, occupies the site of the ancient Caralis, said to have been founded by the Carthaginians. It is the seat of an archbishopric. The Genoese were defeated at Cagliari by the united Venetian and Catalan forces in 1352. The university, founded in 1626, was re-established in 1764. During the war of the Spanish succession, Cagliari was bombarded and taken in 1708, and the inhabitants were compelled to declare in favour of Charles III. It was seized by the Spaniards in 1717. The French bombarded the town in 1793, but did not succeed in reducing it to subjection. The King of Sardinia resided at Cagliari from 1798 to 1814.

CAGLIARI AFFAIR.—The Sardinian steamer *Cagliari*, trading between Genoa and Tunis, was seized by some armed Sicilians who were on board, June 27, 1857, and steered by them to the island of Ponza, which they attacked, releasing several prisoners and capturing arms and ammunition. They then landed on Neapolitan territory, for the purpose of inciting the inhabitants against the government. The vessel, thus left to continue her voyage, was surrendered by the captain to a Neapolitan frigate, on the high seas, and her crew, with two English engineers, Watt and Park, were imprisoned at Naples on a charge of having aided in an attempted insurrection on Neapolitan territory. Although 11 of the crew deposed that the English prisoners were ignorant of the objects of the expedition, and had been compelled by force to work the engines, they were kept in close confinement for eight months, till one had lost his reason and both sustained serious injury to health. They were liberated in consequence of the general indignation of the English people, and the strong representations made to the Neapolitan Government by the English Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Malmesbury. Compensation having been demanded on behalf of the victims, the sum of £3,000 was conceded by the authorities at Naples, June 8, 1858.

CAGOTS.—This proscribed race, existing in the Pyrenees, are said by some to have descended from the fugitive Goths who survived the defeat of Alaric II., near Poitiers, in 507. Others refer their origin to the Arabs who fled to Gascony on the defeat of Abd-el-Rahman, by Charles Martel, in 732. They are first mentioned about 1000, when they were under the absolute power of the nobility. In 1288 they were forbidden to sell articles of food, and compelled to wear a peculiar costume, on the alleged ground of leprosy. From documents dated 1365 and 1385, it appears that the Cagots then dwelt in the province of Bearn; but they afterwards appeared in Navarre, Aragon, and other districts in the north of Spain. It was not till May 13, 1515, that the papal bull was published which established them in the commonest rights of humanity; and even then the privileges obtained were limited to the Cagots of Navarre. They subsequently became obnoxious to the Inquisition, which continued to persecute them as late as 1755.

CAHORS (France).—This town, called Divona by the Romans, of whose architecture many splendid remains still exist in the city and neighbourhood, was made a bishopric about 257, and was ravaged by the Northmen in 864. The Pont Valendré was built in the 13th century. The university, founded by Pope John XXI. or XXII. in 1322, was united in 1751 to that of Toulouse. Cahors, surrendered to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360, revolted and returned to France in 1428, and was seized by Henry of Navarre in 1580. An obelisk in honour of Fénélon, who studied at the university, was erected in 1820.

CAIETA (Italy).—This port of Latium, frequented by traders at a very early period, was sacked by the Cilician pirates before their conquest by Pompey, B.C. 66. The town and harbour, much improved by Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138—161), formed a favourite resort of the wealthier Romans. (*See* GAETA.)

CAI-FONG-FOU, or KAIFONG (China), the ancient capital, was invested by the Mongols about 1227, and yielded in 1232. It was besieged by rebels in 1642, when the embankments were destroyed, and 300,000 persons perished in the inundation.

CAINITES, or CAINIANS.—A Gnostic sect that arose in the 2nd century. They pretended that Cain was produced by a superior virtue to that which produced Abel, who was thus easily overcome. They honoured all the worst characters mentioned in Scripture, Judas among the number. Origen did not regard them as Christians.

CAIRO, GRAND CAIRO, or CAHERA (Egypt), the "Victorious," called by the natives Musr, the capital of modern Egypt, was founded by the first of the Fatimite caliphs in 969, and became the chief city of Egypt in

973. One mosque, built in 879, before the foundation of the city, and another, finished in 1362, are among its most remarkable buildings. On the approach of the Crusaders in 1171 it was partially burned by the inhabitants, who succeeded in saving it from foreign occupation; and a second attempt to surprise it, made by Louis IX. of France, was defeated in 1249. In 1382 it passed under the rule of the Mameluke Kings of the Circassian or Borgite dynasty, during whose government a Tartar invasion, under Tamerlane, was successfully resisted in 1393 and 1394. It was the seat of a Jacobite bishop, who possessed the rights of a metropolitan. Councils were held at Cairo in 1086 and 1239. In 1517 the Turks under Selim I. took Cairo, and subverted the dynasty of the Egyptian sultans. In 1754 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake; and in July, 1781, the plague carried off many inhabitants. Cairo was taken July 21, 1798, by Napoleon Buonaparte, who held it till March 29, 1801, when the inhabitants threw off the French yoke. It was taken by the English and Turks June 27. Cairo was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes, by order of Mehemet Ali, in 1811. The Prince of Wales visited Cairo in March, 1862.

CAIRVAN, or KAIRWAN (Africa), was founded, in 670, by Akbah, the Saracenic conqueror of Africa. A city of the same name had been built by his predecessor, but Akbah, not liking the site, determined upon erecting another. It was about 33 leagues from Carthage.

CAITHNESS (Scotland).—This, the most northern part of the mainland of Great Britain, was the seat of a bishopric established about 1066, and suppressed at the Revolution. New harbour works in course of construction were severely injured by a storm, Oct. 20, 1864.

CAIUS COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Edmund Gonville in 1348 obtained letters patent from Edward III. to found a college called after him Gonville Hall. At his death in 1350 William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, undertook the care of the Hall, calling it "the College or House of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary." He enlarged the statutes in 1353. Dr. John Caius obtained a charter of foundation in 1557, and dedicated it March 25, 1558, and it has since been named Caius College. A new body of statutes was drawn up and approved by the Queen in council in 1860.

CALABRIA (Italy) was anciently peopled by the Messapians, who possessed some of the arts of civilization, as early as B.C. 708. They suffered much from the tyranny of the Tarentines, whom they defeated with great slaughter B.C. 473. Another battle was fought B.C. 338. The Romans took possession of Calabria B.C. 266, and suppressed a rebellion in favour of Hannibal B.C. 213. The province subsequently formed part of the empire, until conquered by Odoacer, A.D. 476. On the defeat and death of Odoacer, in 493, it formed part of the Ostrogothic kingdom of Theodoric, until sold to Justinian by Theodatus, in 536. Alboin, King of the Lombards, took it in 570, and made it part of the duchy of Benevento; and in 828 its richest towns were pillaged by the Saracens, who made a permanent settlement at Bari in 842. In the 11th century it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who, in 1051, was installed Duke of Apulia and Calabria, together with all the lands he could rescue from the infidels. The Emperor Manuel I., in 1155, despatched Michael Palæologus to conquer Calabria; but the success gained was merely temporary, as William I. of Sicily expelled the invaders the following year. Calabria has since formed part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It was erected into a dukedom in 1597. Garibaldi landed here on his invasion of Italy, Aug. 23, 1862, and was defeated at Aspromonte (*q. v.*) Aug. 29.

CALAH (Assyria).—This, the second city of the Assyrian empire, founded by Shalmaneser I. about B.C. 1290, was improved by Asshur-idanni-pal (B.C. 884—B.C. 859), who made it the residence of his court. Shalmaneser II. (B.C. 859—B.C. 824) and Esar-haddon (B.C. 680—B.C. 667) erected spacious palaces here, and Saracus or Asshur-emid-ilin, the last King of Assyria (B.C. 647 — B.C. 625), commenced a much smaller edifice, which he was unable to complete. Its ruins still exist, and the edifice, according to Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies ii. 517), "contrasts most painfully with the palatial erections of former kings." Nimroud occupies the site of the ancient Calah.

CALAIS (France) was only a fishing village until 997, when Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, improved the harbour, and erected fortifications. Philippe, Count of Boulogne, extended its defences in 1224, and built a castle in 1227. It suffered greatly during the wars between England and France. Edward III. invested it in Sep., 1346, and it surrendered Aug. 4, 1347. The French failed in an attempt to regain possession in 1349. Wolsey was sent to mediate between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France; but the conferences, held in Aug., 1521, proved ineffectual. Henry VIII. landed here on his invasion of France, July 14, 1544. The castle surrendered to the Duke of Guise Jan. 6, and the town itself Jan. 7, 1558. By the treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (April 2, 1559) Calais was to be restored to the English, if no act of hostility were committed in eight years. This engagement was not, however, fulfilled, and Calais passed out of the hands of the English, who had held it 210 years. Henry VIII. granted to Calais the privilege of representation in the English Parliament, and this it continued to exercise during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. The Spaniards took Calais April 24, 1596, and retained possession until 1598. Several acts relating to Calais will be found in the statute-book, under the reigns of many of our kings to the time of Edward VI. Charles II. resided here in 1659.

CALATAYUD (Spain).—This town, near the site of the ancient Bilbilis, in Aragon, was wrested from the Moors by Alphonso VII. in 1119.

CALATRAVA.—This order of knighthood was instituted by Sancho III. of Castile, in 1158. His father having taken the town of Calatrava from the Moors in 1147, intrusted its defence to the Templars. They resigned it to

Sancho III. in 1158, when Raymond, abbot of a Cistercian monastery, undertook to defend it, and the order was instituted. It was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. Having been defeated by the Moors, they took refuge in the castle of Salvatierra, by which name they were some time known, and in 1212 they returned to Calatrava. The grandmastership was united to the crown by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1487.

CALATRAVA LA VIEJA, or OLD CALATRAVA (Spain).—This town, of which only the ruins remain, was taken from the Moors in 1147. (*See* CALATRAVA.)

CALCIUM, the metallic basis of lime, was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINE, or DIFFERENCE ENGINE.—The swanpan of the Chinese, and the Roman abacus (*q. v.*), were employed in early times for performing arithmetical operations. Pascal, born in 1623, and Leibnitz, in 1646, invented machines of this kind. Sir Samuel Morland also constructed machines for performing some of the simpler operations of arithmetic about 1670. Mr. Babbage's difference-engine was commenced in July, 1823, government having granted £1,500 to be employed in perfecting the invention. Owing to misunderstandings with the draughtsman, the undertaking was suspended in 1833, at which time it had cost £17,000. This machine was removed to King's College, London, in 1843. The Messrs. Scheutz, of Stockholm, who took the idea from Dr. Lardner's article on Mr. Babbage's machine in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1834, succeeded, in Oct., 1853, after many years of labour, in completing a similar machine. They exhibited it in England in 1854, at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, and it was purchased for the Dudley Observatory, Albany, in the United States.

CALCUTTA (Hindostan).—When the East India Company removed their factory from the Hooghley in 1686, the site on which Calcutta now stands was occupied by one of the villages afterwards granted to them by Aurungzebe. Fort William was erected in 1700, and Calcutta, now the chief city of Bengal, and the metropolis of the English dominions in India, was soon after commenced.

A.D.
1707. Calcutta is made a separate presidency.
1742. A ditch is dug round a portion of Calcutta.
1752. Defences are commenced.
1756, June 20. Calcutta is taken by Surajah Dowlah. (*See* BLACK-HOLE.)
1757, Jan. 1. Watson and Clive anchor in the Hooghley. —Jan. 2. They plant the British standard on the walls of Calcutta.
1758. Meer Jaffier grants the free tenure of Calcutta to the East India Company.
1773, July 1. Calcutta is made the residence of the Governor-General, and a supreme Court of Judicature is established.
1793. The High Court of Criminal Appeal is established.
1801. The university is founded.
1804. The Government House is erected.
1813. A bishopric is established at Calcutta.
1820. Bishop's College is founded.
1829. General Assembly's Institution for extending a knowledge of Christianity among the Native Youth, is founded by the Scotch Church. The Insolvent Court is established.
1833. The Bishop of Calcutta is made metropolitan. A high tide in the Hooghley commits great destruction.
A.D.
1836. The Martinière, an institution founded by Gen. Claude Martin, for the education and maintenance of indigent native Christian children, is opened.
1855, Jan. 25. An industrial exhibition is opened.
1864, Oct. 5. A violent hurricane or cyclone lays waste a great part of Calcutta, destroying nearly 200 vessels, and thousands of houses, and causing a loss of 70,000 lives, according to the lowest official estimate.

CALDIERO (Battles).—Napoleon Buonaparte was defeated in a sanguinary engagement at this strong position, the site of the ancient Caldarium, celebrated for its thermal springs, between Verona and Vicenza, Nov. 11, 1796, by Alvinzi, at the head of an Austrian army superior in point of numbers.—Massena, at the head of a French and Italian army, attacked the Austrians in this position Oct. 29 and 30, 1806, and after a gallant struggle was repulsed, and retreated to Verona.

CALEDONIA.—(*See* BRITISH COLUMBIA and SCOTLAND).

CALEDONIAN CANAL (Scotland), connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, is navigable for ships of 500 or 600 tons burden. In 1773 James Watt showed the practicability of executing this work, which was commenced by Telford in Sep., 1803, and was opened Oct. 23, 1822. In 1837 and 1838 the works sustained considerable injury, and as the expenditure far exceeded the revenue, the idea of abandoning the undertaking was seriously entertained. An act was obtained in 1840 to permit the transfer of the canal to a joint-stock company; but the project was not carried out.

CALENDAR.—The Jews and some ancient nations divided the year into 12 lunar months, a 13th being added from time to time to accommodate it to the seasons. The year amongst the ancient Egyptians consisted of 12 months, each of which contained 30 days. At the end of the year five supplementary days were added. The Greeks for a considerable period made the year consist of 12 lunar months. Solon, B.C. 594, introduced a change respecting the length of the months, making them of 29 and 30 days alternately. An intercalary month was occasionally introduced to restore the balance. Romulus is said to have divided the year into 10 months, of which March was the first. This year consisted of 304 days, and was the original Roman calendar. Numa added two months, January at the commencement, and February at the end of the year, and caused an additional month, consisting of 22 and 23 days alternately, to be inserted every second year. The Decemvirs altered this arrangement B.C. 452, by placing February after January. Confusion having arisen in these calculations, Julius Cæsar abolished the use of the intercalations B.C. 46. He adjusted the year according to the course of the sun, and assigned to the months the number of days which they now contain. He added an intercalary day to February every four years. The new system, arranged by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, whom Cæsar invited to Rome for the purpose, commenced Jan. 1, B.C. 46, and was called the Julian or solar year. This arrangement was disturbed by the Emperor Augustus. The

consequence was, that the equinox, which, on the introduction of the Julian calendar, fell March 29, retrograded so much that in the year 1582 it fell March 11. Gregory XIII., by a bull dated Feb. 24, 1582, effected another reformation, which is now generally adopted and is called the Gregorian calendar. He ordered 10 days to be deducted, making Oct. 5, 1582, to reckon as the 15th. In order to render the civil and the natural year of the same length, he ordered that every 100th year, excepting the fourth, commencing with 2000, should not be a leap-year. Thus, whilst 1700, 1800, and 1900 are not leap-years, 1600 was; and 2000 will be, but 2100, 2200, and 2300 will be common years. (*See* NEW STYLE and REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.)

CALENDS, in the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. Nicolas says, in the Middle Ages the term was sometimes used for the first day of the *preceding* month, on which the calends of the ensuing month began to be reckoned.

CALETES, or CALETI.—This Belgic tribe, which numbered 10,000 fighting men B.C. 57, attempted to relieve Vercingetorix during the siege of Alise (*q. v.*) by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 52, and assisted the Bellovaci against the Romans B.C. 51.

CALICO, so called from Calicut, a city of India, has been manufactured in Hindostan from time immemorial. The first importation was made by the East India Company in 1631, and the printing was commenced in London in 1676. In 1768 this branch of industry was introduced into Lancashire. In consequence of the hostility of the Spitalfields silk-weavers, the importation of Indian calicoes was prohibited in 1700, and by 7 Geo. I. c. 7 (1721) it was made illegal to wear any printed calico whatever. By 9 Geo. II. c. 4 (1736) the use of calico partly made of linen was permitted; and by 14 Geo. III. c. 72 (1774) cloth entirely of cotton was sanctioned. By 1 Will. IV. c. 17 March 15, 1831), all laws restricting calico-printing were finally repealed, and the manufacture has since rapidly increased.

CALICUT (Hindostan) was the first port in India reached by Vasco de Gama in 1497. The Portuguese attacked and burned Calicut in 1510. They were repulsed, but obtained permission to erect a factory in 1513. The English East India Company established their factory in 1616. Hyder Ali seized the town in 1766, and compelled the inhabitants to remove to Nellaru, afterwards called Furruckabad. The English took Calicut Feb. 12, 1782; Tippoo Saib obtained possession in 1789, and completely destroyed the town. The country was finally ceded to the British in 1792, and the people returned and rebuilt the town.

CALIFORNIA (N. America) was discovered by Grijalva in 1534, and visited in 1537 by Cortes. Its coasts were explored by Cabrillo in 1542; but no European settlement was formed till a subsequent period. It is now divided into Lower and Upper California; the former had been previously called Old and the latter New California. Sir Francis Drake landed near the site of the present San Francisco in June, 1579. In the account of the proceedings of the expedition in this part of America, it is stated, "There is no part of earth here to be taken up, wherein there is not special likelihood of gold or silver." Capt. George Shelvocke, who visited California in Aug., 1719, declared that gold-dust was promiscuously and universally mingled with the common earth, and he brought away some of the soil for the purpose of making further investigations. This was, however, lost in China, and the actual discovery of the gold was reserved for the 19th century.

A.D.
1578. Sir Francis Drake takes possession, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, of the northern part of California, calling it New Albion.
1698. The Spanish Jesuits establish the first European settlements in California.
1768. The Spanish Jesuits are succeeded by the Franciscans.
1823. Revolution, by which California is separated from Spain.
1829. Revolt among the Californians and Indians at Monterey.
1831. Don Manuel Victoria becomes governor, and occasions an insurrection by his tyranny.
1833. The Mexican Government seizes all the missionary stations of the Spanish priests, and declares them public property.
1836, Nov. Overthrow of the Mexican dominion in California.
1840. All foreigners are expelled from California.
1846. California is occupied by the army of the United States.—Sep. 24. Monterey is captured by the United States army.
1847, Sep. Gold is discovered on the Sacramento River.
1848, Feb. 2. Upper California is ceded to the United States.
1850. California is admitted into the Union as a sovereign state.
1860. Towards the end of this year the assembly resolves in favour of maintaining its connection with the United States Government.

CALIGRAPHY.—Varro, who died B.C. 28, is commended by Cicero for the elegance with which he adorned his manuscripts; and Seneca, A.D. 65, speaks of books ornamented with figures. Charlemagne (800—814) was a munificent patron of professors of caligraphy, as was also the Emperor Basilius I. (867—886). About 1150 great progress began to be made in the art, and Charles V. of France (1364—1380) granted special protection to caligraphic painting in France and Flanders.

CALIPH.—This title was first borne by Abu Beker, who succeeded Mohammed in 632.

CALIPPIC PERIOD.—Calippus of Cyzicus, said to have been a disciple of Plato, lived about B.C. 330. He discovered and corrected the error of the Metonic cycle, which was composed of 235 lunations, or periods from new moon to new moon, containing a few hours more than 19 years. Calippus observed that a more correct period might be formed by taking four times the period of Meton, all but one day, or 27,759 days, very nearly 76 years. The Calippic cycle is therefore four Metonic cycles all but one day. The first dated from July, B.C. 330, and corresponded with the third year of the 112th Olympiad, and to A.U.C. 423.

CALIXTINES.—In 1420 a schism broke out amongst the Hussites, and they separated into two factions, the Calixtines and the Taborites. The former derived their name from the circumstance that they insisted on the use of the cup (*calyx*, the Greek word) in the Eucharist.

The difference between the Calixtines and the Roman Catholics was very slight, and they were reconciled to the Pope in 1433. They defeated the Taborites in a great battle at Lippau (*q. v.*), May 28, 1434. In 1458 they persecuted the original Hussites, whom they expelled from Bohemia in 1497.——Also a Lutheran sect, the followers of George Calixtus of Helmstadt, who flourished 1586—1656, and endeavoured to unite the various branches of the Romish, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. He was assailed by Buscher in 1639, and other Lutheran divines.

CALIYUGA.—The Hindoo æra of the Deluge. Hales remarks "Though the date of the astronomical æra *Cali yuga* be invariably fixed to B.C. 3102, the historical æra" of that name fluctuates considerably.

	B.C.
"The *Bhagavat* reckons it	1913
The *Vishnu Purana*	1905
Other *Puranas*	1370
The followers of *Jina*	1078."

CALLAO (Peru), the port of Lima, from which it is seven miles distant, was founded during the reign of Philip IV. (1621—1665). In 1746, the original city was destroyed by an earthquake and covered by the sea. It surrendered Sep. 22, 1821, during the Peruvian war of independence. In the struggle between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Callao capitulated after a siege of two years' duration, Jan. 23, 1826. Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt here in the middle of April, 1860.

CALLIAS (Treaties).—A compact between Artaxerxes Longimanus, King of Persia, and the Greeks, concluded at Susa by the Athenian envoy Callias, B.C. 449, fixed a boundary between the territories of the contracting parties, who agreed to abstain from aggressions either upon the Greek colonies of Western Asia, or the Persian dependencies of Egypt and Cyprus. The jealousy of the Greek states soon led them to invoke the aid of Persia against each other, and thus neutralized the intended benefit of this treaty.——A second peace, concluded at Sparta by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, and their allies, B.C. 371, assured the independence of each Greek city, subject to certain rights due to Sparta as the supreme state on land, and to Athens as queen of the sea. This treaty was also named from one of the Athenian envoys.

CALLINGHUR (Hindostan).—Mohammed of Ghuznee failed in an attempt to capture this stronghold in 1024; and Sher Shah, the Affghan leader, made an unsuccessful attack in 1543. The English failed in an attempt to carry it by storm Feb. 2, 1812; but the fort surrendered Feb. 7.

CALLINICUM (Battle).—The Persians defeated Belisarius near this small town on the Persian frontier, Easter Sunday, April 20, A.D. 531.

CALMAR (Sweden).—The celebrated treaty known as the "Union of Calmar," by which Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united into one kingdom, under Queen Margaret, was concluded at this town in Sweden July 12, 1397. The Union was finally dissolved by Gustavus Vasa, in 1523. A large portion of the town was destroyed by a fire, which broke out Oct. 18, 1765, and raged till Oct. 21.

CALMUCKS.—This name was given to one of the three principal Tartar divisions by the Mohammedan Mongols. Expelled from China in 1672, they settled on the banks of the Volga. Repeatedly invited to return, the great transmigration of these hordes commenced in Jan., 1771, when above 300,000 set out for their original seat in China. By the end of May they crossed the Torgan, after a march in which they endured such terrible hardships that 250,000 of their number perished in its progress. In June they were compelled to resume their journey by an army of Bashkirs; and they arrived in China Sep. 8, and were permitted to enjoy rest and prosperity after their adversities.

CALNEH (Assyria).—This city, founded by Nimrod (Gen. x. 10) about B.C. 2218, was afterwards called Niffer.

CALOMEL, or SUBCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, is said to have been prepared by the alchemists; but the original discoverer is unknown. Croillus, writing at the beginning of the 17th century, speaks of its preparation as a great mystery. Beguin made the process public in 1608.

CALORIC ENGINE.—(*See* ERICSSON'S PATENT.)

CALOTTISTES, or LE REGIMENT DE LA CALOTTE.—This association of wits, formed in France during the reign of Louis XIV. (1643—1715), received its name from its custom of sending to any public character who had exposed himself to ridicule a "patent" authorizing him to wear the *calotte*, a small cap worn by the monks over the tonsure, as a protection to the weak part of his head. Having become too bold in its satire it was dissolved during the ministry of Cardinal Fleury (1726—1743). *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Calotte* were published at Basel in 1725. (*See* BABINE REPUBLIC.)

CALOTYPE PROCESS of photography, for producing negative pictures on paper, was first exhibited by H. F. Talbot in 1840.

CALPE.—(*See* GIBRALTAR.)

CALPEE, or KALPEE (Battle).—At this town, in the province of Agra, Hindostan, the first engagement took place between the British, under Gen. Carnac, and the Mahrattas, May 20, 1765. The latter were completely routed, and driven across the Jumna. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the mutineers, who came out from Calpee in great force, and attacked his besieging army at Gulowlie, May 22, 1858.

CALPEE, or KALPEE (Hindostan), said to have been founded before A.D. 400, was seized by the Mohammedans in 1196, and surrendered by the Patan sovereigns of Delhi to Baber in 1527. In 1778 it was taken from the Mahrattas by the British, and it was ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Bassein, Dec. 31, 1802. The native chief in possession, having, however, refused to deliver up the tow it was besieged and taken Dec. 4, 1803. Its possession was confirmed to the Company in 1806. Sir Hugh Rose, who arrived in the neighbourhood May 15, took possession of Calpee May 23, 1858.

CALVARY.—(*See* MOUNT CALVARY.)

CALVES'-HEAD CLUB (London).—In a tract entitled "The Secret History of the Calves'-Head Club; or, The Republican Unmasked," published in 1703, and reprinted in the sixth vol. of the Harleian Miscellany, Milton and other members of the Commonwealth are said to have instituted this club. This account of its origin is not, however, considered authentic. Some members of such an association are said to have met at a French tavern in Suffolk Street, Jan. 30, 1735, and exhibited calves' heads, on which they were feasting, at the window. They drank to the memory of the army which dethroned the king, and of the men who cut off his head on the scaffold. This led to a riot, which was suppressed by the interference of the military. The whole affair is by some writers believed to be a hoax.

CALVI (Corsica).—This seaport was taken by the English under Lord Hood, Aug. 10, 1794, after a siege of 51 days. Nelson was engaged in this struggle, and received a wound which destroyed the sight of his right eye. The English retired in 1796.

CALVINISM and CALVINISTS.—The former name is given to the peculiar doctrines taught by John Calvin, the reformer, born at Noyon, July 10, 1509. He quitted the Roman Catholic Church, in which he held a cure, in 1532, and having left Paris in 1534, took refuge at Basel, where he published his "Christian Institutes" in 1535. He went to Geneva in 1536, but having advocated some unpopular views was expelled in April, 1538. The edict of banishment was cancelled in May, 1541, and in Sep. he returned to Geneva, where he exercised absolute authority. By his influence Michael Servetus was arrested and burned at the stake Oct. 27, 1553. The peculiar doctrines of the Calvinists, called the five points, are—1, particular election; 2, particular redemption; 3, moral inability in a fallen state; 4, irresistible grace; and 5, final perseverance. Calvinism spread through France, Holland, England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe. Calvin himself died at Geneva, May 27, 1564. Various divisions have broken out amongst his followers. On the subject of predestination they are divided into the Infra or Sub-lapsarians and the Supra-lapsarians; the former contending that God permitted, and the latter that He decreed, the fall of man. The 300th anniversary of the death of Calvin was celebrated by the reformed churches of France, May 27, 1864. (*See* GOMARISTS.)

CAMALDULENSIANS, or CAMALDOLITES.—An order of religious persons founded at Camaldoli, or Campus-Maldoli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennines, about 30 miles from Florence, by Romuald, an Italian, in 1023. They follow the rule of St. Benedict, and are divided into Cenobites and Eremites. One of their houses was established at Grosbois, near Paris, but they do not appear ever to have had an establishment in England.

CAMARINA (Sicily).—Founded by a colony from Syracuse, B.C. 599. It revolted and was destroyed by the Syracusans B.C. 552. Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, restored it about B.C. 495; but it was again destroyed by Gelon B.C. 485. The town was re-established for the third time B.C. 461, fell into the hands of the Carthaginians B.C. 405, and joined the Romans in the first Punic war. The Roman fleet was destroyed off the coast, near Camarina, B.C. 255. Camarina afterwards declined, and no trace of it remains.

CAMBAY (Hindostan), supposed to have been the capital of the Hindoo empire in western India in the 5th century, is mentioned by Marco Polo (1256—1323). In 1780 the English took Cambay from the Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. Cambay has formed part of the British empire in India since 1803.

CAMBERWELL (Surrey).—The grammar school of this village, which now forms a southern suburb of the metropolis, was founded by the Rev. E. Wilson under letters patent granted by James I. Sep. 29, 1615. The old parish church was destroyed by fire in 1841.

CAMBODIA (Asia).—Nothing was known of this country beyond the Ganges till about 1590, when the King of Cambodia implored the assistance of the Governor of the Philippines against the King of Siam. Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1624. The Siamese invaded the country and took the capital in 1809; and in 1819 all direct intercourse of foreigners with the Cochin Chinese portion of Cambodia was prohibited by the Emperor of Anam. The final partition of the country between the Emperor of Anam and the King of Siam took place in 1820. A treaty with France was concluded at Udong Aug. 11, 1863.

CAMBRAY, or CAMBRAI (France), the ancient Camaracum, one of the chief cities of the Nervii, was fortified by Charlemagne, and was long governed by bishops under the rule of the empire. The English besieged the town in 1339; and in 1477 it fell into the possession of Louis XI., who restored it to Burgundy in 1478. It was captured by Charles V. in 1544. The Prince of Parma besieged Cambray in 1580, but without success. In 1595 it was seized by the Spaniards. Louis XIV. reunited it to France in 1667. During the revolutionary riots of 1793, the cathedral was utterly destroyed. Cambray was twice besieged by the Austrians in 1793, being taken by them Sep. 10. The French were defeated here by the Duke of York, April 24, 1794; and the English under Sir Charles Colville captured the town June 24, 1815. Cambray was made a bishopric in 390, an archbishopric in 1556, reduced to a bishopric in 1801, and reconstituted an archbishopric in 1841. It was in union with Arras until 1092, when a separation took place. Fénélon was made Archbishop of Cambray in 1695. Councils were held here in 1064; Dec. 27, 1303; Oct. 1, 1383; and in Aug., 1565.

CAMBRAY (League) is supposed to have been determined upon at the meeting between Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, at Savona, June 28—July 3, 1507. The celebrated convention was signed Dec. 10, 1508, between Louis XII. and the Emperor Maximilian, Pope Julius II., Ferdinand, and other princes being invited to join. Ferdinand and Julius II. soon after ratified the

treaty. Its objects were the humiliation of Venice, and the partition of her territories. The contracting parties advanced into Italy in order to carry out the project, and this proved the signal for a struggle, in which one member of the league was often arrayed against another, until peace was re-established in 1516. Sismondi says this league laid the foundation of public law in Europe. (*See* CÂTEAU-CAMBRÉSIS.)

CAMBRAY (Peace), known as the "Paix des Dames," or "Ladies' Peace," because the negotiations were commenced by Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Savoy, the emperor's aunt, and Louise, mother to Francis I. of France. The treaty of Madrid served as the basis for that of Cambray, signed Aug. 5, 1529. Robertson says the chief articles were, that the emperor "should not, for the present, demand the restitution of Burgundy, reserving, however, in full force, his rights and pretensions to that duchy; that Francis should pay 2,000,000 crowns as the ransom of his sons, and, before they were set at liberty, should restore such towns as he still held in the Milanese; that he should resign his pretensions to the sovereignty of Flanders and of Artois; that he should renounce all his pretensions to Naples, Milan, Genoa, and every other place beyond the Alps; that he should immediately consummate the marriage concluded between him and the emperor's sister Eleanora."

CAMBRIA.—(*See* WALES.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, for promoting the study and preservation of the antiquities of Wales, was established in that country in 1846.

CAMBRIC, originally manufactured at Cambray, whence its name, was introduced into England by the Dutch emigrants in 1563. In 1745 the importation of foreign cambric was prohibited. In 1761 the manufacture was established at Winchelsea, and brought to such perfection that, in 1765, the home-made article was considered equal to the French. Cambric was also manufactured at Dundalk, in Ireland. By 7 Geo. III. c. 43 (1767), the restrictions on the importation of cambric were reimposed; but they were repealed by the commercial treaty between England and France, signed at Versailles, Sep. 26, 1786. They were again enforced June 6, 1797.

CAMBRIDGE (England), supposed to be the Camboricum or Camboritum of the Romans, and the Grantabricsir of the Saxons, is said to have been founded by a Spaniard named Cantaber, B.C. 375. It was plundered and burned by the Danes in 871 and in 1010. William I. founded the castle in 1070, and fortified the town against the attacks of the Saxons. In 1088 it was seized and plundered by the rebellious barons of William II. King John granted it a charter in 1200, and confirmed it in perpetuity in 1207. Its castle, captured by the Barons in 1215, was soon recovered by King John. Cambridge suffered in the "Barons' War," in the reign of Henry III., having been plundered by the insurgents, who, in 1266, carried away such of the inhabitants as were able to pay heavy ransom. In 1381 the town lost its charters in consequence of an attack made by the populace on the university, and it was seized by Cromwell and made "the prime garrison and rendezvous of the associated counties" in 1642. The Fitzwilliam Museum was founded in 1816; the Cambridge Philosophical Society was established Nov. 15, 1819, and received its charter Aug. 3, 1832. The railway from London was opened in July, 1845. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cambridge June 2—4, 1864.

CAMBRIDGE (United States).—This town in Massachusetts was first settled in 1631, under the name of Newtown. Harvard College (*q. v.*), the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, was founded here by the Rev. John Harvard, an English clergyman, in 1638. The Synod of Cambridge met in 1646, and was dissolved in 1648, after adopting the system of church discipline known as the "Cambridge Platform," which formed the religious constitution of the New England states.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Some authors believe Cambridge to be the place at which Sigibert, King of the East Angles, founded a school for youth in 635, as related by Bede (b. iii. c. 18). It was restored by Edward I. (the Elder) in 915. Peter of Blois, in his continuation of Ingulphus, relates that Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, in 1109, sent Gislebert and three other monks to Cambridge every day, where, having hired a barn, they taught the sciences, and collected a great concourse of scholars. The number had increased so much in the second year after their arrival, that no house or church was large enough to hold them. For this reason they separated into classes, and met in different places. The first mention of the university under the title of the chancellor and masters occurs in 1231, during the reign of Henry III., who granted several charters, and contributed greatly to the welfare of the institution. In 1381, during Wat Tyler's riots, the town of Cambridge rose in arms against the university and burned its charters, all which were afterwards restored by Richard II. Pope Martin V. gave it full ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its students in 1430; and Thomas Scott, Bishop of Lincoln, founded the Library in 1475. It was incorporated by 13 Eliz. c. 29 (1571). In 1687, Feb. 9, the university refused to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, in consequence of which the vice-chancellor and senate rendered themselves obnoxious to James II. The Classical Tripos was established in 1824. The Philosophical or Moral Sciences Tripos and the Natural Sciences Tripos were established in 1851. The present university statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria, by an Order in Council, July 31, 1858. The University Local Examinations (*q. v.*) commenced in 1858. A new B.A. scheme was adopted June 3, 1865. The following are the 17 colleges, with the date of foundation:—

A.D.		A.D.	
1257.	St. Peter's College.	1473.	St. Catherine's College
1326.	Clare "	1496.	Jesus "
1347.	Pembroke "	1505.	Christ's "
1348.	Gonville Hall and Caius College.	1511.	St. John's "
		1519.	Magdalene "
1350.	Trinity Hall.	1546.	Trinity "
1352.	Corpus Christi College.	1584.	Emanuel "
1441.	King's "	1598.	Sidney Sussex "
1448.	Queen's "	1800.	Downing "

Founded. EXHIBITIONS.

A.D.
1657. Lumley. Five.
1858. Sheepshanks, the Astronomical.

PRIZES.

749. Seatonian. Value £40. English Poem on a Sacred subject.
1751. Chancellor's (two) gold medals, £15 15s. each, for Classical Learning.
1752. Members'. Four £15 15s. each, for Latin Prose Composition.
1768. Smith. Two. £25 each. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
1774. Browne. Three gold medals, £5 5s. each. Greek and Latin Verse and Epigrams.
1780. Norrisian. Value £60. English Essay on Theological subject.
1789. Hulsean (*q. v.*). Value £80.
1812. Chancellor's gold medal. An English Ode or Poem in Heroic Verse.
1816. Porson (*q. v.*). Greek books, £20.
1840. Camden. Gold medal. Latin Hexameter Verse.
1844. Maitland. Value £120. English Essay on Missionary subject.
1845. Burney. English Essay. Value £100.
1848. Adams. Value £120. Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.
1848. Le Bas. Value £57. English Essay on a subject of General Literature.
1853. Carus (two) Greek Testament Prizes. Proceed of £1,000 Fund.
1856. Chancellor's gold medal for Legal Studies.
1856. Scholefield. Value £15. Greek Testament and Septuagint.
1861. Kaye. Value £60. English Dissertation on some subject of Ecclesiastical History.
1861. Harn. Value £60. English Dissertation on some subject from Ancient Greek or Roman History.
1865. Hebrew. Interest of £300 Scinde Railway Stock.
1865. Sedgwick. Three years' interest of £500 Scinde Railway Stock. Geology or Kindred Sciences. The first prize to be awarded in Lent, 1868.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

A.D.
1502. Margaret, Divinity.
1540. Regius, Divinity.
1540. Five Regius Professorships for Divinity, Civil Law, Greek, Hebrew, and Physic.
1632. Arabic.
1663. Lucasian, Mathematics.
1683. Moral Philosophy.
1684. Music.
1702. Chemistry.
1704. Plumian, Astronomy.
1707. Anatomy.
1724. Lord Almoner's, Arabic.
1724. Modern History.
1724. Botany.
1727. Woodwardian, Geology.
1749. Lowndean, Astronomy.
1768. Norrisian, Divinity.
1783. Jacksonian, Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
1800. Downing, Laws of England.
1801. Downing, Medicine.
1808. Mineralogy.
1828. Political Economy.
1851. Disney, Archæology.
1860. Hulsean, Divinity.
1860. Hindustani.
1863. Sadlerian, Mathematics.
1863. Sanscrit.

PREACHERS AND LECTURERS.

1503. Lady Margaret's Preacher.
1524. Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer.
1724. Whitehall Preacher.
1816. Hulsean Lecturer.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

1647. Craven, six Classical.
1746. Battie, one ,,
1774. Browne, one ,,
1824. Davies, one ,,
1810. Bell, eight ,,
1813. Pitt, one Classical.
1818. Tyrwhitt, six Hebrew.
1832. Crosse, three Theological.
1855. Porson, one Classical.

The "University Calendar" and the "Cambridge Year Book" (Rivingtons), edited by W. White, Sub-librarian of Trinity College, contain full particulars on all points relating to the University.

CAMBUSKENNETH (Battle).—Wallace defeated John de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, guardian of Scotland, at this place, near Stirling, Sep. 10, 1297.

CAMDEN (Battles).—The first was fought at the village of Camden, in South Carolina, Aug. 16, 1780, between the Americans under Gen. Gates, and the British under Lord Cornwallis. The former were completely routed, with a loss of about 1,000 killed and wounded, and as many prisoners, the English having only 20 killed and about 200 wounded. —— The second battle, at the same place, was fought April 25, 1781. The Americans, commanded by Gen. Greene, were defeated. Lord Rawdon, the English commander, evacuated Camden May 13. This is sometimes called the battle of Hobkirk's Hill.

CAMDEN SOCIETY (London), for the publication of documents illustrative of English history, was established in 1838. It takes its name from William Camden, author of the "Britannia," and historian of Queen Elizabeth.

CAMEL.—This machine for raising ships, in order to enable them to pass over shallows, was invented about the year 1688, by a Dutchman named Meuvis Meindertzoon Bakker, of Amsterdam.

CAMEL (Battle).—Fought under the walls of Bassorah, in 658, by the Caliph Ali, against the Arab chieftains Telha and Zobeir, who were accompanied by Ayesha, the widow of the Prophet. She rode upon a camel: hence the name given to the battle. The rebels were defeated, and Telha and Zobeir were slain.

CAMELFORD (Cornwall), said to have been the scene of the battle between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred, in which both leaders were mortally wounded, fought in 542. A second battle was fought here in 823, between the Britons, and the Saxons under Egbert. Camelford was incorporated by one of the Cornish earls, and sent two members to the first parliament of Edward VI., in 1547. At the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, the borough was disfranchised.

CAMELODUNUM, or CAMULODUNUM (Britain).—This town, the modern Colchester (*q. v.*), was founded, it is believed, by the Celtic inhabitants of Britain some time subsequent to B.C. 350, and called by them Cam-a-latin-uldun, or "the town on the hill, at the winding of a river." At the time of Cæsar's invasion, B.C. 54, it was the capital of Cassivellaunus, and fell into the hands of the Romans, who latinized the name and established here their first municipality in Britain. It was taken by Claudius A.D. 44, and erected into a Roman colony; and though seized and destroyed by the British rebels under Boadicea in 61, was soon recovered by Suetonius Paulinus, and rebuilt on a scale of considerable magnificence. It is said to have been the birthplace of Constantine I. in 265, and to have sent a bishop to the Council of Arles in 314; but both stories are considered very doubtful.

CAMEO.—The art of cameo engraving upon the onyx, sardonyx, and other stones possessing layers of variegated colours, is believed to have passed at a very early period from Egypt to the Etruscans, by whom it was imparted to the Greeks, who carried it to a state of high perfection. Theodorus of Samos, who flourished about B.C. 522, Pyrgoteles, the engraver of seal rings for Alexander III. (the Great), during the latter portion of the 4th century B.C., and Tryphon, who lived in the reign of Alexander's suc-

cessors, and engraved the celebrated cameo in the collection of the Duke of Marlborough, representing the reconciliation of Cupid and Psyche, are regarded as the most eminent ancient professors of the art. Cameos of high merit were engraved at Rome under the empire, the best being produced in the reign of Augustus. On the decline of the ancient civilization, this, with every fine art, fell into neglect; but it was restored in Italy during the 15th century, when it was much encouraged by the Medici family. It subsequently declined, but again attained considerable excellence in the 18th century. The art of engraving shell cameos, in which the varying colours of the different layers of the shells of certain species of mollusca are used as substitutes for the hard stones of the ancients, commenced at Rome about 1805, and was afterwards introduced at Paris. (*See* INTAGLIO.)

CAMERA LUCIDA.—Dr. Hooke (1635—1703) invented a camera lucida, for making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room. The modern camera lucida was invented by Dr. Wollaston in 1807.

CAMERA OBSCURA was described by Baptista Porta in the Magia Naturalis, of which the first edition was published at Naples in 1558, and is said to have been invented by Friar Bacon.

CAMERINO (Italy), the ancient Camerinum, was made a bishopric in 252, by Pope Lucius I. In 1545 Paul III. received Camerino in exchange for Parma and Piacenza. The statue of Sixtus V. was erected in 1587. The see was made archiepiscopal by Pius VI. in 1787, and Pius VII. added the see of Treja to this archbishopric in 1817. Napoleon I. united Camerino to the kingdom of Italy in 1807, but it was afterwards restored to the Pope.

CAMERONIANS.—The followers of Richard Cameron, who entered Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, June 22, 1680, and made a public declaration that Charles II. had, by usurpation over civil and religious liberties, forfeited all right to the crown. They separated from the Presbyterians, refused the terms of accommodation proposed by Charles II., and demanded the rigorous observance of the Solemn League and Covenant received by the Parliament Sep. 25, 1643. They are, on this account, frequently called Covenanters (*q.v.*). Cameron was killed in a skirmish with the royal troops at Aird's Moss, July 20, 1680, and his followers were dispersed. They published declarations against the test of 1681, Jan. 12, 1682; against the royal authority Oct. 28, 1684, and May 28, 1685. The Cameronians renewed the covenants in 1712, and formed themselves into a presbytery called the Reformed Presbytery Aug. 1, 1743. A writer in "Notes and Queries" (2nd series, vol. v. p. 262) asserts that "the Cameronians still exist as a distinct sect, a small but tenacious body."

CAMERONITES.—Some French Calvinists, the followers of John Cameron, are thus designated. He was born at Glasgow in 1580, and in 1600 went to France, where he held professorships at Sedan and Saumur. Mosheim says that this divine and his followers "devised a method of uniting the doctrines of the Genevans respecting the divine decrees, as expounded at Dort, with the views of those who hold that the love of God embraces the whole human race." They were also called Hypothetical Universalists. Cameron, who was stabbed in the streets of Montauban, died in 1625.

CAMISARDS, so called from the camise or smock which they often wore over their other clothes, were French Protestants, who appeared in the Cevennes early in the 18th century. Their object was the maintenance of religious liberty, which had been sacrificed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*). In 1703 their numbers had increased to 10,000. They maintained their ground for some time, gaining several victories, but being unable to resist the strong forces sent against them, were ultimately suppressed in 1705.

CAMLET.—Marco Polo, the account of whose travels was circulated in 1298, speaks of camlet among the manufactured articles produced in Thibet. This stuff is a much coarser material than the modern camlet, which was made of the hair of the Angora goat—not, as has been erroneously supposed, of that of the camel. A mixed stuff of wool and silk was used for gowns in this country in the time of Elizabeth. During the Middle Ages the term camlet appears to have been applied to haircloth in general.

CAMPAGNA (Italy).—Clement VII. erected this town of Naples into an episcopal see July 19, 1525, united it to Satriano, and made it subject to Salerno.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.—This name is said to have been first applied during the Middle Ages, to the unhealthy plain in which Rome is situated. Pius VI. (1775—1799) drained a considerable portion of this plain.

CAMPANIA (Italy). — The luxuriance and fertility of the soil, and the salubrity of the climate, of this province, the richest plain in the world, have been frequently celebrated in prose and verse. The first well-ascertained fact in its history is the settlement of the Greek colony of Cumæ, B.C. 1050. It afterwards fell under Etruscan rule. The Samnites captured Capua B.C. 423, and Campania was afterwards the theatre on which the Romans and the Samnites, and other nations, waged hostilities. A large portion of the province was conquered by the Romans B.C. 340. Pyrrhus passed through Campania B.C. 280; and some of the smaller towns declared in favour of Hannibal B.C. 216. The Carthaginians were driven out of Campania B.C. 212. This province became the favourite retreat of the wealthy Romans. The towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79; but the province speedily recovered from the effects of this calamity. Campania formed part of the kingdom of Naples, under the name of Terra di Lavoro, and is now included in the kingdom of Italy.

CAMPBELL'S ACT. — (*See* DEATH BY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION ACT.)

CAMPBELL'S STATION (Battle). — Gen. Burnside repelled an attack of the Confederate Gen. Longstreet at this place in Tennessee, Nov. 14, 1863. He was, however, compelled to withdraw to Knoxville (*q. v.*), where he was besieged by Longstreet Nov. 17 and 18.

CAMPE (Treaty), between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, was con-

cluded at this small place, between Ardres and Guines, June 7, 1546. Henry VIII. was to retain Boulogne until the debt of 2,000,000 livres due to him should be paid, and a further claim of 500,000 livres was adjusted. The emperor was included by both parties in the treaty, and Henry VIII. agreed to include Scotland, on condition that the Scotch gave him no further cause to make war upon them.

CAMPEACHY BAY (Mexico) was discovered in 1517 by Cordova. The Spaniards founded Campeachy in 1540. It was taken by the English in 1659, who formed a settlement of logwood-cutters about the year 1667. It was again taken in 1678 by the pirate Louis Scott, and by the buccaneers in 1685.

CAMPEN (Battle). — The hereditary Prince of Brunswick was repulsed in an attack upon the French at the convent of Campen, on the Lower Rhine, Oct. 15, 1760.

CAMPERDOWN (Sea-fight). — Fought off the Dutch coast, near the village of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797, between the Dutch and English fleets, commanded by Admirals De Winter and Duncan, in which the latter gained a complete victory, taking or destroying eleven of the enemy's ships. For his valour and address in this engagement, Admiral Duncan was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Duncan of Camperdown, Oct 21, 1797.

CAMPHOR has been long known in the East, although the Greeks and Romans were unacquainted with it. The date of its introduction into Europe by the Arabians is not known. Aetius, who flourished about 500, is the first author who names it, and it is also mentioned by Paracelsus (1493—1541). The results of the first correct experiments on the properties of camphor were published by Neumann in 1725.

CAMPILLO (Battle). — The French, under Gen. Molitor, defeated the Spaniards under De Ballesteros, at Campillo de Arenas, in Seville, July 28, 1823.

CAMPO-FORMIO (Treaty). — The preliminaries of this treaty between Austria and the French republic were signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near Leoben, in Styria, April 18, 1797, and the treaty itself was concluded at Campo-Formio, a village in Friuli, N. Italy, Oct. 17, 1797. The emperor surrendered the Austrian Netherlands, the Ionian Islands, and extensive territories in Italy, receiving Venice and some other places in return. He acknowledged the independence of the Cisalpine republic, and acquiesced in the incorporation with it of the duchies of Modena and Mantua, Massa, Carrara, Bergamo, Brescia, Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. This treaty, most humiliating for Germany, consisted of 25 articles, to which 14 secret articles were added, involving further sacrifices on the part of the emperor. The 20th article provided that a congress should assemble at Radstadt (*q. v.*) within one month after the conclusion of the treaty, or sooner if possible. It was to be composed solely of the plenipotentiaries of the German empire and of the French republic, and its object was to conclude a pacification between these powers.

CAMPO MALO (Battle).—Fought, in 1036, between the Bishop of Milan and his rebellious vassals, who were aided by numerous auxiliaries. It terminated in favour of the latter.

CAMPONA (Battle).—Constantine I. defeated the Goths and the Sarmatians, their allies, at this place, in Italy, A.D. 322.

CAMPS. — (*See* ALDERSHOT and CHOBHAM CAMP.)

CAMPUS RAUDIUS (Battle).—On this plain, in Cisalpine Gaul, Marius and Catulus defeated the Cimbri with immense slaughter B.C. 101.

CAMPVERE. — (*See* VERE, or VEERE.)

CAMULODUNUM. — (*See* CAMELODUNUM.)

CANAAN (Asia).—This portion of Palestine was named after Canaan, one of the sons of Ham (Gen. x. 6, 15—19). Canaan is said to signify "low land," as opposed to "Aram," "high land," the Hebrew name of Syria. Abram, at the command of God (Gen. xii.), went forth into the land of Canaan B.C. 1921. (*See* PALESTINE.)

CANADA (North America).—This portion of the New World was visited by the Scandinavians in the 12th and 13th centuries. John and Sebastian Cabot discovered Canada in June, 1497; but no permanent settlement was formed until the French arrived in the 16th century. According to a Castilian tradition, the Spaniards visited this country before the French, and finding neither gold nor riches of any description, exclaimed "*Aca Nada!*"—"Here is nothing," in the presence of the natives. Hence the name Canada. Another account is, that the Spaniards named the country "*El Capo di Nada*," or "Cape Nothing." Charlevoix's derivation of the term is, however, generally received. He says that *Cannada*, signifying in the Iroquois language a number of huts, or a village, was applied by the inhabitants to the first settlements made by the French, and the entire province afterwards received this designation. The French called it New France.

A.D.
1497, June 24. John and Sebastian Cabot discover Canada.
1500. The Portuguese mariner Corterval visits Canada, and is said to have discovered the gulf of St. Lawrence.
1517, June 11. Sir Thomas Pert's expedition, which is accompanied by Sebastian Cabot, enters Hudson's Bay, but does not explore it, owing to the timidity of the commander.
1524. Settlement of New France (*q. v.*).
1535. Jacques Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence as far as the present site of Montreal, and carries several of the natives, with their chief, to France.
1540. The French erect the fort of Charlesbourg. Cartier and Roberval explore the country round Montreal.
1549. Roberval sails for Canada, and is lost.
1581. The French again trade to Canada.
1591. A French fleet sails to Canada.
1598. Henry IV. of France commissions the Marquis de la Roche to conquer Canada; but the undertaking proves a failure.
1608, July 3 (N. S. 13). Quebec (*q. v.*) is founded by Champlain.
1627. Richelieu intrusts the government of the colony to the "Company of a Hundred Associates."
1629, July. Sir D. Kirke takes the French possessions in Canada.
1632. They are restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain.
1648-49. The colony suffers from the incursions of the Iroquois Indians.
1663. Louis XIV. erects Canada into a royal government, with the laws and usages of France.
1665. Canada is granted to the French West India Company
1667. Peace is made with the Indians.

A.D.
1690. Sir William Phipps is despatched from New England to conquer Canada.—Oct. 16. He reaches Quebec.—Oct. 22. He re-embarks, without effecting any conquests.
1711. The British American colonies send another fleet to conquer Canada.—Aug. 22. It is wrecked at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.
1713, April 11. The peace of Utrecht restores tranquillity to Canada.
1746. Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, projects the conquest of Canada, but only carries his arms into Nova Scotia.
1755. The English again attack Canada.
1759, Sep. 13. Battle of Quebec (*q. v.*), and death of Gen. Wolfe.—Sep. 18. The town surrenders to the British.
1760. Entire reduction of Canada by the British.
1763, Feb. 10. Canada is ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris.
1765. Canada submits to the Stamp Act.
1774. A legislative council of 23 members is appointed.
1775, Sep. 10. The American forces invade Canada, and land at St. John's.—Nov. 3. Gen. Montgomery takes St. John's; Nov. 12, Montreal.—Dec. 31. In company with Arnold, he assaults Quebec. He is killed in the action, and the Americans surrender to Gen. Carleton.
1776, June 18. The Americans evacuate Canada.
1791, March 4. Pitt proposes the Quebec Bill (31 Geo. III. c. 31), by which Canada is divided into the Upper and Lower provinces, and receives a representative constitution.
1792. The first House of Assembly is opened by Lieut.-Governor Clarke.
1793. Canada is erected into a bishopric.
1812, Aug. 15. The Americans, under Gen. Hull, having invaded Canada, are compelled to surrender.—Oct. 14. A second army, under Gen. Wadsworth, capitulates.—Nov. 27. A third, under Van Rensselaer, surrenders.
1813, April 27. The Americans take York (Toronto).—May 27. They capture Fort George.—May 29. They repel the British at Sacket's Harbour.—June 6. They are defeated at Stony Creek.—Nov. 11. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg.
1814, March 4. The Americans gain the battle of Longwood.—July 3. They take Fort Erie.—July 5. They gain the battle of Chippawa.—July 25. Second battle at Chippawa, also called Bridgewater.—Dec. 24. Peace is signed at Ghent.
1828. 87,000 Canadians petition the king against the manner in which the governors had applied the revenues.
1836, Sep. 22. The Houses of Assembly refuse to vote supplies.
1837. The "Sons of Liberty," under Papineau, rise in rebellion at Montreal.—Dec. 4. They are defeated in an attempt to seize Toronto.—Dec. 14. They are defeated at St. Eustace.
1838, Jan. 15. Resignation of Sir Francis Head.—May 29. Lord Durham, his successor, arrives at Quebec.—Oct. Lord Durham leaves for England.
1841, Feb. 10. Upper and Lower Canada are united into one province.
1844. The seat of government is transferred from Kingston to Toronto.
1849, April 25. Disturbances in Canada, owing to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill. The insurgents burn the parliament house at Montreal.
1853, May 9. By 16 Vict. c. 21, the Legislature is empowered to make provision concerning the lands known as Clergy Reserves, and their proceeds.
1855, Sep. Extensive immigration from the north of Scotland.
1856, March 12. Seventy people are killed by an accident on the Hamilton Railway.—April 17. Quebec is made the seat of government.
1858. Ottawa is made the capital.
1860, July. The Prince of Wales visits Canada.—Sep. 20. He leaves for the United States.
1861, Dec. 23. Detachments of troops are despatched to Canada by the British Government as a precaution against aggression by the Federal States of America.
1862, May 20. Resignation of the Ministry. A new cabinet is formed under Mr. J. L. M'Donald.—June 7. A disastrous fire occurs at Quebec (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1864, Oct. 3. A meeting of French Canadians, held at Montreal, protests against the project of Federal union.—Oct. 10. A conference of delegates assembles at Quebec to consider the advisability of forming a federal union of the provinces of British America (*q. v.*).—Oct. 19. Confederate refugees in Canada cross the frontier into Vermont, and attack the town of St. Albans.—Dec. 6. President Lincoln proposes in his message, after giving six months' notice to England, to form a naval force on the Lake, to prevent Confederate raids from Canada.—Dec. 14. Gen. Dix publishes a proclamation, annulled by President Lincoln, announcing that persons invading United States territory across the Canadian frontier, will be pursued beyond that boundary and captured on British soil.—Dec. 15. The raiders having been discharged, great excitement prevails in the United States.
1865, Jan. 19. Opening of the Canadian Parliament.—March 23. The English House of Commons, after an animated debate, votes £80,000 for the defence of Canada.—April 17. The Canadian Parliament adopts, by a large majority, the project of federal union.
1866, March. The Canadians take measures to repel a threatened invasion of Fenians from the United States.

CANADIAN.—This screw steamer, carrying mail-bags and passengers from Quebec, struck upon a field of ice about five miles from the straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, and foundered in about an hour, June 4, 1861. The majority of the passengers and crew escaped in the boats, but 35 persons perished.

CANALS were constructed in China at a very early period, and in Egypt as early as B.C. 1350. (*See* SUEZ CANAL.) The Bahr-Yoosuf, or river of Joseph, was made under the Pharaohs. They were introduced into Europe about the commencement of the Christian æra. The Caer Dyke and the Foss Dyke, in Lincolnshire, the earliest in England, were constructed by the Romans. Locks, which are said to have been used in the time of the ancient canals of Upper Egypt, and in the Milanese canals in 1497, were introduced into England from Flanders in 1652. Canals are regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 42 (July 21, 1845), and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31 (July 10, 1854). (*See* INLAND NAVIGATION.)

CANANORE (Hindostan).—The Portuguese had a fort at this town in Malabar, as early as 1505. They were expelled by the Dutch, who in 1664 sold their privileges to the native princes. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Hyder Ali. The English, who were repulsed in an attack upon Cananore in 1768, garrisoned it in 1784. Having been restored, it was taken from Tippoo Saib by Gen. Abercrombie in 1791.

CANARA (Hindostan).—This province was wrested from the Hindoos by Hyder Ali, in 1763. On the death of his son Tippoo Saib, in 1799, it came under the rule of the East India Company, and has since formed part of the presidency of Bombay. It is divided into North and South Canara.

CANARY-BIRD, found in Madeira, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, was brought to Europe early in the 16th century.

CANARY ISLANDS, or CANARIES (N. Atlantic Ocean), are supposed to be the Hesperides or *Fortunate Islands* of the ancients. Their discovery in modern times is attributed to the crew of a French vessel, who were driven

to their shores by stress of weather about 1330—4. (*See* AFRICA.) Some Spanish adventurers visited them about 1395, and plundered all the populous districts, carrying off as captives the king and queen and about 70 of the inhabitants. In 1400, the King of Castile granted the Canaries to John de Béthencourt. An episcopal see was established in the Canaries in 1404. In 1483 the Spaniards commenced the conquest of the Canaries, which have remained in their possession ever since. In 1494 most of the Guanches, the aboriginal inhabitants who had escaped slavery, war, and famine, were carried off by a terrible pestilence. Ximenes extended the Inquisition to the Canaries in 1516. In 1822 the Canary Islands were formed into a Spanish province, with the right of representation in the Cortes.

CANCER HOSPITAL (London), situated at West Brompton, was opened Nov. 20, 1852.

CANDAHAR.—(*See* KANDAHAR.)

CANDIA (Mediterranean), the ancient Crete, became a Roman province B.C. 67. The capital of the island, also called Candia, was taken by a band of Spanish Arabs A.D. 823, and recovered by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas in 961. The Venetians purchased the island Aug. 12, 1204, and took possession in 1205. In consequence of the frequent insurrections of the Candiotes, the Venetians, in 1243, divided the island into three parts; the first for the republic, the second for the Church, and the third for the colonists. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants remained so turbulent, that it was necessary to despatch a fleet to reduce them to subjection, which was done in 1364. In 1571 the Turks settled in Candia, but soon abandoned it to prosecute their conquests in other directions. They returned June 24, 1645, and after a siege of 24 years, gained possession of it in 1669. In 1830 it was ceded to the Pasha of Egypt, and again restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection among the Christians of Candia, that broke out in 1841, was suppressed by the Turkish Government before the end of the year. It suffered from an earthquake in 1846.

CANDLE.—(*See* INCH OF CANDLE.)

CANDLEMAS DAY.—A festival held Feb. 2, to commemorate the purification of the Virgin Mary. Bingham (b. xx. c. 8, s. 5) says, "This at first among the Greeks went by the name of *Hypapante*—Ὑπαπαντή, which denotes *the meeting* of the Lord by Simeon in the temple, in commemoration of which occurrence it was first made a festival in the Church; some say in the time of Justin, the emperor; others in the time of his successor Justinian, anno 542." A proclamation against carrying candles on Candlemas Day was issued by Edward VI. in 1548.

CANDLES.—Pliny the elder (A.D. 23—79), speaks of the invention of rush-lights, and Apuleius (130—173) mentions candles of wax and tallow. They were also used in the Church during the 3rd century. Alfred the Great used them to measure time (871—901). Tallow candles did not come into general use till about 1300, before which time torches and oil lamps were most frequently employed. An attempt to obviate the inconvenience of snuffing was made in 1799. The composite candle, which does not require snuffing, was introduced in 1840. The patents of Gwynne, in 1840, of Wilson in 1842, and of Tighlman in 1854, have led to great improvements in the manufacture. A duty on candles, first imposed by 8 Anne c. 9, s. 1 (1709), was repealed from Jan. 1, 1832, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 19 (Sep. 6, 1831).

CANDLESTICK.—Some of the ancient utensils called by this name were lamps for burning oil. Moses was commanded to make a candelabrum with six branches, of hammered gold, for the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 31 & 32), B.C. 1491. The golden candlestick, which had been replaced in Solomon's temple by 10 golden candelabra, was restored after the Babylonish captivity. It was seized by the Romans on the capture of Jerusalem A.D. 70, carried into Africa by the Vandals under Genseric in 435, and taken from them in 533 by Belisarius, who removed it to Constantinople. It was afterwards transferred to Jerusalem. Another account states that it fell into the Tiber from the Milvian bridge during the flight of Maxentius from Constantine, Oct. 28, 312.

CANEA, or CANNA (Candia), the capital of the island, was founded by the Venetians in 1252.

CANE HILL (Battle).—At this place, in Arkansas, the Federals under Gen. Blunt defeated the Confederate forces of Gen. Marmaduke, Nov. 28, 1862. The latter retired to Van Buren.

CANGI.—The territory of this British tribe, which some authorities place in Somersetshire and others in North Wales, was invaded and laid waste by Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 50.

CANICULAR YEAR.—The Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year from the rising of the Canicula, or Sirius, the Dog-star; whence the term. It consisted ordinarily of 365 days, to which another was added every fourth year. It commenced July 20, 2785 B.C., and is sometimes called the HELIACAL YEAR.

CANINEFATES.—This German tribe, which submitted to Tiberius A.D. 4, assisted Civilis in his rebellion against the Romans in 69.

CANNÆ (Battle), fought between the Romans under L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, and the Carthaginians under Hannibal, at this place, called by Florus "an obscure Apulian town," Aug. 2, B.C. 216. As the Roman calendar was in confusion, it is believed to have taken place in June. The Romans were defeated with a loss of 70,000 men, whilst Hannibal's loss was only 6,000.

CANNES (France).—Napoleon I. landed near this seaport, March 1, 1815, on his escape from Elba.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.—The Earl of Liverpool having been incapacitated from continuing at the head of affairs by a paralytic stroke, with which he was seized Feb. 17, 1827, George IV. applied to Mr. Canning, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, and after protracted negotiations, he received formal instructions from the king to form a ministry, April 10. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Eldon, Lord Bexley, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Peel resigned, April 11. The king, however, persevered, and Mr. Canning kissed hands April 12. Other resignations fol-

lowed. The new ministry was composed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Rt. Hon. G. Canning.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrowby.
Privy Seal	Duke of Portland.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Dudley and Ward.
Colonial Secretary	Viscount Goderich.
Board of Control	Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.
Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Bexley.
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston.
Woods and Forests	Earl of Carlisle.
Master of the Mint	Rt. Hon. G. Tierney.
Without office	Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Earl of Carlisle was gazetted Privy Seal, July 61, 1827, in place of the Duke of Portland, who retained a seat in the cabinet; and the Marquis of Lansdowne Home Secretary in place of Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne, who became first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, retaining his seat in the cabinet. A reconstruction of this ministry occurred after the death of the Rt. Hon. G. Canning, which took place Aug. 8, 1827. (*See* GODERICH ADMINISTRATION.)

CANNON have been long known to the Chinese, whose books mention them as early as 618 B.C. A small brass cannon, bearing the date 1258, has been taken from a well at the Castle de Cluey in France. The earliest document yet discovered relative to the employment of cannon for siege and defence, is among the ordinances of Florence for 1326, where metal cannon are appointed to be made for the defence of the forts and lands of Florence, and for the injury of her enemies. The first French mention of cannon is dated July 2, 1338, and provides ammunition for the attack on Southampton. Froissart speaks of cannon used by the inhabitants of Quesnoy against the Duke of Normandy in 1340. Mohammed II. established a foundry at Hadrianople in 1452, where a piece of brass ordnance of incredible magnitude was cast expressly for the siege of Constantinople. Gibbon says its bore measured 12 palms, and that the stone bullet weighed 600 lb.; according to another authority, the bullet was double that weight. This gun burst during the siege. Von Hammer declared that he had seen the great cannon of the Dardanelles, and that it furnished a hiding-place for a tailor who had run away from his creditors. The invention of brass cannon is attributed to John Owen. Iron cannon were first cast in England in 1547. (*See* ARMSTRONG GUN, ARTILLERY, &c.)

CANNONGATE MARRIAGES.—In the middle of the 18th century, couples were married at public-houses in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, by unauthorized persons. Hence the term by which such marriages were known.

CANON LAW is a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, decisions, and rules for the regulation of the Roman Catholic Church. It consists principally of ordinances of provincial and general councils, the decretals, bulls, and epistles of the papacy. The earliest of these rules (canones) are the Canons Apostolical (*q. v.*). Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman monk, compiled a "Codex Canonum" in 520; and the canons of the four councils of Nicæa, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, received the sanction of Justinian in 545. The Codex Canonum, with the Capitularies of Charlemagne, and the decrees of the popes from Siricius to Anastatius IV. (385—1154), formed the chief part of the canon law down to the 12th century. In 1114 Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, collected the decrees made by the popes and cardinals, and this work was completed by Gratian, a Benedictine monk, and published in 1140. Raimundus Barcinus, chaplain to Gregory IX., published in 1234 the decretals, which were rescripts or letters of the popes, in answer to questions on ecclesiastical matters submitted to them. The work consisted of five books, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. added what were called the Clementines in 1308. John Andreas added a commentary called the Novellæ in the 14th century, and John XXI. or XXII. the Extravagants in 1317. To these have since been added some decrees by later popes, and the whole form what is now known as the "Corpus Juris Canonici," or the great body of the canon law received by the Church of Rome. The primary object of this system was to establish the supremacy of ecclesiastical authority. It was not received in England, though attempts at its introduction were made at various times. The Legatine and Provincial Constitutions (*q. v.*) formed, however, a kind of national canon law, adapted to the English Church. By 25 Hen. VIII. c 19 (1553), it was enacted that these canons should be reviewed by the king and certain commissioners to be appointed under the act, and that until such review was made, all canons, constitutions, ordinances, and synods provincial, being then already made, and not repugnant to the law of the land or the king's prerogative, should remain in force. This act, repealed by 1 Phil. & Mary c. 8 (1553), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 10 (1559). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1535), power was given to the king to appoint 32 commissioners under the act of 1533. Divers urgent matters interfered to prevent the exercise of the power, and by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1544), power was given to the king to nominate them during his life. A commission was duly appointed, but the death of the king prevented the completion of the work. During the reign of his successor, Cranmer renewed his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the question. By 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1549), another commission was ordered, and eight persons were appointed to prepare the materials for the larger commission. They were engaged on the work in 1552, and concluded their labours during the year. Various matters interfered to delay the ratification and establishment of the new code of ecclesiastical laws, and after the death of Edward VI. it was almost entirely neglected. The manuscript containing this code of laws, with numerous notes and corrections in the handwriting of Cranmer, is preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. From this draught Archbishop Parker probably prepared the code published in 1571, under the title of "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." It

was republished in 1640. The Rev. E. Cardwell has published several editions of this remarkable work.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE consists of those books which are in "the rule, or canon, or catalogue of books authorized to be read in the church," and recognized as inspired, and therefore authentic. The Church of Rome admits into the canon several books which neither the Primitive Church nor the Church of England accepts as canonical. Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem in the 4th century, in speaking of the canonical books, mentions all those in the English Bible, except the book of Revelation. The Council of Laodicea, in 366, forbids any but the canonical books to be read in the Church, and gives the following list of them:—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Esther, four books of Kings, two of Paralipomena or Chronicles, two of Esdras, the book of 150 Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Job, 12 Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, and epistles of Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the seven catholic epistles; 14 epistles of St. Paul. "Where none of the apocryphal books," says Bingham, "nor the Revelation, are mentioned; which is a plain evidence that none of them were read in the churches of that district." Ezra collected the books of the Old Testament about B.C. 444; and Simon the Just, who died about B.C. 291, added the two books of the Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi; and this closed the canon of the Old Testament. With respect to the canon of the New Testament, Townsend (The Holy Bible in Historical and Chronological Order, vol. ii. p. 439) remarks:—"As the canon of the Old Testament was completed by Simon the Just, the last of the great Sanhedrin, so it is probable the canon of the New Testament was completed either by St. John, or that disciple who might be the survivor of the 120, the number of the Sanhedrin, who met at the day of Pentecost. It is not probable that any of these outlived St. John, who died nearly 70 years after the ascension of his Divine Master." The following is a list of the canonical books of the Old and New Testament, with the supposed date of their composition. This is, however, in some cases uncertain:—

OLD TESTAMENT.

When composed.	Book.	Author.	Chapters.
B.C.			
Before 1451	Genesis	Moses	50
,, 1451	Exodus	,,	40
,, 1451	Leviticus	,,	27
,, 1451	Numbers	,,	36
,, 1451	Deuteronomy	,,	34
,, 1443	Joshua	Joshua	24
,, 1406	Judges	Samuel	21
,, 1406	Ruth	,,	4
,, 1406	1 Samuel	,,	31
Not known.	2 Samuel	Not known.	24
Before 444	1 Kings	Ezra	22
,, 444	2 Kings	,,	25
Not known.	1 Chronicles	Not known.	29
,, ,,	2 Chronicles	,,	36
Before 444	Ezra	Ezra	10
Not known.	Nehemiah	Nehemiah	13
312	Esther	Not known.	10

OLD TESTAMENT—*continued.*

When composed.	Book.	Author.	Chapters.
Not known.	Job	Job	42
Various times.	Psalms	David and others	150
Before 975	Proverbs	Solomon	31
,, 976	Ecclesiastes	,,	12
950-946	Song of Solomon	,,	8
758	Isaiah	Isaiah	66
627	Jeremiah	Jeremiah	52
Circ. 627	Lamentations	,,	5
595	Ezekiel	Ezekiel	48
604	Daniel	Daniel	12
784-740	Hosea	Hosea	14
877-847	Joel	Joel	3
790	Amos	Amos	9
580	Obadiah	Obadiah	1
825	Jonah	Jonah	4
750	Micah	Micah	7
713-711	Nahum	Nahum	3
650 627	Habakkuk	Habakkuk	3
627	Zephaniah	Zephaniah	3
520	Haggai	Haggai	2
520	Zechariah	Zechariah	14
410	Malachi	Malachi	4

NEW TESTAMENT.

When composed.	Book.	Author.	Chapters.
A.D.			
37 or 38	Matthew	Matthew	28
60-63	Mark	Mark	16
63 or 64	Luke	Luke	24
97 or 98	John	John	21
63 or 64	The Acts	Luke	28
56 or 58	Romans	Paul	16
57 or 58	1 Corinthians	,,	16
57 or 58	2 Corinthians	,,	13
58 or 53	Galatians	,,	6
61	Ephesians	,,	6
62 or 63	Philippians	,,	4
61	Colossians	,,	4
52	1 Thessalonians	,,	5
51	2 Thessalonians	,,	3
64	1 Timothy	,,	6
65	2 Timothy	,,	4
64	Titus	,,	3
63 or 64	Philemon	,,	1
63	Hebrews	,,	13
42 to 63	James	James	5
64	1 Peter	Peter	5
65	2 Peter	,,	3
68 or 69	1 John	John	5
Uncertain.	2 John	,,	1
,,	3 John	,,	1
64 to 80	Jude	Jude	1
95-97	Revelation	John	22

(*See* APOCRYPHA, BIBLE, PENTATEUCH, &c.)

CANONIZATION. — Milman (Lat. Christianity, book xiv. ch. 2*n*) remarks, "Canonization has been distributed into three periods. Down to the 10th century the saint was exalted by the popular voice, the suffrage of the people with the bishop. In the intermediate period the sanction of the Pope was required, but the bishops retained their right of initiation. Alexander III. seized into the hands of the Pope alone this great and abused prerogative." The first recorded canonization by the Pope is that of Ulric, Bishop of Augsburg, who received the title of saint from John XV. or XVI., in 995. In 1176, during the supremacy of Alexander III., the privilege of adding to the calendar of saints was vested in the Pope alone.

Beatification, an inferior degree of canonization, was introduced into the Roman Catholic Church in the 12th century. Twenty-three monks who visited Japan as missionaries in the 16th century, and suffered death in the Philippine Islands, were canonized at Rome with great pomp, June 8, 1862.

CANONS of the Church of England, 141 in number, were drawn up by Bancroft, Bishop of London, accepted by Convocation in 1604, and assented to by the king. They were chiefly compiled out of the synodical acts passed in 1571—1597, a few new ones being introduced. They never received the sanction of Parliament, and are considered by the courts of common law to be binding on the clergy only. Though these are generally called the canons of 1603, they were not ratified until 1604. In 1640 Convocation formed a new body of canons. The House of Commons voted them unlawful Dec. 16, and Archbishop Laud, their author, was committed to the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, Dec. 18. Thirteen bishops were impeached for their share in drawing up these canons, Aug. 13, 1641.

CANONS (Apostolical). — These ancient canons, 76 or 85 in number, according to different modes of division, are attributed by Baronius, Bellarmin, and other Roman Catholic writers, to the apostles. Other authorities ascribe them to St. Clement, whilst some declare that they are the forgeries of some heretic in the 6th century.

CANONS (Regular and Secular). — Mosheim states that this new species of priests, at first called the Lord's Brethren, and afterwards canons, was instituted by Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, in the 8th century. They formed an intermediate class between monks and regulars, and although they followed the discipline and mode of life of monks, took no vows upon them. Canonesses were added in the 9th century. By the 11th century they had, like the other orders, become corrupted, and several efforts were made to effect reforms. Nicholas II. was, at the Council of Rome, April 13, 1059, to a certain extent successful in this object; but some communities would not proceed so far in this direction as others. Hence arose the distinction between *regular* and *secular* canons, the former having all things in common, whilst the latter had nothing in common but their dwelling and table. The term canon is now applied to a prebendary of a cathedral.

CANONS (Scottish).—The book of canons for the Church of Scotland, drawn up by the Scottish bishops, was confirmed by letters patent under the great seal, May 23, 1635. It was very unpopular in Scotland, and was withdrawn by Charles I. Sep. 9, 1638.

CANOPUS, or CANOBUS (Battle).—The battle of Alexandria (*q. v.*), March 21, 1801, is sometimes called Canopus, from the ruins of an ancient town of that name about 15 miles from Alexandria, and three from Aboukir. It is also called the battle of Rhamanieh.

CANOSA (Italy), the ancient Canusium, in Apulia, which is said to have been founded by the Pelasgi, submitted to the Romans B.C. 318, whereupon the Canusians renounced their alliance with the Samnites, and remained faithful to Rome for many years. Having revolted, their city was besieged and their territory ravaged B.C. 89. During the civil war, Sylla gained a battle here B.C. 83. The modern city occupies the site of the citadel of Canusium. At a very early period of the Christian æra, it became the seat of a bishopric, which was united to that of Bari in 845. It was besieged by the French July 2, 1502. After repulsing two assaults, the Spanish garrison capitulated on honourable terms.

CANOSSA (Italy).—This fortress, near Reggio, in Modena, was the scene of Henry the Fourth's humiliation to Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), in Jan., 1077. The Pope had summoned the emperor to appear before him at Rome to answer some charges brought against him by his subjects. Henry IV., in an assembly held at Worms, Jan. 23, 1076, declared that Gregory VII. was no longer pope. Gregory VII. immediately called a council in the Lateran, excommunicated Henry IV., deprived him of the kingdoms of Germany and Italy, and released his subjects from their allegiance. The emperor, at first bent upon resistance, was frightened by some disaffection that revealed itself at home, and he crossed the Alps to submit and seek absolution. Gregory VII. was at the time in the castle of Canossa, with the Countess Matilda. Henry IV. arrived at its gates in the depth of a winter of unusual severity, Jan. 25, 1077. Three successive days he remained in an outer court, without food, in a woollen shirt and with bare head and naked feet, and only on the fourth would Gregory VII. admit him to his presence. Absolution was then granted. The emperor's friends, disgusted at this base humiliation, deserted him Jan. 28, and, goaded by the insolence of Gregory, he renounced his treaty. At a diet held at Forcheim by the rebel princes, Henry IV. was deposed, and Rodolph of Swabia elected in his stead, March 15, 1077. Gregory VII., who endeavoured in vain to act the part of arbitrator, excommunicated Henry IV. at a council at Rome, March 7, 1080, and acknowledged Rodolph. The emperor summoned a council at Brixen, June 25, 1080, deposed Gregory VII., and elected Guibert in his stead, under the title of Clement III., June 25. Success crowned Henry's efforts in the field; he entered Rome, June 9, 1083, after a siege of three years' duration, and was crowned by the new Pope. Gregory VII. took refuge, first at Monte Casino, and then with Roger Guiscard, at Salerno, where he died, May 25, 1085.

CANOUJ (Hindostan).—(*See* KANOGE.)

CANTABRI.—This tribe, inhabiting part of northern Spain, was the last in the peninsula that submitted to the Roman yoke in the reign of Augustus, by whom they were subdued, B.C. 25. Agrippa suppressed an insurrection among them B.C. 19, when the greater part of the nation perished by the sword, the survivors being driven from their mountain fastnesses, and compelled to reside in the valleys, where they were kept in awe by strong garrisons erected by Tiberius. The Basques are regarded as the descendants of this fearless and warlike people.

CANTERBURY.—This city in Kent, the

Roman Durovernum, is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been founded by Hudibras, who reigned about B.C. 900. It existed at the time of the Roman conquest of Britain, as it is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, written about A.D. 320. At the commencement of the Heptarchy, in 455, it ranked as the chief city of Kent, and continued the residence of the king till Ethelbert gave up his palace to St. Augustine and withdrew to Reculver in 597. Christ's Church, which became the cathedral, was consecrated in 597. In the time of Theodore, who occupied the see from 668 to 693, the city was the seat of an important public school, which declined in consequence of the ravages of the Danes. Augustine became first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597. In 754 the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and in 851 it was taken by the Danes. Archbishop Odo (942—960) restored the walls and roof of the cathedral, which was, however, much damaged by the Danes, who again sacked the town in 1011, putting Elphege, the archbishop, to death, on Easter Eve, March 24. The cathedral suffered from a fire in 1066, and on St. Nicholas Day (Dec. 6), 1067, and the work of restoration was carried on by Archbishop Lanfranc (1070—1093) and his successors, by whom the new edifice was finished in 1130. Becket was killed in the cathedral Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1170, and the city became a resort for pilgrims. The choir was burned in 1174. Canterbury was represented in Parliament in 1265. The city remained unpaved till 1477. In 1542, Henry VIII. remodelled the cathedral and school, giving to the latter the title of King's School, which it has since retained; and in 1561 Queen Elizabeth permitted the Protestant refugees from the Low Countries to worship in the undercroft of the cathedral. Cromwell passed through the town in 1651, when the cathedral was used as a stable by his troops. The hospital was founded June 9, 1791. Thom's riots at Boughton, near Canterbury, May 28—31, 1838, led to a sacrifice of several lives. (*See* THOMITES.)

CANTERBURY (Archbishopric) was founded by Ethelbert in 597, when Augustine became the first archbishop, formally establishing his see in 602. After a long contest with York, the primacy of the archbishops of Canterbury was established at a council held in England from Easter to Pentecost, in 1072. Lanfranc, at that time archbishop, laboured diligently in order to secure this result. The archbishop is primate of all England and metropolitan. Augustine quitted Rome in 596, landed in England in 597, went to France, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Arles, Sunday, Nov. 17, 597; returned to England in 598, received the pallium from Rome in 601, and fixed the see at Canterbury in 602. In the following list, the date of the appointment of each archbishop is given :—

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A.D.	
597.	Augustine.
604.	Laurentius.
619.	Mellitus.
624.	Justus.
627.	Honorius.
655.	Deusdedit, or Adeodatus.
668.	Theodore.
693.	Brihtwald.
731.	Tatwine.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY—*continued.*

A.D.	
735.	Nothelm.
741.	Cuthbert.
759.	Bregwin.
766.	Jaenbert.
793.	Ethelhard.
805.	Wulfred.
832.	Feologild.
833.	Ceolnoth.
870.	Ethelred.
890.	Plegmund.
914.	Athelm.
923.	Wulfhelm.
942.	Odo.
960.	Dunstan.
988.	Ethelgar.
990.	Siric.
995.	Elfric.
1006.	Elphege.
1013.	Living.
1020.	Ethelnoth.
1038.	Eadsige.
1051.	Robert.
1052.	Stigand.
1070.	Lanfranc.
1093.	Anselm.
1114.	Ralph of Escures.
1123.	William of Corbeuil.
1139.	Theobald.
1162.	Thomas à Becket.
1174.	Richard.
1185.	Baldwin.
1191.	Reginald Fitz-Jocelin.
1193.	Hubert Walter.
1207.	Stephen Langton.
1229.	Richard Grant.
1234.	Edmund Rich.
1245.	Boniface.
1273.	Robert Kilwardby.
1279.	John Peckham.
1294.	Robert Winchelsey.
1313.	Walter Reynolds.
1328.	Simon Mepeham.
1333.	John Stratford.
1349.	Thomas Bradwardine.
1349.	Simon Islip.
1366.	Simon Langham.
1368.	William Whittlesey.
1375.	Simon Sudbury.
1381.	William Courtenay.
1397.	Thomas Arundel.
1398.	Roger Walden.
1399.	Thomas Arundel (again).
1414.	Henry Chicheley.
1443.	John Stafford.
1452.	John Kemp.
1454.	Thomas Bourchier.
1486.	John Morton.
1501.	Henry Deane, or Denny.
1504.	William Warham.
1533.	Thomas Cranmer.
1556.	Reginald Pole.
1559.	Matthew Parker.
1576.	Edmund Grindal.
1583.	John Whitgift.
1604.	Richard Bancroft.
1611.	George Abbot.
1633.	William Laud.
1660.	William Juxon.
1663.	Gilbert Sheldon.
1678.	William Sancroft.
1691.	John Tillotson.
1695.	Thomas Tenison.
1716.	William Wake.
1737.	John Potter.
1747.	Thomas Herring.
1757.	Matthew Hutton.
1758.	Thomas Secker.
1768.	Hon. Frederick Cornwallis.
1783.	John Moore.
1805.	Charles Manners Sutton.
1828.	William Howley.
1848.	John Bird Sumner.
1862.	Charles Thomas Longley.

CANTERBURY (New Zealand).—This settlement was founded in 1850, by a society of gentlemen connected with the Church of England, and incorporated under the style of the Canterbury Association. The local government was constituted in 1853.

CANTIRE, or KINTYRE (Scotland).—This peninsula of Argyleshire was subdued in 210 by Scots from Ireland, who having been expelled in 446, returned in 503, and established a government at Campbelton. From the 8th to the 13th century it was occupied by the Northmen; it then fell into the possession of the Macdonalds of the Isles, and lastly of the Campbells.

CANTON (China) is said by native historians to have been founded about B.C. 200. Its importance as a seat of foreign trade dates from about A.D. 700, when it was appointed the residence of an imperial commissioner of customs. In 1517 the Portuguese obtained permission to trade here, and in 1634 the English made an ineffectual attempt to secure the same privilege. The original city was destroyed in 1650, after a siege of 11 months. The East India Company established a factory in 1680. In 1755 European intercourse with China was restricted to Canton, which was nearly destroyed by fire Nov. 1, 1822, and greatly injured by a flood in Sep., 1833. The forts fired on two English ships-of-war, Sep. 7, 1834; but they were speedily silenced, and amicable relations re-established. Canton, the centre of operations

during the Chinese war of 1839—1841, was made, by the treaty of Nankin (Aug. 29, 1842), one of the five ports opened to British commerce. The factories, however, were burned down soon afterwards, and the English suffered greatly until April 6, 1847, when, having threatened to bombard the town, they obtained the execution of four murderers of their countrymen. The *Arrow*, a lorcha manned by Chinese, but commanded by an Englishman, was boarded by order of Commissioner Yeh, Oct. 8, 1856, and as compensation was refused, Sir M. Seymour seized the forts Oct. 24, and bombarded the town Oct. 28 and 29. The foreign factories were burned by the natives Dec. 14. An allied English and French force captured it Dec. 29, 1857, and the governor and Yeh were taken prisoners Jan. 5, 1858. Yeh was sent to Calcutta Jan. 8. A French cathedral was founded in 1863. (*See* CHINA.)

CAOUTCHOUC.—(*See* INDIA RUBBER.)

CAP.—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually left the head uncovered, and regarded the Phrygian cap as a mark of barbarism. The Romans gave their slaves a cap when they made them free. Hence the origin of the cap as a symbol of liberty. According to Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 44), the ancient Britons used a conical cap, which was discontinued during the Roman supremacy, and resumed under the Saxons, who wore head-coverings of felt, wool, and skin. After the Norman conquest, skull-caps were introduced, and during the 14th century both sexes adopted head-dresses of most extraordinary forms. It is usual to refer the general use of caps to the year 1449, when Charles VII. of France entered Rouen; but the change was probably very gradual. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy; and in the 16th and 17th centuries bankrupts in France were compelled to wear a green cap. (*See* MAINTENANCE.)

CAPE ANNE (N. America).—This promontory of New England, forming the north-east point of Massachusetts Bay, was discovered in 1614 by John Smith, who named it Tragabigsanda, after a Turkish lady whose slave he had formerly been. The title was changed by desire of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., in honour of his mother Anne of Denmark.

CAPE BLANCO.—*See* BLANCO.)

CAPE BRETON (N. America).—This island is supposed to have been discovered by Cabot in 1497. In 1632 it was ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain; but the French did not form a settlement until 1712, when they called it Ile Royale. They fortified Louisbourg in 1720, which was taken by the English June 15, 1745, but restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748. The English recaptured Louisbourg July 26, 1758, and the island was finally ceded to them by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Sydney, the capital, was founded in 1823. It forms part of the colony of Nova Scotia.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (Africa).—This settlement in Guinea was established by the Portuguese in 1610; taken in 1643 by the Dutch, who established a colony in 1650, and by the English in 1661. In 1665 it was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by the Dutch under De Ruyter. It was finally ceded to the English by the treaty of Breda, July 10 (O. S.), 1667.

CAPE COD (Massachusetts) was discovered, according to some authorities, in 1004, by Thorwald, son of Eric the Red, who named it Kial-Arnes or Keel Cape, and according to others by Thorhall, the companion of the Danish voyager Thorfenn, in 1007. It was re-discovered in 1602, by Capt. Gosnold, who gave it its present name, and in 1614 was explored by John Smith, who named it Cape James in honour of King James I. It was the first land sighted by the Pilgrim Fathers in the *Mayflower* in 1620.

CAPE COMORIN (Hindostan) is first mentioned in the "Travels of Marco Polo," circulated in 1298, and called by him Komari.

CAPE FINISTERRE (Sea-fight). — Lord Anson and Admiral Warren defeated and captured a French fleet and convoy, consisting of 32 sail, under Admiral de la Jonquière, off this cape, May 3, 1747 (O. S.).

CAPE GIRARDEAU (Battle).—The Confederates, under Gen. Marmaduke, having vainly demanded the surrender of the Federal depôt at this place in Missouri, April 25, 1863, were defeated by Gen. McNeil, April 26, and compelled to retreat into Arkansas, which they reached May 2.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (S. Africa) was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz in 1487, and first doubled by Vasco de Gama Nov. 19, 1497. The English took possession in 1620, but neglected to plant a settlement, and it remained abandoned by Europeans till colonised by the Dutch in 1650. Diaz named it the Stormy Cape, which the King of Portugal changed to its present appellation. It was explored by Barrow in 1797. (*See* CAPE TOWN.)

CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti).—Capt. Wake, of the *Bulldog*, having run his ship aground during an attack on the forts of this sea-port, formerly called Cape Français and Cape Henri, burned her to prevent her falling into the power of the enemy, Oct. 23, 1865. The forts were subsequently destroyed by H. M. S. *Galatea* and *Lily*, Nov. 9.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN (S. America), is supposed to have been sighted by Sir Francis Drake in 1578. Some authorities contend that it was first doubled by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named after the birthplace of the last mentioned.

CAPE LA HOGUE (France).—The north-west part of a promontory which runs into the English Channel about 16 miles N.W. of Cherbourg. The eastern extremity of the same promontory is called Cape La Hague. (*See* LA HOGUE.)

CAPE ST. VINCENT (Sea-fights). — Sir George Rooke, with 23 men-of-war and the Turkish fleet under convoy, was attacked near this promontory, in Spain, by a force of 160 vessels, under Admiral De Tourville, June 16, 1693. The French captured or destroyed 12 English and Dutch men-of-war, and above 80 of the merchantmen. —— Admiral Rodney gave chase to a Spanish

fleet in these waters, Jan. 16, 1780, and succeeded in capturing one 80 and five 74-gun ships, Jan. 17.——Sir John Jervis, with 15 ships of the line and a few frigates, defeated a Spanish fleet of 27 men-of-war, four of which he captured, besides sinking others, Feb. 14, 1797.

CAPE TOWN (S. Africa) was founded by the Dutch in 1650, and remained in their possession till captured by the English under Admiral Elphinstone and Gen. Clarke, Sep. 16, 1795. A Dutch squadron, sent to recapture it, was taken by Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796. At the peace of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England restored it to the Dutch. It was again taken by Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, Jan. 10, 1806, and was finally ceded to England by the treaty signed at London, Aug. 13, 1814. The bishopric of Cape Town was founded in 1847. An attempt made by government in 1849 to convert the colony into a penal settlement was abandoned, owing to the opposition of the inhabitants. The constitution granted to the colony of Cape Town was officially proclaimed July 1, 1853. The judicial committee of the Privy Council decided that the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction over the Bishop of Natal, March 20, 1865. (*See* CAFFRE WAR.)

CAPE VERDE (Africa) was discovered by Dinis Fernandez, a Portuguese, in 1445. It is believed to have been the Arsinarium Pr. of the ancients.

CAPE VERDE, or DE VERDE ISLANDS (North Atlantic Ocean), were known to the ancients as the Gorgades. Though the re-discovery is usually attributed to the Genoese navigator Antonio de Noli, sailing in the service of Portugal, in 1449, Nuno Tristan is supposed to have discovered some of them two or three years earlier. Different authorities refer the discovery to 1450, 1460, and 1462. Pope Clement VII. erected them into a bishopric in 1532.

CAPET (House of).—Hugh Capet, Count of Paris, seized the crown of France on the death of Louis V. in 987, and founded the third dynasty of French monarchs. He was crowned at Noyon by the Archbishop of Rheims, July 1, 987. Fourteen kings of this line reigned before 1328, when Philip VI. vested the power in the house of Valois.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. — Among the ancient Jews, stoning, burning, and crucifixion were the chief capital penalties. Draco, B.C. 621, endeavoured to repress crime among the Greeks, by visiting every offence with death; but Solon, B.C. 594, limited the extreme sentence of the law to murder (*q. v.*), and a few other heinous offences. The Romans inflicted it on murderers, traitors, violators of public morals, and vestals who broke their vows of chastity. By the codes of Theodosius and Justinian, promulgated in 438 and 528, capital punishment was chiefly confined to murder, treason, adultery, forgery (*q. v.*), if committed by a slave, and man-stealing. Under the Anglo-Saxons, it was almost limited to theft; other offences, including murder, being dealt with by fines. William the Conqueror 1066—1087 abolished it altogether as a system, and substituted mutilation. Nevertheless, the first instance of decapitation for treason, in this country, occurred in his reign, Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, having been beheaded at Winchester, May 31, 1076. Henry I. revived the capital penalty in certain kinds of theft in 1108, and in 1241 hanging, drawing, and quartering were first inflicted on a pirate named William Marsh or Maurice. The punishment of death subsequently became much more common, and in the time of Edward II. (1307—1327) was awarded to traitors, who were drawn and hanged; to murderers, robbers, and incendiaries, who were hanged; to heretics, who were burned; and to offenders against nature, who were buried alive. A "Society for the diffusion of knowledge upon the punishment of death," was established in London about 1808. By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 June 2, 1841, it is limited to the crimes of treason, murder, unnatural offences, setting fire to the queen's ships or stores, injuring life with intent to murder, burglary accompanied with attempts to murder, robbery accompanied with stabbing or wounding, setting fire to a dwelling-house having any person therein, setting fire to, casting away, or otherwise destroying ships with intent to murder, exhibiting false lights with intent to bring ships into danger, and piracy, accompanied with stabbing, &c. A commission, which was appointed in 1864, presented its report in 1865. (*See* BOILING TO DEATH, BURNING ALIVE, BURYING ALIVE, CRUCIFIXION, DROWNING, EXECUTIONS, GAROTTE, HANGING, &c.)

CAPITATION TAX.—(*See* POLL TAX.)

CAPITOL (Rome).—According to the legend, as the workmen were digging on the Saturnian, afterwards called the Capitoline Hill, the foundations for the temple, which Tarquin, in the Sabine campaign, vowed to erect to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, they came upon a human head. The augurs declared it to be an omen that the spot was destined to become the head of the whole world. It was founded by Tarquinius Priscus B.C. 615, completed by Tarquinius Superbus B.C. 533, and dedicated to Jupiter by the consul Horatius B.C. 507. It was destroyed by lightning July 6, B.C. 183, by fire B.C. 83, rebuilt by Sylla, again destroyed by fire Dec. 19, A.D. 69, and rebuilt by Domitian the same year; again burned 80, and restored 82. During the sack of Rome by Genseric, in June, 455, the Capitol was stripped of its gold ornaments and roof, and abandoned to decay. Petrarch was crowned here April 8, 1341.

CAPITOLINE GAMES, instituted B.C. 387, to commemorate the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, were revived by the Emperor Domitian, A.D. 86.

CAPITULARIES, a term derived from *capitula*, "little chapters," is applied to all laws passed by the Frankish kings. Guizot enumerates 60 of the first race, and 152 of the second. Of these, no less than 65 were passed during the reign of Charlemagne (768—814). The Capitularies of Charlemagne and of Louis I. were collected by Angesius in 827, and another collection was made by royal authority in 847. Hallam considers the last Capitularies to be those of Carloman in 882, though two have been attributed to Charles III. (the Simple), who died Oct. 7, 929. They have been published at

Paris, the best editions being by Baluze, in 1677 and 1780.

CAPPADOCIA (Asia Minor).—The early history of this ancient state is involved in obscurity. Pharnaces, who held it as a fief of the Persian empire, is said to have founded the kingdom B.C. 744.

B.C.
521. Assassination of the Magi Smerdis by seven nobles, one of whom, Anaphas, is descended from Pharnaces.
342. Perdiccas, Regent of Macedon, subdues Cappadocia, puts to death King Ariarathes I., and invests Eumenes with the government.
290. Mithridates III., King of Pontus, seizes Cappadocia and Paphlagonia.
288. Cappadocia becomes subordinate to the Seleucidæ.
260. Seleucus Nicator is slain, and Cappadocia regains its independence.
192. Ariarathes IV. marries Antiochis, daughter of Antiochus the Great.
158. Ariarathes V., dethroned by Holophernes, is restored by the Romans.
130. Ariarathes V. is slain with Crassus, in battle against Aristonicus of Mysia. Five of his sons are poisoned by their mother Laodice, but the youngest escapes, and succeeds to the crown.
96. Ariarathes VI. is put to death by his brother-in-law Mithridates VI., King of Pontus. He is the last king of the original dynasty.
93. The Romans appoint Ariobarzanes I., King of Cappadocia, but he is immediately expelled by Mithridates VI.
92. Sylla restores Ariobarzanes I.
88. Ariobarzanes I. is again expelled.
84. Ariobarzanes I. is again restored.
66. Mithridates VI. again seizes Cappadocia, which he is compelled to evacuate by Pompey.
42. Ariobarzanes II. assists Pompey against Cæsar, and is slain by Cassius.
36. Mark Antony deposes and puts to death Ariarathes VII., and appoints Archelaus king in his stead.
20. Augustus confers new territories on Archelaus.

A.D.
15. Tiberius invites Archelaus to Rome, and detains him prisoner.
17. Death of Archelaus at Rome. Cappadocia is made a Roman province.
370. A famine prevails in Cappadocia.
515. It is invaded by the Huns.
717. It is conquered by the Saracens.
856. It is reunited to the empire by Basil I.
1074. It is conquered by the Seljukian Turks, under Soliman.
1360. It is added to the Ottoman empire.

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

B.C.
Datames.
Ariamnes I.
Ariarathes I. (died B.C. 322.)
315. Ariarathes II.
Ariamnes II.
Ariarathes III.
220. Ariarathes IV.
B.C.
162. Ariarathes V. Philopator.
130. Ariarathes VI.
93. Ariobarzanes I.
63. Ariobarzanes II.
42. Ariarathes VII.
36. Archelaus.

CAPPEL, or KAPPEL (Battle), between the Roman Catholics in Switzerland, and the Zurichers, was fought at this village in Zurich, Oct. 12, 1531. The latter were defeated, and their leader, Ulric Zwingli, was slain.

CAPPIANO (Battle).—Castruccio of Lucca defeated and captured Raymond of Cordova, the Florentine general, at this place, Monday, Sep. 23, 1325.

CAPRI (Mediterranean), the ancient Capreæ, the "island of the wild goats," between the bays of Naples and Paestum, is celebrated in ancient history as the retreat chosen, A.D. 27, by Tiberius, who spent the last 10 years of his life here, dying March 15, 37. He built 12 villas in different parts of the island. It has two towns, one called Anacapri, 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants communicate with those of the other town, called Capri, by a flight of 538 steps. Christianity was planted in Capri in the earliest times, and it was made a bishopric in 987. The island was wrested from Napoleon by Sir Sydney Smith, May 12, 1806. Sir Hudson Lowe and the garrison capitulated to Murat, Oct. 16, 1808.

CAPRERA (Mediterranean). — This island, situated to the north-east of the island of Sardinia, was the haunt of a bandit from Porto Vecchio, who erected the first house here about 1750. Garibaldi settled at this place in 1854.

CAPS AND HATS.—On the assembling of the Swedish diet, May 30, 1738, the house divided into two hostile parties, the *Hats*, who opposed, and the *Caps* or *Nightcaps*, who favoured the alliance with Russia. Owing to the ascendancy of the former faction, war was declared in Aug., 1741, and continued till the peace of Abo, Aug. 17, 1743. Both parties were suppressed by Gustavus III. in 1772.

CAPSTERN, or CAPSTAN.—This apparatus for working the anchors of ships was invented by Sir Samuel Morland, who died Dec. 30, 1695.

CAPUA (Naples).—The ancient Volturnum, was taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites, B.C. 423. Hannibal made it his winter quarters after the battle of Cannæ. The Romans, who regained the city after a siege of two years' duration, B.C. 211, wreaked their vengeance on the inhabitants, all the senators and nobles being put to death, and the other citizens banished beyond the Tiber. By the *Lex Julia Agraria*, passed B.C. 59, Capua was made a Roman colony, and regained a portion of its ancient splendour. Genseric, King of the Vandals, took it A.D. 456, and reduced it to a very low condition; but it was not destroyed till 840, when it was captured and burned by the Saracens. The modern town was built in the 9th century, at about two miles distance from the original site, and was fortified in 1231. Capua was made a bishopric about 46, and was erected into an archbishopric in 968. Councils were held here in Dec., 391, March 21, 1087, and in 1118. It was for many years a republic, under the nominal sovereignty of the Eastern empire, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Sicily. Cæsar Borgia captured it, and put 5,000 of the inhabitants to the sword, July 24, 1501. Capua was occupied by a French force Jan. 23, 1799, and July 28 it surrendered to the British. The French took possession of it in 1806. It capitulated to the Sardinian forces Nov. 2, 1860.

CAPUCHINS.—These friars, of a reformed order of St. Francis, were established by Matthew de Baschi in 1525. In 1528 they obtained a bull from Clement VII., and the order was fully established in 1529. This branch of the Franciscans derived their name from the cowl (*caputium*), but were at first called Friars Hermits Minor. Paul III. confirmed the order in 1536, and gave them the name of Capuchins of the order of Friars Minor. The right of preaching, taken from them in 1543, was restored in 1545. They

were introduced into France in 1573, and into Spain in 1606, but had no houses in England. On the establishment of peace between England and France, April 14, 1629, Louis XIII. arranged that 10 Capuchins of Paris should go and serve Henrietta Maria, Queen of Great Britain, in the capacity of confessors. Accordingly 12 friars, of whom Father Leonard, of Paris, was the chief, left Calais Feb. 24, 1630. The queen laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic chapel, to be presided over by the Capuchins, Sep. 24, 1636, and mass was publicly celebrated in presence of the queen and court Dec. 10. On the departure of the queen to Holland, in 1642, the Parliament imprisoned the Capuchins and closed the chapel.

CARABINE, or CARBINE.—This fire-arm, a small musket, was used by light cavalry as early as the 16th century. A corps of carabiniers was raised in France in 1560.

CARABOBO (Battle).—This strong position in Venezuela, held by 4,000 Spaniards, was assailed by Bolivar's army, containing a force of English auxiliaries, June 24, 1821. The armies were nearly equal in numbers, and the latter gained a complete victory.

CARABUSO (Mediterranean).—This pirate stronghold was attacked and destroyed by the English fleet Jan. 31, 1828.

CARACAS (South America).—This part of the country was discovered by Columbus during his third voyage, in 1498. The colony was afterwards sold by Charles V. to the Welsers, a company of German merchants, who ruled so tyrannically that they were dispossessed in 1550, when a governor was appointed. In 1810 the colony declared its independence, and took the name of Venezuela (*q. v.*), which was formally acknowledged by the Spanish Cortes, July 5, 1811. Santiago de Leon de Caracas, the chief city, built by Diego Loseda in 1567, possesses a university, founded in 1778, and is the seat of an archbishopric, established in 1803. A disastrous earthquake, which occurred March 26, 1812, laid the city in ruins, and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants, which so excited the superstition of the survivors, that they soon afterwards surrendered to the royalists. Independence was re-established by Bolivar, Aug. 26, 1813; and New Grenada and Venezuela were united into a single state, under the name of Columbia (*q.v.*), Dec. 17, 1819. They separated again in 1831, and Caracas is now the capital of Venezuela. (*See* ARAGUA.)

CARAÏTES, KARAÏTES, or READERS, a Jewish sect that adhere closely to the text of the Scriptures, and are distinguished from the Rabbins by their rejection of traditions. They pretend to be descendants of the 10 tribes led captive by Shalmaneser, B.C. 721; while others trace their descent from Ezra, B.C. 458, though it is generally believed that they did not make their appearance till the 8th century. The Caraïtes exist in Turkey, Poland, Syria, and some parts of the East.

CARALIS.—*See* CAGLIARI.)

CARAVAGGIO (Lombardy) was taken by the Venetians in 1431. In 1448 Francis Sforza laid siege to it, and, after a hotly-contested battle, effected its capture Sep. 15. The Venetians regained possession in 1499. After the battle of Agnadel, May 14, 1509, Caravaggio and other places surrendered to the French. Michael Angelo Amerighi, or Merighi da, an Italian painter, who was born here in 1569, bears the name Caravaggio.

CARAVAN.—In countries in which neither facility nor security is afforded to the traveller, a number of merchants or pilgrims form themselves into a company for mutual protection. This is more particularly the case in the East. Joseph was sold by his brethren, about B.C. 1728, to some merchants belonging to a caravan. It consisted of a company of Ishmaelites, coming from Gilead, "with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt." (Gen. xxxvii. 25.)

CARBERRY HILL (Battle). — Lord Hume encountered Bothwell's army at this place, about six miles from Edinburgh, June 15, 1567. Bothwell took to flight without striking a blow, and Mary Queen of Scots was taken prisoner.

CARBONARI, or "CHARCOAL-BURNERS."—The name given to a secret political association, formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century, its professed aim being the reorganization and reform of the government of Italy. Members of all classes are found in its ranks. In 1814 they formed a plan, subsequently abandoned, of creating a revolution in Naples. The scheme was not relinquished, but deferred, and June 2, 1820, a constitution was proclaimed at Nola. The same thing occurred at Naples and other places. Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, made concessions; the forces of the Carbonari, under Gen. Pepe, entered Naples July 9, and the king swore to observe the new constitution July 13. The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Prince of Prussia, met at Troppau, in Oct., and by letters dated Nov. 20, invited Ferdinand I. to meet them at Laybach, to which town the congress was transferred in Jan., 1821, where measures were determined for an armed interference for the suppression of the revolution. The Austrians entered early in 1821. Naples capitulated March 20, and the revolutionary parliament was closed March 24. By an ordinance dated April 10, any person attending the meetings of the Carbonari was to be punished capitally. The society continued to exist, and, spreading through France, caused insurrections at Rochelle, Colmar, Toulon, and Marseilles, in 1821; and its influences are supposed to have contributed to the revolution of 1848 in France and Germany. The numerous outbreaks that have occurred in the Italian peninsula since 1821 may all be traced, directly or indirectly, to the machinations of the Carbonari. The Calderaii, tinkers or braziers who use the coals, is the name given to a loyal society that opposed the Carbonari.

CARBUNCLE. — This gem, a variety of the garnet, was, according to Eastern legends, employed by Noah to illuminate the ark during the deluge. It ranked third on the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, and was therefore known as early as B.C. 1491.

CARCANET, a kind of chain or necklace manufactured at Venice in the 15th century.

CARCANO (Battle).—The Emperor Frederick I. of Germany was defeated at this place by the republican forces of Milan and Brescia, Aug. 9, 1160.

CARCASS.—This missive of war is said to have been first employed by the Bishop of Münster against Groll, in 1672.

CARCASSONNE (France), the ancient Carcaso, made a bishopric in the 6th century, was captured and pillaged Aug. 15, 1209, during the Albigensian crusade, and the inhabitants were expelled. The Inquisition was established here in 1230.

CARCHEMISH (Battle).—Nebuchadnezzar, son, and afterwards successor, of Nabopolassar, King of Babylonia, defeated the army of Pharaoh Necho at this city on the Euphrates, B.C. 605.

CARDIFF (Wales).—The castle is supposed to have been commenced in 1080 and completed in 1110. Robert, eldest son of William I., taken prisoner Sep. 28, 1106, is said to have remained in the castle until his death, Feb. 10, 1135, though the story is discredited by some writers. Its first charter was granted by Edward III., in 1338. Cromwell obtained possession of the castle by treachery in May, 1648. The Glamorganshire Canal was finished in 1798, and the Taff Railway in 1840.

CARDIGAN (Wales).—The name is said to be derived from "Caredigion," signifying the territory of Caredig, the first king. Its king is said to have become King of all Wales in 834, but little is known of its early history. It was assailed by Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and was, with the whole of Wales, annexed to England in 1283. Cardiganshire has returned one member to Parliament since 1536. The castle of Cardigan, the chief town, was founded in 1160, and strengthened in 1240. A French expedition, 1,200 strong, landed in Cardigan Bay Feb. 22, 1797. They surrendered without offering any resistance, Feb. 24, while two frigates that had accompanied the expedition were captured on the way back to France. (*See* FISHGUARD.)

CARDINAL.—This title, in early times, was applied to any bishop, priest, or deacon in office. It probably commenced with the cardinal priest or presbyter, and, though modest in its origin, has, as Gibbon remarks, "aspired to emulate the purple of kings." There were several cardinal presbyters in the same church, and they are not noticed before the time of Gregory I. (the Great), (590—604). The word cardinal was long of dubious import. Stephen IV. (768—772) is said to have elected seven bishops, to whom he gave the title of cardinal. Nicolas II., at a council at Rome, April 13, 1059, ordered that cardinals should elect the Pope, though he did not exclude the clergy, &c., from a share in the election. The cardinals, however, struggled to obtain the sole power, and, after various altercations, Alexander III., at the third council of Lateran (the 11th general council), March 5–19, 1179, transferred the election of a pope to the college of cardinals. (*See* CONCLAVE.) From this time the cardinals have gradually attained the supremacy they now exercise as princes of the Church. The number of cardinals having before varied considerably at different periods, was fixed by the bull of Sixtus V., in Dec., 1586, at 70; 6 being bishops, 50 priests, and 14 deacons. Louis XIII. gave them precedence in France over bishops and abbots in 1614. The red hat was first assumed at the 13th general council, held at Lyons, May 7—July 17, 1245, by permission of Innocent IV. Boniface VIII. (1294—1303) allowed them to wear the purple cloak, and Paul III. (1534—1549) allowed them to wear the red cap. Their style was altered from "Most Illustrious" to "Eminence" by Urban VIII., Jan. 10, 1631. The body of cardinals is called the Sacred College. Moreri's Dictionary contains a list of cardinals from 1119 to 1724.

CARDINALISTS AND ROYALISTS.—These parties arose in France in 1642. The former sided with Richelieu, who advocated the prosecution of the war against Spain, and the latter with King Louis XIII., who desired to bring it to a termination.

CARDIS, or KARDIS (Treaty), by which peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden July 1, 1661. A truce for three years had been signed in 1658, and the treaty of Cardis was a renewal of the treaty of Stolbova, Jan. 26, 1617.

CARDS.—(*See* PLAYING CARDS.)

CARELIA (Russia).—This province, conquered by the Swedes in 1580, and restored to Russia in 1595 by the treaty of Teusin (*q. v.*), was ceded to Sweden in 1609 by the treaty of Wibourg (*q. v.*), which was confirmed Jan. 26, 1617, by the treaty of Stolbova (*q. v.*). It was finally restored to Russia Aug. 30, 1721, by the peace of Nystadt (*q. v.*).

CARIA (Asia Minor).—The Carians claimed to be the original inhabitants of the country. This view is, however, disputed. They are supposed to have been subject to Minos, King of Crete. The Dorians and the Ionians formed colonies on their territory. The Carians contributed 70 ships to the great armada of Xerxes, B.C. 480. The country was ruled over by the Lydians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, who divided it, giving part to the King of Pergamus and the remainder to the Rhodians, B.C. 190. The Romans added Caria to their province of Asia, B.C. 129. Caria was the sixth ecclesiastical province of Asia Minor. St. John the Evangelist is said to have converted its inhabitants to Christianity. It now forms part of the Ottoman empire.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS (Atlantic).—The Windward and Leeward Islands, called also the Lesser Antilles, are known by this name. It is derived from the Caribs, Caribbees, or Charaibes, an aboriginal tribe of America, distinguished from the other tribes by their athletic stature and superior courage. (*See* WEST INDIES.)

CARICAL (Hindostan).—This strong fortress, held by the French, was invested April 2, 1760, and surrendered April 5. By the 14th article of the treaty of Versailles (Sep. 3, 1783), Carical was delivered up and guaranteed to France, in the possession of which country it still remains.

CARICATURE was practised by the Egyptians, whose sculptured monuments present many examples of this grotesque species of

art. It was also used by the Greeks and Romans, who frequently adorned their pottery and the walls of their houses with caricatures and parodies of mythological and heroic incidents, and after the fall of the Western empire it was revived by the builders and sculptors in their designs for the details of Gothic architecture. Caricature is also exemplified in many of the Anglo-Saxon MSS. and in the monkish illuminations of the Middle Ages; and it generally entered largely into the representations of the popular subject of the Dance of Death (*q. v.*), which was first painted in 1312. The "Ship of Fools" of Sebastian Brandt, published in 1494, contained vigorous caricatures of contemporary follies. Political caricature dates from about 1499, when an engraving entitled "the Political Game at Cards" was published in France. In 1506 Thomas Murner produced the "Conspiracy of Fools," a satire levelled against the proposed reformations of Martin Luther, which showed considerable advance in artistic ability upon the work of Brandt, of which it was an imitation. In retaliation for this and similar productions, the Protestants strengthened their attacks upon the papal system by a free use of caricatures, a curious collection of which, dated 1545, is preserved in the British Museum. Jacques Callot, a French artist, who died March 28, 1635, did much to raise the art of caricature, which became fashionable in England about the year 1640, when it was employed by the Puritans to ridicule their opponents. After the Restoration in 1660, it was chiefly used by the Cavaliers, who embellished their playing cards with satirical portraits of the parliamentary leaders. Romain de Hooghe, a Dutch artist who published a series of engravings in 1672, proved a formidable opponent to Louis XIV. by the vigour of his pictorial satire, which made Holland for many years celebrated for caricature. In 1710 the art returned to England during the agitation in reference to Dr. Sacheverell, when it was extensively used by both parties, and in 1720 it was employed to ridicule the notorious Mississippi scheme. William Hogarth, who commenced his career as a caricaturist in 1728 by the publication of some burlesque illustrations of the Beggar's Opera, became in 1754 a frequent subject of the satirical pencil of Paul Sandby and other artists, by the announcement of his much ridiculed theory of the line of beauty. Bunbury (1750—1811), Rowlandson (1756—1827), Gillray (1757—June 1, 1815), and Leech (1817—Oct. 29, 1864), are the most celebrated of recent English caricaturists.

CARIGNAN, or CARIGNANO (Italy).—This town was besieged by the French early in the spring of 1544, and surrendered after the victory over the Imperialists, gained near Cerisoles, April 14.

CARINTHIA (Austria). — This province, having belonged successively to the Romans, the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, and to Charlemagne, was erected into a duchy by Arnulph I. in 880, and annexed by him in 888 to Bavaria, from which it was again separated in 977. It subsequently passed in 1058 to the house of Zæringen, in 1073 to the house of Murzthal, in 1127 to that of Ortenburg, and in 1268 to Premislaus Ottocar II., King of Bohemia. The family of Gœrz obtained possession in 1282, and the counts of the Tyrol in 1286; and in 1337 it was finally annexed to Austria.

CARISBROOK CASTLE (Isle of Wight).—A castle was built at Carisbrook, formerly the capital of the island, according to Dr. Stukeley, by Carausius, about B.C. 290. This was rebuilt by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I., and Elizabeth repaired it in 1598. The French, who had taken possession of the island, besieged it in vain in 1377. Charles I., was imprisoned here Nov. 14, 1647. He endeavoured to escape, Dec. 28, but was prevented, and remained in the castle till Nov. 30, 1648, when he was removed to Hurst Castle (*q. v.*). Elizabeth, his daughter, died here of a broken heart, Sep. 8, 1650, in her 15th year. A tablet to her memory has been erected in Newport church by Queen Victoria.

CARISMIANS, or KHARIZMIANS. — This tribe, dwelling from time immemorial on the borders of the Caspian Sea, was noticed by Herodotus (B.C. 484—408), and under Sultan Gelaleddin gained great renown early in the 13th century. Expelled from their native haunts by the Mongols in 1229, they crossed the Euphrates to the number of 10,000 horsemen in 1244, and at the call of the Sultan of Cairo pillaged Syria, massacred 7,000 Christian men and women at the pass of Ramah in Palestine, and seized and profaned Jerusalem. Having defeated the Christians at Carita (*q. v.*), Oct. 18 and 19, they vainly laid siege to Jaffa in Nov., seized Damascus after a six months' blockade, and having deserted the Sultan of Cairo and formed an alliance with his Syrian enemies, were defeated in two great battles in 1247, and expelled from the Holy Land.

CARITA, or KARITA (Battle).—The Christians, under Walter de Brienne and the Emir Bibars, attacked the Carismians (*q. v.*) at this place near Gaza, Oct. 18, 1244. The result of the first day's battle was in favour of the Christians. The conflict was renewed on the following day, Oct. 19, when the Carismians, having received reinforcements, gained a complete victory. Upwards of 30,000 Christians were slain, and Walter de Brienne and the chiefs of the Hospitallers and Templars, with the Archbishop of Tyre, were made prisoners. The Mohammedan historian, Ibn-ghiousi, says of this fight:—"Never was there so glorious a day for Islam, not even under Noureddin and Saladin."

CARLAVEROCK, or CAERLAVEROCK (Scotland).—This castle, on the Nith, was captured by Edward I., between July 6–12, 1300. The siege forms the subject of a contemporary poem, of which Sir N. H. Nicolas published a translation in 1828.

CARLEON.—(*See* CAERLEON.)

CARLISLE (Bishopric) was established April 11, 1132, and the first bishop was consecrated in Aug., 1133. The church, restored about 1092, and dedicated by Henry I. in 1101, was much damaged by fire in 1292. Cromwell destroyed the nave of the cathedral in 1648. The wooden tower was removed in 1661, and the restoration

of the cathedral commenced in 1853. It was reopened in 1856.

CARLISLE (Cumberland) was destroyed by the Danes about 900 A.D. William II. restored it in 1093, and founded its castle. Carlisle suffered greatly during the border wars, was destroyed by fire in 1292, and resisted a siege by Robert Bruce in 1315. A parliament was held here July 1, 1300. Richard III. extended the castle, and Henry VIII. ordered the citadel to be built. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here after the battle of Langside (*q. v.*). Carlisle remained faithful to the cause of Charles I., was repeatedly assailed by the republican forces, and captured, after a long siege, July 2, 1645. It was retaken by the Royalists, from whom it was wrested by Cromwell in 1648. The Pretender's forces obtained possession Nov. 15, 1745, the garrison having capitulated the day before. It was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland Dec. 30, 1745. The foundation stone of a new church was laid by Miss Burdett Coutts, March 2, 1864.

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION.—The Earl of Carlisle was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, May 23, 1715, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Halifax. The other members of the Halifax administration continued in office. The Duke of Montrose gave up the seals of office Aug. 5; the Earl of Sunderland was made Lord Privy Seal Aug. 20; and the Dukes of Argyle and Roxburgh were appointed members of the cabinet council Aug. 31, 1715. It was dissolved in Oct., 1715. (*See* WALPOLE ADMINISTRATIONS.)

CARLISLE PROVINCE.—(*See* ANTIGUA.)

CARLISTS.—The supporters of Charles X. of France, after the Revolution of 1830, were called Carlists. On the death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Sep. 29, 1833, two parties contended for the succession, his brother Don Carlos, and his daughter Isabella II. (born Oct. 10, 1830), in anticipation of whose birth the Salic Law, which prohibited the succession of females, had been abolished, by a Pragmatic Sanction published March 29, 1830. The supporters of the former were termed Carlists, and of the latter Christinos. The Carlist war lasted from 1833 to 1840.

CARLOVINGIANS.—(*See* CAROLINGIANS.)

CARLOW (Ireland).—The castle was founded by the English in 1180. Carlow was made a borough in 1208, and fortified in 1362. It was captured by Gen. Ireton in 1650. The rebels were defeated near this town with great slaughter, May 24, 1798. The railroad from Dublin was opened Aug. 10, 1846.

CARLOWITZ (Treaty), concluded at this town in Austria, Jan. 26, 1699, between Turkey and Germany, Poland, Russia, and Venice. The Turks, for the first time, sought to enter into diplomatic relations with the European powers, and ambassadors from Austria, Poland, and Russia assembled at Constantinople to ratify this treaty.

CARLSBAD (Bohemia).—This town has been celebrated for its mineral springs from a very early period. The first spring, the Sprundel, was, according to tradition, discovered by Charles IV. in 1370, during a hunting excursion. A congress of German powers was held at Carlsbad, Aug. 1, 1819, for the purpose of considering what measures were necessary to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles in Germany. It endeavoured to suppress secret societies and to establish the censorship of the press. This town is also called Kaiser Carlsbad.

CARLSCRONA (Sweden), built by Charles XI. in 1680, suffered severely from a fire in 1790.

CARLSRUHE (Germany), the capital of the grand duchy of Baden (*q. v.*), was founded by the Margrave Charles William, who made it his hunting-seat in 1715. A new palace was commenced in 1751. A revolution occurred at Carlsruhe May 14, 1849. The town was occupied by the troops of the confederacy, June 23, when the insurrection was suppressed.

CARLSTADT (Croatia). — A fortress was erected at this spot in 1579 to resist the inroads of the Turks, and the town was founded by the Archduke Charles, from whom it receives its name. In 1809 it fell into the power of the French, who retained possession till 1814.

CARLSTAD (Sweden).—This town, founded in 1584 by Charles, Duke of Sudermania, afterwards Charles IX. of Sweden, suffered severely from fires in 1616, 1660, 1719, and 1752. The cathedral was erected in 1730.

CARLTON CLUB (London), founded by the Duke of Wellington, held its first meeting in Charles Street, St. James's, in 1831. In 1832 it removed to larger premises in Carlton Gardens, and in 1836 a club-house was erected in Pall Mall, which was enlarged in 1846, and taken down in 1854. The present house was opened early in 1855.

CARMAGNOLA, or CARMAGNOLE (Italy). —This town of Piedmont was taken by Catinat in 1691. It was also captured in 1796.

CARMAGNOLE.—This song and dance, said by some authorities to have been introduced into France by Savoyards from Carmagnola or Carmagnole, and by others to have commemorated a victory of Francis Carmagnole (1390—1432), were popular among the people of Paris during the first French Revolution. The name was also given to the costume adopted by the Jacobins in 1793, "consisting," says Dyer (Modern Europe, iv. 132), "of enormous black pantaloons, a short jacket, a three-coloured waistcoat, and a Jacobite wig of short black hair, a terrible moustache, the *bonnet rouge*, and an enormous sabre."

CARMARTHEN.—(*See* CAERMARTHEN.)

CARMATHIANS.—A branch of the Shiites, founded by an Arabian preacher, who assumed the name of Carmath. He first appeared in Cufa about 890. Gibbon says (ch. lii.) that he "assumed the lofty and incomprehensible style of the Guide, the Director, the Demonstration, the Word, the Holy Ghost, the Camel, the Herald of the Messiah, who had conversed with him in a human shape, and the representative of Mohammed the son of Ali, of St. John the Baptist, and of the angel Gabriel." The Carmathians, after a sanguinary struggle, obtained the supremacy in the province of Bahrein, in 900. They conquered Syria and Mesopotamia in 902, pillaged Mecca in 929, and carried away the Caaba. The Carmathians soon after separated into factions, and their power declined. (*See* ASSASSINS.)

CARMEL.—*See* MOUNT CARMEL.)

CARMELITES.—This religious order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel was founded in the 12th century. The Carmelites themselves claim an unbroken succession from Elijah, and speak of the Virgin Mary as a Carmelite nun. About 1205, Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed a rule for them, which was confirmed by Honorius III. in 1226. They were driven from Syria by the Saracens in the 13th century, and became mendicant friars in 1247. They came to England in 1240, and had 40 houses in this country. Gregory XIII. divided them into two branches in 1580, according to a reform projected by St. Theresa in 1540, the more rigid being called Barefooted Carmelites, because they went barefooted. During the latter half of the 17th century the antiquity of the order was disputed by the Jesuits; and the quarrel became so violent that Innocent XII. put an end to it, Nov. 20, 1698. The Carmelite nuns, or Carmelitesses, were instituted in 1452. The first stone of a Carmelite church was laid at Kensington by Dr. Manning, July 17, 1865.

CARMINE, discovered by a Franciscan monk at Pisa, was first made in 1656.

CARNARVON.—(*See* CAERNARVON.)

CARNATIC (Hindostan).—This province was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1310. Nizam ul 'Mulk wrested it from the Mongol empire in 1717. Anwar ud Deen was made Nabob of the Carnatic by Nizam ul Mulk, and his son, Mohammed Ali, was put in possession of part of his father's territories by the British in 1754, after a hard struggle with opposing claimants, who were aided by the French. After various reverses, it was again surrendered to Mohammed Ali in 1763, and in 1783 it was wrested from Hyder and Tippoo Saib by the British, who obtained the whole province by treaty July 31, 1801. The last nabob died without issue in 1855, and with him was extinguished one of the Hindoo Mohammedan dynasties.

CARNI.—This ancient Alpine tribe, inhabiting part of the modern province of Carniola (*q. v.*), was subdued by M. Æmilius Scaurus, B.C. 115.

CARNIOLA, or KRAIN (Austria).—This province, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants, the Carni (*q. v.*), was wrested from the Slavonic Wends by Charlemagne (800—814), who bestowed it upon the dukes of Friuli. In 972 it was erected into a margraviate, and on the extinction of the male line of margraves in the 13th century, part of it passed into the possession of the dukes of Austria, who acquired the whole in 1336. Ceded to France in 1809, it was restored to Austria in 1814.

CARNIVAL, or "FAREWELL TO FLESH," a festive season observed in Roman Catholic countries. It formerly commenced on the day of the Epiphany (Twelfth-day), and terminated on Ash-Wednesday, but is now confined to a few days before Ash-Wednesday. It is an imitation of some portion of the pagan festival of the Saturnalia, and has existed from a remote period.

CARNUTES.—This Celtic people of Gaul having rebelled against Cæsar, B.C. 54, and put to death Tasgetius, whom he had appointed their governor, were speedily reduced to subjection. Another insurrection, begun B.C. 52, by Gutruatus, whom Cæsar subsequently flogged to death, extended to all the Gallic tribes, and cost the Romans much trouble before it was suppressed.

CAROLINA (United States) is supposed to have been discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, though some writers say that its coasts were explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. In 1564 the French built a fort here; but they were expelled by the Spaniards. The colony of Roanoake was planted in this part of America under Raleigh's patent in 1584. The experiment having failed, another attempt was made in 1587, with no better results. In 1630 Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general of Charles I., obtained from that monarch a grant of the district of Carolana, which, though distinct from Carolina, included most of that province in its limits. The first settlements were made in 1660, by emigrants who fled from Virginia to escape religious persecution: and from them the colony received the name of Albemarle. By a charter of March 24, 1663, Charles II. conferred it upon Lord Clarendon and others, from whom it received the name "Carolina," about 1675. Charleston (*q. v.*) was founded in 1672. The original constitution of the colony, which had been prepared by John Locke, was abandoned in 1693. The culture of rice was introduced in 1695. The Church of England was established by law in 1704. In 1719 the colonists threw off the proprietary government, and in May, 1729, the English Parliament purchased the province of the lords proprietors for the sum of £17,500. In virtue of this arrangement, George II. immediately divided it into the two governments of North and South Carolina (*q. v.*).

CAROLINE BOOKS.—These four books were written by order of Charlemagne against images, to refute the decree on this subject of the Council of Nicæa, in 787. They were read before the council at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 794, by order of Charlemagne. Roger Hoveden attributes the authorship to Alcuin (725—April 18, 804). They were first published at Paris in 1549.

CAROLINGIANS, erroneously styled Carlovingians, ruled over France (*q. v.*) from 715 to 987.

CAROOR (Hindostan).—This fortress was taken by Col. Lang April 2, 1783; and by Gen. Meadows in June, 1790.

CARP is mentioned as a scarce fish in this country by Dame Juliana Barnes, Bernes, or Berners, in her "Treatise on Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing with an Angle;" published by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496.

CARPENTARIA (Australasia).—This gulf, discovered about 1627, was named by Tasman in 1642, in honour of Carpenter, a governor of the Dutch Indies, who had returned to the Netherlands in 1628. The story of its having been discovered by Pierre Carpenter in 1627 or 1662 is incorrect.

CARPET was in use from the earliest times, and is frequently mentioned in the Bible. Plato (B.C. 428—347) draws the distinction between the coverings placed round the couch

and under it, whilst Plautus (B.C. 254—184) speaks of "purple-cushioned couches." Athenæus (*fl.* A.D. 200) states that the art of weaving embroidered cloths was in great perfection about this time. Carpets were found in the ruins of Pompeii. Carpets were introduced into Spain from the East, and from Spain they passed into France and England. When Eleanor of Castile, wife of Prince Edward, afterwards king, arrived in London, 1255, the rooms of her abode were covered with carpet. They were used generally in the palace during the reign of Edward III. This is spoken of as a Spanish custom, and one that excited much ridicule among the English people. Bedroom carpets occur in 1301. Turkey carpets were advertised for sale in London in 1660. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France by Colbert in 1664. A manufactory was opened in England during the reign of Henry VIII.; but this branch of industry was not permanently established until 1685, by artisans driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes (*q.v.*). Brussels carpets were introduced into Kidderminster from Tournay in 1745.

CARPI (Battle).—Prince Eugène, at the head of the imperialists, defeated Marshal Catinat and the French army at this place, in Italy, in Aug., 1701.

CARPOCRATIANS.—The followers of Carpocrates, a native of Alexandria, who in the 2nd century revived several Gnostic errors. He rejected the Old Testament and the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; denied the resurrection of the dead; and advocated the most licentious mode of life. Mosheim calls him "the worst of all the Gnostics."

CARRARA (Italy).—This city owes its celebrity to the adjacent quarries of white marble which supplied material for Roman builders in the reign of Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). The finer quality, discovered in the time of Pliny the Elder (A.D. 23—79), was adopted by sculptors in preference to that procured from Paros. On the overthrow of the Roman empire the quarries fell into neglect until the 12th century, when they were again worked by the citizens of Pisa. The collegiate church of Carrara, founded in the 13th century, was completed in the 15th.

CARRHÆ (Mesopotamia).—The modern Harran, is supposed to be the Haran whence Abraham departed, B.C. 1921 (Gen. xii. 4). Crassus was defeated here by the Parthians, B.C. 53, with the loss of the larger part of the Roman army. Caracalla was assassinated on a pilgrimage he had undertaken from Edessa to the celebrated temple of the Moon at Carrhæ, March 8, 217 A.D.

CARRIAGES of various kinds were used by ancient nations. The horse litter preceded the introduction of carriages into this country. The earliest carriages used by the ladies of England were called *whirlicotes*. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, went between London and some large towns in 1605. They were, however, even at this time but little used, the principal traffic of the country being carried on by means of pack-horses. The long waggons, or machines, were followed by the waggon-coach, which was superseded by stage-coaches (*q. v.*). The principal modern vehicles are noticed under their ordinary names. (*See* CHARIOT and ROYAL CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.)

CARRICKFERGUS (Ireland). — John de Courcy planted a colony here in 1182, and built a castle; and the church is said to have been founded in 1164. The town was taken and burned by Niall O'Neill in 1384. In 1497 a monastery of Franciscans was founded. The English suffered a defeat here in 1503. The wall round the town, commenced in 1575, was completed in 1608. In 1597 the governor, with many others, was slain by some Scottish troops under Sir James MacDonnell. William III. landed here June 14, 1690. Commodore Thurot took the town Feb. 28, 1760; but was very soon compelled to evacuate it; and Paul Jones captured a British sloop of war in the bay April 24, 1778.

CARRICK'S FORD (Battle).—Capt. Bonham and Gen. Morris overtook and defeated the retreating Confederate forces of Gen. Garnett at this place on the Cheat River, Virginia, July 13, 1861. Gen. Garnett was killed, and many of his men were made prisoners.

CARROCIUM.—The invention of this vehicle is usually ascribed to Eribert, Archbishop of Milan, about 1040 A.D. It was drawn by oxen, had a lofty pole, surmounted with a golden banner, and decorated with a white banner. A crucifix was fixed in the middle of the pole. The carrocium, used at first in the civil wars of Milan, was adopted throughout Italy, and appeared in every army, guarded by a chosen band, to inspire courage in the combatants. The Milanese lost their carrocium at the battle of Cortenuova (*q. v.*).

CARRON (Stirlingshire).—The first furnace was blown at the iron works in this village Jan. 1, 1760.

CARRONADE, or SMASHER.—This piece of carriage ordnance, invented by Gen. R. Melville, takes its name from the Carron ironworks, where it was first cast in 1779. A trial of a 100-pounder carronade was made at the Leith battery, Oct. 6, 1781. The result was satisfactory. The carronade was first used in action by Lord Rodney, in his contest with De Grasse, April 12, 1782. Allen (Battles of the British Navy) remarks, under 1800, that "at the commencement of this century, carronades were in general use in all classes of ships."

CARROT was introduced into England from Flanders at the commencement of the 16th century.

CARROUSEL, or knightly exercise in imitation of the old tournaments, originated in Italy, and was introduced into France in 1605, during the reign of Henry IV. A carrousel was held at Paris in honour of Madlle. de la Vallière by Louis XIV. in 1662, and another at Versailles in 1664. The Place du Carrousel at Paris received its name from the first of these. An attempt was made to revive the carrousel at Berlin in 1750, and one was held at Saumur in honour of the Duchess de Berry in 1828. (*See* EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.)

CART.—A carriage on two wheels was used for agricultural purposes in very early times,

and appears to have been introduced into this island by the Romans. Carts of war, a peculiar kind of artillery, are described in an act of the parliament of Scotland in 1456; and by another act, in 1471, the chieftains are ordered to provide them for use against the English.

CARTAGENA, or CARTHAGENA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, in New Granada, was founded by Pedro de Heredia, in 1532. An episcopal see, under the metropolitan of Santa Fé, was established here in 1537. The town was taken by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. The bucaneers seized it in 1697. Admiral Vernon attacked it March 9, 1741. After some temporary success, the siege was raised April 14. The town was again cannonaded without any decisive result April 16. A large portion of the town was destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 9, 1761. During the revolutionary war in South America, Carthagena was captured by the royalists, after a siege of four months' duration, Dec. 6, 1815. It was retaken by the republicans Sep. 25, 1821.

CARTHAGE (Africa). — According to the legend followed by the poet Virgil in the Æneid, Carthage was founded by Dido, or Elissa, daughter of a king of Tyre. Her brother Pygmalion, at that time king, murdered her husband for the sake of his treasures, with which Dido, accompanied by several noble Tyrians, managed to escape. Having touched at Cyprus, from which island her followers carried off 80 maidens to be their wives in their new home, they landed on the coast of Africa, near Utica, a Phœnician city. From the natives they obtained for an annual tribute as much land as a bull's hide would encompass. Dido cut the bull's hide into small shreds, and thus obtained a large tract of territory. The new city, called Byrsa, was afterwards the citadel of Carthage. This event has been assigned to different periods, ranging from 140 to 65 years before the foundation of Rome. There can be little doubt that Carthage was a colony of Tyre. It may, as some authorities suppose, have been at first an emporium established by the merchants of Utica and of Tyre.

B.C.
878. Dido founds Carthage.
503. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Romans.
480. Gelon defeats the Carthaginians at Himera (*q. v.*).
410. The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.
406. They take Agrigentum (*q. v.*).
398. The Carthaginians are defeated in Sicily, and return to Carthage.
396. The Carthaginians, under the younger Hamilcar, return to Sicily, and, after many victories, lay siege to Syracuse (*q. v.*).
394. Dionysius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily, and compels them to sue for peace.
373. Sicily is again invaded by the Carthaginians, who effect a landing in Italy.
348. A second commercial treaty is concluded with the Romans.
340. Discovery and suppression of Hanno's conspiracy to massacre the senate and establish a despotism.
339. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians on the banks of the Crimisus (*q. v.*).
310. Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily, defeated at Himera, invades Carthage.
308. Revolutionary conspiracy of Bomilcar.
306. A third commercial treaty is concluded with Rome.
264. The first Punic war.
260. The sea-fight off Tyndaris (*q. v.*).
255. Regulus is defeated and made prisoner in Africa, by the Carthaginian leader Xantippus, the Spartan.
B.C.
251. Metellus defeats Hasdrubal, and the Carthaginians send Regulus to Rome to sue for peace.
250. Regulus urges his countrymen to prosecute their conquest of Carthage and returns to his captors, by whom he is cruelly executed. Defeat of the Romans at Lilybæum (*q. v.*).
247. Hamilcar Barcas becomes the Carthaginian leader Birth of Hannibal.
241. Lutatius defeats the Carthaginians, who are compelled to sue for peace, which ends the first Punic war. The mercenary troops rebel, and are defeated by Hamilcar.
238. Hamilcar Barcas invades Spain, and subjects many of the native tribes to Carthage.
229. Hamilcar falls in battle against the Vetrones. His son-in-law Hasdrubal succeeds him.
221. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by Hannibal.
219. Hannibal is victorious in Spain.
218. Hannibal invades Italy, and begins the second Punic war. He defeats the Romans in two battles near the rivers Ticinus and Trebia (*q. v.*).
217. Battle of Thrasymene (*q. v.*)
216, Aug. 2. Battle of Cannæ (*q. v.*).
210. Publius Scipio takes Carthagena, or New Carthage.
207. Battle of the Metaurus (*q. v.*).
206. Scipio expels the Carthaginians from Spain.
204. Scipio besieges Utica.
203. Hannibal returns to Carthage.
202. Battle of Zama (*q. v.*) and end of the second Punic war.
174. Roman embassy at Carthage, to inquire into the conduct of Masinissa, King of Numidia.
149. The third Punic war.
146, July. Scipio Africanus destroys Carthage by order of the Roman senate.
123. Carthage is rebuilt, and established as a Roman colony.
46. Julius Cæsar plans the restoration of Carthage.
19. Augustus sends thither 3,000 colonists.
A.D.
123. It is visited by Hadrian.
200. It is erected into a bishopric.
439, Oct. 9. It is taken by the Vandal Genseric.
533. It is recaptured by Belisarius, by whom it is named Justiniana.
647. It is destroyed by the Arabs.
698. It is taken and destroyed by the Saracens under Hassan.
1270, July. Louis IX. of France lands at Carthage. (*See* CRUSADES.)
1841. A chapel in memory of Louis IX. is erected by Louis Philippe.

Councils were held at Carthage in the following years:—200, 217, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 312, 330, 348 or 349, 386, 390, 397, 398, 401, 403, 404, 405, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418, 419, 425, 484, 525, and 535.

CARTHAGE (Battle).—Col. Sigel attacked the Confederates at this place in Missouri, July 5, 1861. The Federals lost 13 killed and 31 wounded.

CARTHAGENA (Spain), the ancient Carthago Nova, or New Carthage, was founded by Hasdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar Barcas, B.C. 242. It was celebrated for the rich silver-mines in the neighbourhood. Hannibal made it his winter quarters B.C. 218. P. Scipio (Africanus) took it B.C. 210, and celebrated games in honour of his father and uncle B.C. 206. Christianity was introduced into this city during the 1st century. Among the signatures at the first Council of Tarragona, A.D. 516, is that of Hector, Bishop of Carthagena. The Vandals devastated the place in 428, and the Goths destroyed it in the 6th century; after which the see was removed to Bigastro. It was, however, restored, and in 1291 the bishop obtained permission to transfer it to Murcia. The modern Carthagena was taken by Sir John Leake, June 13, 1706 (O.S.), but was retaken by the Duke of Berwick, Nov. 18 (N.S.), in the same

year. The port was blockaded by an English fleet in 1758, and again in 1805. The French took possession of Carthagena in 1823.

CARTHUSIANS.—This order of monks, a branch of the Benedictines, was instituted by Bruno of Cologne, Canon of Rheims, in 1084. Their first monastery was at Chartreux, or La Chartreuse, near Grenoble, in France, and from this their establishments in England were called Chartreuse or Charter-houses. The customs and usages of the order were committed to writing by Guigo in 1110, and were confirmed by Alexander III., about 1174. They were frequently altered, and a complete code was compiled in 1581, and this was approved by Innocent XI. in 1688. All houses of the order were placed under the control of the prior of the Grand Chartreuse in 1508. The Carthusians came into England in 1180 or 1181, and their first house was at Witham, in Somersetshire. They had only nine houses in this country. The Charter-house in London was one of their monasteries. It is the only order which has never required reform. In 1775 they had, however, but five houses in the world, viz., at Prémol, near Grenoble, founded in 1234; at Melan, in Savoy, in 1288; at Salette, on the Rhone, in 1299; at Gosné, in the diocese of Arras, in 1308; and at Bruges, in 1344. The nuns of this order arose at Salette in 1229.

CARTOONS are large drawings made in chalk, &c., preparatory to the completion of any important work in oil or fresco. The most celebrated are those of Raphael, executed as designs for tapestry by order of Leo X., during the last two years of the painter's life (1519–20). They were originally 25 in number, but only seven remain; of which the subjects are, "Christ's Charge to St. Peter," "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," "Elymas struck Blind," "The Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate," "The Death of Ananias," "The Sacrifice at Lystra," and "Paul preaching at Athens." On the recommendation of Rubens, Charles I. purchased them in Flanders in 1629. William III. built a gallery for them at Hampton Court, and they were removed to the South Kensington Museum in 1865. The cartoons for the new Houses of Parliament were exhibited in Westminster Hall, July 3, 1843.

CARVING.—(*See* IVORY and WOODCUTS.)

CARWAR (Hindostan).—The English established a factory here in 1663. It did not, however, prove prosperous. The fort of Carwar was taken by Carpenter in 1783.

CASA LANZI (Convention), concluded by the Austrian generals and the English minister at Naples, with the commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan army, May 20, 1815, for the surrender of that city, which was to be restored to Ferdinand IV., who returned June 17.

CASBIN, or CASWEEN (Persia), was founded by Shapoor Zoolactaf, A.D. 154. Until the accession of Shah Abbas, in 1582, it was the capital of the Suffide dynasty, and it is still a town of considerable size and commerce.

CASHEL (Bishopric) was founded at a very early period, but no certain record of the episcopal succession remains earlier than 901. The cathedral is said to have been built in the 11th century. In 1152 the see was made archiepiscopal by Pope Eugenius III.; and in 1172 the great synod of Cashel acknowledged the civil authority of the King of England and the ecclesiastical superiority of the Anglican Church. In 1492 the Earl of Kildare set fire to the cathedral, in consequence of a disagreement with the archbishop. The cathedral was unroofed in 1752, and is now a ruin. By s. 32 of the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the see was reduced to a bishopric in connection with Waterford, Lismore, and Emly, and on the death of Archbishop Lawrence, in 1838, the proposed change was carried into effect.

CASHEL (Ireland), destroyed in 1179, was soon afterwards rebuilt, and erected into a borough in 1223. Charles I. erected the borough into a city in 1640, and the inhabitants espoused his cause until 1647, when the Royalist garrison was expelled with great slaughter.

CASHMERE (Asia).—This country, in the valley of the Himalaya, called the "paradise of the Indies," supposed to be the ancient Caspiria, in which the city of Caspatyrus, mentioned by Herodotus, was situated, according to Hindoo chronicles constituted a regular monarchy in the earliest period of the world, and was ruled by Hindoo and Tartar dynasties from B.C. 2666 to A.D. 1024. Its first Mohammedan king, "Sikunder," ascended the throne in 1341, and the province was annexed by Akbar in 1586. The Mongol emperors paid occasional visits to Cashmere, which was desolated by a famine in 1752. It was annexed to the Affghan empire in 1752. Runjeet Singh, who invaded it without success in 1813, conquered it in 1819, and the Sikhs ceded it to the East India Company by the fourth article of the treaty of Lahore, concluded March 9, 1846. It was transferred to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, who was made an independent prince as a reward for his fidelity, by a treaty concluded at Neuritzur, March 16, 1846. Cashmere is celebrated for its shawls, which are of beautiful texture, and have been sold in London at prices as high as from 400 to 500 guineas each. They are made from the hair of the Thibet goat. The capital of the country, also called Cashmere, or Sirinugger, *i.e.*, the "city of the sun," the ancient Caspatyrus, is said to have been founded by Pravarasena, who reigned from A.D. 128 to 176. It stands on the river Jhelum. Its temples, of which many remains exist, are said to have been destroyed by Sikunder about 1396. Abul Fazl says that some were in perfect preservation in 1580, and Ferishta speaks of many as having been in existence about 1600.

CASILINUM (Italy).—This town, situated on the river Vulturnus, was occupied by Fabius B.C. 217, and held by the Romans after their defeat at Cannæ, until the garrison was reduced by famine, B.C. 215. The Romans regained possession B.C. 214. Narses defeated the Franks and Alemanni at Casilinum A.D. 554. The modern town of Capua is built upon its site.

CASINO.—(*See* MONTE CASINO.)

CASPIAN SEA was explored by Antony Jenkinson in 1558 and 1561.

CASSANO (Battles).—Prince Eugène, at the

head of the Imperialists, encountered the French, led by the Duke Vendôme, at this town, on the Adda, Aug. 15, 1705. Both sides claimed the victory.——Suwarrow, with an army composed of Russian and Austrian troops, assailed the French in the neighbourhood of Cassano, April 24, 28, and 29, 1799. The latter lost 2,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners, with 30 guns, and Moreau at once withdrew from Lombardy.

CASSATION (Court).—The highest court of judicature in the kingdom, appointed to revise the sentences of inferior courts, was established at Paris by a decree of the National Assembly, Nov. 27, 1790. The chamber in which it is held was redecorated by Peyre in 1810. The order of advocates at the council of state, and of the College of Advocates at the Court of Cassation, were united by ordinance Sep. 10, 1817.

CASSEL (Germany).—The capital of Hesse-Cassel, existed under the name of Chassala in the 10th century. It was fortified in 1526, though a place of little importance until it became a refuge for the French Protestants, who commenced the Ober Neustadt, or New Town, in 1688. In 1760 it was taken by the French; was besieged by Count Lippe in 1761; and Prince Ferdinand, by whom it was taken Nov. 1, 1762. The fortifications were destroyed in 1767. It was occupied by the French in 1806, and formed the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome Bonaparte, from 1807 to 1813. Its academy was founded in 1775, and its palace, commenced in 1820, is in an unfinished state.

CASSITERIDES.—These islands, famous for their tin-mines, are first mentioned by Herodotus (B.C. 484—408), though he admits that he could furnish no information respecting them. Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), and Polybius (B.C. 204—122), also allude to these islands. Strabo (B.C. 60—A.D. 21) describes them as being inhabited by men in black cloaks, with tunics reaching to their feet, carrying staves in their hands, and bearded like goats. This group is now generally believed to be the Scilly Isles.

CASTEL-BOLOGNESE (Italy), so called from a castle built by the Bolognese in the 14th century, was the scene of a defeat of the Florentines by the Milanese in 1434.

CASTEL FIDARDO.—Cialdini, the Sardinian general, defeated the papal army, led by Lamoricière, at this place, near Loretto, Sep. 18, 1860. Lamoricière took refuge in Ancona.

CASTELLA (Battle).—Suchet attacked the English and Spanish in this strong position, in in the south of Spain, April 13, 1813. The allied army consisted of 17,000 men, while the French, who were completely defeated, only mustered about 15,000.

CASTELLAMMARE, or CASTEL-A-MARE (Italy).—This town of Naples, occupying the site of the ancient Stabiæ (*q. v.*), derives its name from the castle erected on the shore by the Emperor Frederick II. (1215—1246). It was sacked by the forces of Pius II. in 1461, and by the Duke of Guise in 1654. The Duke de Richelieu defeated the Spanish fleet here in 1648, and in 1799 Macdonald gained a victory over the Anglo-Neapolitan army.

CASTELLAMMARE (Sicily) was nearly destroyed by a waterspout in Dec., 1851.

CASTELNAUDARY (France).—A battle was fought here between Simon de Montfort and Count Raymond in 1212, and the town was deprived of its walls in 1229 by the Count of Toulouse, and was taken and burned by the Black Prince in 1355. It was rebuilt in 1366. The battle of Castelnaudary, in which Marshal Schomberg defeated the Duke of Montmorency, who was taken prisoner and afterwards executed at Toulouse, was fought in 1632.

CASTELNUOVO (Battles.)—After the victory of Arcola, Napoleon Buonaparte defeated the rear-guard of the Austrian army, under Gen. Davidovich, at Castelnuovo, and made 1,200 prisoners, Nov. 21, 1796. The French, under Gen. Marmont, defeated the Russians at the same place, Sep. 29, 1806.

CASTIGLIONE (Battle).—The French army, 28,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Augereau, defeated the Austrian general Wurmser, whose force consisted of 18,000 men, at this town, near Mantua, Aug. 5–9, 1796. A pageant, representing the battle of which Castiglione had been the theatre, took place here in 1805. Napoleon I. and the empress, seated on a lofty throne, witnessed the display.

CASTILE (Spain).—The Christian inhabitants of Spain, compelled to retire before the Saracen invaders in the 8th century, took refuge in the mountains, where they maintained their independence. Their descendants gathering strength, advanced into the open country, and for the protection of the territory which they wrested from the Moors, constructed forts, called in Spanish *castillos*. From this circumstance, the name Castile was applied to a portion of the country rescued from the grasp of the invaders. Castile, governed at first by counts dependent on Leon, was erected into a kingdom by Ferdinand, son of Sancho III. (the Great), King of Navarre.

A.D.

860. Rodrigo, first authentic Count of Castile.
762 (about). Castile declared independent under Count Rodrigo Fruelaz.
791. Alphonso II., surnamed the *Chaste*, becomes King of the Asturias, Leon, and Castile.
950. Ramiro II. abdicates in favour of his son.
970. Death of Gonsales, Count of Castile.
995. Don Sancho Garces rebels against his father, Don Garcia Fernandez, Count of Castile, who is defeated and taken prisoner by the Cordovans.
1026. Sancho III. (the Great) conquers Castile, and becomes its king.
1037. Ferdinand I., King of Castile, becomes King of Leon.
1065. Death of Ferdinand I., King of Castile, and consequent separation between Castile and Leon.
1072. Sancho II. of Castile is assassinated at Zamora, and Alphonso VI., of Leon, reunites the kingdoms.
1135. Alphonso VIII., King of Castile and Leon, assumes the imperial title.
1157. On the death of Alphonso VIII., the two kingdoms are again separated, Sancho III. becoming King of Castile.
1169. The Cortes assemble at Burgos.
1170. Marriage of Alphonso III. of Castile with Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England.
1230. Ferdinand III. of Castile seizes Leon, and reunites the two kingdoms.
1252. Death of Ferdinand III., who is canonized by Clement X. in 1671.
1256. Alphonso X., of Leon and Castile, is elected Emperor of Germany, the honour being contested by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England.
1275. Death of Fernando de la Cerda, heir of Castile and Leon, which occasions disputes respecting the succession.

A.D.
1291. Restoration of peace.
1308. The Pope orders the suppression of the Castilian Templars.
1327. Alphonso XI. confiscates the estates of John, Lord of Biscay.
1366. Peter I. is opposed by his brother Henry, who invades Castile, of which he is solemnly proclaimed king.
1367. Edward the Black Prince, who goes to the assistance of Peter I., penetrates into Castile.—April 3. He utterly defeats Henry and his army at Najara.
1369. Henry again invades the kingdom.—March 23. He defeats Peter I., and puts him to death at Montiel (*q. v.*).
1381. John I. repels the Portuguese fleet which was sent to invade Castile.
1386, July. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, invades Castile, and is proclaimed king at Santiago.
1387. John of Gaunt foregoes his claim to the crown of Castile, on condition that Henry, son of John I., marries his daughter Catherine.
1390, Oct. 9. Death of John I., in consequence of a fall from his horse. His infant son, Henry III., succeeds him.
1407. Accession of John II., under the regency of his uncle Ferdinand.
1439. Revolt of the Castilians, who demand the permanent expulsion of Don Alvaro de Luna from the court.
1469, Oct. 19. Marriage of Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand II. of Aragon.
1474. Ferdinand and Isabella are proclaimed sovereigns of Castile.
1479. Ferdinand becomes King of Aragon, which is thus united to Castile.

SOVEREIGNS OF CASTILE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1035.	Ferdinand I.	1252.	Alphonso X.
1065.	Sancho II.	1284.	Sancho IV.
1072.	Alphonso VI. of Leon.	1295.	Ferdinand IV.
1109.	Urraca and Alphonso VII.	1312.	Alphonso XI.
1126.	Alphonso VIII. of Aragon.	1350.	Peter I. the Cruel.
1157.	Sancho III. and Ferdinand II.	1369.	Henry II.
1158.	Alphonso IX.	1379.	John I.
1214.	Henry I.	1390.	Henry III.
1217.	Ferdinand III.	1406.	John II.
		1454.	Henry IV.
		1474.	Ferdinand and Isabella I.

CASTILLEJOS (Africa).—Gen. Prim, at the head of the Spanish army, defeated the Moors at this place, Jan. 1, 1860.

CASTILLON (France).—Charles VII. of France defeated John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, near this town, in Guienne, July 7, 1453. Talbot was slain in the battle, in which the French were greatly superior in point of numbers. Castillon surrendered to the French July 16. The result was that Guienne passed out of the possession of the English. Admiral Penrose destroyed a flotilla at Castillon, April 6, 1814.

CASTLE.—The ancient Greeks and Romans erected castles, and Gildas, who flourished in the 6th century, relates that the aboriginal British built very strong tall houses on the tops of hills, which were fortified for purposes of defence. Perhaps the oldest castle, the date of which is determined, is the Roman fortress at Richborough, in Kent, which was commenced in 43, and completed by Severus about 205. Anglo-Saxon castles consisted of a round or square tower-keep, ascended by a direct flight of steps in front. One was erected at Bamborough, by Ida, King of Northumberland, about 548, though they appear not to have become common till the reign of Alfred. The chief alteration introduced by the Normans, was an enlargement and elaboration of the keep, which was built of prodigious strength and security. One of the most famous is that at Rochester, built by Bishop Gundulph, about 1088.

CASTLEBAR (Battle).—Gen. Humbert, at the head of a French force of 1,150 men, defeated Gen. Lake near this town, in Ireland, Aug 27, 1798. The former, who had landed at Killala Aug. 22, were afterwards surrounded, and laid down their arms at Ballinamuck, Sep. 8.

CATACOMBS, called *cryptæ* and *arenaria*, says Bingham, from their being digged *privately* in the *sand* under ground, were the places used for Christian burial during the first three centuries of our æra. The catacombs in the Via Appia, near Rome, extend for six miles under ground, and are supposed to have been quarries. The bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been interred in these catacombs. They were, it is believed, used as places of interment by the pagans before they were thus employed by the Christians, who often assembled in them for the celebration of divine worship. Catacombs are found in various countries. The catacombs of Egypt, explored by Belzoni in 1815–17, were found to contain vessels of various kinds, works of art, deeds, and other documents. Romanelli discovered in a catacomb at Naples inscriptions recording the ravages committed by the plague in that city in 1020. The catacombs at Paris are the quarries out of which materials were excavated for the building of the city. The victims of the massacres of Sep., 1792, were interred in these crypts, to which the remains of human beings taken from the Paris cemeteries, suppressed in 1784, had been removed. Several persons were lost in these labyrinthine chambers, which, on account of their dangerous nature, are closed to the public.

CATALAUNIAN PLAIN (France), near Châlons-sur-Marne, where Aetius defeated Attila and the Huns in 451.

CATALOGUES OF BOOKS.—George Willer, a bookseller at Augsburg, who frequented the fairs at Frankfort, first published a catalogue of new books, with titles and size. There is a difference of opinion respecting the date of his first catalogue, some authorities placing it in 1554, and others in 1564. Hallam is in favour of the latter. The earliest known catalogue of English books for sale was published by Andrew Maunsell, in 1595.

CATALONIA (Spain).—This province, forming part of the Roman Tarraconensis Provincia, the new name given to Hispania Citerior by Augustus, was, on the decline of the Roman power, invaded by the Goths and the Alani, about 409, and a settlement formed by them was called Goth-Alania. The Saracens conquered it in 712, and it was wrested from them by Charlemagne in 788, and included in his Spanish march. Catalonia was annexed to Aragon by the marriage of Queen Petronilla with Raymond Berenger, Count of Barcelona, in 1137. Philip III. of France invaded it in 1273. A general insurrection against the Aragon dynasty broke out in Catalonia in 1461, and the inhabitants, in 1466, elected René the Good, of Anjou, king. He was, however, unable to accept the proffered crown, and an accommodation was made with the King of Aragon, who swore to respect the laws and constitution of Catalonia,

Dec. 22, 1472. Both Aragon and Catalonia were united with Castile by the marriage of Ferdinand II. and Isabella, Oct. 19, 1469. Ferdinand emancipated the serfs of Catalonia in 1486, and transferred his court to this province in Oct., 1492. The inhabitants of Catalonia revolted in 1640, and entered into a treaty of alliance with Louis XIII., Dec. 16, converted into a treaty of union Jan. 23, 1641. The Spaniards recovered Barcelona Oct. 12, 1652, and Catalonia was soon afterwards re-united to Spain. The people rose against the French in 1808; but after a desperate struggle, it was subjugated and again annexed to France in 1812. The war was renewed, and, with the assistance of the English, the French were expelled in 1814.

CATAMARAN.—During the invasion panic of 1804, some projector induced Lord Melville o countenance a plan for the destruction of the flotilla at Boulogne by means of catamarans, being copper vessels of an oblong form, containing a quantity of combustibles, and so constructed as to explode in a given time by means of clockwork. They were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gunboats, by a small raft rowed by one man, who, being seated up to his chin in the water, would, it was hoped, escape detection in a dark night. Fire-ships were also to be employed. Lord Keith anchored at about a league and a half from Boulogne Oct. 2, for the purpose of trying the experiment. Operations commenced at a quarter after nine the same evening, and terminated at a quarter after four on the morning of Oct. 3. No damage was, however, done to the enemy's fleet, and their loss was only 25 in killed and wounded. The catamaran project proved a failure.

CATANIA (Sicily), the ancient Catana, founded about B.C. 730, by a Greek colony. The original inhabitants were expelled by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 476, and a colony of Syracusans and Peloponnesians introduced, the name of the city being changed to Ætna. The original inhabitants were restored B.C. 461. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it, and sold the people to slavery, B.C. 403. It submitted to the Romans B.C. 263, was injured by an earthquake B.C. 121, and having been restored was captured by the Goths, and was wrested from them by Belisarius, A.D. 536. Richard I. held a conference with Tancred here in 1190. This city, situated close to Mount Ætna, has frequently been partially destroyed both in ancient and modern times. The earthquakes of Feb. 4, 1169, March 8, 1669, and 1694 committed the greatest havoc. Catania, however, rose from the ruins, and is considered the finest city in Sicily. It was made a bishop's see at an early period, but remained vacant for nearly 200 years, from the close of the 9th century, about which time Catania was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was wrested by the Normans. The nave of the celebrated cathedral, constructed from the ruins of an ancient pagan temple, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. The university was founded in 1445. During the Sicilian rebellion, it was captured by the royal troops, April 2, 1849. Garibaldi seized the town Aug. 20, 1862. Several villages near Catania were destroyed and many persons killed by an earthquake, July 18 and 19, 1865.

CATAPHRYGIANS.—The followers of Montanus, who founded his new Church at Pepuza, a small town of Phrygia, in 171 or 172, were also called Pepuzians and Montanists (*q. v.*).

CATAWBA.—This light, sparkling wine is produced on the banks of the Catawba River, near Cincinnati, U.S.

CÂTEAU-CAMBRÉSIS, or LE CÂTEAU (Treaties).—The conferences for peace between England, France, and Spain, opened at the abbey of Cercamp, near Cambray, in Oct., 1558, were brought to a sudden close by the death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. The commissioners, however, met again, first at Cercamp, and afterwards at Câteau-Cambrésis, in Feb., 1559, and the peace known by this name was concluded between England, France, and Spain, April 2, 1559. The French called it the Unfortunate Peace. Two treaties were signed; the one between England and France, April 2, and the other between France and Spain, April 3. By the latter, the contracting parties engaged to maintain the Roman Catholic worship inviolate, and restore the conquests made by each country during the previous eight years. Henry II., of France, renounced all claims to Genoa, Corsica, and Naples. His sister Margaret was given in marriage to the Duke of Savoy, with a dowry of 300,000 crowns; and his daughter Elizabeth, betrothed to the Infant Don Carlos, was given to Philip II., of Spain, with a dowry of 400,000 crowns. By the treaty with England, Henry II. engaged to restore Calais within eight years, and to give security for the payment of 500,000 crowns in case of failure; the queen's title to Calais to remain unaffected by this payment. This was a general peace, to which all the principal powers of Europe acceded.

CATECHISM.—Bingham (book x. ch. 1, s. 6) shows that the subjects of the ancient catechisms were as follows:—The doctrine of repentance and remission of sins; the necessity of good works; the nature and use of baptism; the explanation of the several articles of the Creed; the nature and immortality of the soul; and an account of the canonical books of Scripture. The first were compiled in the 8th or 9th centuries. Luther published a short catechism in 1520, and his Larger and Smaller Catechisms in 1529. The Geneva Catechism appeared in 1536. The Catechism of the Church of England was published in 1551; the Heidelberg or Palatinate Catechism in 1563; the Tridentine Catechism in 1566; and Noel's Catechism in 1570. James I., at the Hampton Court conferences, recommended additions that were adopted in 1604. The Catechism of the orthodox Greek Church was published in 1642; the Shorter Catechism, prepared by the Assembly of Divines, in 1647; and the Longer in 1648.

CATHARISTS, or CATHARI.—This word, signifying pure, was applied to several sects in the early Church. The Apostolians (*q. v.*) and the Montanists, and especially the followers of Novatus, who separated from the Church in 251, were called Cathari. The appellation

was subsequently assumed by the descendants of the Paulicians, who appeared during the 11th century. Mosheim represents these Catharists as proceeding from Bulgaria, and spreading over Europe. He says they were divided into two principal parties, the one holding two first causes, and the other but one; and of the last-mentioned he makes the Albigensians a branch. There is much confusion in the accounts of these sects.

CATHAY.—(*See* CHINA.)

CATHEDRAL. — This name, given to the episcopal church of every diocese, because it contains the *cathedra*, or bishop's seat, was not used, in its present sense, before the 10th century, and is confined to the Western Church.

CATHERINE (Knights of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai).—This order of knights was instituted in 1063, for the protection of pilgrims to the shrine of Catherine, saint, virgin, and martyr, who suffered at Alexandria, under Maximin, in 307, and whose relics are said to have been miraculously conveyed to Mount Sinai, where they are preserved in a monastery. Landon (Eccles. Dict.) remarks: "She is said to have been put upon an engine made of four wheels joined together and armed with spikes, which, when the wheels were moved, were intended to lacerate her body; but at the instant at which the machine was put into motion, her bonds were miraculously broken, and she was released, only, however, to be instantly beheaded. Hence the name of *Catherine-wheel*."

CATHERINE, ST.—The earliest record of this religious order, which was originally for monks only, occurs in 1183, when it is mentioned as connected with the hospital of St. Opportune. The title was changed to St. Catherine in 1222, and nuns were admitted about the year 1328. In 1558 the order became exclusively one of nuns, who received a new constitution and regulations from Eustace du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, about 1564.

CATHERINE, ST. (Order), for females only, was instituted by Peter I. the Great of Russia, or, as some say, by his wife Catherine, in 1714, in memory of his escape from the Turks in 1711.

CATHERINE (ST.) DOCKS.—(*See* KATHARINE (ST.) DOCKS and HOSPITAL.)

CATHERINE'S (ST.) COLLEGE or HALL (Cambridge) was founded by Dr. Woodlarke, Chancellor of the University, in 1473.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE.—(*See* ROMAN CATHOLIC LEAGUE.)

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY was formed by Lucius Sergius Catilina, a Roman patrician, born B.C. 108. He was elected prætor B.C. 68, governor of Africa B.C. 67, and intended to offer himself for the consulship B.C. 65; but the senate declared him ineligible, because he was under an accusation for misconduct in his African administration. Annoyed at this, he entered into a conspiracy with P. Autronius Pœtus and Cn. Calpurnius Piso to murder the new consuls on the day of their inauguration, Jan. 1. Piso was to be sent with an army to secure Spain, and the other two conspirators intended to seize the consulship. Suspicion having been excited, the execution of the plan was postponed until Feb. 5, and several senators were included in the list of proposed victims. Catiline gave the signal too soon, and the scheme miscarried, though its authors were not molested. Soon after, Catiline was brought to trial for alleged misconduct in Africa, and acquitted. In B.C. 64 he formed plans for a second revolution on an extended scale. Cicero, who was consul, obtained some intimation of his proceedings, and informed the senate of what he had learned, Oct. 21. They made the usual provision to avert the peril, and Catiline, who was again a candidate for the consulship, was rejected. His agents took up arms in Etruria, and attempted to assassinate Cicero, who called a meeting of the senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the Palatine Hill, Nov. 8, B.C. 63, and denounced Catiline, who in vain attempted to reply, and was compelled to quit Rome. Catiline left some of his associates behind, who, on a certain day, were to set fire to the city in several places, murder the magistrates and leading men, whilst Catiline was to be ready in the neighbourhood with an army to complete the massacre and put the finishing stroke to the revolution. By the vigilance of the authorities, the principal conspirators were arrested, Dec. 3, B.C. 63, and executed Dec. 5. Catiline's followers rapidly deserted him, and he was slain in a conflict with the army of the republic in Jan. B.C. 62. Some critics question the accuracy of the account of this conspiracy given by Sallust and Cicero. Smith (Hist. of the World; Ancient Hist., vol. iii. ch. 34, p. 189) gives the following as the dates, with the corrections required by the disordered state of the Roman Calendar, of the four Catilinarian orations:—

1. Ad Senatum, Nov. 8, B.C. 63, for Jan. 12, B.C. 62.
2. Ad Populum, Nov. 9, B.C. 63, for Jan. 13, B.C. 62.
3. Ad Populum, Dec. 3, B.C. 63, for Feb. 5, B.C. 62.
4. Ad Senatum, Dec. 5, B.C. 63, for Feb. 7, B.C. 62.

CAT ISLAND (Atlantic).—(*See* SALVADOR, ST.)

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY, so called from the place, near the Edgeware-road, London, where the conspirators assembled to arrange their plans, was formed by one Arthur Thistlewood, who had imbibed revolutionary projects during a residence in France just after the fall of Robespierre. He had collected a few associates, and Saturday, Feb. 19, 1820, they finally resolved to murder the ministers separately in their own houses, to seize the Bank, and set fire to London in several places, on the following Wednesday. Finding that a cabinet dinner was to be given at Lord Harrowby's, in Grosvenor-square, on the day they had fixed for carrying out the plot, they determined to obtain entrance by stratagem, and to murder the whole party. Information was given to Government by one of the conspirators, and several of them were arrested in Cato-street, at eight on the Wednesday evening. Thistlewood, the leader, escaped; but he was taken on the following day in bed, in a house near Finsbury-square. They were found guilty. Thistlewood and four of his fellow-conspirators were executed, May 1, 1820; five were transported for life, and one was pardoned.

CATTARO (Dalmatia).—The ancient Cattarus, was a Roman colony. The modern town

was probably founded in the 6th century. It suffered from earthquakes in 1563 and 1667. Formerly the capital of a small state, it was ceded to France by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, to be given up in three weeks from that date. The Austrian garrison, however, surrendered it to the Russians, March 4, 1806, who held it till the next year, when they relinquished it to France by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. An English squadron captured Cattaro Jan. 5, 1814, and it was ceded to Austria at the general peace of 1814–15.

CATTI, or CHATTI.—This German tribe, inhabiting the modern Saxony, Hesse, and Nassau, was attacked by Germanicus, who destroyed their capital, Mattium, A.D. 15. Their territory was invaded by Domitian in 84, and in the 4th century they disappeared from history.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—A "very grievous murrain" constituted one of the 10 plagues inflicted by Jehovah on the obstinate Egyptians, B.C. 1491 (Exod. ix. 1—7), and Plutarch mentions a severe cattle pestilence B.C. 753. Violent epidemics raged among the herds of Europe in 376 and 592, and in 1316 protracted rains occasioned a destructive malady in England. In 1711 epizootic typhus spread from Hungary to Venice, whence it extended into Piedmont, destroying 70,000 cattle, and into France and Holland, which lost in each instance 200,000. It subsequently reached England and diffused itself over Western Europe, carrying off, before its termination in 1714, 1,500,000 horned cattle. A still more fatal epidemic broke out about 1745, and raged for 10 years, destroying in Central and Western Europe alone 3,000,000 cattle. This visitation was studied by the English physicians, Malcolm Flemming and Peter Layard, who, in 1757, introduced the practice, since carried out with good results in Russia, of preventing the malady or mitigating its effects by inoculation. Typhoid contagion broke out in Holland in 1768, 1769, and 1770, in French Flanders in 1771, in Hainault in 1773, and in the south of France, and again in Holland, where the government vainly offered a reward of 80,000 florins for a remedy, in 1774. The destruction effected by this epidemic since its great outbreak in 1711 was estimated by Dr. Faust in 1796 at no fewer than 200,000,000 of bovine cattle. During the early part of the 19th century, though constantly carried from its home in the steppes of Russia and Hungary, in the train of the armies that made Europe the theatre of war, it never effected any great destruction. In 1832, under the name of the Delombodera, it ravaged the South American Republics, and between 1841 and 1844 it destroyed 400,000 oxen in Egypt, having, it is alleged, been occasioned in both cases by the importation of infected cattle from Europe. In 1853 the Russian government commenced experiments to test the efficacy of inoculation, which was found in most cases to prevent contagion, and in 1857 the English and Irish Agricultural Societies sent out Professor Simonds to investigate an epidemic said to be raging in Mecklenburg. The outbreak in England of the steppe murrain, or Rinderpest, originated, it is alleged, in the sale at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, June 19, 1865, of two infected cows that had just been imported. One of them being found ill, June 24, both were sold, and the disease was at once propagated. A meeting of the London cow-keepers, held July 31, established the National Association for the Prevention of Cattle Diseases; and the Privy Council issued several recommendations, which were ultimately consolidated into an Order, Sep. 22. A Royal Commission, appointed Oct. 4, published its first report on the plague Nov. 13, and an Order in Council, consolidating all previous Orders upon the subject, was issued Nov. 24. By an Order issued Dec. 22, local authorities received power to regulate the removal of cattle. Measures for the prevention of contagious disorders among sheep and cattle were imposed by 11 and 12 Vict. c. 107 (Sep. 4, 1848), which was continued by several acts, the last being 28 & 29 Vict. c. 119 (July 5, 1865). The plague, which spread with fearful rapidity at the commencement of 1866, occupied the attention of the Legislature, and a very stringent act was passed in March.

CATTLE-SHOW.—(*See* AGRICULTURAL HALL and SMITHFIELD.)

CAUDEBEC-LÈS-ELBŒUF (France).—This town, captured by the English under Talbot, after a six months' siege, in 1419, suffered severely during the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

CAUDINE FORKS.—In the valley of Caudium, in the Apennines, supposed to be the modern Arpaia, the Romans were completely surrounded by the Samnites in the spring, B.C. 321. Half their number were cut to pieces on the spot, and the remainder capitulated to the Samnite general, C. Pontius. The treaty was, however, rejected at Rome B.C. 320. The name of the pass into which the Roman army had been allured was *Furculæ Caudinæ*. According to Livy (b. ix. 2), it consisted of two narrow defiles, which opened into a plain, surrounded, excepting at these outlets, by mountains. The Romans advanced through the first defile, and found the second blocked up to oppose farther progress, and their vigilant enemy at once closed the one through which they had entered. Hence retreat was impossible.

CAULIFLOWER was brought from the Levant to Italy about the end of the 16th century, and was introduced into Germany and into England at the end of the 17th. Alpinus mentions that it was very plentiful in Egypt in 1588.

CAURSINES, or the POPE'S MERCHANTS, Italian usurers who came to England early in the 13th century. They practised the most flagrant extortion, and are denounced by Matthew Paris as "a horrible nuisance." Roger, Bishop of London, expelled them from the city of London in 1235. They obtained the protection of the Pope, and became numerous. To such a height did they carry their extortion, that, in 1251, many of them were prosecuted in the civil courts and punished. They managed, by the payment of a large sum of money, to obtain permission to pursue their nefarious traffic, but were at length expelled.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS.—In July, 1585, Queen Elizabeth accepted the protection of the Netherlands, repeatedly urged upon her by their inhabitants. She engaged to supply them

with 5,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, for which they were to pay at the close of the struggle with Spain. As security for this repayment, Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren were placed in her possession; and these were called the Cautionary Towns. The Dutch refunded only a third of the sum due to England, but the Cautionary Towns were, notwithstanding, delivered to them May 27, 1616, the treaty for the purpose having been signed May 22.

CAVALIERS.—The apprentices of London published and circulated a petition against popery and prelates in 1641. Seditious cries having been raised, and the bishops assaulted on their way to Parliament, skirmishes between the malcontent apprentices and their followers, and many gentlemen who voluntarily offered their services to form the king's body-guard, were of almost daily occurrence. "And, from these contestations," says Clarendon, "the two terms of *roundhead* and *cavalier* grew to be received in discourse, and were afterwards continued for the most succinct distinction of affections throughout the quarrel: they who were looked upon as servants to the king being then called *cavaliers:* and the other of the rabble contemned and despised, under the names of *roundheads.*"

CAVALRY.—The ancients appear to have used horses in warfare. The Canaanites, whom Joshua defeated at the waters of Merom, are said to have assembled "with horses and chariots very many," B.C. 1445 (Josh. xi. 4). The Jews, however, possessed no cavalry till the time of David, who took from Hadadezer, King of Zobah, 1,000 chariots. David houghed all the chariot horses except sufficient for 100 chariots B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 4). Alexander III. used cavalry to great advantage in his various conquests, and Scipio's victory at Zama, B.C. 202, is attributed to his superiority in this force. Edward III. divided the English cavalry into small bodies commanded by *constables*, in 1324. The word *troop*, as applied to a body of horse-soldiers, first appears in an army list for 1557.

CAVAN (Ireland).—Part of Cavan was formed into a county of Ulster in 1584, and the remainder was escheated to the crown in 1610, in consequence of the rebellion of the O'Reillys. The chief town, Cavan, was burned in 1690.

CAVENDISH CLUB (London) was established Jan. 1, 1855.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY (London) was established in 1846, for the promotion of chemical science by the translation and publication of valuable works and papers.

CAVINIANO (Battle).—The Florentine forces, under Francesco Ferrucci and Malatesta Baglioni, were defeated at this place in Italy by the Imperial army under the Prince of Orange, Aug. 2, 1530. Ferrucci and the prince were both slain. Florence capitulated Aug. 12.

CAWNPORE (Hindostan), the chief town of a district of the same name, was founded in the 18th century. The district belonged to Oude in 1777, and was ceded to the East India Company in 1801. On the breaking out of the Sepoy revolt in 1857, the English residents of Cawnpore were placed in the greatest peril. Their efforts to obtain reinforcements failed, and the 2nd regiment of native cavalry revolted June 5. Their example was speedily followed by the native infantry. The English, their wives and children, with native servants, amounting to nearly 900 persons, were besieged within a narrow entrenchment, by the rebel soldiers commanded by Nana Sahib. They defended themselves heroically against overwhelming numbers. Death, however, rapidly thinned their ranks, and, June 24, Nana Sahib sent a message to Sir Hugh Wheeler, offering to allow the English to proceed unmolested to Allahabad, provided they gave up the public treasure, the guns, and ammunition. A contract to this effect was signed on the following day, and the remnant of the 900 besieged at Cawnpore embarked in boats prepared to convey them to Allahabad, June 27. No sooner, however, had they quitted the shore, than the treacherous sepoys opened fire upon them, following them along the banks in order to insure their destruction. The boats were sunk, many of the men killed, and the survivors, with the women and children, carried back to Cawnpore. Other prisoners, male and female, were brought in, and all who survived were barbarously slaughtered July 15. Gen. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib near Cawnpore, July 16, and entered the town on the following day, when the horrors that had been enacted there became known. The Gwalior rebels defeated Gen. Windham near Cawnpore, Nov. 27 and 28, 1857. Sir Colin Campbell soon after reached the scene of action, and completely routed the rebels, 25,000 strong, at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

CAXTON SOCIETY (London), established about 1844, for the publication of chronicles, &c., illustrative of the literature and history of the Middle Ages.

CAYENNE (South America), in Guiana, was settled by the French in 1604, and again in 1635. In 1654 the English supplanted them, and retained the colony till 1664. The Dutch seized it in 1676, but were compelled to restore it to the French in 1677. The British took Cayenne Jan. 12, 1809, and relinquished it to France at the peace of Paris, May 30, 1814. During the revolution of 1789, many persons were transported to Cayenne. Many of the insurgents who fought at the barricades in Paris, June 22–26, 1848, were also sent there. Numerous political prisoners have been transported to this colony by the French government.

CAZAN, or KAZAN (Russia).—Batou, a celebrated khan of the Golden Horde, founded this town in 1265. It was taken and completely destroyed, its inhabitants having been cruelly massacred, by the Russians, about 1405. The town was rebuilt by another khan of the Golden Horde in 1445. The Russians sent several expeditions against it, and committed great ravages. Ivan IV. captured it Oct. 2, 1552, when the town was burned and the dominion of the khans overthrown.

CECROPIA.—(*See* ATHENS.)

CECRYPHALEA (Battle).—The Athenians defeated the Corinthian and Epidaurian forces in a sea-fight off this island B.C. 457.

CEDAR.—The wood of this tree, much esteemed by all ancient nations, was used by Solomon in the construction of his temple

(B.C. 1011—1004), by the classic nations for shipbuilding, in the erection of sacred edifices, and for other purposes requiring durability. The red cedar, the wood of which is employed in the manufacture of pencils, &c., was introduced into this country from North America before 1664: and the cedar of Goa, the Bermudas cedar, and the cedar of Lebanon, before 1683, when a number of cedars were planted in the royal garden at Chelsea. The duty on cedar wood was repealed by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

CEDAR CREEK, or RUN (Battle).—The Federals, attacked by the Confederates at this place in Virginia before daybreak Oct. 19, 1864, and driven back four miles with the loss of 24 cannon, were rallied at midday by Gen. Sheridan, who converted the defeat into a complete victory, seizing 54 guns, including those taken from him in the morning, and making from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN (Battle). — At this place in Virginia Gen. Lee's artillery opened fire on the Federals Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862. Later in the day Gens. Ewell and Jackson advanced upon Gen. Banks, who was forced from his position about a mile and a half. The Confederates fell back two miles Aug. 10, and retired across the Robertson River Aug. 11. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,500 men, with several guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Confederate casualties were also severe, including Gens. Winder and Trimble.

CELEBES (Indian Archipelago).—The Portuguese occupied this island in the 16th century, and were followed by the English and the Dutch. The latter entered into treaties with the native rulers, and formed permanent settlements. The English wrested Celebes from the Dutch in 1811, but restored it at the general peace, and the Dutch returned in 1816. The harbour of Macassar, on the west coast, was, by a decree dated Oct. 7, 1846, made a free port from Jan. 1, 1847.

CELESTINES.—(*See* CŒLESTINES.)

CELIBACY. — Under the law of Moses, priests were allowed to marry, and the office was confirmed to the descendants of one particular family. The vow of perpetual celibacy, or abstinence from conjugal society, was not required of the clergy during the first three centuries. "For the contrary is very evident," says Bingham (Antiq. b. iv. c. 5, s. 5), "from innumerable examples of bishops and presbyters, who lived in a state of matrimony without any prejudice to their ordination or function. It is generally agreed by ancient writers that most of the apostles were married. Some say all of them, except St. Paul and St. John. Others say, St. Paul was married also, because he addresses *his yoke-fellow*, whom they interpret *his wife*." (Phil. iv. 3.) A life of celibacy began to be extolled in the 2nd century, and the withdrawal of ascetics and hermits to desert places, and the subsequent introduction of monasteries, tended to bring it into repute. A proposal for compelling the clergy to abstain from all conjugal society with their wives, was rejected by the Council of Nicæa in 325. The Council of Gangra, between 325 and 380, anathematized Eustathius, the heretic, because he taught men to separate from those presbyters that retained the wives to whom they had been married while they were laymen. Pope Siricius, in a decretal epistle addressed to Himerius, Bishop of Tarragona, in 385, ordered the clergy under certain circumstances to separate from their wives. It was not, however, until the time of Gregory VII., 1073—1085, that the system of the celibacy of the clergy was fully established. He issued a decretal in 1074 which met with much resistance, and the question was re-opened at the Council of Trent, which, by the ninth canon of the 24th session, decreed that persons in holy orders, and regulars who had made a vow of chastity, were incapable of contracting marriage, and that such marriages are null and void (1545—1563). Anselm, in 1102, introduced the practice into the English Church. Convocation, in 1547, passed a law allowing the English clergy to marry.

CELTÆ, CELTS, or KELTS. — Turner (Anglo-Saxons, vol. i. b. i. c. 2) says: "The tendency of the notices of the Kelts, by Herodotus, Aristotle, and Ephorus, is to show, that in their times, this people lived in the western parts of Europe, about Gaul and Spain. They are spoken of as being in the same places by later writers." About B.C. 600 they invaded Italy, and at a subsequent period attacked Rome itself, which they sacked B.C. 390. They invaded Greece about B.C. 280. The earliest inhabitants or settlers in Britain were Celts. The origin and history of the Celts have given rise to much controversy amongst learned men. The general opinion is that they formed a branch of the great Aryan or Indo-Germanic race, which migrated from the East at an early period.

CELTIBERIANS.—The inhabitants of Celtiberia, an extensive inland division of ancient Spain, were known by this name. They are supposed to have arisen from a union of the aborigines, the Iberians, and their Celtic invaders. Various limits have been assigned to their country by ancient writers. Hannibal subdued the Celtiberians, and they afterwards passed under the Roman yoke. They revolted B.C. 181, and were subdued by Tiberius Gracchus, B.C. 179. Another struggle, called the first Celtiberian War, commenced B.C. 153. About B.C. 143 it took the name of the Numantine War, and was not brought to a close till B.C. 133. Quintus Sertorius raised his standard against Sylla B.C. 80. In this, the second Celtiberian, sometimes called the Sertorian War, the Celtiberians at first gained several advantages, but the assassination of Sertorius, B.C. 72, proved fatal to their cause. The Roman authority was completely re-established, and the Celtiberians, as an independent people, do not again appear in history.

CELTIC SOCIETY (Dublin).—Founded in 1847, publishes documents relating to the history, language, and antiquities of Ireland.

CEMETERY.—Ornamental burial-grounds existed in Turkey previous to their introduction into Western Europe. The National Assembly, in 1790, prohibited burial in churches, and ordered that public cemeteries should be

formed. The ground for the Père la Chaise cemetery, at that time consisting of 42 acres, was purchased by the municipality of Paris, in 1800, to form the first national cemetery. It was consecrated in 1804, and the first grave was opened May 21. It has been since increased in size, and at present consists of 112 acres, surrounded by a wall. Regulations for Metropolitan Interments were introduced by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 5, 1850). It was amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 7, 1851). Both acts were repealed by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85 July 1, 1852). Burials in the provinces are regulated by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 20, 1853), amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 87 (Aug. 10, 1854); by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 128 (Aug. 14, 1855). All the Burial Acts relating to London and the provinces were amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 25, 1857), which was amended by 22 Vict. c. 1 (March 25, 1859). Burials in Scotland are regulated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 68 (July 23, 1855), and in Ireland by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 68 (July 29, 1856), both amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 25, 1857). In consequence of these regulations the practice of intramural interments has been discontinued. Bunhill Fields, opened as a suburban burial-place in 1665, was closed in 1850.

CENIS MONT.—(*See* ALPS, TUNNEL.)

CENOBITES.—(*See* CAMALDULENSIANS.)

CENSORS.—Two Roman officers of state, first appointed B.C. 443. The office was the highest in the commonwealth after the dictatorship, and had been exercised from an early period, first by the kings and afterwards by the consuls, until two patricians received the appointment, B.C. 443. The censors attended to numbering the people. Public morals and the finances of the state were also placed under their control. The office was filled by patricians until B.C. 351, when C. Martius Rutilus, a plebeian, was elected. It was provided, B.C. 339, that one censor must be selected from the plebeians, and two plebeians were appointed B.C. 131. The duration of office, fixed at five years, was reduced to a year and a half by the lex Æmilia, B.C. 433. The office having ceased under the emperors, B.C. 22, was revived by Decius A.D. 251, Valerian, afterwards emperor, being unanimously appointed censor Oct. 27. Gibbon (c. x.) remarks, "A censor may maintain, he can never restore, the morals of a state."

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—(*See* BOOK CENSORS.)

CENSUS.—God commanded Moses to number the Israelites (Numbers i. and ii.), B.C. 1490. David was punished for having numbered Israel (2 Sam. xxiv. 1), B.C. 1017. A census was taken at Athens B.C. 317, when the population was found to consist of 127,660 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The term census originated at Rome, where the first took place B.C. 566, when the city was found to contain 84,700 citizens. After B.C. 432, it was held in the Campus Martius, and was generally taken every five years at Rome. The first census of Great Britain was made in 1801; the act of Parliament ordering a census to be taken every 10 years, 41 Geo. III. c. 15, having passed Dec. 31, 1800. Ireland was not included in this return, and the census for that portion of the United Kingdom was first taken in 1813. (*See* POPULATION.)

CENTENARIANS.—(*See* LONGEVITY.)

CENTRAL AMERICA.—This country, lying between N. and S. America, occupied by various states, was discovered by Columbus in 1502. In 1821 the Spanish American states asserted their independence and established a confederacy entitled the "Republic of Central America," which was, however, dissolved by reason of internal dissensions in 1839. Ineffectual attempts were made to restore union in 1842 and in 1847. In 1849 commissioners from the different states assembled at Leon, in Nicaragua, and agreed upon a basis of union, to be called the "National Representation of Central America." This assembly met at Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, in 1852, but was dissolved owing to the refusal of some of the states to send delegates. By a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States, June 29, 1850, both parties agreed "not to occupy, fortify, or colonize any part of Central America," an exception being made, however, in the case of Belize, which still remained a British dependency. (*See* BELIZE, COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, SALVADOR, SAN, &c.)

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—This criminal tribunal, with authority to hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors committed in London or Middlesex, and some parts of the adjacent counties, and all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, was established by 4 Will. IV. c. 36 (July 25, 1834). It meets at least 12 times in the course of the year.

CEPHALONIA (Mediterranean).—The ancient Cephallenia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, became subject to Rome B.C. 187. On the division of the empire, it passed under the rule of the emperors of the East, and was taken by the Franks in the 12th century. The princes of Achaia held it until 1224, when it came into the possession of the Venetians. The Turks took Cephalonia in 1479, but it was retaken in 1500 by the Venetians, who held it until the overthrow of their republic in 1797. By the treaty of Campo-Formio (Oct. 17, 1797) it was ceded to France. (*See* IONIAN ISLANDS.) Cephalonia was a bishopric of the early Church, and was united to the see of Zante in 1621. It was ravaged by an earthquake in 1767, and was captured by an English squadron in Oct., 1809. It is called by Homer Same or Samos (*q. v.*).

CEPHISUS (Greece).—On the banks of this river, in Attica, Walter of Brienne, Duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, in March, 1311. The Greeks defeated the Turks with great slaughter whilst passing this river, July 5, 1823.

CERCAMP (France).—At this abbey, near Cambray, the envoys from Spain, France, and England assembled in the middle of Oct., 1558, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. The proceedings were suspended by the death of Queen Mary of England, Nov. 17, and the congress afterwards re-assembled at Câteau-Cambrésis (*q. v.*).

CERDAGNE (France).—This province of the

Pyrenees was governed by independent counts from the 9th to the 12th century. Having been pledged to Louis XI. in May, 1462, in return for assistance rendered by him to Juan II. of Aragon, the populace revolted in Feb., 1473, and massacred the French garrisons. Juan II. having failed to pay the stipulated amount, the province passed in 1475 into the possession of Louis XI., whose son, Charles VIII., ceded it to Ferdinand and Isabella I. by the treaty of Barcelona, Jan. 19, 1493. It was finally annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

CERDICSFORD (Battle).—At this place, supposed to be Charford, in Hants, Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons in 519.

CERDICSORE (Battles).—The Saxons frequently landed at this port, supposed by some writers to be Yarmouth, in the 5th and succeeding centuries. They defeated the Britons in great battles in the neighbourhood, in 495 and 514.

CERDONIANS, the followers of Cerdo or Cerdon, a Gnostic of Syria, who advocated the Persian doctrine of the two principles of good and evil. He abjured his errors at Rome, in 140, but afterwards relapsed, and was expelled from the Church. Tertullian says that Marcion borrowed many of his errors from him.

CEREMONIES.—(*See* MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.)

CERET (France).—The plenipotentiaries of France and Spain assembled at this town, in the Pyrenees, to settle the boundaries of their respective kingdoms, in 1660. During the revolutionary war, the Spaniards seized the town, and resisted several attempts of the French to recover it (1793). Having been defeated in a battle fought here April 30, 1794, the Spaniards withdrew.

CERIGNOLA (Battle).—Gonsalvo de Cordova, at the head of the Spanish troops, defeated the French under the Duke of Nemours, at this town, in Italy, Friday, April 28, 1503. Each army consisted of about 6,000 men, and while the Spanish loss was small, 3,000 of the French were killed.

CERINTHIANS.—This sect was founded by Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived at the close of the apostolic age. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards taught in Palestine. Irenæus says that he appeared in 88, and that St. John wrote his gospel to refute his errors, which were a strange mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism. He inculcated the greatest laxity in morals. The sect was not of long duration, though the doctrines were reproduced in an altered form.

CERISOLES (Battle).—The imperialists, commanded by the Marquis of Guasto, were defeated by the French, under the Count d'Enghien, at this place, in Piedmont, April 14, 1544. The French captured tents, baggage, and artillery, and 10,000 of the imperialists were killed. It is also called the battle of Ceresola. (*See* CARIGNAN.)

CERIUM.—This metal was discovered by Hisinger and Berzelius, in a Swedish mineral called carite, in 1803. It is named after the planet Ceres.

CERNE.—(*See* ARGYLL.)

CERRO GORDA (Battle).—The Americans defeated the Mexicans on this plateau, in Mexico, April 18, 1847.

CEUTA (Africa), the ancient Septem or Septa, was taken during the campaign of Belisarius in Africa, in 534, and was afterwards fortified and adorned by Justinian. The Goths captured it in 618, and the Moors in the following century. John I. of Portugal wrested Ceuta from the Moors in 1415, and it passed under the Spanish rule in 1580. The Africans have frequently attempted to regain possession of this fortress.

CEUTLA (Battle).—During his expedition for the discovery of Mexico, Cortes defeated the Indians in the plain of Ceutla, near Tabasco, Lady-day, March 25, 1519. The town of Santa Maria de la Vitoria was founded on the spot where the battle took place.

CEVENNES (France).—In this mountain-range, the ancient Cebenna, and the adjoining districts, the Reformed doctrines first took root in France. They afterwards became the arena of religious warfare. The Huguenots took refuge in those retreats in times of persecution, and heroically resisted many attempts at their extermination. (*See* CAMISARDS.)

CEYLON (Indian Ocean).—This island, the ancient Taprobane, was made known to the Greeks by the conquests of Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 325. Pliny relates that ambassadors from Ceylon visited Rome and did homage to the emperor, in the reign of Claudius (A.D. 41—54). Christianity was preached in India, and a church founded at Ceylon. Marco Polo, in 1298, referring to it under its name of Zeilan, says it produces many precious and costly stones, and speaks of a ruby a span in length, and the thickness of a man's arm, brilliant beyond description, and without a single flaw. It was in the possession of the king, who being offered the value of a city for it by the great khan, replied that he would not sell it for all the treasure in the universe, nor allow it to go out of his dominions, because it was a jewel that had been handed down to him by his predecessors. Ceylon is said to have been described by the Portuguese Thome Lopez in 1502. Its re-discovery by Europeans is usually ascribed to Lorenzo de Almeida, who was driven to the port of Galle by stress of weather in 1506. [The student is referred to Sir J. E. Tennent's "Ceylon Past and Present" (1859), and "The Natural History of Ceylon" (1802).]

B.C.

543. Ceylon, having been thrice visited by Godama, the founder of Buddhism, is invaded in the year of his death by Wijayo, son of a petty sovereign in the valley of the Ganges, who lands upon the western coast and establishes a dynasty.
307. The inhabitants are converted to Buddhism.
289. They commence the erection of the *dagobas* or brick monuments enclosing relics of Godama.
237. King Suratissa is deposed and slain by Sena and Guttika, who, after reigning for more than 20 years, are put to death and succeeded by the lawful heir.
205. Ceylon is invaded by Elala, a native of Malabar, who slays King Asela and seizes his throne.
161. Elala falls in battle against Dutugaimunu, a prince of the Wijayo dynasty.

B.C.
104. King Walagam Bahu is expelled by another Malabar usurper, but regains the crown after living some years of exile.
62. Accession of his grandson Naga, surnamed, from his opposition to Buddhism, "the Marauder."
50. Naga is poisoned by his queen Anula.
47. After murdering her son Kuda Tissa, she succeeds to the throne.

A.D.
110. The Malabars invade the island in great force, returning to Mysore with 12,000 slaves.
113. The territory of the Malabars is ravaged by Gaja Bahu, who recovers the captives and takes many prisoners.
309. A violent religious controversy commences.
301. Extinction of the pure lineage of Wijayo, and commencement of the "lower dynasty;" composed, according to native chronicles, of the children of parents only one of whom "was descended from the sun."
400. The Singhalese commence political relations with China.
433. The Malabars seize the capital, whence they are expelled after several years by the King Dhatu Sena.
459. Dhatu Sena is built up alive in a wall by his son Kasyapu I.
515. The Malabars returning in great force, many of the people migrate to Bahar and Orissa.
633. Sanghatissa is deposed and murdered by Seneriwat, who soon meets with a similar fate, after which civil war commences, in which the Malabar mercenaries are defeated and employed as slaves in the temples.
840. The King of Pandya devastates the northern shores, and compels the government to conclude an alliance with him.
954. The Pandyan sovereign, deposed by the King of Chola, and forced to seek shelter in Ceylon, is expelled for conspiring against the government.
990. A Malabar invasion is repulsed by the mountaineers of Rohuna.
1023. The Cholians invade Ceylon, carry the king prisoner to India, and establish a Malabar viceroy, who governs for nearly 30 years.
1071. Accession of Wijayo Bahu, who expels the Malabars, and extends his empire over the whole island.
1186. The death of Wijayo Bahu is the signal for a long civil war.
1153. Coronation of the victor, his nephew Pakrama Bahu, a prince learned in every science and accomplishment of his age.
1197. Five successors having been forced by assassination or disease to relinquish the sceptre, he is succeeded by his widow Lilí-Wati, who is deposed after a reign of three years.
1211. The Malabars return with an army of 24,000 men.
1214. Having reconquered the island, the Malabars raise their leader, Magha, to the throne.
1235. Many of the Malabars are expelled by Wijayo Bahu III., who establishes a government near Colombo.
1266. Pandita Pakrama Bahu III. expels the Malabars from the northern shores.
1267. The island, seized by the Malays, is never afterwards free from foreign domination.
1506. Lorenzo de Almeida, a Portuguese, is driven into Galle.
1517. The Portuguese obtain permission to erect a fort or factory, and found Colombo (*q. v.*).
1527. The encroachments of the Portuguese are resisted by the mountaineers of Kandy, who, with the help of the native princes, subdue them.
1541. Franciscan missionaries are allowed to establish themselves in the island.
1542. The King of Cotta, with many of his court, embraces Christianity.
1550. The King of Kandy professes a desire for spiritual instruction, but treacherously attacks and routs the missionaries.
1586, Aug. Rajah Singha besieges Colombo (*q. v.*).
1509, March 5. Ralph Fitch, the first Englishman to visit Ceylon, lands at Colombo.
1594. The entire island is seized by Wimala Dharma, who wages war for many years against the Portuguese.
1597, May. Death of the lawful Emperor of Ceylon, who bequeaths his territories to the King of Portugal.

A.D.
1602, May 30. The Dutch land in Ceylon.
1609. The Dutch conclude a treaty with the native rulers.
1612. The Dutch erect a fort at Cotta, thereby provoking a war with the Portuguese, in which the former are aided by the native rulers.
1630, Aug. The Portuguese are defeated with great slaughter.
1638. The Portuguese are again defeated by the Kandyans, who erect a pyramid of the skulls of the vanquished.
1656. Hostilities commence between the natives and the Dutch, who contrive to maintain their footing.
1664. Trade is restored and carried on with great spirit.
1763. Friendly relations are established between the British and the Kandyans. Intercourse is broken off on account of the indifference of the English Government.
1795, Aug. 26. The British take Trincomalee (*q. v.*).—Oct. 1. The whole island is reduced to subjection.
1796, Feb. 15. The Dutch, by the treaty of Colombo, cede all their fortified stations in Ceylon to the British.
1802. War commences between the British and the natives.
1803, June 24. A massacre of the English takes place at Kandy.
1815, Jan. 10. The British proclaim war at Colombo.—March 2. The king is deposed and his territories are ceded to the English crown by a treaty signed at Kandy.
1817. A rebellion breaks out.
1818. Order is restored. The first English church is erected.
1820. Sir Edward Barnes becomes governor. Under his jurisdiction a military road is made into the interior of the island.
1845. The bishopric of Colombo is founded.
1850, Aug. 1. News of the resignation of Lord Torrington, the governor, is received in England.
1851, May 29. The House of Commons rejects a series of resolutions condemnatory of Lord Torrington's government.
1865, March 31. Sir Hercules Robinson is sworn in as governor.

CEZIMBRA (Battle).—Alphonso Henriques defeated the Moors at this town of Portugal in 1165.

CHÆRONEA (Greece).—This town was situated on the river Cephisus, in Boeotia. There was another town at no great distance from it named Coronea, and battles fought in the neighbourhood of these places are sometimes mentioned under one and sometimes under the other name. Philip II. defeated the united Athenian and Boeotian forces near Charonea, Aug. 7, B.C. 338; and here Sylla defeated the generals of Mithridates VI. B.C. 86. Plutarch was born at this place A.D. 46.

CHAIN BRIDGE.—Suspension-bridges of five parallel chains, on which a light bamboo flooring is laid, have been long used in China, though they were not introduced into Europe till 1741, when one of very primitive construction was built across the Tees, in England. Finlay commenced the erection of a bridge of this kind in America in 1796, and took out a patent for their construction in 1801. Little progress was made, however, till 1814, when Telford commenced his experiments on the tenacity of iron. Capt. Brown patented his invention of bar-chain bridges in 1817, and completed the first structure of the kind, across the Tweed, in July, 1820. The act for erecting the Menai Bridge was passed in July, 1819; and the bridge was opened Jan. 30, 1826. (*See* SUSPENSION BRIDGES.)

CHAIN CABLE.—Cæsar (Bell. Gal. iii. 13) relates that when he was in Gaul, B.C. 57, the Veneti, who inhabited the coast of Britanny, used iron chains instead of ropes for their

anchors. In 1771, M. Bougainville suggested the idea of substituting iron for hemp; and in 1808 Mr. Slater, a surgeon in the navy, took out a patent for a chain cable. The chain cable was introduced into the royal navy in 1812.

CHAIN-SHOT.—This invention, of two iron balls linked together by a chain eight or ten inches long, was made by John de Witt, in 1666.

CHAINS.—(*See* HANGING IN CHAINS.)

CHALCEDON (Bithynia) was founded directly opposite Byzantium, by a colony from Megara, B.C. 684. Darius captured it B.C. 505, and it came into the possession of the Romans B.C. 74. It was plundered by the Goths A.D. 259. Chosroes II. captured it after a long siege in 616. Chalcedon was repeatedly ravaged by the barbarians, and the Turks employed the materials of the ancient city for their mosques and other edifices in Constantinople. It was made a bishopric in the 4th century. The fourth general council assembled at Chalcedon Oct. 8, 451, and above 600 bishops were present. It held its last session Nov. 1.

CHALCIS (Greece), the capital of the island of Eubœa, was, according to tradition, founded before the Trojan war, and is mentioned by Homer. It became the seat of an Ionic colony, and flourished greatly. The Athenians landed here and defeated the Chalcidians B.C. 506; when Chalcis fell under their yoke. The people rebelled several times and became independent B.C. 411, but they were again subdued by the Athenians. After various vicissitudes, it passed under the rule of Macedon, and was unsuccessfully assailed by the Romans B.C. 207. Maximus destroyed the ancient city B.C. 146. (*See* NEGROPONT.)

CHALCOGRAPHY.—(*See* ENGRAVING ON COPPER.)

CHALDÆA (Asia).—The boundaries of this, in point of time the first monarchy of the ancient eastern world, were, according to Rawlinson 'Ancient Monarchies, i. 4', "the Persian Gulf on the south, the Tigris on the east, the Arabian desert on the west, and the limit between Upper and Lower Mesopotamia on the north." "These," he adds, "were never greatly exceeded, and never much infringed upon, . . . though the northern only is invariable." The same author (i. 31) enumerates the following as the chief cities during the Chaldæan period:—"Babylon, Ur or Hur, Larrak or Larsa, Erech or Huruk, Calneh or Nopher, Sippara, Duraba, Chilmad, and the places now called Abu Shahrein, and Tel Sifr." "The capital of the whole region was at first Ur or Hur, but afterwards became Nipur, and finally Babel or Babylon." "Ur, the first capital," he believes to have been "a great maritime emporium; and if so it can scarcely be doubted that to commerce and trade, at the least in part, the early development of Chaldæan greatness was owing." The original inhabitants, who were subdued at an early period by Median and Turanian invaders, subsequently gave place to the Cushite or Ethiopian descendants of "Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord," the beginning of whose kingdom was "Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar" (Gen. x. 9, 10), and who is the founder of the kingdom of Chaldæa, and the first of its historic characters. Smith 'Hist. of the World, vol. i. ch. ix.' terms it the Old Babylonian or Chaldæan monarchy. Chaldæa, in a more restricted sense, was a province of Babylon.

B.C.

2458. Chaldæa is conquered by the Burburs, a Turanian people of Armenia, supposed to be identical with the Zoroastrian Medes mentioned by Berosus as early occupants of the country.

2234. Commencement of the series of Chaldæan astronomical observations, recorded upon tablets of baked clay, and supposed by Rawlinson to have originated in some great national event occurring this year, probably the foundation of the kingdom by Nimrod.

2093—2070. Reign of Urukh or Urkham, the great Chaldæan architect, many of whose buildings still exist, bearing his name. He is regarded as identical with Orchamus, mentioned in Ovid's "Metamorphoses" as the seventh king in succession from Belus.

1976. Supposed accession of Kudur-Lagamer, a Susianian conqueror of Chaldæa, regarded by Rawlinson (i. 219) as the Chedorlaomer of Scriptures (Gen. xiv. 1—7), and "the forerunner and prototype of all those great Oriental conquerors who from time to time have built up vast empires in Asia, out of heterogeneous materials, which have in a longer or shorter space successively crumbled to decay."

1850. Reign of Ismi-dagon, who extends his empire into the upper part of the Mesopotamian valley, especially into Assyria (*q. v.*), which he governs by viceroys.

1500. The Chaldæans are subdued by the Arabians, who establish a dynasty, change the languages, and entirely destroy the ancient characteristics of the nation.

CHALEB, or CHALYBON (Syria).—Of this ancient town little is known. Aleppo (*q. v.*), which occupies the site, was named Berœa about B.C. 209, and resumed its ancient name of Chaleb or Chalybon when captured by the Arabs A.D. 638.

CHALGROVE (Battle).—On this plain, in Oxfordshire, an encounter occurred between the Royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary forces, June 18, 1643. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 200 prisoners. In this action John Hampden received a wound which caused his death, June 24. The Hampden Memorial, erected on the field of battle, was inaugurated June 19, 1843.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (France), the ancient Catelauni, where Aurelian defeated Tetricus, A.D. 272 or 273; Jovinus overcame the Alemanni in 368; and Aëtius and his allies defeated Attila and the Huns in 451. Chalons was made a bishopric at an early period, and a council was held here in 813. Its cathedral was founded in 450, and having suffered greatly from fire, was rebuilt in 1672. This place must not be confounded with Chalons-sur-Saône.

CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE (France) occupies the site of the ancient Cabillonum, or Caballinum. A council was held here in 649. In 968 it was the capital of a county, united to Burgundy in 1267.

CHALUS (France).—Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) was wounded by an arrow, March 26, 1199, whilst reconnoitring this castle, which belonged to the Viscount of Limoges, who had refused to surrender some treasure which he had found. Richard I. lingered 12 days, expiring April 6.

CHAMBERLAIN. — (*See* LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD, and LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.)

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE, for the promotion of agriculture, formed in many parts of France, were placed on nearly the same footing as Chambers of Commerce by a law passed March 20, 1851. Their privileges were abridged by another law passed March 25, 1852.

CHAMBERSBURG (Pennsylvania) was occupied by Gen. Stuart, with 2,500 Confederate cavalry, who burned the government storehouses, &c., Friday, Oct. 10, 1862. It was occupied by Gen. Ewell Jan. 23, 1863, and was burned by southern soldiers July 30, 1864.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. — The first institution of this kind was formed at Marseilles early in the 15th century, and after various changes it was established on a permanent footing in 1650. A chamber of commerce was opened at Dunkirk in 1700, and during the 18th century similar institutions were established in the principal commercial towns of France. They were suppressed in 1791, restored in 1802, and have since been extended and organized. A chamber of commerce was established at Glasgow in 1783, at Edinburgh in 1785, at Manchester in 1820, and at Hull in 1837. They have been introduced into several of our important commercial centres.

CHAMBERY (Savoy), the chief town of the ancient duchy, came into the possession of the French in 1690, but was restored to the Duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French republicans took the town in Sep., 1792, and a Jacobin club, consisting of 1,200 members, was immediately formed. Chambery, with the whole of Savoy, was annexed to France Nov. 27, 1792. The Austrians took possession of Chambery in 1814, but were soon after expelled by the French. Chambery was restored to the house of Savoy in 1815. Sardinia ceded it to France by a treaty signed March 24, 1860, and a detachment of French troops entered the town March 28. The theatre and town-hall were destroyed by fire Feb. 13, 1864.

CHAMBORD (France).—This Gothic castle, which gives the title of count to the last descendant of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was founded by Francis I. in 1526, and completed by Louis XIV. It is in the department of Loire-and-Cher, and about 12 miles from Blois. The treaty between Henry II. of France, and Maurice, Duke of Saxony, was ratified at Chambord Jan. 15, 1552.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE. — (*See* FIERY CHAMBER.)

CHAMPAGNE (France).—This old province, wrested from the Romans about A.D. 486, was long ruled by its own counts, and was annexed to Navarre in 1234. Philip IV., by his marriage, Aug. 16, 1284, with Jeanne, heiress of Navarre, Champagne, and Brie, united it to France, with which kingdom it was formally incorporated in 1316.

CHAMPAGNE WINE. — Until the commencement of the 18th century, the effervescent tendency of this wine was regarded as a defect, and as late as 1780 an Epernay wine-merchant excited astonishment by his enterprise in producing from 5,000 to 6,000 bottles of sparkling champagne. In 1787 the firm of Moet prepared 50,000 bottles. As a proof of the immense development that has ensued in the production of this class of wine, it may be stated that the cellars of the celebrated champagne house, Piper and Co. of Rheims, erected at a cost of £60,000, contained, as the produce of the single year 1865, 7,300 casks, or 1,752,000 bottles. For the preparation of these wines, when ready for bottling, were 75 casks, each holding 4,000 bottles, 12 large vats, called Apostles, each holding 9,000 bottles, and two enormous casks, each holding 25,000 bottles; so that this firm can prepare and bottle a *cuvée* of 1,000,000 bottles at one time. The annual returns of the champagne trade, which exhibited a total of 9,213,390 bottles as the produce of the year ending April, 1845, had increased to a total of 18,471,618 bottles for the year ending April, 1864.

CHAMPARTY, or CHAMPERTY. — This was a bargain between the plaintiff or defendant in a suit with a third party, generally a lawyer, whereby the latter was to divide the land or matter sued for in case of success, and was to carry on the action at his own expense. Though prohibited in 1275, by 3 Edw. I. c. 25, it was still practised, as the acts 13 Edw. I. c. 49 (1285), 28 Edw. I. c. 11 (1300), 7 Rich. II. c. 15 (1383), and 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1540), are all directed towards its suppression.

CHAMP DE MARS (Paris).—In this celebrated area, used by the garrison of Paris for military exercises, the Fête de la Fédération was held on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1790. Deputies from the provinces and the Parisians assembled in great numbers. Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun, performed a solemn mass. Louis XVI. and all the principal authorities took the oath of allegiance to the new constitution framed by the republicans. The leaders of the Jacobin, Cordelier, and other clubs, brought a petition to the Champ de Mars, calling upon the king to abdicate, July 14, 1791; and an effort on their part to create an insurrection was suppressed July 17. Louis XVI. again went in procession to the Champ de Mars to celebrate the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1792. At a fête held in honour of the Supreme Being, June 7, 1794, the people marched in procession to this spot. Napoleon I. distributed eagles to his army on the Champ de Mars the day after his coronation, Dec. 3, 1804. It has since been the scene of many grand commemorations and festivals, and here Napoleon III. distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPION OF THE KING. — Taylor, in "The Glory of Regality," terms this "the most perfect, perhaps, and most striking relic of feudalism that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry." The office of champion existed under the Norman kings, and was originally held by the family of Marmion. It is supposed that they held the barony of Fontney, in Normandy, by the service of being hereditary champions to the dukes of that province, and that William I. granted the castle of Tamworth and the manor of Scri-

velsby, in Lincolnshire, to William of Marmion, one of his followers, on the same tenure. Philip, the last lord of Marmion, died without male issue in 1292, when the castle of Tamworth passed by his elder daughter and co-heir to the family of Frevile, and the manor of Scrivelsby, with a younger daughter, to Sir Thomas Ludlow, from whom they descended to the family of Dymoke. This led to a contest; the championship, at the coronation of Richard II., July 16, 1377, having been claimed by Sir John Dymoke, as possessor of Scrivelsby, and by Sir Baldwin de Frevile, as lord of Tamworth. It was then decided that the office was attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, and it continued in the family of Dymoke. The last appearance of the champion was at the coronation banquet of George IV., July 19, 1821. Taylor says: "The duty of the champion is to ride into the hall where the feast of coronation is held, during dinner, (before the second course is brought in,) mounted on one of the king's coursers, and clad in one of the king's best suits of armour; he is attended by the lord high constable and the earl marshal, and by the mouth of a herald is to proclaim a challenge to any who shall deny that the king is lawful sovereign; which being done, the king drinks to him from a gold cup, which, with its cover, he receives as his fee, and also the horse, saddle, suit of armour, and furniture thereto belonging." This officer has been sometimes erroneously styled Champion of England.

CHAMPION'S HILL, or BAKER'S CREEK (Battle).—After a contest of several hours, the Confederates were driven from their position at this place in Mississippi by Gen. Hovey's division of Grant's army, May 16, 1863.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE (United States).—The English defeated an American squadron on this lake Oct. 11–13, 1776. The Americans escaped during the night Oct. 11. The English went in pursuit, and captured and destroyed most of the flotilla. The Americans, in much superior force, overpowered an English squadron in these waters, Sep. 11, 1814. The want of support from the land forces contributed to this result.

CHANCEL.—This part of the church was separated from the rest of the building by rails of wood, curiously and artificially wrought in the form of net-work, called *cancelli*. Hence the origin of the term chancel. The thrones of the bishop and of his presbyters were in early times fixed in the apse in the upper chancel. In 1641 the Long Parliament resolved that the chancels should be levelled.

CHANCELLOR.—(*See* LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.)

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—(*See* EXCHEQUER.)

CHANCELLORSVILLE (Battle).—Gen. Hooker having crossed with the army of the Potomac from the north to the south bank of the Rappahannock, April 29, 1863, took up his position at Chancellorsville, a large house near Fredericksburg, Virginia, Thursday, April 30. Here he received a furious flank attack from Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, May 2, which put Gen. Schurz's division to flight, and spread consternation through the Federal ranks. Gen. Lee renewed the battle Sunday, May 3, and compelled Gen. Hooker to retreat. Gen. Sedgwick, having meanwhile occupied the heights above Fredericksburg with 30,000 men, was dislodged by Lee, May 4, and, with Hooker, compelled to recross the river, the passage of which was completed Wednesday, May 6. Gen. Hooker's official statement admitted a loss of 11,030 in killed and wounded. The prisoners were estimated by the victors at 8,000. The Confederate casualties were much less severe, but the victory was dearly purchased, with the loss of Gen. Jackson, who was mistaken for a Federal, and wounded by his own men, while returning from the battle of May 2. After undergoing amputation of the left arm he died May 10. (*See* STONEWALL BRIGADE.) This battle is sometimes referred to as the second battle of Fredericksburg (*q. v.*).

CHANCERY (Court of).—The rise of the power of this, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, is thus described by Hallam (Eng. i. ch. vi. p. 344): "The equitable jurisdiction, as it is called, of the Court of Chancery appears to have been derived from that extensive judicial power which, in early times, the king's ordinary council had exercised. The chancellor, as one of the highest officers of state, took a great share in the council's business; and, when it was not sitting, he had a court of his own, with jurisdiction in many important matters, out of which process to compel appearance of parties might at any time emanate. It is not unlikely, therefore, that redress, in matters beyond the legal province of the chancellor, was occasionally given through the paramount authority of this court. We find the council and the chancery named together in many remonstrances of the Commons against this interference with private rights, from the time of Richard II. to that of Henry VI. It was probably in the former reign that the chancellor began to establish systematically his peculiar restraining jurisdiction." The famous Berkeley suit, which lasted 190 years, commenced soon after the death of the fourth Baron Berkeley, in 1416, and terminated in 1609. It arose out of the marriage of the fourth Baron Berkeley's only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The castle and heirship of Berkeley was the object of the suit. The abolition of the Court of Chancery was voted by Barebone's Parliament, in 1653. The Court of Chancery was entirely remodelled and its practice amended by 15 & 16 Vict. cc. 86 & 87 (July 1, 1852); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 20, 1853); and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 27 (July 23, 1858).

CHANDERNAGORE (Hindostan).—The French established a factory at this place on the Hooghley, above Calcutta, in 1676. They fortified it soon after, and it was for some years a formidable rival to Calcutta. Clive took it March 23, 1757, and it was restored to France, by the 11th article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The English captured it again in July, 1778, and restored it to France at the end of the war, by the 13th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. It was taken again at the outbreak of war between France and Eng-

land in 1793; relinquished by the third article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802; recaptured in 1803, and restored by the eighth article of the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

CHANDORE (Hindostan).—This fortified town surrendered to the English in 1804, was restored to Holkar, and finally ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Mundisore, in 1818.

CHANDOS CLAUSE.—This name was given to the 20th clause of the Reform Bill (2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832), which gave the right of voting to the occupiers of lands or tenements of a rent of not less than £50 per annum. It had been moved as an amendment in committee of the Reform Bill of 1831, by the Marquis of Chandos, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and was carried against the government by a majority of 84, Aug. 18, 1831. Ministers incorporated it in their measure, and although that Reform Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, the clause was introduced in the bill of 1832, and was carried, on a division, by a majority of 240.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (English Channel).—These islands, situated within a few miles of the coast of France, came into the possession of England as a portion of the duchy of Normandy, during the reign of Henry I. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited these islands in Aug., 1859. (*See* ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and SARK.)

CHANTING is supposed to owe its origin to the want of power in the voice for making itself heard in the large open buildings and amphitheatres of the ancients. It was first introduced into Christian worship between 347 and 356. St. Ambrose brought it from the Greeks to Milan, whence it passed to Rome, France, &c. (*See* AMBROSIAN CHANT.)

CHANTRY.—Hallam (Eng. i. ch. ii. p. 94) remarks:—"There was a sort of endowed colleges or fraternities, called chantries, consisting of secular priests, whose duty was to say daily masses for the founders." The English chantries, amounting to 2,374 in number, were suppressed at the Reformation by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (Dec. 15, 1545), and by 1 Edw. VI. c. 14 (1547). They generally consisted only of a little chapel or altar placed in a church. Here the priests offered daily prayers for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of the deceased members of the family.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS (Algoa Bay), were discovered in the 15th century. Bartholomew Diaz was wrecked on one of the group May 29, 1500.

CHAP BOOKS.—Tracts, or little books printed for chapmen, or pedlars, and sold by them about the country in the 16th and 17th centuries, formed the popular literature of those times. The typography and paper were of an inferior kind. Ballads, songs, legends, biographies, tales of wonder, and theological tracts, were circulated in this manner. Penny chap books appeared at a later period.

CHAPEL.—In olden times the French kings always took with them St. Martin's hood when they went forth to war, and the place where it was watched over by an attendant priest was called *capella*. The word is a diminutive from *capsa*, which signifies a chest or coffer, where the relics of saints were kept. Hence the origin of the application of the word chapel to private oratories. Several kinds of chapels exist now; such as parochial chapels, chapels of ease, chapels of colleges, and private chapels. The places of worship used by dissenters generally bear this designation. Chapels were formerly built upon bridges, which the priests were bound to keep in repair from the benefactions received. Such a chapel existed on old London Bridge.

CHAPEL (Knights of).—(*See* POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.)

CHAPLAIN.—By 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, §§ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 (1529), the number of chaplains allotted to various dignitaries was as follows:—Archbishop, 8; baron, 3; baroness, 2; bishop, 6; chancellor, 3; chief justice, 1; comptroller of the household, 2; countess, 2; dean of the chapel royal, 2; duchess, 2; duke, 6; earl, 5; king's almoner, 2; king's secretary, 2; knight of the garter, 3; marchioness, 2; marquis, 5; master of the rolls, 2; treasurer, 2; viscount, 4; warden of the cinque ports, 1. Army chaplains were appointed in early times, and the system was remodelled in 1796. Naval chaplains were first appointed in 1626.

CHAPTER.—The canons in the cathedral or conventual churches began to form what was called a chapter in the 8th century. This was a kind of council for the bishop. Chapter-houses built for these meetings were generally contiguous to the cathedral.

CHAPTER COFFEE-HOUSE CLUB.—(*See* WITENAGEMOT.)

CHARADE.—Disraeli (Curiosities of Literature) says:—"The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of logogriphes. It was not known in France so late as 1771; in the great Dictionnaire de Trévoux, the term appears only as the name of an Indian sect of a military character." A new species of charade, of a dramatic character, called the Acting Charade, has of late years become popular. The word charade is said to be taken from the name of the inventor.

CHARING CROSS (London).—Edward I. erected a marble cross, adorned with divers figures, in memory of Queen Eleanor, at every station where her body rested on its way from Herdeley, in Lincolnshire, where she died, Nov. 28, 1290, to Westminster. According to some authorities the crosses were erected by her executors. The last resting-place was the village of Charing, where a cross was erected in 1291, and from this the name is derived. This cross was destroyed by the Long Parliament in 1641. The equestrian statue of Charles I. was cast in bronze by Le Seur, in 1633, by order of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. The Long Parliament ordered it to be broken up after the execution of the king. John River, a brazier, purchased it, concealed it in his garden, in Holborn, and, at the Restoration, presented it to Charles II., who ordered it to be erected upon a pedestal at Charing Cross. The hospital was instituted in 1818. The Charing Cross station of the South Eastern Railway was opened for traffic Jan. 11, 1864. The old cross was restored by the Company in 1865.

CHARIOT.—This kind of vehicle is frequently mentioned in Scripture, as well as in the works of the ancient poets and historians. The Greeks attributed the invention to Minerva; Virgil to Erichthonius, a mythical king of Athens; and Pliny states that four-wheeled carriages were invented by the Phrygians. (*See* WAR CHARIOT.)

CHARIOT RACES.—Said to have originated in Persia, where they formed part of the Mithraic festivals held in honour of the sun, appear to have been afterwards introduced among the Jews, as it is written (2 Kings, xxiii. 11) that Josiah "took away the horses that the Kings of Judah had given to the sun," and that he "burned the chariots of the sun with fire," B.C. 624. They were also common among the Greeks, who practised them at the Olympic games (*q. v.*); and in the time of Pompey, who died Sep. 29, B.C. 48, they were introduced at Rome, where they speedily became a favourite amusement. Nero (A.D. 54—68) is stated to have driven as many as 10 horses abreast at the Olympic games.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS were placed under the care of commissioners appointed to inquire into the misemployment of property bequeathed or otherwise devoted to charitable purposes by the Statute of Charitable Uses, 43 Eliz. c. 4, s. 1 (1601). The Irish act, 4 Geo. III. c. 18 (1764), orders that a return of all such property bequeathed in Ireland be handed in to the bishop of the diocese or the Archbishop of Armagh. This having been found ineffectual to secure the proper application of such bequests, the Roman Catholic Bequests Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 9, 1844), laid down more stringent regulations. The Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137 (Aug. 20, 1853), instituted a board empowered to inquire into the condition and management of charities, to examine accounts, to hear witnesses, and to report their proceedings annually to Parliament. This act was amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 124 (Aug. 14, 1855), and certain charities were temporarily exempted from its operations by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 76 (Aug. 25, 1857). Further regulations for the conveyance of land for charitable uses were made by 24 Vict. c. 9 (May 17, 1861).

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—According to the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this subject, the following are the oldest charitable institutions in England: St. Bartholomew, Guildford, founded in 1078; Cirencester, in 1100; Ripon, in 1109; St. Bartholomew, London, in 1122; in Northampton, in 1138; and St. Katherine, London, in 1148. (*See* ALMS-HOUSES.)

CHARITY (Brothers of).—This religious order, established at Seville by John di Dio in 1540, received the papal sanction in 1572, and was invested with all the privileges of the mendicant orders in 1624. They attend the sick, and were introduced into France in 1601. (*See* SISTERS OF CHARITY.)

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The sixth general council, held at Constantinople 680–81, by one of its canons ordered charity schools to be established in connection with country churches; and further regulations were, from time to time, issued on the same subject. William Blake, a woollen draper of Covent Garden, about the year 1685 is said to have projected the first charity school in England, and to have purchased Dorchester House, Highgate, for that purpose. Franck, a German divine, laboured for the same object at Glaucha, in 1698. Another, which claims to be the first, was established in London in 1693, and the movement was prosecuted with zeal in 1698. The trustees of the then existing schools formed themselves into a voluntary association in 1700.

CHARLEROI (Belgium).—A fortress was erected in 1666, by Rodrigo, Spanish governor of the Low Countries, who named it in honour of Charles II. of Spain. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (May 12, 1668), it was ceded to the French. The Prince of Orange besieged it in 1672, but was obliged to raise the siege. Louis XIV. of France added the lower and middle town in 1676. In 1677 the Prince of Orange again made an unsuccessful effort to take the town, which was restored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sep. 17, 1678. In 1690 it was again taken by the French, and again restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sep. 20, 1697. The French captured it Aug. 2, 1746, Nov. 12, 1792, and June 26, 1794. In 1795 the walls were destroyed, but they were rebuilt in 1816, by order of the Duke of Wellington. The railroad from Charleroi to Paris was completed in 1856.

CHARLESTON (Battle).—The Confederates, under Gens. Longstreet, Hill, and Huger, foiled in an attack upon the Federal batteries at this place in Virginia, were afterwards rallied by Gen. Hill, and gained a complete victory, June 30, 1862.

CHARLES THE FIRST, the second son of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline, Nov. 19, 1600. He ascended the English throne March 27, 1625, and married Henrietta Maria of France, June 13 in the same year. They had three sons and four daughters; the eldest ascended the throne as Charles II. (*q. v.*), and the third child and second son succeeded his brother as James II. (*q. v.*). Their eldest daughter, Mary, was born Nov. 4, 1631. She married Prince William of Nassau, and died Dec. 24, 1660. Their fourth child, Elizabeth, was born Dec. 28, 1635, and died Sep. 8, 1650. Their fifth child, Anne, born in 1637, died young. Their sixth child, Henry, born July 8, 1640, died Sep. 13, 1660; and their seventh child, Henrietta Maria, born June 16, 1644, married Philip, Duke of Anjou, and died June 30, 1670. Charles the First was seized at Holmby House June 4, 1647, and taken to Childersley, near Cambridge, whence he was removed to Hampton Court. He made his escape Nov. 12, and was confined in Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, Nov. 14. After the Newport conferences Charles I. was imprisoned in Hurst Castle Nov. 30, 1648, removed to St. James's Dec. 18, to Windsor Dec. 22, and brought back to Whitehall Jan. 19, 1649. His trial lasted three days, Jan. 20, 22, and 23; he was sentenced to death Jan. 27, and beheaded at Whitehall Jan. 30, 1649, and buried at Windsor Feb. 8.

CHARLES THE SECOND, the eldest son of

Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, May 29, 1630. He succeeded to the throne, *de jure*, on the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1649, but did not become king *de facto* until May 29, 1660. He married Catherine of Portugal, May 20, 1662. Charles II., who left no legitimate issue, died Feb. 6, 1685, and was buried at Westminster Feb. 14.

CHARLESTON (United States).—The inhabitants of old Charlestown (*q. v.*), preferring the situation of Oyster Point, at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper, removed thither in 1680, and founded a town to which they gave the name of their former settlement. It was immediately attacked by the Westoe Indians, with whom peace was concluded the following year. The first English church was erected in 1681. In 1690 it received a colony of French Protestant refugees, and in 1700 it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and fire, which were succeeded by a frightful pestilence. In 1706 it was attacked by the Spanish and French, who were repulsed and defeated. A furious hurricane, in Aug., 1728, occasioned an inundation, which did considerable injury to the town, and a visitation of the yellow fever in the same year carried off multitudes of the inhabitants. In 1740 and 1778 great damage was caused by fires. The garrison at Sullivan's Island under Col. Moultrie repulsed a British squadron, June 28, 1776, but after a siege of some months the town was surrendered by Gen. Lincoln to Sir H. Clinton May 12, 1780. It was held by them till Dec. 14, 1782, when it was evacuated. In 1783 it was incorporated by the name of the city of Charleston by the legislature of S. Carolina, and in 1787 the seat of state government was removed to Columbia (*q. v.*). In 1796 about a third of the city was burned, and another fire effected destruction to the value of $5,000,000, April 27, 1838. A negro conspiracy was discovered and suppressed here in June, 1822. The college was founded in 1785, the Medical College instituted and the Charleston and Hamburg Railway completed in 1835, and the high school established in 1839. The civil war commenced here at half-past four o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 12, 1861, with the bombardment by the Confederate Gen. Beauregard of Fort Sumter, which was surrendered by Major Anderson, Sunday, April 14. Later in the year Charleston was strictly blockaded by the Federals, who sank 17 vessels laden with stone at the entrance of the harbour Dec. 21. An engagement between the Federal and Confederate fleets resulted in the retirement of the former Jan. 31, 1863. Gen. Beauregard declared the blockade raised, a statement denied by Admiral Dupont Feb. 10. A naval attack on Fort Sumter and the other defences, begun April 7, was abandoned April 12, in consequence of the tremendous fire of the Confederates. Operations by sea and land were, however, commenced by Gen. Gillmore, who occupied Folly Island July 3, and seized the southern part of Morris Island July 10. Repulsed in an assault upon Fort Wagner July 11, he renewed the attack, with the assistance of the fleet, July 18, and sustained a second defeat, with a loss of 1,530 killed and wounded. Having advanced his works to within 420 yards of Fort Wagner, Aug. 13, he opened fire on Fort Sumter Aug. 15, and after completing his batteries commenced a regular bombardment Aug. 17. A demand for the surrender of this stronghold being refused Aug. 21, he commenced shelling the city Aug. 22. Morris Island, on which were Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, was evacuated Sep. 7, but an attempt made the same day to carry Fort Sumter by storm was defeated with a loss of 80 men. The siege continued till Feb. 17, 1865, when Charleston was evacuated by the Confederate Gen. Hardee, who was succeeded, Feb. 18, by the Federals under Gen. Gillmore.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts), founded at Mishawum in June, 1629, was burned by the British in the early part of the battle of Bunker's Hill (*q. v.*), June 17, 1775. A monument in commemoration of the battle, of which the first stone was laid by the Marquis La Fayette June 17, 1825, was inaugurated June 17, 1843. The navy yard was established about 1798, and the dry-dock completed in 1833. Charlestown was incorporated a city in 1847.

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina), called Old Charlestown, was founded on the banks of the Ashley by Governor Sayle in 1670, and named Charles Town in honour of King Charles II. In 1680 its inhabitants removed to Oyster Point, where they erected a new town. (*See* CHARLESTON.) The original site formed in 1802 part of a plantation known as Old Town, though no traces of the first settlement then existed.

CHARLOIS (Holland).—At this village, in 1512, a religious procession having attempted, in spite of the prohibition of the authorities, to cross the Maas on the ice, 8,000 persons were thrown into the water.

CHARMOUTH (Battles).—Egbert is defeated by the Danes at Carrum, supposed to be this place, in Dorsetshire, in 833. The invaders had disembarked from 35 ships. His successor, Ethelwulph, was defeated by the Danes at this place in 840.

CHARTER.—"Nearly all the nations," says Sir Harris Nicolas, "which established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman empire, gave to their charters the form of epistles, in imitation of the Romans." The most ancient Anglo-Saxon charters extant are of the 7th century. It is believed that the earliest known is of the time of Ethelbert, King of Kent, and was granted in full council April 29, 619. The charters of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were generally in Latin. Public liberties were secured by the early charters. They were renewed and confirmed so frequently, that between the reign of Edward I. and Henry IV. Sir Edward Coke reckons 32. These were termed royal charters. A calendar of the Charter Rolls in the Tower, extending from 1199 to 1483, which contain grants of privileges to cities, corporations, guilds, religious houses, and individuals, has been published by the government. Charters were frequently forged.

CHARTER-HOUSE (London).—This is a corruption of Chartreuse, the name given to a house of Carthusian monks, established by Sir Walter Manny in 1371. Before that time the site had been used as a burying place for

the poor. Its last prior was hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, May 3, 1535. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., it was purchased by Thomas Sutton, whom Stow calls "the right Phœnix of charity in our times," from the Earl of Suffolk, in 1611, to be converted into an hospital, "consisting of a master, governor, a preacher, a free school, with a master and usher, eighty poor people, and forty scholars." The benevolent founder died Dec. 12, 1611, before his work was completed; but he had provided amply for the endowment, and the hospital was opened Oct. 3, 1614. An attempt having been made by one of Mr. Sutton's relatives to obtain possession of the property, the foundation was confirmed by 3 Charles I. c. 1 (1627). Sutton's tomb, which is in the chapel, was opened in 1842.

CHARTER-PARTY.—Agreements between merchants and seamen respecting their ships and cargoes, were regulated by the law of Rhodes as early as B.C. 916. The Scottish parliament passed several acts for their regulation in 1467, which were ratified in 1487.

CHARTISTS.—The first demonstration, on a large scale, made by the political agitators called Chartists, because they clamoured for what they termed the six points of the People's Charter, was held in the open air at Birmingham, Aug. 6, 1838. The six points were, 1. Universal suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. Paid representatives in Parliament; 4. Equal electoral districts; 5. Abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament; and 6. Annual parliaments. Large bodies of the Chartists, armed, assembled at night in various parts of the country, and a proclamation was issued declaring all such meetings illegal Dec. 12, 1838. The National Convention elected by Chartists in different parts of the kingdom commenced its sittings at Birmingham in May, 1839. The agitation continued, and an enormous petition, signed, it was said, by 1,200,000 Chartists, was presented to Parliament by Mr. Attwood, June 14, 1839. The Chartists attacked Newport Nov. 4, 1839, and were, after some resistance, dispersed by the troops, the leaders being taken and afterwards tried. Chartist riots occurred in various parts of the kingdom in 1842. Another petition, presented in 1843, was said to contain 3,500,000 signatures. In 1848 Chartist disturbances occurred in various parts of the kingdom, and a meeting was summoned by the Chartist leaders to take place on Kennington Common April 10. They avowed their intention of going in procession to the House of Commons with a petition, which, they boasted, contained above 5,000,000 signatures. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the public peace, 170,000 special constables were organized, and the Duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief, was at his post. When the Chartists assembled, their leaders were informed by the police that any attempt to pass the bridges in procession would be resisted. The Chartists gave way, and consigned the petition to three cabs for conveyance to the House of Commons. On examination, it appeared that, instead of 5,706,000, only 1,975,400 names were appended to the monster petition, and of these a large number had been fabricated. Prince Albert and the Queen figured amongst the names in the document. The name of the Duke of Wellington was signed 30, and that of Colonel Sibthorp 12 times. This exposure, coupled with the determination evinced by the public to repress agitation, proved fatal to the cause, and from that day Chartism rapidly declined.

CHARTRES (France), the ancient Autricum, was the capital of the Carnutes, from whom it received its modern name. The Northmen ravaged it in 852 and 872. Rollo received a check here in 912. Henry I. of England entertained Innocent II. at Chartres Jan. 13, 1131. It afterwards fell into the power of the English, and was recovered by surprise in 1432. The Huguenots failed in an attack upon it in 1568. Henry IV. seized it in 1591. Having been long ruled by its own counts, it was sold to Philip IV. in 1286, was united to France in 1349, and having been again separated, was purchased in 1623 by Louis XIII. Louis XIV. made it a duchy and bestowed it upon the Duke of Orleans. The cathedral was founded in 1020, and dedicated in 1260. The roof having been destroyed by fire in 1836, a metal one was erected in 1841.

CHARTREUSE (France).—This monastery, called La Grande Chartreuse, was founded near Grenoble, by St. Bruno of Cologne, in 1084. It was several times injured by fire, and the present building dates from about 1676. St. Bruno followed the rule of St. Benedict, with certain modifications. It was called the order of the Chartreux, or the Carthusians. The monks were expelled during the Revolution, but they returned in 1826, and Chartreuse is still the chief monastery of the Carthusians.

CHARTS.—(*See* MAPS.)

CHASIDIM.—On the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, B.C. 536, a code of civil and religious laws was introduced among them by the Persian government, which embodied several innovations on the Mosaic law. Those who adopted these novelties were styled Chasidim or Pietists, while those who refused them called themselves Zadikim, or "upright." The modern sect of the Chasidim was founded in Poland in 1740, by Israel Baalsham, and numbered at his death, in 1760, 40,000 converts. Their ceremonies, remarkable for their wild and noisy character, resemble those of the Jumpers (*q. v.*).

CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.—Three regiments of the French army, formed since the conquest of Algeria in 1830, have received this name.

CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.—A corps of riflemen enrolled about 1835, and stationed at Vincennes, proved so efficient that a whole battalion was organized in 1838. They are also called tirailleurs, or sharpshooters.

CHATHAM (Kent).—Queen Elizabeth established a dockyard at Chatham in the 16th century, a little before the time of the invasion projected by Spain. It was removed to its present site in 1622. The Dutch fleet entered the Medway and destroyed several ships June 12, 1667. The "Chest" for the relief of wounded and superannuated seamen, established at Chatham by Queen Elizabeth, was removed to

Greenwich by 43 Geo. III. c. 119 (July 29, 1803). The school for engineers was established in 1812. Additional fortifications were ordered to be erected by Parliament in 1860. An explosion occurred in one of the workshops Jan. 21., 1861. A revolt of the convicts was suppressed Feb. 9–11, 1861.

CHATHAM (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION.—(*See* NEWCASTLE and PITT ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.—William Pitt, the elder, created Earl of Chatham July 30, 1766, presided over two administrations, the first formed in 1757, and called the Newcastle and Pitt *q. v.*) administration; and the second, designated after his title, the Chatham administration, formed July 30, 1766, on the dissolution of Lord Rockingham's first cabinet. Lord Chatham's ministry was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Camden.
President of the Council	Earl of Northington.
Privy Seal	Earl of Chatham, First Minister.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Hon. Charles Townshend.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Shelburne and Gen. Conway. The latter leader of the House of Commons.
Admiralty	Sir Charles Saunders.
Board of Trade	Lord Hillsborough.
Secretary at War	Viscount Barrington.
Ordnance	Marquis of Granby.
Paymaster General	Lord North.

Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Hawke succeeded Sir Charles Saunders at the Admiralty Dec. 13, and the Hon. Robert (afterwards Lord) Nugent replaced Lord Hillsborough at the Board of Trade Dec. 16, 1766. The Hon. Charles Townshend, who died Sep. 4, 1767, was succeeded by Lord Mansfield Sep. 12. The Earl of Chatham's health rendered him incapable of taking part in public affairs; and towards the end of 1767, the whole power fell into the hands of the Duke of Grafton. Lord North accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer Dec. 1. Mr. Thomas Townshend succeeded Lord North as Paymaster General. Lord Chatham finally resigned the privy seal Oct. 14, 1768. (*See* GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS (South Pacific).—Lieut. Broughton discovered these islands Nov. 29, 1791, and named them after H. M. S. *Chatham*, in which he sailed. The group consists of three large and several small islands. A whaling station was established at Otnga by Capt. Richard in 1840.

CHÂTILLON-SUR-SEINE (Congress).—Proposals of peace were made whilst the allied armies were advancing upon Paris in 1814, and Châtillon was fixed upon as the place for the congress, which opened Feb. 4. England sent three plenipotentiaries, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France each one to the conferences. The allies demanded that France should be restricted to the limits she had attained before the Revolution. Some temporary successes gained in the field induced Napoleon I., Feb. 17, to send instructions to Caulaincourt, the French plenipotentiary, to sign nothing without his orders. Early in March, Caulaincourt announced to Napoleon I. that the allies had determined to break up the conference if the fundamental principle of reducing France to its ancient limits was not accepted. Caulaincourt delivered a counter-project March 15, from which it became evident that Napoleon was not sincere in his desire for peace, and the congress broke up March 18.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), supposed to have formed in 669 part of the estate of St. Chad, Bishop of Mercia, was partially reclaimed by Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. Operations for bringing it under cultivation were undertaken in 1828. George Stevenson commenced his process for constructing the permanent way of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway across this bog in June, 1826. After difficulties which had worn out the patience of nearly every person connected with the work except himself, a road formed of hurdles, &c., covered with gravel, was floated on the Moss, and the first experimental train passed over it in safety Jan. 1, 1830.

CHATSWORTH (Derbyshire), conferred by William the Conqueror upon his natural son William Peveril, was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, who commenced the erection of the mansion-house in 1570. It became the same year the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, who was also detained here in 1573, 1577, 1578, and 1581. In Dec., 1643, it was taken by the Earl of Newcastle from the Parliamentary leader Sir John Gell. The present building, commenced by the first Duke of Devonshire, April 12, 1687, was surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren in May, 1692. The east front and north-east corner were completed in 1700, and the entire palace in 1706. The great stables were erected in 1706, and a northern wing has been added since 1820.

CHATTANOOGA (Battle).—The Confederate Gen. Bragg was defeated with great loss in prisoners and ammunition at this place in Tennessee by Gens. Sherman and Thomas, Nov. 25, 1863.

CHAUMONT (Treaty).—The insincerity displayed by Napoleon I. during the negotiations at Châtillon-Sur-Seine, induced the great powers whose plenipotentiaries were engaged at that congress, to enter into more solemn obligations for the energetic prosecution of the war, in case France should reject their proposals. With this view, treaties were signed by each of the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, separately with the three others at Chaumont, March 14, 1814. The four treaties were, of course, substantially the same. Each treaty consisted of 17 articles, and provided the number of men to be maintained in the field by each power, and the amount of subsidies to be paid by England. By the second article, each contracting power engaged not to enter into separate negotiations, nor to conclude a separate peace without the consent of the others. The treaty was to remain in force for 20 years, and not to be renewed before the expiration of that period.

CHÉBRÉISSE (Battle).—At this place in Egypt Napoleon I. defeated the Mamelukes July 13, 1798.

CHEDUBA (Bay of Bengal).—This island was taken by the Burmese in the 17th century. The English captured it in May, 1824;

and it was ceded to the East India Company by the third article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

CHEESE was known to the Greeks and Romans much earlier than butter, according to Beckmann, who could find no notice of the latter substance in Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), though he frequently mentions cheese. Athenæus (circ. A.D. 200) speaks of a celebrated Achaian cheese. The inhabitants of the island of Cynthus excelled in the preparation of this article of food, which was stamped upon their coins. In the Middle Ages it was made from deer's milk. The Artotyritæ from ἄρτος, bread, and τυρὸς, cheese) offered cheese with their bread in the Eucharist, in the 2nd century. They pretended that the first inhabitants of the world offered, as oblations, the fruits of the earth and of sheep.

CHELMSFORD (Essex).—In the reign of Edward the Confessor this town formed part of the possessions of the bishops of London, but it attained no importance till the time of Henry I., when a stone bridge was erected over the Cann. The ancient parish church was rebuilt in 1424, and the grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. in 1552. The old prison, erected on the system of John Howard, was built in 1777, and the present bridge over the Cann in 1787. Part of the church, which fell in, in June, 1800, has since been restored. In 1805, a line of fortified embankments was erected to defend the approach to London from the threatened French invasion. The new prison was built in 1828, and the large fountain in the market-place was restored in 1841.

CHELSEA (Middlesex).—Some authorities are of opinion that this is the place called Calcuith, at which a council was held July 27, 816, when it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation. It was designated Chelc-hethe in 1291. Sir Thomas More, who lived there, wrote Chelcith; and as late as 1692 it was called Chelchey. Stow describes it as "a town not large, but graced with good well-built houses." During the 16th and 17th centuries it was a favourite place of residence for noblemen and wealthy persons. Chelsea College, for the study of polemical divinity, was projected, in 1609, by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, who endowed it, though not sufficiently. James I. granted it a charter in 1610, and gave it the name of the College of King James in Chelsea. In 1616, James I. issued a declaration, setting forth the reasons which induced him to erect the college. The scheme did not, however, succeed, and it was converted into an hospital for invalid and decayed soldiers by Charles II., who laid the foundation stone of the new building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1682. The good work, carried on by James II., was completed by William III. and Mary, in 1690, at a cost of £150,000. The Royal Military Asylum in connection with the hospital was founded in 1801. The china works, founded by Mr. Dwight, Dowolt, or De Witt, of Fulham, about 1640, and much encouraged by George II., were taken down in 1784. The body of the Duke of Wellington was removed from Walmer Castle, Nov. 10, to this hospital, where it lay in state Nov. 13–15, 1852. The suspension bridge was opened March 28, 1858.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire).—Doctor Short discovered the medicinal properties of the water at this place in 1740; the first spring having been found in 1716. George III. visited Cheltenham in 1788, and a spring found on the estate where he resided is called the King's Well. A salt spring was discovered in 1803. Cheltenham was enfranchised in 1832, and returns one member to Parliament. The Proprietary College was opened in June, 1843, and the chapel in 1758. The Cheltenham Normal College, for the training of schoolmasters, the first stone of which was laid in 1849, was opened in 1851. The Grand Stand fell during a race Friday, April 13, 1866, when many of the spectators received serious injuries.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY (London), was instituted Feb. 23, 1841.

CHEMISTRY.—Ample evidence may be found in the Old Testament to show that the ancient Egyptians possessed a knowledge of chemistry; and from them the Saracens, to whose industry the origin and improvement of the science are attributed by Gibbon, derived much information. Geber, who flourished in the 9th century, admits that he derived most of his knowledge on the subject from the early ages. (*See* ALCHEMY.) Little real progress was made for several centuries. "Chemistry," says Hallam, "as a science of principles, hypothetical, no doubt, and, in a great measure, unfounded, but cohering in a plausible system, and better than the reveries of the Paracelcists and Behmenists, was founded by Becher in Germany, by Boyle and his contemporaries of the Royal Society in England." Becher published his "Physica Subterranea" in 1669, and he died in London in 1685. Boyle's "Sceptical Chemist" appeared in 1661. George Ernest Stahl, who died in 1734, originated the phlogistic theory of combustion, and Dr. S. Hales, who died Jan. 4, 1761, stands first as a pneumatic chemist. Dr. Priestley, 1733—1804, first obtained oxygen gas, Aug. 1, 1774, and Mr. Cavendish discovered the composition of water in 1784. Lavoisier, who died May 8, 1794, threw considerable light on the theory of combustion, and proved the chemical identity of the diamond and common charcoal. Dalton explained the Atomic Theory (*q. v.*) in 1803.

CHEMISTRY (College).—The Royal College of Chemistry was founded in London in July, 1845.

CHEMITYPE, the art of producing by a chemical process engraving in relief, on a metal plate, invented by C. Pül, a Dane, was practised by him from 1843 to 1846 at Copenhagen, then at Leipsic, and since 1850 at Vienna.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE (Monmouthshire) is said to have been founded in the 11th and rebuilt in the 13th century. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces Oct. 10, 1645, and surprised by the Royalists early in Oct., 1648. Cromwell, who failed in an attempt to retake it by storm, ordered it to be besieged, and the small garrison, having exhausted all their provisions, surrendered May 25. The iron bridge

over the Wye, which joins the Severn two miles below Chepstow, was constructed in 1816.

CHEQUE.—The first cheque by an English king was the following, given by Edward I. to Bourunonio de Luk, or Luke, a Florentine merchant:—"Whereas, our beloved Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, is in present need of money, we request that you will cause to be advanced or lent to the said earl or his attorney, for his occasion, forty pounds, and we will cause them to be repaid to you. And when you have lent to him the aforesaid money, you shall take from him his letters patent testifying his receipt of the same. Witness our hand, Windsor, Sep. 10, 1281." A stamp duty of one penny was placed upon all drafts or cheques by 21 Vict. c. 20 (May 21, 1858). An ancient book, preserved in the Chapel Royal St. James's, containing entries respecting the establishment, is called the Cheque Book, and the gentleman appointed to keep it was called "Clerk of the Cheque."

CHERASCO, or CHIERASCO (Treaty), by which the Duke of Nemours obtained possession of his territories in Mantua, was concluded at Chierasco, in Piedmont, between Louis XIII. of France, and Victor Amadeus I. of Savoy, April 6, 1631. Napoleon I., by an armistice concluded here with the Sardinian commissioners, obtained free passage for his troops through Sardinian territory. This truce was preparatory to the treaty of Paris (*q. v.*), May 15, 1796.

CHERBOURG (France), the ancient *Cherburgum*, *Caroburgum*, or *Cæsaroburgus*, received a visit from Harold of Denmark, about 945. The castle is mentioned in an act of 1026, and its chapel and the town hospital were founded by William the Conqueror between 1060 and 1064. On the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus in 1203, Cherbourg fell under French domination, and in 1295 it was pillaged by the English. Charles the Bad, of Navarre, obtained possession in 1355, and in 1489 it was taken by the English under Henry V., after a three months' siege. Charles VII. retook it Aug. 12, 1450. Louis XIV. conceived the idea of erecting Cherbourg into a naval fort and arsenal about 1687, and Vauban was appointed to superintend the improvements; but the project was abandoned, and the defences were demolished in 1689. Some of these were restored in the beginning of the 18th century, and the town was of sufficient importance to receive an attack from the English, who effected an entry Aug. 6, 1758, and after destroying the works and seizing all the stores, re-embarked Aug. 15. In 1781 Louis XVI. resumed the attempts to establish a naval station here, and in 1784 M. Cessart commenced the breakwater, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world. The outbreak of the Revolution of course suspended its progress, but it was resumed by Napoleon I. in 1803, and inaugurated in 1813. Since then additions have been continually made. In 1828 the foundations were found to have shifted very considerably from their original position. Louis Philippe restored them on a new principle in 1832; but even now the dyke is liable to serious injury from every violent tempest. The military strength of the place has been prodigiously increased by Napoleon III., who opened the railway and the Grand Basin of the Napoleon Docks Aug. 4 and 5, 1858, in presence of Queen Victoria, the English court, and many distinguished visitors. The sea-fight between the *Alabama* (*q. v.*) and the *Kearsage* took place off this port June 19, 1864. The English fleet reached Cherbourg Aug. 14, 1865.

CHERRY.—"Lucullus, after the war with Mithridates," says Isaac Disraeli, "introduced cherries from Pontus into Italy (circ. B.C. 74); and the newly imported fruit was found so pleasing, that it was rapidly propagated." Pliny states that the cherry-tree was introduced into Britain about 120 years afterwards, that is, A.D. 45. This stock of cherry-trees, so called from Cerasus, now Keresoun, was lost in the Saxon period, and some more were brought from Flanders by the gardener of Henry VIII., and planted in Kent in 1540. Native cherries were, it is said, known in Norfolk in the 13th century. The Cornelian cherry was introduced into England from Austria in 1596; and the American Bird cherry from America in 1629.

CHERRY ISLAND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by the Dutch pilot Barentz, June 9, 1596. It was at first called Bear Island, because the Dutch sailors killed a bear, the skin of which measured 12 feet in length. The Muscovy Company took formal possession of the island in 1609.

CHERSON (Crimea), an ancient city, near the site of which Sebastopol now stands, is supposed to have been built about the 5th century. It formed for many years a republic, and joined the alliance against Pharnaces I. about B.C. 184. The inhabitants assisted Constantine I. against the Goths, who were defeated A.D. 334. Justinian II. was banished to this city in 695. He made his escape in 705, and having been restored to the imperial throne, sent an expedition against Cherson in 709. The youth of both sexes were reduced to servitude, seven of the principal citizens were roasted alive, 20 drowned in the sea, and 42 taken in chains to receive sentence from the emperor. On the return voyage, the fleet was wrecked on the coast of Anatolia, when conquerors and captives perished. Justinian II. sent another expedition in 711. The people of Cherson prepared for resistance. The army sent against them revolted, elected Bardanes emperor, under the title of Philippicus, returned to Constantinople, and put Justinian II. to death in Dec., 711. Theophilus reduced Cherson to subjection in 831. Vladimir of Russia was converted to Christianity and baptized at this city in 988, and at the same time married to Anna, a Christian princess. The baptism of Vladimir and his marriage were celebrated at the same time, and to the desire of obtaining a Roman princess for his bride his conversion is attributed by Gibbon. Alexis I. of Trebizond annexed Cherson to his empire about 1210.

CHERSON, or KHERSON (Russia), the capital of a province of the same name, was founded in 1778, and fortified in 1780. John Howard, the philanthropist, died in this city Jan. 20, 1790, and the Emperor Alexander I. erected a monument over his grave. Catherine

II. of Russia made a triumphant entry into Cherson in 1787, passing under an arch bearing the inscription, "The Way to Byzantium." Joseph II. of Germany met her here, and entered into an alliance against Turkey. During the war with Russia, an allied fleet appeared in the neighbourhood of Cherson in Oct., 1855; but no attack was made upon that city, which must not be confounded with the ancient city of the same name in the Crimea.

CHESAPEAKE.—This frigate, belonging to the United States, was captured by Capt. Broke in the British frigate *Shannon*, June 1, 1813. The action, which only lasted a quarter of an hour, was fought near Boston, in the presence of a large number of Americans who lined the shore. The strength of the rival frigates was as follows:—

	Tons.	Guns.	Crew.
Chesapeake	1135	50	376
Shannon.....	1066	49	330

The former had 46 men killed and 106 wounded, and the latter 24 killed and 59 wounded.

CHESAPEAKE BAY (North America) was first explored by Capt. John Smith, who arrived with colonists in April, 1607. The squadron of three vessels was commanded by Capt. Newport, and carried 110 settlers.

CHESMEH.—The Russian fleet, under Admiral Spiridoff, having defeated the Turks off Chios, completed the victory by burning their enemies' vessels in the bay of Chesmeh, near Smyrna, July 5, 1770.

CHESS.—The Chinese are said to have invented chess; but Sir William Jones is of opinion that the game was invented by the Hindoos. He says: "We may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians, who, though as much inclined as other nations to appropriate the ingenious inventions of a foreign people, unanimously agree that the game was imported from the west of India in the 6th century of our æra. It seems to have been immemorially known in Hindostan by the name of *chaturanga*, *i.e.* the four *angas*, or members of an army: which are these, elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers; and in this sense the word is frequently used by epic poets in their descriptions of real armies." Gibbon states that it was introduced into Persia in the reign of Chosroes I., or Nushivran (531—579). Tamerlane, or Timour, who died Feb. 18, 1405, was fond of the game, which he is said to have improved. The Saracens introduced it into Spain in the 8th century, and it gradually spread over Europe. The date of its introduction into England has not been clearly ascertained. It was known here in the 11th century, as Canute is represented as having played it in 1028. Caxton published "The Game and Playe of the Chesse" in 1474. The British Chess Association held its first meeting at Leeds, Jan. 18, 1841, when it was called the "Yorkshire Chess Association." The title was changed to the "Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association," Oct. 21, 1852, and to the "British Chess Association," Aug. 5, 1857.

CHESS CONGRESS commenced in London under the auspices of the British Chess Association, with a preliminary meeting held at St. James's Minor Hall, June 13, 1862. Play began at the various clubs and divans June 16, and a public contest, lasting a week, commenced in St. James's Hall June 30. A banquet was held at Willis's Rooms July 10, a meeting to revise the laws of the game took place July 17, and the last game was played Oct. 2. The committee met at the London Club to award the prizes Nov. 25.

CHESTER was called Deva by the Romans, who formed a colony here, and were not expelled until A.D. 476. The Britons called it Caerleon. St. John's Church is said to have been founded in 698. Chester was taken by the Saxons in 828; was destroyed by the Danes in 894, and rebuilt by Edelfleda in 904. The Welsh ravaged it in 1255. Richard II. made Chester a principality in 1389. Henry VII. separated it from Cheshire by letters patent, dated April 6, 1506, and made it a county of itself. The county hospital was founded in 1756, and opened in 1761. Some portion of the cathedral was finished in 1485, and the west end was commenced in 1508. It has been represented in Parliament since 1549. The city was taken by the Parliamentary forces, after a long siege, in 1645. The race for the cup was established in 1824. The jurisdiction of the county palatine of Chester was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 14 (July 23, 1830). The town-hall and exchange were destroyed by fire Dec. 30, 1862.

CHESTER (Bishopric).—At a council held in London in 1078, it was determined to establish this bishopric. The recommendation was not carried into effect until 1534.

CHESTERFIELD (Battle).—King Henry the Third's troops defeated the forces of the rebellious barons at this place Whitsun-eve, May 15, 1266.

CHESTER-LE-STREET (Bishopric).—The see, founded at Holy Island (*q. v.*) in 635, and removed in 875 to this place in Durham, was permanently transferred in 995 to Durham (*q. v.*).

CHEVY CHASE (Battle).—(*See* OTTERBURN.)

CHIARI (Battle).—At this town in Brescia, Prince Eugène of Savoy defeated the French under Marshal Villeroi, who lost 4,000 men, Sep. 1, 1701.

CHICAGO (United States).—The name of this city of Illinois, situated on the south-western shore of Lake Michigan, is of Indian origin, and was first mentioned by Perrot, who visited the site in 1671. In 1803 the United States government erected a stockade named Fort Dearborn. Having been abandoned in 1812, it was destroyed by the Indians and was rebuilt in 1816. Chicago was first settled in 1831, and contained about a dozen families in 1832. It was first organized by the election of a board of trustees, Aug. 10, 1833, and large additional territory was acquired by a treaty concluded with the Pottowautomy Indians Sep. 26. Incorporated in 1836, the first charter of the city was passed March 4, 1837. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, by which Chicago communicates with the coal-fields of Illinois and with the Mississippi, was finished in 1848. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railway were completed to this place in 1852.

CHICHESTER (Bishopric).—The see was removed from Selsey about 1078.

CHICHESTER (Sussex) was taken by Ella the Saxon in 480, and, having been destroyed by the South Saxons in 491, was rebuilt in 538 by Cissa, from whom the name is derived. A wooden cathedral, completed in 1108, was burned May 5, 1114, and rebuilt in 1125. It was again destroyed by fire in 1187, and the rebuilding commenced in 1199. The present edifice was completed in the 13th century. The Parliamentary forces captured the city in 1643, and the fortifications were destroyed by order of the Long Parliament in 1648. The grammar-school was founded in 1497. The spire of the cathedral was blown down Feb. 21, 1861.

CHICKAHOMINY (Battles).—The advanced guard of the Federal army, under Gen. Casey, was attacked by the Confederates under Gen. Lee at Fair Oaks, on the Chickahominy, about seven miles from Richmond, May 31, 1862. The Federals, who were totally defeated, lost all their baggage and camp-equipage, with 10 guns. They pushed forward fresh bodies of men, and compelled the Confederates to seek shelter in their entrenchments before Richmond, June 1. A second series of battles, sometimes styled the "Seven Days of Richmond," and fought near the same river later in the year, are also called the battles of the Chickahominy. They commenced Wednesday, June 25, 1862, when the Federal left wing, under Gen. Hooker, attacked the Confederates at White Oak swamp, and encountered a vigorous resistance. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson attacked the right wing of the Federals at Mechanicsville, June 26, driving them across the river to Powhite swamp. Gens. Hill and Longstreet crossed the river June 27, and being joined by Lee and Jackson, took up their position at Gaines's Mill, where a desperate encounter took place, which resulted in the defeat and further retreat of McClellan. Gen. Lee occupied the Federal head-quarters at White House, June 28, and McClellan commenced a retreat towards the James River. He was again attacked, June 29, by the Confederate Gen. Hill, at Savage's Station, and another severe encounter took place on the James River June 30. The next battle, fought July 1, and known as the battle of Malvern Hill, terminated the series of contests, McClellan having taken up a position at Harrison's Bar, or Turkey Bend, where he was protected by the Federal gunboats. The total loss of the Federals in these engagements was 20,000 men.

CHICKAMAUGA (Battle).—Gen. Bragg defeated the Federals, under Gen. Rosencrantz, on the banks of Chickamauga Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee River, on Saturday and Sunday, Sep. 19 and 20, 1863. The Federals lost 8,000 prisoners, 15,000 stands of arms, and 51 cannon, besides killed and wounded. Gen. Bragg estimated his losses at two-fifths of his army, several Confederate generals being among the slain.

CHIEF BARON.—(*See* EXCHEQUER.)

CHIEF JUSTICE.—(*See* KING'S or QUEEN'S BENCH.)

CHIEF JUSTICIARY.—(*See* JUSTICIARY, CHIEF.)

CHIERASCO.—(*See* CHERASCO.)

CHIERI, or QUIERS (Italy).—This ancient town of Piedmont, called Carea during the later years of the Roman empire, became, in the 6th century, a small independent republic governed by one Balbus, whose descendants maintained their supremacy till 1347, when the inhabitants transferred their allegiance to Amadeus V. or VI., Count of Savoy. The church of St. Dominico was built in 1260, and the church of Santa Maria della Scala in 1405. Its manufacture of fustians, &c., dates from 1422. The fortress, called La Rochetta, was destroyed in the 16th century.

CHIETI.—(*See* THEATINES.)

CHILDERMAS.—(*See* INNOCENTS' DAY.)

CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.—(*See* PILGRIMAGES.)

CHILI (South America).—This country, the name of which is supposed to be derived from the Peruvian word *Tchili*, signifying "snow," was under the rule of the Incas when the Spaniards commenced the conquest of Peru. Pizarro sent Almagro to subdue Chili in 1536, but the marshal, as he was called, returned without having effected his object. Pedro de Valdivia went by Pizarro's order in 1540. He overran the country, founded the city of Santiago in 1541, and remained there 12 years. The people maintained a struggle against the Spaniards for nearly two centuries, and the war was terminated by a treaty in 1722.

A.D.
1772. The Chilians or Chilenos expel the Spaniards from a large part of the country.
1810, Sep. 18. They declare their independence.
1814. The Spaniards regain the ascendancy.
1817, Feb. 12. The Chilians are victorious at Chacabuco.
1818, Feb. 12. National independence is proclaimed at Santiago.—April 5. The Spaniards are defeated at Maipu (*q. v.*).
1823. Mr. Canning recognises the independence of Chili.
1833, May 22. The constitution is promulgated.
1844. April 25. A treaty is signed at Madrid by which Chilian independence is recognized by Spain.
1848. Attempts are ineffectually made to abolish restrictions on the franchise.
1861, Sep. 7. José Joaquin Perez is elected president.
1863, Dec. 8. Several lives are lost in the burning of a church at Santiago (*q. v.*).
1864, March 1. Cessation of diplomatic relations with Bolivia in consequence of a dispute respecting the Mejillones or Guano Islands.
1865, May 13. Señor Tavira, Spanish minister at Santiago, complains of Chilian sympathy with Peru. (*See* CHINCHA ISLANDS and PERU.)—May 16. The Chilian foreign minister presents his explanation.—May 20. It is declared satisfactory by S. Tavira.—July 25. The Madrid Cabinet repudiates this settlement, and recalls S. Tavira.—Sep. 18. Admiral Pareja, on the anniversary of Chilian independence, presents an insulting ultimatum to the Government.—Sep. 23. It is finally rejected.—Sep. 24. Pareja declares Valparaiso and the other ports of the republic in a state of blockade.—Sep. 29. Chili declares war.—Dec. 5. A treaty of alliance with Peru is signed at Lima.—Dec. 30. It is ratified at Santiago.
1866, Jan. 2. The Chilians capture the crew of the storeship *Salvador Vidal*. (*See* PERU.)

CHILIASTS.—(*See* MILLENARIANS.)

CHILLIANWALLAH (Battle).—Lord Gough, at the head of 22,000 men, with 125 guns, encountered the Sikh army, 60,000 strong, at this village, near the river Chenab, Jan. 13, 1849. The English remained masters of the

field, though their loss was severe, amounting to 2,269 in killed and wounded. The Sikhs lost 3,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

CHILLON (Switzerland). — This fortress, erected in 1238 by Amadeus III., Count of Savoy, on a rock in the eastern part of the lake of Geneva, was the scene in 1273 of a Savoyard victory over the Imperialists. Bonnivard, Prior of St. Victor, having incurred the displeasure of Charles III., Duke of Savoy, by his exertions to free the Genevese from the Savoyard yoke, was seized by the ducal emissaries in 1530, and secretly confined in the deepest dungeon of the castle, whence he was released in 1536, when Chillon was besieged and taken by the Swiss. The castle became a state prison in 1733. Lord Byron's poem of "The Prisoner of Chillon" was written at the village of Ouchy, near Lausanne, in June, 1816, he being detained there for two days by stress of weather. It does not relate to the history of Bonnivard, with which, at the time of writing, the poet was only slightly acquainted.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—The forests on the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, were in olden times infested with banditti, and an officer called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds was appointed to prevent their depredations, and protect the people in the neighbourhood. This office, which no longer exists, now serves to enable a member of Parliament, in certain cases, to vacate his seat. May (Parliamentary Practice) thus explains the practice:—"It is a settled principle of parliamentary law, that a member, after he is duly chosen, cannot relinquish his seat; and in order to evade this restriction, a member who wishes to retire accepts office under the crown, which legally vacates his seat, and obliges the house to order a new writ. The offices usually selected for this purpose are those of steward or bailiff of her Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, or of the manors of East Hendred, Northstead, or Hempholme, which, though sometimes refused, are given by the Treasury in ordinary cases to any member who applies for them; and are resigned again as soon as their purpose is effected." The legality of the practice, which sprang up in 1750, is doubted, as the office is not one of those for which the occupant is required to vacate his seat.

CHIMNEY.—Beckmann contends that the Greeks and Romans were not acquainted with the use of chimneys. None are found at Herculaneum. They appear to have warmed their rooms by means of a large fire-pan, or portable stove, and this, filled with wood well ignited, or burning coals, was brought into the apartment. Hot air, conveyed by means of pipes, seems also to have been employed. There were no chimneys in the 10th and 11th centuries. In the Middle Ages a fire was made in a hole or pit in the centre of the floor, and the smoke escaped through an opening in the roof. A fireplace occurs in Rochester Castle, built about 1130, but some believe the first authentic account of chimneys is to be found in an inscription at Venice, relating that in the year 1347 many chimneys were thrown down by an earthquake. The first chimneys at Rome were erected by order of Francesco de Carrara in 1368. In a manuscript giving an account of manners and customs in England, written about the year 1673, it is stated that, before the Reformation, "ordinary men's houses, as copyholders and the like, had no chimneys, but flues like louver holes; some of them were in being when I was a boy." Chimneys did not come into general use in France until the middle of the 17th century.

CHIMNEY TAX, or HEARTH-MONEY (*q. v.*), was levied by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10 (1662). It proved so obnoxious, that it was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10 (1689).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.—Chimneys were at first swept with a little brushwood fastened to a rope. As the flues were made narrower, boys began to be employed. The first chimney-sweepers were lads from Savoy and Piedmont. In consequence of the numerous accidents that happened to boys, a machine for sweeping chimneys was introduced into England towards the close of the 18th century, and a society formed for encouraging the sweeping of chimneys without the use of boys. By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 7, 1840), any person compelling or allowing a child or young person under the age of 21 years to ascend or descend a chimney after July 1, 1842, was made liable to a penalty of not more than £10 or less than £5. It was amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 37 (June 30, 1864), which took effect from Nov. 1, 1864.

CHINA (Asia). — The annalists of this country, called the "Celestial empire," trace its history to the remotest antiquity. Rémusat, accepting their statements, expresses his belief that it goes back with certainty to the 22nd century before our æra, and that the date of its commencement, according to traditions worthy of credit, may be fixed even earlier, namely, at B.C. 2637. Gibbon (ch. xxvi.), who says the æra of the Chinese monarchy has been variously fixed from B.C. 2952 to B.C. 2132, adds that the historical period does not ascend above the Greek Olympiads. This, however, is considered much too early, and the best authorities fix the commencement of the historical period at the beginning of the Han dynasty, B.C. 203. The northern and southern empires, the former ruled by the Great Khan, and the latter by the Chinese, from 1234 to 1279, were called Cathay and Magni. In the Middle Ages the name Cathay was sometimes applied to the whole country. China is the most extensive empire in the world. Mr. S. Wells Williams (The Middle Kingdom) gives the following estimates of the amount of population, at different periods, according to undermentioned authorities:—

	Inhabitants.
1711. Chinese Repository	28,605,716
1736. Grosier, De Guignes	125,040,345
1743. Ditto	157,343,975
1753. Chinese Repository	103,050,060
1760. Yih-tung-chi	143,125,245
1760. De Guignes	203,916,477
1761. Ditto	205,293,053
1762. Allerstain, Grosier, De Guignes	198,214,553
1790. Chinese Repository	155,249,847
1793. Dr. Morrison	307,467,200
1792. Macartney	333,000,000
1812. Chinese Repository	362,467,183

B.C.
2700. The first Chinese cycle.
2357. Accession of the Emperor Yao, who is said to have reigned 100 years.
2217. Commencement of the Hia dynasty, according to Du Halde.
2198. Commencement of the Hia dynasty, according to "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates."
- 651. Earliest date in Se-ma-tsein's History of China.
550. Birth of Confucius.
246. All Chinese books are ordered to be burned.
211. Completion of the Great Wall of China.
202. Printing is known in China.
200. A Jewish settlement is made in China.
170. It is invaded by the Tartars.
24. Supposed Chinese embassy at Rome.
15. The Taou-tse sect of philosophers attain great influence.

A.D.
65. The religious belief in Boodh, or Fo, is introduced into China.
94. The Emperor Hoty sends an envoy to Arabia.
166. Chinese historians report the arrival at the Chinese court of an embassy from Anthon, who is supposed to be the Emperor Antoninus.
184. China is divided into three separate states.
265. China is reunited into one kingdom, under the Tsin dynasty.
420. The seat of government is established at Nankin.
635. Christianity is preached by the Nestorian bishops.
845. Expulsion of the Nestorian Christians.
851–877. China is visited by Arab travellers.
1234. The Mongols obtain possession of the northern half of China.
1245. The first European mention of China is made by friar John de Plano Carpini, missionary to the Mongols.
1253. Rubuquis is sent by Louis IX. of France as missionary to the court of the Great Khan.
1260. Kublai Khan rebuilds Pekin (*q. v.*), and makes it his capital.
1278. The grand canal is commenced.
1280. Kublai Khan obtains possession of the whole empire, and founds the Mongol or Yuen dynasty.
1288. Giovanni di Monte Corvino, papal legate at the court of the Grand Khan, dies at Pekin.
1295. Marco Polo arrives in Venice, after having resided 17 years in China.
1317. Odérico de Pordenone travels in China.
1324. The Arab Ibn Batatu arrives in China, of which he publishes a correct description.
1368. Restoration of a Chinese dynasty by Choo, who commences the Ming family of emperors.
1405, Feb. 18. Timour the Tartar, who set out to invade China, dies on the march.
1420. A Persian embassy arrives in China.
1517, Aug. 15. The Portuguese, under Andrade, arrive at the island of Tamang, three miles from the mainland.
1521, Jan. Thomas Pires, Portuguese ambassador at the Court of China, falls into disgrace, and is imprisoned at Canton. His countrymen are forbidden to enter the empire.
1537. The Portuguese obtain a footing at Macao.
1543. A Spanish colony is established at Manilla, and intercourse commenced with Chinese merchants.
1556. Friar Diego Bernardo conducts a religious mission into China.
1565. A Spanish fleet arrives at the island of Zebu.
1575, July 5. The Jesuit missionaries, Martin de Herrada and Geronimo Marin, land at Gan-hai.
1576, June 21. Alvaro and other Augustine monks arrive at Canton.
1581. Martin Ignatius conducts a Franciscan mission to China.
1596. Queen Elizabeth despatches a fleet to China. The vessels are wrecked on the voyage out.
1600. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci obtains the emperor's permission to settle in Pekin.
1624. The Dutch open a trade with China. (*See* FORMOSA.)
1637, May 28. The British attempt to trade at Macao, but are prevented by the Portuguese.
1649. Li Kong deposes the last Ming sovereign, and establishes the Mantchoo Tartar dynasty.
1664. The British again attempt to trade with China, but in vain.
1680. The East India Company open a factory at Canton.
1689. Trade is opened with Russia.

A.D.
1692. In consequence of the exertions of the Jesuits, the Emperor Kanghy issues a decree permitting Christianity.
1693. A Russian embassy arrives in China.
1700. Limpo, Amoy, and Canton are opened to British commerce.
1708, July 4. The Jesuits commence a survey of China.
1718. They complete a general map of the empire, which they present to the emperor.
1719. Peter the Great despatches Ismaloff on an embassy to China.
1723. Christianity is prohibited by the Emperor Yoong-tching, who expels the Jesuits.
1727. Catherine I. of Russia concludes a treaty with the emperor, and forms an ecclesiastical establishment and regular embassy at Pekin.
1755. European intercourse is restricted to Canton.
1784, Nov. 24. A Chinese is killed by a loaded gun accidentally fired as a salute.
1785, Jan. 8. The gunner is seized, and strangled.
1792, Sep. 26. Lord Macartney sets sail from Portsmouth.
1793, July. Lord Macartney arrives at Chusan.—Sep. 14. He has an interview with the emperor at Zhehol.
1794, March 17. Lord Macartney sets sail for England.—Sep. 6. He lands.
1800. An affray takes place between the crew of H. M. S. *Providence* and some Chinese, in which one of the latter is wounded.
1803. The first American consul in China is allowed to reside at Canton.
1807. Trade with England is stopped for a time, in consequence of the death of a native in a skirmish with the crew of the ship *Neptune*.
1814, Oct. 20. Sir George Staunton compels the imperial viceroy to allow the English to correspond under seal and in Chinese with the government, and also to promise that British factories shall not be entered by Chinese officers without previous permission.
1816, Feb. 10. Lord Amherst's embassy leaves England.—Aug. 12. It reaches Tien-tsin, where his lordship refuses to perform the humiliating *ko-tow*, or prostration, before the emperor, and consequently returns without accomplishing the results of the mission.
1821, Dec. 15. The crew of H.M.S. *Topaze* are attacked by the Chinese, who lose two men in the struggle, and attempt to put a stop to trade in consequence.
1822, Feb. 23. Trade is recommenced on its old footing.
1834, April 22. Termination of the East India Company's monopoly of the trade with China.—July 25. Arrival at Canton of Lord Napier, chief commissioner, to superintend British trade with China.—Sep. 5. Lord Napier sends for a guard of marines, in consequence of the injuries inflicted on his residence, &c., by the natives.—Sep. 7. The forts at Canton, which fire on two English men-of-war, are soon silenced.—Oct. 11. Death of Lord Napier at Macao. He is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. F. Davis.—Nov. 3. An imperial edict, prohibiting the opium trade, is issued.
1835. Jan. 31. The Chinese seize a boat and its crew belonging to the British merchant-ship *Argyle*.
1837, March 18. The emperor allows the residence of a British commissioner at Canton.—Nov. 29. Capt. Elliot strikes the British flag at Canton, and retires to Macao.
1838, Jan. The insurrection of the Meaou-tsze is suppressed by the imperial troops.—July 12. Admiral Sir F. Maitland arrives at Tunkoo.—Dec. 4. Disturbance and stoppage of trade in consequence of persistence in the opium traffic.
1839, March 10. Arrival of Commissioner Lin at Canton.—March 18. He issues an edict for the seizure of opium.—March 19. The British are forbidden to leave Canton.—March 27. Capt. Elliot requires the surrender of all opium in the possession of British subjects, and promises that they shall receive its full value from Government.—April 8. Half the opium is given over to the Chinese.—May 5.—Passage from Canton is open to all English merchants, except 16, who are detained as hostages.—May 21. The remaining 20,283 chests of opium are delivered up.—May 24. Capt. Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton.—June. The Chinese destroy the opium.—July 7. A Chinaman is killed in a fray with British and American seamen.—Aug. 17. The Chinese attack and

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murder the crew of the British schooner *Black Joke*.—Aug. 26. British residents at Macao are ordered to quit in 12 hours.—Sep. 4. Sea-fight between the British and Chinese in the bay of Coulloon. No decisive result.—Nov. 3. War is commenced by the naval action at Chumphee. The *Volage* and *Hyacinth* disable 29 war-junks, sinking three and blowing up one.—Dec. 6. Edict of the emperor, prohibiting all intercourse with England.

1840, Jan. 5. Imperial edict, declaring the English outlawed.—Jan. 14. Projected massacre of the English.—Feb. 28. Attempt to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay by means of fire-junks.—May 22. The *Hellas* is attacked by pirates.—June 9. Another unsuccessful attempt to burn the British fleet at Capsingmoon.—June 28. Canton is blockaded by Sir Gordon Bremer.—July 3. The *Blonde*, with a flag of truce hoisted, is fired on by the Chinese at Amoy.—July 5. Capture of Chusan (*q. v.*).—Aug. 6. Mr. Stanton is seized by the Chinese, and carried prisoner to Canton.—Sep. 16. Seizure of Capt. Anstruther, and wreck of the *Kite*, the crew of which, with the captain's wife, are made prisoners, and treated with great cruelty.—Oct. 17. Lin receives orders to hand over his seals of office to Commissioner Keshen.—Nov. 6. A truce is proclaimed.—Nov. 10. Release of Mr. Stanton.—Nov. 29. Admiral Elliot resigns the command of the fleet.

1841, Jan. 6. The negotiations are broken off, owing to the procrastination of the Chinese.—Jan. 7. Two of the Bogue forts are taken by the British.—Jan. 20. Keshen cedes Hong-Kong (*q. v.*) to the British, and agrees to pay an indemnity of 6,000,000 dollars.—Jan. 27. The emperor disavows the treaty.—Feb. 22. Recommencement of hostilities.—Feb. 26. Destruction of the Bogue forts by Sir Gordon Bremer. Keshen is degraded by an imperial edict, and ordered to be conveyed to Pekin for trial.—March 1. The English fleet ascends the Pekiang to Canton.—March 3. Sir Hugh Gough assumes command of the forces.—March 3. Another truce.—March 13. The defences of Canton are seized by the British.—March 18. The forts and factories at Canton are seized by the British, and a Chinese flotilla is destroyed.—March 20. A truce is agreed upon between Capt. Elliot and the imperial commissioner Yang.—April 14. Arrival of Yihshan, the new imperial commissioner.—May 21. The Chinese attempt to burn the fleet at Canton with fire-rafts.—May 24. The British, under Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, attack Canton, and gain the heights behind the city the next day.—May 27. Capt. Elliot abandons the attack, and a ransom of 6,000,000 dollars is paid to the British Government.—June 14. Death of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse.—July 16. An imperial proclamation re-opening British trade is issued.—Aug. 10. Sir H. Pottinger, the new British plenipotentiary, lands at Macao, and soon after captures Amoy (*q. v.*), Chusan (*q. v.*), Chin-hae (*q. v.*), and Ningpo (*q. v.*).—Dec. 28. Capture of the district cities of Yuyao, Tsikee, and Funghwa.

1842, March 10. The Chinese make a futile attempt to recover Ningpo and Chin-hae.—March 15. Sir Hugh Gough defeats a Chinese force of about 8,000 men at Tse-kee.—May 7. Evacuation of Ningpo by the British.—May 18. Capture of Chapoo.—June 16. Capture of Woosung, on the Yang-tze-kiang.—June 19. Capture of Shang-hai.—July 21. Storming and capture of Chin-keang-foo.—Aug. 6. The English fleet takes its station before Nankin (*q. v.*).—Aug. 15. Arrival of Ke-ying, the imperial commissioner, with powers to treat for peace.—Aug. 29. The treaty of Nankin (*q. v.*) puts an end to the first Chinese war.—Sep. 10. H.M.S. *Auckland* leaves Nankin with the emperor's ratification of the treaty.—Oct. 17. Dedication at Hong-Kong of the first Protestant place of worship in China.—Dec. 7. Riots at Canton, and destruction of the European factories.

1843, June 26. Hong-Kong is placed under the governorship of Sir H. Pottinger.—July 27. Canton is opened to the British, under the regulations of the treaty of Nankin.—Oct. 8. Supplementary treaty of Honnum-Chae.

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1844, May 7. Arrival at Hong-Kong of Mr. Davis, Sir H. Pottinger's successor as British governor-general in China.

1846, April 4. Treaty of Bocca Tigris.—July 8. Fracas at Canton between the natives and English residents.

1847, April 3. The English residents at Canton present a list of their grievances to Sir John Davis.—April 5. A British force, under Gen. d'Aguilar, destroys the Bogue forts, threatens Canton, and compels the Chinese commissioner, Ke-ying, to accede to the demands of the governor.—Dec. 5. The natives seize and murder six English residents. Sir John Davis afterwards obtains the execution of the criminals.

1850, Oct. 3. The first battle of the Tae-ping rebellion is fought.—Oct. 20. The great piratical fleet of Shapng-tsai is destroyed in the bay of Touquin, by H.M.S. *Columbine* and *Fury*, and the E.I.C. steam-sloop *Phlegethon*.—Nov. 5. Commissioner Lin, who is despatched against the Tae-pings, dies on the journey.

1851, April 11. Defeat of the rebels at the Kew-heen-hen ferry.—Nov. 30. Organization of the Tae-ping army.

1852, May 19. The rebels raise the siege of Kweilin.—Dec. 30. They extend their conquests to the Yang-tze-kiang.

1853, Jan. 12. They take Woo-chang.—March 18. Amoy submits to the Tae-pings.—March 19. Capture of Nankin by the rebels.—May 22. Kae-fung successfully resists a siege by the rebels.—Sep. 7. They enter Shang-hai.—Nov. 1. The Tae-ping army is besieged in Tsing-hae.

1854, June 26. The rebels retake Woo-chang.

1856, Oct. 8. The Chinese board the *Arrow* lorcha. (*See* CANTON.)—Nov. 12 and 13. Sir M. Seymour captures all the Bogue and the Annunghoy forts.—Dec. 14. The foreign factories at Canton are burned by the natives.

1857, Jan. 15. An attempt is made to poison the British residents at Hong-Kong, by mixing arsenic with bread.—May. Commodore Elliot and Sir M. Seymour destroy the Chinese fleet of war-junks in the Canton waters.—June 12. A British squadron sets fire to the suburbs of Canton, and retires to the lower part of the river.—July. Lord Elgin, the British plenipotentiary, arrives at Hong-Kong.—Oct. Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, arrives at Canton.—Dec. 28. Bombardment of Canton (*q. v.*).

1858, Jan. 5. The victors enter Canton, and capture Yeh, Peh-kwei, the governor, and Tsang-keun, the Tartar general.—May 19. The allied squadrons force an entrance into the Peiho River, in spite of the fire of the Chinese forts.—June 26. The treaty of Tien-tsin (*q. v.*).—Aug. 11. Capture and destruction of Fort Namtow.

1859, May. The Hon. Mr. Bruce arrives at Hong-Kong, as her Majesty's minister at the court of Pekin.—June 13. A commercial treaty is made with Russia.—June 24. (*See* PEIHO.)

1860. Expeditions fitted out by England and France sail for China.—March 8. An ultimatum is sent by Mr. Bruce to the Chinese government.—June 21. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros reach Hong-Kong.—Aug. 21. Capture of the Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho.—Aug. 23. Tien-tsin is occupied.—Sep. 9. The expedition leaves Tien-tsin, and advances on Pekin.—Sep. 18. Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Norman, and party, consisting of 26, including Sikhs and Europeans, who had started for Tang-chow under a flag of truce, are treacherously made prisoners.—Oct. 6. The emperor's summer palace is captured and sacked by the French.—Oct. 8. Mr. Parkes and some other prisoners are restored.—Oct. 12. The allies prepare to open fire on Pekin, when the Chinese government grant all their demands.—Oct. 24. A convention is signed at Pekin.—Nov. 5. The allied forces evacuate Pekin.—Nov. 14. A treaty is made between Russia and China.—Dec. 27. The conclusion of peace is proclaimed in the city of London.

1861, Aug. 22. Death of the Emperor Hien-fung at Ye-hol. He is succeeded by his only son Tsai-sun, aged six years, who assumes the name of Ki-tsiang.—Sep. 2. A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation is concluded at Tien-tsin with Prussia, the Zollverein, and the Hanse towns.

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1861, Oct. 15. The allies quit Tien-tsin.—Oct. 21. They leave Canton.—Nov. 2. Prince Kung suppresses the council of regency, and places himself at the head of the cabinet.—Dec. 9. Ningpo is seized by the rebels.

1862, March 1. The imperialist forces, assisted by the English and French, defeat the Tae-ping rebels, near Shang-hai.—May 3. The Tae-pings are defeated with great loss.—May 17. The city of Nekio is taken by the allies, the French Admiral Protet being killed in the assault.—May 21. Nangpo and Trangpon are recovered from the Tae-pings by the imperialists.—Aug. 13. Macao is ceded to the Portuguese.—Oct. 23. The imperialists expel the Tae-pings from Kah-sing.

1864, March 31. The Tae-pings evacuate Hang-tcheou-fou, which is occupied by the imperialists.—July 19. Capture of Nankin by the imperialists, and death of the Tae-ping leader Tieng-Wang.—Oct. 10. A commercial treaty is concluded at Tien-tsin with Spain, which is permitted to send a diplomatic agent to the court of Pekin, and to trade with the Philippine islands.

1865, Jan. 15 and 16. The Dounganes, Mohammedan insurgents of north-western China, seize Tarbagatai or Tchougoutchak.—March 31. Prince Kung is relieved of his functions as minister president of the council of state.—May. He is restored to office.—June. The imperialists take Tchang-tcheou, and subdue the Tae-pings in the province of Fukieou. The Nien-fei, or northern rebels, aiming at the subversion of the reigning dynasty, advance upon Pekin.—Dec. Resignation of the empress dowager.

LIST OF DYNASTIES.

B.C.		A.D.	
1.—2198.	Hia.	12.— 590.	Souy.
2.—1766.	Chang.	13.— 619.	Tang.
3.—1110.	Tcheou.	14.— 907.	Heou-Leang.
4.— 246.	Tsin.	15.— 923.	Heou-Tang.
5.— 203.	Han.	16.— 937.	Heou-Tsin.
A.D.		17.— 947.	Heou-Han.
6.— 221.	Heou-Han.	18.— 951.	Heou-Cheou.
7.— 265.	Tsin.	19.— 960.	Song.
8.— 420.	Song.	20.—1280.	Yuen.
9.— 479.	Tsi.	21.—1368.	Ming.
10.— 502.	Leang.	22.—1644.	Tsin.
11.— 557.	Tchin.		

EMPERORS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1649.	Shun-che.	1795.	Kea-king.
1662.	Kang-hy.	1820.	Thou-kwang.
1722.	Yoong-t-ching.	1850.	Hien-fung.
1735.	Kien-long.	1861.	Ki-tsiang.

CHINA or CHINESE APPLE was introduced into England in 1780.

CHINA ROSE was first grown in England in the year 1789.

CHINA-WARE.—The art of making porcelain was known in China nearly two centuries before the Christian æra. For a long time the Chinese supplied Europe with this ware, whence its name. The ships of the East India Company first imported it in 1631.

CHINCHA ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), situated off the coast of Peru, and valuable for their immense deposits of guano, were seized by the Spaniards, April 14, 1864. The Spanish admiral's ship was burned and foundered here, Nov. 26, 1864. Peace having been concluded at Callao, Jan. 28, 1865, between Spain and Peru, the islands were restored Feb. 3. The Chinese labourers rebelled in Feb., 1866.

CHINESE YAM.—This esculent root, the *Dioscorea batatas* of naturalists, was introduced into England by the Acclimatisation Society in May, 1801.

CHINGLEPUT (Hindostan).—This town, near Madras, was taken by the French in 1751. Clive retook it after a short siege, Oct. 31, 1752. Hyder Ali besieged it in 1780, and was driven away by Sir E. Coote Jan. 18, 1781.

CHIN-HAE (China).—This town was taken by the English army Oct. 9, 1841, when 157 guns were captured. An attack made by the Chinese on the gates of the city, March 10, 1842, was repulsed.

CHIN-KEANG-FOO (China).—This city was taken by the English, after a gallant defence, July 21, 1842. The rebels took the city April 1, 1853, and evacuated it early in 1857.

CHINON (France).—Geoffrey of Anjou, imprisoned in the castle of Chinon by his brother Fulk, in 1068, remained there until 1096. Henry II. of England died at Chinon July 6, 1189. His son, King John, concluded a truce for five years with Philip II. of France at this place, Sep. 18, 1214. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, arrived at this town, where Charles VII. was holding his court, Feb. 24, 1429. She appeared before Charles VII. Feb. 26, and announced her mission to raise the siege of Orleans and crown him king at Rheims.

CHINSURA (Hindostan).—The Dutch, who formed a factory at this place on the Hooghley near Calcutta in 1656, were soon after expelled by the native authorities. They returned in 1686. The English took it in 1795, and restored it to the Dutch in 1814. By the 8th and 9th articles of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, it was, with other places, ceded to England in exchange for some possessions in Sumatra. The Hooghley College was established in 1836.

CHIOGGIA, or CHIOZZA (N. Italy).—This town was besieged in 1366. An engagement took place between the Genoese and Venetian fleets off the coast in May, 1379. The latter were defeated with great loss. The island and city of Chioggia fell into the hands of the Genoese. Their fleet was blockaded by the Venetians in the port, and the Genoese were compelled to surrender in 1380, when the island was restored to Venice.

CHIOS (Ægean Sea).—This island was, according to tradition, peopled by the Pelasgians. Its inhabitants joined the Ionic confederation. The Persians invaded Chios and committed great devastation B.C. 493. The Chians revolted from the Athenians B.C. 412, and the latter ravaged the island. They again threw off the Athenian yoke B.C. 357. Philip V. captured Chios B.C. 201. The Chians remained in friendly alliance with the Romans for many years. Their island is supposed, however, to have been included in the Insularum Provincia, established by Vespasian. The chief city, also called Chios, claims the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Its modern name is Scio (*q. v.*).

CHIPPAWA (Battles).—Gen. Riall, at the head of 1,500 regular troops, besides militia and 300 Indians, sustained a defeat at this place from an American army 6,000 strong, with a numerous train of artillery, July 5, 1814.—Gen. Riall having been reinforced and supported by Gen. Drummond, advanced against the Americans, who had established themselves

at Chippawa. A severe action took place July 25, in which Gen. Riall was wounded. The Americans were, however, defeated, and abandoned their camp, throwing the baggage and provisions into the Rapids. The Americans had 5,000 men engaged, and the English 2,800 of all descriptions. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

CHIPPENHAM (Wilts) was a place of importance in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings, some of whom resided here. Ethelwulph celebrated the marriage of his daughter Athelswitha with Burrhed, King of Mercia, in this town, in 853. In 878 it was seized by the Danes, who, after having committed great ravages, were expelled by Alfred. In Domesday Book (1086), it is mentioned as forming part of the royal possessions both before and after the Conquest, but in the reign of Richard II. it belonged to the Hungerford family. Chippenham sent two members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. Its charter, dated May 2, 1554, was abolished by Charles II. in 1684. James II. restored the old privileges of the borough by another charter, granted March 13, 1685. Chippenham cloth won the first prize in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

CHISWICK (Middlesex).—The church of this suburban village is supposed to date from the 12th or 13th century, though the greater part of the existing structure was not erected till the 15th. The charity schools were established in 1707. Chiswick House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, was built on the site of an Elizabethan mansion pulled down in 1788. The Botanical Gardens were established in 1822 (*see* HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES), and the British Schools in 1836. The poet Pope and his father resided here from 1716 till 1719, when they removed to Twickenham. Chiswick was also the residence of William Hogarth, who died Oct. 26, 1764, and whose tombstone in the churchyard bears an epitaph by David Garrick.

CHITORE (Hindostan).—This fortified town, seated on the summit of a precipice, was at one time the capital of Odeypoor. The Mohammedan emperor of Delhi seized it in 1303, and the Rajpoots recovered it in 1312. The King of Guzerat took it in 1533, and the Emperor Akbar in 1567. After having undergone various vicissitudes, it was, in 1790, restored to the ruler of Odeypoor.

CHITTAGONG (Hindostan).—The revenues of the district of Chittagong, and of other districts, were ceded to the East India Company by a treaty concluded with Mir Casim, Sep. 27, 1760, and confirmed by Shah Allum in 1765. Its capital, of the same name, was conquered by Aurungzebe, who called it Islamabad.

CHITTLEDROOG (Hindostan).—Hyder Ali failed in an attack upon this strong fortress in 1776, but obtained possession in 1779. In this fortress Tippoo Saib imprisoned Gen. Matthews, made prisoner at the capitulation of Bednore, April 30, 1783. The troops stationed here seized the military treasure Aug. 6, 1809.

CHITTOOR (Hindostan).—Hyder Ali took this place, in Arcot, in Oct., 1780. Sir E. Coote laid siege to it Nov. 8, 1781, and it capitulated Nov. 10. It came under British rule in 1802, and the native chiefs were expelled in 1804.

CHIVALRY.—"It appears probable," says Hallam, "that the custom of receiving arms at the age of manhood with some solemnity was of immemorial antiquity among the nations that overthrew the Roman empire." And to this he traces the origin of chivalry, adding that "proofs, though rare and incidental, might be adduced to show that in the time of Charlemagne, and even earlier, the sons of monarchs at least did not assume manly arms without a regular investiture. And in the 11th century it is evident that this was a general practice." The custom for feudal tenants to serve on horseback, equipped with the coat of mail, in the reign of Charlemagne, in his opinion gave birth to the institution. The connection of chivalry with the Crusades gave it a strong religious tinge, and to this, devotion to the female sex was added, so that the love of God and of the ladies constituted a single duty. Its chief virtues were loyalty, courtesy, and munificence. "The young man, the squire," says Guizot, "who aspired to the title of knight, was first divested of his clothes, and put into the bath, a symbol of purification. Upon coming out of the bath, they clothed him in a white tunic, a symbol of purity; in a red robe, a symbol of the blood which he was bound to shed in the service of the faith; in a saga, or close black coat, a symbol of the death which awaited him as well as all men." Hallam is of opinion that the invention of gunpowder eventually overthrew chivalry.

CHIVALRY (Court of) existed at a very early period, though no records of its history remain. Its jurisdiction extended over matters of honour and courtesy, and its severest penalty was degradation from knighthood, which it only decreed in three cases; that of Sir Andrew Harclay in 1322 being the first. In consequence of abuses, its authority was defined by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 2 (1389).

CHIZÉ, or CHIZEY (Battle). — Sir John Devereaux, who came to the relief of the English garrison of this town and castle in France, was defeated and taken prisoner by Bertrand du Guesclin in a battle fought March 21, 1373. The French had a great superiority in points, and the town and castle of Chizey surrendered after the battle.

CHLORINE.—This elementary gaseous body was in 1774 discovered by Scheele, who called it "dephlogisticated muriatic acid." Sir Humphry Davy corrected some errors that prevailed respecting its nature in 1809, and gave it the name of chlorine on account of its greenish hue. Mr. F. Smith introduced an apparatus for making chlorine in 1847.

CHLOROFORM.—This fluid, regarded as a compound of chlorine and formyle, whence the name, was discovered by Soubeiran in 1832. Its true composition was ascertained by Dumas and Peligot in 1835. The vapour of chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic agent by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1847. It is considered the safest of all anæsthetics.

CHOBHAM CAMP (Surrey).—An encampment on a small scale was formed at Chobham, June 14, 1853, for exercising the troops in

military evolutions. Queen Victoria reviewed the troops June 14, and the camp broke up Aug. 20.

CHOCOLATE.—Prescott (Mexico, vol. i. b. 1, c. 5) speaking of the products of Mexico, remarks:—"Another celebrated plant was the cacao, the fruit of which furnished the chocolate,—from the Mexican *chocolatl*,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe." When Cortes was at the capital, in 1519, the Emperor Montezuma took no other beverage, 50 jars or pitchers being prepared for his daily consumption. Two thousand pitchers were allowed for his household. It was brought from Mexico into Europe by the Spaniards in 1520, and was in use in France in 1661. Chocolate-houses were introduced into London early in the 18th century.

CHOCZIM, CHOTYN, KHOTIN, or KOTZIM (Battles).—The Ottoman Emperor Osman II. was defeated by Ladislaus VII. of Poland at this town of Bessarabia in 1621.—The Poles, under John Sobieski, gained a great victory over an immense army of Turkish invaders, of whom more than 30,000 perished, Nov. 11, 1673.—The Turks sustained a calamitous defeat from the Russians at the same place, April 30, 1769.—The Russians gained another victory over the Turks, near Choczim, July 13, 1769.

CHOCZIM, CHOTYN, KHOTIN, or KOTZIM (Russia).—This town, in Bessarabia, was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1739; but the former soon after regained possession. After the battle of Choczim the Russians laid siege to the town, but were compelled to retire. They returned, and it fell into their hands in the autumn of the same year, but was restored to Turkey in 1774. The Austrians and Russians captured it, after a gallant defence, Sep. 29, 1788. Though restored by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792, it was finally ceded to Russia in 1812.

CHOLERA.—This disease was prevalent in 1669, but the most malignant form, known as Asiatic cholera, first made its appearance amongst some troops stationed at Ganjain, in Hindostan, in 1781, on which occasion several men were carried off in a few days. Occasional outbreaks afterwards occurred in other parts of India, and in 1817 the cholera appeared, in an epidemic form, spreading over different parts of Asia. It reached the Mauritius in 1819, visited the islands of the Indian archipelago, broke out at Canton in 1820, at Pekin in 1821, at several places in the Persian Gulf in the same year, and at Aleppo in 1822, where it spread along the shores of the Caspian Sea, and parts of Russia. For a time its ravages ceased, but in 1829 it again broke out near the Caspian. It appeared in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian towns, in 1830, at Vienna, and in parts of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, &c., in 1831, and travelling to England, burst forth at Sunderland Oct. 26, 1831. It visited Edinburgh in Jan., 1832, London Feb. 14, Dublin March 22, and gradually extended over the United Kingdom. France and America were devastated by this terrible scourge in the same year; Spain and Portugal in 1834; and different parts of Italy in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In the last-mentioned year it passed over to Algiers, and, after an outbreak at Malta, disappeared. The second visitation broke out in Asia in 1845, and after visiting many places in Asia, and on the continent of Europe, reached England in Oct., 1848. This attack seems to have died out somewhere in America in 1849. The third visitation appeared in England for a short time in 1853, again burst forth in Sep., 1854, and after spreading over other parts of Europe, ceased in 1856. It broke out again in Egypt in the summer of 1865, and spread over Europe, appearing at Paris in Sep. Two cases occurred at Southampton Oct. 24. The Cholera Conference at Constantinople was formally opened Feb. 13, 1866.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET (Battle).—The royalists of La Vendée were defeated by the republicans at this place in France, Oct. 17, 1793.

CHONDA (Battle).—Sir Hugh, afterwards Lord Gough, gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at this town in Gualior, Dec. 29, 1843.

CHOTUSITZ.—(*See* CZASLAU.)

CHOUANS.—This name, given to bands who fought against the republicans in Britanny and La Vendée, during the French Revolution, is said to have been derived from their leader, Jean Cottereau, who went by the name of Chouan, or from the watchword "chou, chou," which was their battle-cry. Lord Stanhope says, "The insurgents of Britanny were known by that name, a word of doubtful origin, and said to be corrupted from *chat-huant*, the night-owl, to denote their secret signal in their nightly expeditions." The rebellion commenced in 1792, and in Oct., 1793, they defeated the republican forces at Laval, in Britanny. Their leader Cottereau fell in an engagement at Misdon, July 28, 1794, and they sustained a serious defeat at Quiberon, July 20, 1795, but their cause was not finally lost till Nov. 9, 1799, when Napoleon Buonaparte substituted his despotism for the government of the Directory. At the time of their greatest power the Chouans numbered 100,000 armed men. It broke out again in 1803 and in 1814, but was speedily suppressed.

CHRISM.—The oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It was prepared on Holy Thursday. Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 347) remarks, "The distinction between the oil and the chrism of our rituals may be explained by showing their respective uses in the ceremonies of the Christian Church. In the earlier ages three kinds of unction were employed in the offices of religion: 1st, that for sick persons; 2nd, that for the *catechumeni*, or persons not yet baptized or confirmed; and 3rd, that used in baptism, confirmation, or consecration. The former of these were with oil consecrated for the two several purposes by the priest, but the latter with an unguent of oil mingled with balm, which was prepared at a particular season, and always consecrated by a bishop, by whom only it could be used, except in cases of necessity in the rite of baptism." Our sovereigns down to Elizabeth were anointed with this last-mentioned chrism at the coronation.

Bingham Antiq. xi. ch. i. s. 3 says, "And because the divine operations of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying grace are sometimes in Scripture called *the unction* or *anointing of the Spirit*, therefore baptism had also the name of *chrism* or *unction*, from this noble effect attending it."

CHRIST (Order of).—On the abolition of the Templars by Clement V. in 1312, King Dionysius of Portugal preserved the order in his dominions, but changed its title in 1317 to that of "The Knights of Christ," or "The Order of our Lord Jesus Christ." This arrangement was sanctioned by Pope John XXI. or XXII. in 1319. The seat of the order was transferred from Castro-Marino to Tomar in 1366. The new order afterwards attained such power that King John III. was obliged to obtain an edict from Pope Hadrian VI. by which the grand mastership of the order became vested in the kings of Portugal in 1522.

CHRISTAUDINS, or CHRISTODINS.—This name was in the 16th century applied to the Protestants in France, to render them contemptible, because, as their enemies pretended, they could only talk about Christ.

CHRIST CHURCH (Oxford).—This college, called Cardinal College, was founded by Wolsey, who in 1524 obtained permission to convert the priory of St. Frideswide into a seminary. On Wolsey's death it reverted to Henry VIII., who re-established it as King Henry's College Sep. 27, 1532. It received further endowments, was changed into a cathedral church, and called Christ Church, in 1546, the dean and canons being required to maintain the school. The library was annexed in 1716, and completed in 1761. A fire broke out in the hall March 3, 1809. It was fortunately extinguished, though the damage amounted to £12,000.

CHRISTIAN ÆRA — *See* ANNO DOMINI.)

CHRISTIAN CHARITY (Order).—This order of knighthood was founded by Henry III. (1574—1589) of France, for the support of maimed officers and soldiers who had done good service in the wars. It was completed by Henry IV. (1589—1610), and was superseded by the Hôtel des Invalides, founded by Louis IV. in 1671.

CHRISTIAN CONNECTION. — This sect, whose members deny the divinity of Christ, arose in the United States early in the 19th century.

CHRISTIANIA (Norway), the capital, was founded by Christian IV. in 1624, on the site of the ancient city of Opslo, destroyed by fire May 24 in that year. Charles XII. advanced to Christiania in 1716, and laid siege to the castle, supposed to have been built about 1302; but he was compelled to retire. It is the seat of a bishop. The university was founded in 1811, and the observatory in 1833. A fire occurred at Christiania April 13, 1858, when the Exchange, the Bank, other public buildings, and a large part of the city were destroyed.

CHRISTIANITY.—The religion professed by all believers in Jesus Christ, being the fulfilment and completion of the Mosaic dispensation. The disciples of our Saviour were first called Christians at Antioch (Acts xi. 26), in 42; and the word occurs but twice more in the New Testament, namely, in the address of King Agrippa to Paul (Acts xxvi. 28), in 60, and in Peter's (1 Epist. iv. 16 exhortation, "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." This epistle was written about 59. Though Christian was the name to which the primitive Church adhered, its followers were known under various designations; amongst which may be mentioned, Believers, Brethren, Chrestians, Elect, Gnostics, Jesseans, Nazarenes, and Theophori.

CHRISTIANSAND (Sweden), founded by Christian IV. in 1641.

CHRISTIANSFELD (Schleswig).—The Moravian brethren formed a settlement here in 1772.

CHRISTINOS.—(*See* CARLISTS.)

CHRISTMAS BOX.—The practice of giving presents on Christmas Day arose out of the Pagan custom of the Paganalia, instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 550. On these festivals, celebrated at the commencement of the year, an altar was erected in every village, when each person (man, woman, and child) was expected to contribute a coin. From this primitive mode of counting the population, new year's gifts, of which the English Christmas boxes are a modification, arose. Aubrey speaks of a pot, in which Roman coins were found, resembling the earthen boxes formerly used by our apprentices. A circular against the practice of giving Christmas boxes to the messengers of the Foreign Office and other government servants was issued in 1836.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS were first sung in celebration of the Nativity in the 2nd century. The first collection of English Christmas Carols was published in 1521.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The Nativity was not celebrated on the same day by all the primitive Churches. For two or three centuries the Eastern Church kept the feast Jan. 6, whilst the Latin Church observed it Dec. 25. The festival is believed to have originated in the 2nd century. Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian monk, about 527, first fixed as an æra the birth of Christ, Dec. 25, in the year of Rome 753, when Lentulus and Piso were consuls. This computation has been followed up to the present time, though the best authorities are agreed that this is neither the month nor the year in which the Saviour of mankind became incarnate. The date generally received is Friday, April 5, B.C. 4.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Capt. Cook in his last voyage, Dec. 23, 1777. He landed Dec. 25, and named the island after the day.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. (Atlantic). — This island, vulgarly called St. Kitts, and named by the natives "Liamuiga, or The Fertile Isle," was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493. Warner, an Englishman, formed a settlement in Jan., 1623, the buccaneers landed in 1625, and the French and English, having quarrelled, occupied different portions. An English expedition landed June 21, 1690, and the island capitulated July 14. It was again taken from the French July 15, 1702, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French landed 8,000 men here Jan. 11, 1782,

during the American war, and the small garrison, only 600 strong, retired to a strong position, called Brimstone Hill. An English squadron sent for its relief, under Admiral Hood, engaged with the Count de Grasse's fleet Jan. 26, 1783. Brimstone Hill, closely besieged, capitulated Feb. 13. The island was restored the next year.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE (Cambridge).—A college called God's House, founded by Bingham in 1439, was removed in 1446 by Henry VI. and named Henry the Sixth's College. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, in 1505 obtained a license from her son Henry VII. to re-establish it under the name of Christ's College. The Tancred Studentships were founded in 1721.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, or the BLUECOAT SCHOOL (London), the site of the monastery of the Grey Friars, was granted by Henry VIII. to the city of London, for relieving and succouring the poor, in 1547. In 1552 the city of London fitted up a part of the monastery for the reception of children, and 340 were received in Nov. Their dress, at first russet cotton, was at Easter, 1553, changed to blue; whence the present name of the school. The patent of foundation by Edward VI. bears date June 26, 1553. The school was almost destroyed in the fire of 1666. Charles II. added the mathematical school in 1673. The branch establishment at Hertford was founded in 1683, and the writing-school was endowed by Sir John Moore in 1694. Owing to the decay of great part of the original erection, it has been rebuilt. The new infirmary was completed in 1822, and the first stone of the hall was laid by the Duke of York in April, 1825.

CHRIST'S THORN.—The *Zizyphus paliurus*, supposed to be the same from which the crown of thorns was made, was brought to this country from Africa in 1596.

CHROMIUM.—This metal was discovered in 1797 by N. L. Vauquelin, a distinguished anatomical chemist, born in Normandy.

CHRONICLES (First and Second Books).—(*See* CANON OF SCRIPTURE.)

CHRONOGRAMS, or CHRONOGRAPHS, numerical anagrams, were much used in the Middle Ages for inscriptions, especially by the Germans. An early example occurs on a bell in the Tour de l'Horloge at the Tuileries, which bears three French lines purporting chronogrammatically that it was cast in 1371. Michael Stifelius, a Lutheran minister at Würtemberg, foretold from the Latin text of John xix. 37, that the world would come to an end at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 3, 1533; the words in question being "VIDebVnt InqVeM transfIXerVnt," the capital letters of which make, when transposed, MDXVVVVIII., or 1533. It is related that the pastor was severely beaten by his congregation for having misled them by this prediction. The following chronogram on Queen Elizabeth indicates MDCIII., or 1603, the year of her death:—My Day Is Closed In Immortality.

CHRONOLOGY.—Sir Isaac Newton maintained that Europeans had no fixed chronology before the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, B.C. 538, and that all dates assigned to previous events have been since deduced by calculation and reasoning. Eratosthenes (B.C. 274—194) is styled the father of chronology. Julius Africanus, who flourished early in the 3rd century, was the first Christian systematic chronologist. Sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended" was published in 1728. "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," by the Benedictines Maur d'Antine, Durand, and Clemencé, originally appeared in one volume in 1750, but has been extended in subsequent editions until the last, published at Paris, 1818—1831, contained 38 volumes. Blair's Chronology first appeared in 1754. Playfair's "System of Chronology" in 1784, Dr. Hales's "New Analysis of Chronology" 1800—1812, and Clinton's "Fasti Hellenici" and "Fasti Romani" 1824—1850. The "Chronology of History" of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas first appeared in 1832. The Chronological Institute of London was established in 1852. (*See* ÆRA, CALENDAR, OLYMPIAD, &c. &c. &c.)

CHRONOMETER.—Gemma Frisius, about 1530, proposed a horological machine for ascertaining the relative longitude of ships at sea, which was described in Carpenter's Geography in 1635. Dr. Hooke constructed a marine pendulum clock for a similar purpose about 1662, and Huyghens contrived an instrument combining the principles of the spring and the pendulum, which was tested with favourable results in 1664. The English Government having in 1714 offered liberal sums for methods of determining the longitude at sea, James Harrison constructed chronometers in 1726, 1739, 1749 or 1758, and 1761, receiving various rewards, which amounted in 1774 to £20,000. (*See* CLOCK, WATCHES, &c.)

CHRONOSCOPE. — This instrument, in which galvanism is employed for the measurement of very small intervals of time, was invented by Wheatstone in 1840.

CHRYSOPOLIS.—(*See* SCUTARI.)

CHUMPANEER (Hindostan) was taken by Mahmoud, King of Guzerat, in 1483, after a siege of 12 years. The Emperor Humayun seized it in 1534, and it subsequently formed part of the Mahratta territory. The British took it Sep. 17, 1802, and in 1803 it was annexed to Scinde.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGHUR (Hindostan), was held by the Emperor Baber in 1529, and taken by the Affghan Shir Khan in 1530. Humayun, the successor of Baber, regained possession in 1538, after a siege of six months. In 1763 the town was taken by the British, to whom it was formally ceded in 1768. A treaty was concluded here between Warren Hastings and the Nabob of Oude in 1781.

CHUPAS (Battle).—During the civil wars amongst the Spanish conquerors of Peru, Vaca de Castro defeated Almagro's army after a hotly-contested battle in the plains of Chupas, Sep. 16, 1542. Almagro escaped to Cuzco, where he was immediately made prisoner and executed.

CHUQUISACA (South America), the capital of Bolivar, was founded by one of Pizarro's officers in 1539. It was at first called the "Villa de la Plata," or "City of Silver," in allusion to the mines in the vicinity.

Chuquisaca was made a bishopric in 1551, and erected into an archbishopric in 1608. The city is sometimes called Sucré, from the general who secured the deliverance of the country by his victory at Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

CHURCH.—Bingham supports Mr. Mede's view that churches, or buildings for the performance of divine services, existed in the 1st century. St. Paul (1 Cor. xi. 22) speaks of the church as a place set apart for sacred duties. Towards the end of the 2nd century Clemens Alexandrinus used the word *ecclesia* for the place of assembly; and Eusebius, referring to the peace enjoyed by the Christians from the persecution of Valerian to that of Diocletian (253—303), declares that the Christians had increased so greatly in that half-century, that "their ancient churches were not large enough to receive them, and therefore they erected from the foundations more ample and spacious ones in every city." St. Austin, moreover, founds the use and building of churches on 1 Tim. ii. 1, and declares that as soon as the Christian religion was planted in the world, then churches were built. Churches existed in this island at a very early period of the Christian æra. Gildas speaks of the restoration of those destroyed during the Diocletian persecution. The Emperor Constantine I. built several new churches, and repaired and beautified others in the East. In 326 he laid the foundation of the temple called Sancta Sophia, which was completed by his son Constantius in 360. The first English churches were made of wood. During the 4th century Bishop Ninias built a stone church in Galloway, and on account of its extreme rarity the place was called Whitchurch.

CHURCH CONGRESS.—A church congress was held at Manchester Oct. 13–15, 1863, at Bristol Oct. 11–14, 1864, and at Norwich Oct. 3–7, 1865.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The early history of the Church in this island is given under BRITISH CHURCH (*q. v.*). Many laws for the regulation of the Church were made by the Anglo-Saxon kings. Its right of sanctuary was rigidly enforced. Attempts at encroachment by Rome were frequently opposed, and the first article of Magna Charta (1215) provided that the Church of England should be free, and enjoy her whole rights and liberties inviolable. This was confirmed by subsequent acts. The connection with the Church of Rome was entirely severed at the Reformation. In 1530, the clergy in convocation acknowledged Henry VIII. as supreme head of the English Church; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534), the papal power in England was abrogated. The king was appointed supreme head of the Church by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1534). The Articles were drawn up in 1551, and published in 1553. They were 42 in number. They were revised and reduced to 39 in 1562. At the Union in 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland. (*See* EPISCOPACY, HIGH and LOW CHURCH, and PRESBYTERIANISM.)

CHURCH-RATES.—This charge for maintaining the fabric of the Church, &c., existed in England in very early times. One of Alfric's canons, issued in 970, and an act of a witenagemot, held by Ethelred II. in 1014, are supposed to refer to Church-rates. Several bills have been introduced into the House of Commons for the abolition of Church-rates.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly which met at Glasgow abolished episcopacy, and deposed the bishops, Dec. 20, 1638; from which time Presbyterianism has been adopted as the religion of that part of the United Kingdom. The Presbyterians quarrelled in 1843, when the Free Church (*q. v.*) was established.

CHURCHWARDENS.—These officers are said to have been first appointed by an African council about 425. In England, where they were anciently called church reeves, they were sometimes appointed by the clergyman of the parish, and sometimes by the clergyman and the parish, according to custom. The 89th canon of 1603 directs that "churchwardens shall be chosen yearly in Easter week by the joint consent of the minister and parishioners, if it may be; and if they cannot agree, the minister shall choose one, and the parishioners another." From a communication in *Notes and Queries*, it appears that three churchwardens have been chosen annually at Attleborough, in Norfolk, since 1617.

CHURCHYARD.—The practice of interring the dead in churchyards arose in the 6th century. The Council of Braga, in 563, allowed men to be buried in the churchyard, under the walls of the church, but prohibited burial within the church. The French, however, retained the ancient practice until permission was accorded for interment in churchyards by the Council of Nantes in 660. In former times churchyards were privileged places, and property was often carried to them for safety. (*See* BURIAL and CEMETERY.)

CHUSAN (China Sea).—The principal island of this group, called Chusan, was captured by the English July 5, 1840; and evacuated Feb. 25, 1841. Its chief city was again captured, and the island re-occupied, Oct. 1, 1841. By the treaty of Nankin, Aug. 29, 1842, the English were to hold this island until the indemnities had been paid, and certain ports opened. It was restored to the Chinese in 1846, again occupied in 1860, and again restored in 1861.

CIBALIS (Battle).—During the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the latter was defeated near this city, in Pannonia, Oct. 8, 314 A.D. Licinius abandoned his camp and magazines, and retreated with great expedition.

CIGAR-SHIP.—An iron screw steam yacht, constructed at Millwall in the form of a cigar, was launched Monday, Feb. 19, 1866, and named the *Ross Winans*.

CILICIA (Asia Minor).—This country was originally inhabited by a Phœnician tribe. Sennacherib subdued Cilicia about B.C. 680. Syennesis, King of Cilicia, is said to have assisted in a mediation for peace between Cresus, King of Lydia, and the Medes, B.C. 610. Cilicia was afterwards subject to Persia, and supplied 100 ships for the invasion of Greece,

B.C. 480. The inhabitants indulged in piracy, and the Romans sent several expeditions against them. M. Antonius overran the country B.C. 102, and it was finally conquered by Pompey B.C. 66, and was made a Roman province B.C. 64. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 7th century. They were expelled by Zimisces in 964. It underwent various changes, and was finally conquered by Amurath I. in 1387.

CIMBRI.—This Celtic tribe, inhabiting Jutland, having joined with the Teutones, entered Illyria, where they defeated Cn. Papirius Carbo, at the head of a consular army, B.C. 113. After this triumph they advanced into Gaul, B.C. 112, passed into Spain, and, reappearing on the frontiers of Transalpine Gaul, defeated two Roman armies B.C. 109 and 107. They inflicted a terrible defeat at Arausio on another Roman army, led by two consuls, Oct. 6, B.C. 105, after which they withdrew into Spain. The Celtiberians drove them out B.C. 103; whereupon the Cimbri returned into Gaul. Marius collected a large army and went to oppose them. The Cimbri and Teutones separated into two bodies, the former taking the road through Helvetia, and the latter pressing forward to assail the Roman army. Their intention was to reunite their forces on the Lombard plains. The Teutones were attacked and overwhelmed by the Romans, and 100,000 men are said to have perished on that occasion, B.C. 102. The Cimbri in the meantime had reached the valley of the Adige (*q. v.*), where they defeated the Roman army under Quintus Catulus. He formed a junction with Marius and allured them into an unfavourable position, in which they were defeated and exterminated, B.C. 101. (*See* CAMPUS RAUDIUS.) The women, having put their children to death, committed suicide. A distinct tribe was discovered, in the middle of the 18th century, inhabiting the villages in the mountains near Verona and Vicenza, and speaking the Danish language. Some writers endeavoured to prove that these people were a remnant of the Cimbri defeated by Marius.

CIMMERII, or CIMMERIANS.—This nomadic race, inhabiting the Crimea, and parts of the neighbouring country, having been expelled by the Scythians, passed along the shores of the Euxine, invaded Asia Minor, and pillaged Sardis, the capital of Lydia, B.C. 635. In this country they are said to have remained until about B.C. 617, when they were defeated and driven out of Asia Minor. Little authentic is known of this people. Homer refers to another people of the same name, fabled to have dwelt in a land of perpetual darkness. Hence the term "Cimmerian gloom."

CINCINNATI, or CINCINNATUSES. — A society or order established by the Americans during the revolutionary war, about 1783, was for a time very popular.

CINCINNATI (United States), the metropolis of Ohio, first settled by the name of Losantеville, Dec. 28, 1788, was attacked in 1790 by the Indians, who killed about 20 of the inhabitants and proved formidable enemies for several years. It was incorporated a city in 1819. The Medical College of Ohio was chartered in 1819, Lane seminary was founded in 1829, a law school was established in 1833, and the first stone of the observatory was laid by J. Quincy Adams, Nov. 9, 1843. The Melodeon, a public hall for musical performance and other purposes, was erected in 1846, and the first stone of the Ohio Female College was laid Sep. 21, 1848.

CINNAMON.—The Hebrews used this spice in their religious ceremonies B.C. 1496 (Exod. xxx. 23). It is also mentioned in the Song of Solomon (iv. 14), and in Prov. vii. 17. The tree flourishes best at Ceylon, from which island Europe has derived its principal supplies from the earliest times. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in 1773 awarded a gold medal to Dr. Young for introducing the culture of the cinnamon-tree into St. Vincent. A few plants found in a French ship bound from the Isle of France to Hispaniola, and captured by Rodney, were presented by him to the Jamaica planters in 1783, and thus the cultivation of the tree was introduced into that island. No sooner had the passage round the Cape of Good Hope been discovered than the Portuguese endeavoured to get the cinnamon trade, which had before that period been monopolized by Arab merchants, into their hands. They established a factory at Ceylon, and concluded a treaty with the King of Kandy, who engaged to furnish them with 124,000 lb. annually, in return for their assistance against his enemies. The Dutch became the rivals of the Portuguese, and in 1612 the King of Kandy engaged to deliver to them all the cinnamon he could collect. This led to a struggle, which was terminated in 1644 or 1645, by an agreement between the Dutch and the Portuguese to share the produce between them. War broke out again in 1652; the Dutch captured Colombo in 1656, and in 1663 the Portuguese were finally excluded from all participation in the trade. Ceylon was captured by the English in 1795, when the trade passed from the control of the Dutch.

CINQUE CENTO, an abbreviation for five hundred, applied to a style of art that arose in Italy early in the 16th century.

CINQUE PORTS.—The commencement of this system of defence against invasion may be traced to the period of the Roman occupation of England. Jeake states that the five ports, Hastings, Hythe, Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, were enfranchised in the time of Edward the Confessor, although only three, Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, are mentioned in Domesday Book. William I. erected the district of the Cinque Ports into a kind of palatine jurisdiction under a warden, in whom the military, naval, and civil authority was combined. Richard I. admitted Rye and Winchelsea to the privileges of the Cinque Ports, by a charter dated March 27, 1191. The number was thus increased to seven principal ports, whilst smaller places were attached to them as subordinate ports. They were required to furnish a fleet for the defence of the sea, and, according to an ordinance of Henry III. in 1229, in the following proportions:—Dover and Hastings, each 21 ships, carrying 21 men and one boy; Winchelsea, 10 ships; and Hythe, Sandwich, and Rye, 5 each. These vessels were to serve

15 days at the expense of the towns, but were paid for any service beyond that time. The Cinque Ports received their charter of confirmation from Edward I. in 1278, and all their liberties and free customs were secured to them by 25 Edw. I. c. 9 (1297). The jurisdiction of the constable of Dover Castle was defined by 28 Edw. I. c. 7 (1300). By an act passed in 1689, the right of nominating the members for the Cinque was taken from the lord warden, in whom it had been vested. The number of members returned by the Cinque Ports was reduced from 16 to 8 by the Reform Bill in 1832. The jurisdiction of the lord warden in civil suits, &c., was abolished by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 48 (July 2, 1855), amended by 20 and 21 Vict. c. 1 (June 26, 1857).

CINTRA (Convention).—The day after the battle of Vimeira, Gen. Kellermann proposed an armistice, which was signed at Cintra, in Portugal, Aug. 22, 1808. The convention, erroneously called the convention of Cintra, was finally concluded at Lisbon, Aug. 30, and consisted of 20 articles, to which three additional articles were appended. The French by this convention agreed to evacuate Portugal. Their soldiers were allowed to disembark with arms and baggage, and were not to be considered prisoners of war, the English Government furnishing the necessary transports to convey them to their own country. They were, however, compelled to relinquish all their spoils. This agreement excited so much discontent in England, that a board of inquiry was summoned by a warrant dated Nov. 1, 1808. In the report, issued Dec. 22, the Board declared that no further military proceeding was necessary on the subject, and, Dec. 25, a majority of the Board voted approval of the armistice of Aug. 22, and of the convention of Aug. 30.

CIPHER.—The Spartan *Scytale* was in use at least as early as B.C. 400, and is supposed by some authors to be the earliest attempt at writing in cipher. Æneas Tacticus, who was contemporary with Aristotle, and flourished about B.C. 350, was one of the most eminent ancient masters of the art of writing in secret characters, having collected about 20 different modes, all which were unintelligible, except to those who knew the key. The first modern author who described this art was the Abbé Trithemius, whose "Polygraphia" appeared in 1499; since which period many writers have directed attention to the subject.

CIRCASSIA (Asia) was conquered by the Huns in the 5th century, by the Chazars in the 11th century, and at the commencement of the 13th century fell under the Mongol Emperor of Kaptchak. Timour, or Tamerlane, invaded it in the 14th century, but was unable to effect a permanent conquest. Its first intercourse with Russia took place in 1555. It afterwards submitted to the khans of the Crimea, but, owing to their tyranny, the Circassians revolted in 1708, and applied for protection to the Ottoman Porte. At the peace of Belgrade, Sep. 18, 1739, Circassia was declared independent, but it soon returned to its dependence on Turkey, which did not renounce all right to exercise authority over it till the peace of Kutschouc-Kainardji, July 10, 1774. In 1783 Circassia was claimed as part of the Russian empire, but it was not finally incorporated therewith till the treaty of Hadrianople, Sep. 14, 1830. The Circassians strenuously resisted Russian domination under their leader Schamyl, who was captured Sep. 7, 1859. Vaidar, the last stronghold of the Circassians, capitulated to the Russians April 28, 1864; three of the tribes accordingly left their country for Turkey. Starting to the number of about 300,000, many died from hardships on the shores of the Black Sea, and many more perished at Trebizond, from fever occasioned by over-crowding.

CIRCASSIANS.—(*See* BORGITES.)

CIRCELIONES, or CIRCELLIONES.—(*See* AGONISTICI.)

CIRCLES OF GERMANY.—Maximilian I. in 1501 carried into execution the design of Wenceslaus, attempted by Albert II., of dividing Germany into circles. The empire, the electorates and the dominions of Austria excepted, was divided into six circles; viz., Bavaria, Franconia, the Upper Rhine, Lower Saxony, Swabia, and Westphalia. In 1512 four more were added—Austria, Burgundy, the Lower Rhine, including the three ecclesiastical electors and the elector Palatine, and Upper Saxony, including the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg. "It was," says Hallam, "the business of the police of the circles to enforce the execution of sentence pronounced by the Imperial Chamber against refractory states of the empire." The circles were abolished by the Confederation of the Rhine, concluded at Paris, July 12, 1806, and each German prince resumed such of his titles as referred to his connection with the German empire, Aug. 1.

CIRCUITS.—In a great council held at Northampton Jan. 26, 1176, Henry II. divided England into six districts, to each of which he appointed three itinerant judges, who were to make their circuit round the kingdom once in seven years, for the purpose of trying causes. Various changes in the number of the circuits, &c., were afterwards made. England and Wales are now divided into eight circuits, to which the judges go twice a year.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Jerome relates that Pamphilius, Bishop of Cæsarea (put to death Feb. 16, 309) collected 30,000 religious books, for the purpose of lending them; and this is the first notice of a circulating library. In 1342 the stationers of Paris were compelled to keep books to be lent on hire. This was intended for the benefit of poor students, before printing had been invented. Merryweather (Bibliomania in the Middle Ages) remarks: "The reader will be surprised at the idea of a circulating library in the Middle Ages; but there can be no doubt of the fact that they were established at Paris, Toulouse, Vienna, and other places." Catalogues, with the charge for reading, were exhibited in their shops. A circulating library was established at Edinburgh in 1725. A prospectus for establishing one in some convenient place near the Royal Exchange, London, appeared June 12, 1740. There were, however, only four in the

metropolis in 1770; but since that period the number has rapidly increased.

CIRCULATION.—(*See* BLOOD.)

CIRCUMCELLIONES.—(*See* AGONISTICI.)

CIRCUMCISION.—The practice of this rite amongst the Hebrews was instituted by Abraham in accordance with the divine command, B.C. 1897 (Gen. xvii. 10—14). It existed amongst other nations previous to that time. Rawlinson considers that it was practised by the Egyptians long before the birth of Abraham, or B.C. 1996. The custom, followed by the Mohammedans, prevailed amongst many nations, and has been found to exist in the islands of the Pacific.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.—The first ship by which the circumnavigation of the world was accomplished was the *Victoria*, forming one of the expedition that sailed from San Lucar under Ferdinand Magalhaens, or Magellan, a Portuguese commander, Sep. 20, 1519. With three out of the five ships that formed the expedition, he passed through the straits which bear his name, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Nov. 28, 1520. Magellan was killed in an encounter on the Philippine Islands in 1521. Sebastian del Cano, in the *Victoria*, the only ship which returned to Europe, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at San Lucar Sep. 6, 1522, having achieved for the first time the circumnavigation of the globe. The following are the most celebrated expeditions:—

Date of Departure.	Date of Return.	Navigator.
1519, Sep. 20 or 21	1522, Sep. 6	Magellan.
1577, Dec. 13	1580, Sep. 26	Sir Francis Drake.
1586, July 21	1588, Sep. 9	Cavendish.
1598, Sep. 13	1601, Aug. 26	Van Noort.
1614, Aug. 8	1617, July 1	Spilbergen.
1615, June 14	1617, July 1	Schouten and Le Maire.
1623, April 29	1626, July 9	L'Hermite
1703, Sep. 11*	1706, July	Dampier.
1708, Sep. 1	1711, Oct. 14	Rogers.
1719, Feb. 13	1722, July 30	Shelvocke.
1721, Aug. 21	1723, July 28	Roggewein.
1740, Sep. 18	1744, June 15	Anson.
1763, Sep. 15	1769, Mar. 16	Bougainville.
1764, July 3	1766, May 7	Byron.
1766, Aug. 22	1768, May 20	Wallis.
1766, Aug. 22	1769, Mar. 20	Carteret.
1768, Aug. 26	1771, June 12	Cook.
1772, July 13	1775, July 30	Cook.
1776, July 12†	1780, Oct. 4	Cook.
1790, Aug.	1792, June 19	Edwards.
1822, Aug. 11	1825, Mar. 24	Duperry.
1838, Aug. 18	1842, June 10	Wilkes.
1857, April 30	1859, Aug. 26	Wullerstorf-Urbair.

CIRCUS, called by the Greeks Hippodrome, was devoted by the Romans to horse and chariot races. The most celebrated and the earliest was the Circus Maximus, said to have been built by Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 605. There were several of these buildings in Rome. The Circus Flaminius was erected B.C. 220. The founder is supposed to have been Caius Flaminius, who was defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, B.C. 217. Gladiatorial shows were first exhibited B.C. 264. The Goths abolished the games A.D. 410. (*See* AMPHITHEATRE.)

CIRCUS FACTIONS.—The race, at its first institution, was a contest between two chariots, distinguished by *white* and *red* colours. To these *green* and *blue* were afterwards added; the four colours, according to some authorities, being intended to represent the four seasons. So excited did the people become in these contests, that the supporters of the different candidates degenerated into factions, and frequently provoked tumults that ended in sanguinary conflicts. Even princes shared in this folly, and Gibbon (ch. xl.) relates that Caligula, Nero, Vitellius, Verus, Commodus, Caracalla, and Elagabalus were enrolled in the blue or green factions of the circus. The system, with its abuses, was transferred to Constantinople, in which two factions, the green and the blue, contended for supremacy. Justinian I. favoured the former, and during the celebration of the festival of the Ides of January, in the fifth year of his reign, A.D. 532, a quarrel arose between them. For five days the city was in their power, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, the baths of Zeuxippus, part of the palace, and many edifices, were destroyed by fire. Their watchword was *Nika*, "Vanquish," by which name the contest is sometimes designated. The outbreak was suppressed by Belisarius, when much slaughter ensued; and though the circus was closed for several years, the fury of the factions again burst forth at its restoration.

CIRCUTORES.—(*See* AGONISTICI.)

CIRENCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This ancient city was a station of the Romans, which they called Corinium. The Danes captured it in 878, and Guthrum wintered here in 879. Canute held a council at Cirencester in 1020. Henry I. founded its abbey in 1117. The inhabitants assailed and expelled the earls of Huntingdon, Kent, and Salisbury, who had formed a plot to restore Richard II., Jan. 6, 1400, and were rewarded for this service by Henry IV. Prince Rupert captured the town in Feb., 1643. It surrendered to the Parliamentary army during the same year. A fine mosaic pavement was found in 1723, and many antiquities have been from time to time discovered. The grammar-school was founded in 1750, and the Agricultural College in 1846.

CIRRHA (Greece).—This town of Phocis, the sea-port of Delphi and Crissa, with the latter of which it is often confounded, was of ancient origin. Its inhabitants levied exorbitant tolls on pilgrims passing through on their way to the temple of Delphi, and committed other outrages, on which account the Amphictyonic council declared war against them B.C. 595. This, the Cirrhæan or first Sacred War, was carried on by a joint force of Athenians, Sicyonians, and Thessalians, and after a long siege Cirrha was taken and razed to the ground, B.C. 586. The assailants are said to have poisoned the spring which supplied the town with water. All the males were put to the sword, the women and children sold to slavery,

* Only part of Dampier's expedition returned in 1706, the remainder, with the commander, having been detained in the East Indies, as prisoners, by the Dutch.

† Capt. Cook was killed by the Sandwich Islanders, Feb. 14, 1779. He was succeeded in the command by Capt. King.

and the Pythian Games were founded with the spoils.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC was formed by the union of the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in 1797. By the eighth article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Emperor of Germany recognized this new state, which was therein stated to comprehend "Austrian Lombardy, the Bergamasque, the Bressau, the Cremasque, the city and fortress of Mantua, Peschiera, part of the Venetian states, the Modenois, the principality of Massa and Carrara, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna." By a decree dated Oct. 10, 1797, Napoleon annexed the Valteline to this republic. Constitutions were made and abrogated in rapid succession, and the interference of Napoleon became intolerable. Treaties of alliance and commerce were concluded between France and this republic in 1798, by which the last vestige of independence was destroyed. Austria refused to recognize its envoy, sent to Vienna in 1798, and its fortunes declined, owing to the reverses sustained by the French. It was, however, once more recognized by the Emperor of Austria, by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801; its independence was guaranteed, and some alterations were made in its limits, and it received an addition in the duchy of Modena. Other changes were made, and Napoleon nominated himself president, and changed its name to that of the Italian Republic, Jan. 26, 1802. It was merged in Napoleon's Italian kingdom in 1805.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC.—In 1796 Napoleon Buonaparte conceived the design of forming two republics from the Italian territories wrested from Austria and other states. They were called the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, and were both merged in 1797 in the Cisalpine Republic (*q. v.*).

CISTERCIANS.—This religious order was founded in 1098, by Robert, a Benedictine abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, and received its name from Citeaux, in which forest, near Dijon, the first convent was situated. Its members increased rapidly, although their rules were extremely severe. They had a dispute with the Cluniacs or Cluniacensians, who accused them of too great austerity, whilst the Cistercians taxed the Cluniacs with having abandoned their regular discipline. The Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict, and having been reformed early in the 12th century by Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, were afterwards called Bernardines. They were introduced into England in 1128, and their first house, at Waverley, in Surrey, was completed in 1129. There were nuns of this order. (*See* BERNARDINES.)

CITATE (Battle).—The Russian troops occupied a strong position at this village on the Danube in the winter of 1853–4. Several skirmishes between the Cossacks and the Turkish cavalry took place near Citate towards the end of Dec., 1853, and the beginning of Jan., 1854. The Turks assailed the lines at Citate Jan. 6, and, after a desperate combat, expelled the Russians.

CITEAUX (France).—The seat of the abbey founded by Robert of Molesme in 1098, in which originated the order of the Cistercians. Part of the buildings of this abbey were converted in 1849 into a reformatory for juvenile delinquents. (*See* CISTERCIANS.)

CITY.—In Kerr's "Blackstone" a city is described as "a town incorporated, which is or hath been the see of a bishop: and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remains a city." The term is, however, applied to many large towns that have not enjoyed this distinction. Alphonso V. granted a charter to Leon in 1020, and Berenger, Count of Barcelona, in 1025, confirmed to the inhabitants of that city all the franchises they already possessed. Charters as old as 1110, though the precise date has not been ascertained, granted to French cities, are in existence. Lord Lyttleton states that in England many cities and towns were bodies corporate and communities long before the alteration introduced into France by Louis le Gros.

CITY CLUB (London).—In Old Broad Street, occupying the site of the Old South Sea House, was built in 1833.

CITY OF LONDON LIBRARY, in Guildhall, was founded in 1824, and is rich in works relating to the city of London, the borough of Southwark, and the county of Middlesex.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE (London), situated in Norton Folgate, was opened early in 1837.

CITY OF REFUGE.—(*See* ASYLUM and SANCTUARY.)

CIUDAD RODRIGO, or RODERIC'S TOWN (Spain).—A strongly-fortified town which has sustained several memorable sieges. Henry II. of Castile failed in an attempt to wrest it from the Portuguese in 1370. Lord Galway captured it May 26 (O.S.), 1706. The French invested it June 1, 1810, and their breaching batteries commenced fire June 25. The Spanish garrison, after a gallant defence, surrendered July 11. Wellington invested it Jan. 8, 1812, and carried it by storm Jan 19. Its cathedral was built in the 12th century.

CIVIL CLUB (London) was established in 1669. Two carved chairs of that date are used by the stewards. This club has a chaplain.

CIVIL LAW.—(*See* ROMAN LAW.)

CIVIL LIST.—All the expenses of the English Government, including military charges, were formerly comprehended in one list, and defrayed out of the royal revenue. At the Restoration, in 1660, a division took place between the military expenses and those incurred for ordinary purposes. The revenues employed for the last-mentioned were termed the hereditary or civil-list revenues. The civil-list revenues averaged, during the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne, £680,000 per annum. They were raised to £700,000 under George I.; to £800,000 under George II.; and in 1812 had reached £1,080,000. By the settlement of the civil-list, made by 1 Will. IV. c. 25 (April 22, 1831), a net yearly revenue of £510,000 was allotted to the king. Queen Victoria surrendered the hereditary revenues of the crown by 1 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1837), receiving a clear yearly sum of £385,000 for the support of the royal household, and of the

honour and dignity of the crown. The following is the distribution of the money, according to the act :—

1. For her Majesty's privy purse	£60,000
2. Salaries of her Majesty's household, and retired allowances	131,260
3. Expenses of her Majesty's household	172,500
4. Royal bounty, alms, and special services	13,200
5. Pensions to the extent of £1,200 per annum.	
6. Unappropriated moneys	8,040
Total	£385,000

CIVIL SERVICE.—This term is applied to the large body of men by whose labours the executive business of the country is carried on. In its widest sense the civil service has been said to consist of above 50,000 persons. There are about 17,000 civil servants, exclusive of 17,000 inferior revenue officers, postmen, &c., 15,000 artificers and labourers in the government dockyards, and 4,000 office-keepers and messengers. By an order in council, May 21, 1855, a civil service commission was appointed to examine candidates for this service.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB (London), for gentlemen holding, or having held, civil appointments under the crown, at home or abroad, was established April 5, 1865.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—The general expenditure of the state, exclusive of the sums required for the army and navy. For the financial year 1866–7, those estimates were :—

Public works and buildings	£993,906
Salaries and expense of public departments	1,585,056
Law and justice	2,675,344
Education, science, and art	1,387,515
Colonial and consular services	506,408
Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities	344,766
Miscellaneous and special	166,841
Total	£7,856,836

CIVITA CASTELLANA (Battle).—Macdonald defeated the Neapolitans, at this town, in Central Italy, occupying the site of the Etruscan city Falerium Vetus, Dec. 4, 1798.

CIVITA VECCHIA, or OLD TOWN (Italy), is built on the site of the Centum Cellæ of the Romans. Trajan constructed the port A.D. 103. It was captured by Belisarius in 539; by Totila in 544, and by Narses in 552. The Saracens destroyed Centum Cellæ in 812, and the remnant of the inhabitants formed a settlement in the interior; from which circumstance the town was called Civita Vecchia, or Old Town. Clement XII. made it a free port. An English fleet appeared off Civita Vecchia in 1780, and threatened to destroy it on account of the assistance rendered to the cause of the Pretender by Clement XI., and another threat of the same kind was made in 1743. It capitulated to an English squadron Sep. 30, 1799. Capt. Louis, of the *Minotaur*, rowed up the Tiber in his barge, hoisted the English colours in the Eternal City, and was made provisional governor of Rome. The French expedition to Rome landed here May 25, 1849.

CIVITELLA DEL FRONTO (Battles).—Robert Guiscard defeated the united forces of the Emperor Henry III., Pope Leo IX., and the Greeks, at this place in Naples, in 1053. The castle, held by the forces of Philip II. of Spain, was besieged in 1557 by the French under the Duke of Guise, who, having vainly expected reinforcements from the Pope, and being unwilling to risk an encounter with the Duke of Alva, who was advancing against him with 22,000 men, raised the siege after three weeks and retired towards Rome.

CLACKMANNAN (Scotland).—In 1195, the church of this town, with its chapels, belonged to the abbey of Cambuskenneth. The castle, said to have been built by King Robert I. (Bruce) 1306—1329, and which was the residence in 1330 of King David II., was conferred by him upon Sir Robert de Bruce and his descendants in 1358–9. Clackmannan is mentioned as a royal burgh in acts of the Scotch parliament in 1540 and 1543.

CLAIRAC (France).—This town grew up round a Benedictine abbey founded about the 8th century. It was one of the first places in France to receive the principles of the Reformation, the abbot, Gerard Rousselle, having embraced Protestantism in 1527. It was taken by Louis XIII. in 1621.

CLAIRVAUX (France).—St. Bernard, who established a monastery at this village, near Bar-sur-Aube, in France, in 1114, died here Aug. 20, 1153, and was buried in the church. The abbey was converted into a prison about 1815.

CLANS.—Chalmers (Caledonia, vol. i. b. iv. c. 7) has the following observations respecting the Scottish clans :—"During Gaelic times, there existed, in every part of North Britain, clanship, from blood. Throughout the whole Scoto-Saxon period, as we have seen, there existed, from conquest and birth, universal villeynage, which disappeared during the 15th century. Amidst the anarchy of subsequent times, there arose various clans, which were divided, in the policy of those ages, into the clans of *the borders* and the clans of *the highlands*. From this state of society, and the want of employment, we may account for the facility with which great bodies of men could then be brought into action. In 1587, the chiefs of all those clans were obliged to give sureties for their quiet conduct, and were made answerable for their wrongs. The union of the two crowns dissolved the clans, and established the quiet of the borders : several of the other clans remained to our own times, often disturbing domestic tranquillity, and sometimes defying the mandates of law." The following list of the clans is given at the end of the statutes of the 11th parliament of James VI. (July 29, 1587) :—

MIDDLE MARCHE.

Elliottes	Nicksonnes.
Armestrangis.	Crosers.

WEST MARCHE.

Scottes of Eusdaill.	Carrutheres.
Beattisonnes.	Grahames.
Littles.	Johnstones.
Thomsonnes.	Jardanes.
Glendunninges.	Moffettes.
Irvinges.	Latumers.
Belles.	

HIE-LANDS AND ILES.

Buchannannes.	Clan-Mak-Thomas in Glenesche.
Mak-farlanes of the Arroquhair.	Fergussonnes.
Mak-knabbes.	Spaldinges.
Grahames of Monteith.	Makintoshes in Athoill.
Stewartes of Balquhidder.	Clan-Chamron.
Clan-Gregoire.	Clan-Rannald in Loch-Aber.
Clan-Lauren.	Clan-Rannald of Knoydert, Moydert, and Glengarrey.
Campbelles of Lochinel.	Clan-Lewid of the Lewis.
Campbelles of Innerraw.	Clan-Lewid of the Harrich.
Clan-Dowall of Lorne.	Clan-Neill.
Stewartes of Lorne, or of Appin.	Clan-Kinnon.
Clan-Mackeane Awricht.	Clan-Joane.
Stewartes of Athoill and partes adjacent.	Clan-Chattane.
Clanne-Donoquhy in Athoill and partes adjacent.	Grantes.
Meinzies in Athoill and Apnadull.	Fraseres.
	Clan-Keinzie.
	Clan-Avercis.
	Munroes.
	Murrayes in Southerland.

The act (20 Geo. II. c. 43) for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, passed in 1747, put an end to the legal authority of the chiefs of clans.

CLARE COLLEGE (Cambridge).—University Hall, founded in 1326, having been destroyed by fire in 1342, was rebuilt and endowed in 1347 by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheirs of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. From this benefactress it received its new name. The present hall was built in 1638. The old chapel, built in 1535, was never consecrated. The new chapel was commenced in 1763 and consecrated in 1769. Chaucer calls it Solere Hall.

CLARE, or CLAIRE, ST., or CLARISSES (Order).—This religious order was founded by St. Clare, with the aid of St. Francis of Assisi, in 1212. The order was confirmed by a bull of Innocent IV. At first the nuns followed the rule of St. Benedict; this was, however, modified by St. Francis in 1224, and by Urban IV. in 1264. Those who follow the modification of the rule by Urban are called Urbanists, and those who observe the original rule Damianists. Brought into England in 1293, under a license from Edward I., they had only four houses in this country. They were called Poor Clares.

CLAREMONT (Surrey) was built by Vanbrugh in the reign of Queen Anne, and named after the Earl of Clare, who became Duke of Newcastle in 1715. It was sold in 1769 to Lord Clive, by whom the house was rebuilt and the grounds newly arranged. On the death of Clive, in 1774, the house and estate passed into the hands of Lord Galway, and subsequently of the Earl of Tyrconnel, who sold them to Mr. Ellis in 1807. By 26 Geo. III. c. 25 (1816), the property was purchased by Government as a residence for the Princess Charlotte, who died here Nov. 6, 1817. Louis Philippe, King of the French, lived at Claremont on his retirement to England, March 4, 1848; and died here Aug. 26, 1850. His widow, Queen Marie Amelie, also died here, March 24, 1866.

CLARENCIEUX (King-at-Arms). — This name was given to a herald of the Duke of Clarence during the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377), and was confirmed by Edward IV., at whose funeral in 1483 Clarencieux king-at-arms was present.

CLARENDON CONSTITUTIONS.—A council was held at Clarendon, near Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1164, when these laws, defining the limits between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and regulating certain church matters, were passed. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, having refused to sign them, withdrew from the kingdom in disguise, and landed at Gravelines Nov. 3. He excommunicated many of the bishops, clergy, and influential laymen, who had subscribed them, June 12, 1166; whereupon Henry II. banished 400 of the archbishop's supporters. The king and archbishop met at Fretville, in Touraine, July 22, 1170, and were reconciled. Soon after his return to Canterbury, Dec. 3, he excommunicated several nobles, and was assassinated before the altar of St. Benedict, in the cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. These constitutions, most of which were annulled by the Pope, are given in Roger of Wendover's "Flowers of History," Lord Lyttleton's "Life of Henry the Second," and other works.

CLARENDON-DALLAS TREATY, intended to settle difficulties that had arisen between England and the United States, respecting the interpretation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed in London Oct. 17, 1856. It was altered in the United States, and signed in the new form March 12, 1857. To one of the amendments the British Government objected, and the treaty was never ratified.

CLARENDON PRESS (Oxford).—The design of establishing a press for the use of Oxford University was formed in 1672, at which time the business was carried on at the Sheldonian Theatre. From the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the university was enabled, in 1711, to erect a special building for the purpose, after the designs of Vanbrugh. In 1721 the statue of Lord Clarendon was placed over the south entrance. The present university printing-office was commenced by Robertson in 1825, and completed by Blore in 1830, when the business was transferred from the Clarendon, which was converted into a museum, lecture-hall, &c. The new building was damaged by fire to the amount of £2,000, Feb., 1838.

CLARINET, or CLARIONET. — This wind instrument was invented by Christopher Denner, at Nuremberg, in 1690.

CLASTIDIUM (Battle).—Marcellus defeated the Gauls at this place, in Cisalpine Gaul, B.C. 222, whereupon they sued for peace. The modern town of Casteggio occupies its site.

CLAUSENBERG.— (*See* KLAUSENBERG.)

CLAVICHORD, or CLARICHORD. — This musical instrument is mentioned by Ottomarus Luscinus in 1536; but its invention may be referred to an earlier date. It was much used by nuns in convents.

CLAVIJO (Battle). — Ramiro defeated the Moors at Clavijo in 844. No less than 60,000 of them are said to have perished in the conflict and the retreat.

CLAZOMENÆ (Asia Minor).—This city, originally founded on the mainland by Ionian and other colonists, but subsequently removed,

for fear of the Persians, to an island in the bay of Smyrna, became a dependency of Athens, and was made tax-free by the Romans, B.C. 188. With other cities on the borders of the Ægean Sea, it was plundered by pirates B.C. 84.

CLEARING-HOUSE (Banking).—This establishment, for enabling bankers easily to interchange bills, cheques, &c., originated about 1775, when a building in Lombard Street was set apart for the purpose, under the direction of a committee chosen by the chief banking firms, and managed by two inspectors.

CLEARING-HOUSE (Railway).—For railway companies in England and Scotland to transact the business of their through traffic of goods and passengers passing over the lines of different companies, was regulated some time after its establishment, by the Railway Clearing Act, 13 & 14 Vict. (Local and Personal) c. 33 (June 25, 1850). The Railway Clearing-house in Seymour Street, London, was much enlarged in 1865.

CLEMENTINE, or HOLY LEAGUE.—(*See* Cognac.)

CLEMENTINES.—These spurious writings, amongst which are two epistles to the Corinthians, represented as the works of Clement, Bishop of Rome in the 1st century, are supposed to have been concocted by one of the sect of the Ebionites. This father of the Church is generally believed to be the Clemens mentioned by St. Paul (Phil. iv. 3). He died in 100 or 102. Some apostolic canons, constitutions, recognitions, &c., are included in the Clementines.——The constitutions of Pope Clement V. (1305—1314) are also called Clementines.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS.—Gregory XI. returned to Rome, after a long residence at Avignon, in April, 1377, and thus terminated what is called the Babylonish Captivity of the popedom. He died March 27 or 28, 1378. An outcry was immediately raised for the election of an Italian pope, and Bartholomew Prignani, Archbishop of Bari, was chosen, April 9. He took the title of Urban VI. The French cardinals at Anagni declared the election void, Aug. 9, and elected Robert of Geneva pope, who took the title of Clement VII., Sep. 20. Such was the commencement of the schism by which the Latin Church was agitated and divided for 38 years. Each pope had his followers, and these were known by the names of Clementines and Urbanists.

CLEMENT'S INN (London).—This inn of Chancery is said by Dugdale, on the authority of an ancient record, to have been in existence long before 1479. The hall was built in 1715.

CLEOBURY (Battle).—Leofgar, Bishop of Hereford, having led an army against the Welsh king Griffith, was defeated and slain at this place, in Herefordshire, June 17, 1056. Several of his priests who had accompanied him to the field of battle fell at his side. The chroniclers do not agree respecting the name of the place at which the battle was fought. Roger of Hoveden says it was Glastonbury.

CLEOMENIC WAR.—(*See* Achæan League.)

CLEPSYDRA, or WATER-CLOCK.—The Chaldæans and the Egyptians are said to have made use of some ingenious invention of this kind in order to measure time. Vitruvius ascribes the invention to Ctesibius of Alexandria, who flourished about B.C. 250. P. C. Scipio Nasica introduced them at Rome B.C. 159. There can be no doubt that they were used by the Greeks at an early period. They were known in India in the 12th century. Modern water-clocks, invented during the 17th century, were introduced from Burgundy into Paris in 1693.

CLERGY.—Bingham (Antiq. b. i. ch. v. § 8) says: "As to the reason of the name *clerici* and *clerus*, St. Jerom rightly observes, that it comes from the Greek κλῆρος, which signifies *a lot;* and thence, he says, 'God's ministers were called *clerici*, either because they are the lot and portion of the Lord, or because the Lord is their lot, that is, their inheritance.' Others think some regard was had to the ancient custom of choosing persons into sacred offices by lot, both among Jews and Gentiles; which is not improbable, though that custom never generally prevailed among Christians." The distinction between the clergy and the laity commenced at the foundation of the Christian Church. The name clergy was at first given to the bishops, priests, and deacons, the only orders in the Church. In the 3rd century subdeacons, acolythists, readers, and other inferior orders were appointed; and these were also styled clerici. The clergy were afterwards divided into the regular and secular, the former living under some religious rule, such as abbots and monks, and the latter mingling with the people and having the care of parishes, as bishops and priests. The term clergy is applied in England to all persons in holy orders belonging to the Established Church. A clergyman is exempted from serving on a jury, or as a bailiff, reeve, constable, &c., is incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, or of being a councillor or alderman in a borough, is free from arrest in a civil suit whilst engaged in divine service, or whilst going to or coming from the performance of this duty, by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 23 (June 19, 1828). The mode of proceeding against the clergy for ecclesiastical offences is regulated by the Church Discipline Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 7, 1840). At one time the clergy engrossed every branch of learning, and were remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the common law. The judges were selected from their ranks, and from the lower clergy the inferior offices were supplied. Hence the term clerk. (*See* Benefit of Clergy.)

CLERGY (Sons of).—The festival of the Sons of the Clergy, celebrated every year at St. Paul's Cathedral, was instituted in 1655, and the first sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral Nov. 8 in that year. The society's charter of incorporation is dated July 1, 1678.

CLERGY CLUB (London).—The club-house of this institution for "promoting the association of clerical and lay members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Great Britain, and in her possessions abroad, as also of the Scottish Episcopal Church," situated in Charles Street, St. James's, was opened Jan. 15, 1866.

CLERK.—(*See* CLERGY.)

CLERK OF THE CLOSET, or CONFESSOR TO THE SOVEREIGN, usually a bishop, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign in the royal closet, during Divine Service, to resolve all doubts concerning spiritual matters, is mentioned by Chamberlayne in his "State of England," published in 1673.

CLERKENWELL (London) is called by Stow "Clarkes-Well, or Clarken-Well." The same writer adds, the well "took name of the parish clarks in London, who (of old time) were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture. For example of later time, to wit in the year 1390, the 14th of Richard the Second, I read, that the parish clarks of London, on the 18th of July, plaid interludes at Skinners' Well, near unto Clarks'-Well, which play continued three days together, the king, queen, and nobles being present." Dugdale records the foundation of a nunnery about 1100, and the erection of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem about 1110. In Fitz-Stephen's "Description of the most noble City of London" (1190), Clerkenwell is named as one of the spots where "the scholars, and youth of the city, do take the air abroad in the summer evenings." In 1563 the locality was still unoccupied, except by the monasteries and St. John's Street and Cow Cross; but the number of houses was much increased before 1598. The Bridewell was erected in 1615; Sadler's Wells Theatre was built as a music-house in 1683; the Workhouse was erected in 1790; the Middlesex House of Correction in 1794; and the New Prison, or House of Detention, was built on the site of the Bridewell in 1818, and rebuilt in 1844.

CLERMONT FERRAND (France), the ancient Augustonemetum, was sacked by the Vandals in 408, and by an army under Honorius in 412. Thierry captured it in 507, and it became the capital of Auvergne. It was frequently besieged. The Northmen took it in 853 and in 916, committing great ravages on each occasion. It was the seat of the bishopric of Auvergne, founded about 250. Since 1160, the occupants of the see have taken the title of bishops of Clermont. Parts of the church of Notre Dame du Port were built in 863, and the cathedral was founded in 1248. In the Middle Ages, Clermont, called *Clarus Mons*, or Clarimontium, was the scene of two celebrated councils. The first, which led to the first crusade, was summoned by Urban II., and lasted from Nov. 18 to 28, 1095; and the second was held in 1130.

CLEVELAND (UNITED STATES).—This city of Ohio was founded in 1796.

CLEVES (Germany).—This district was ruled by counts from the 9th century until 1419, when Thierry VIII. was made duke by the Emperor Sigismund. It passed into the possession of the house of Brandenburg in 1609; the French seized it in 1794, united part of it to Berg in 1806; but it was restored to Prussia in 1815. (*See* BERG.) The town of Clèves is pleasantly situated about two miles from the Rhine. The cathedral was built in 1346, and the castle in 1439. It was the birthplace of Anne of Clèves, married to Henry VIII. Jan. 6, 1540. The marriage was abrogated by act of Parliament July 24, 1540.

CLIFF.—(*See* CLOVESHOO.)

CLIFFORD STREET CLUB (London).—A debating society, which met once a month, in the last century, at Clifford Street Coffee-house. George Canning was a member.

CLIFFORD'S INN (London) received its name from the De Clifford family, who granted it to students-at-law in the reign of Edward III., about the year 1344, when it was made an inn of Chancery.

CLIFTON.—(*See* BRISTOL.)

CLIFTON MOOR (Battle).—During the retreat of the Pretender, Charles Edward, from England, the English were repulsed in an attack upon the Scottish rear-guard, at Clifton Moor, Dec. 18, 1745. The former lost 100 men in killed and wounded, and the latter only 12.

CLISSAU (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden having invaded Poland, gained a complete victory over Augustus Frederick III., King of Poland, on this plain, between Warsaw and Cracow, July 20, 1702. Charles XII., in pursuit of the King of Poland, fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone.

CLOACA MAXIMA.—(*See* SEWERS.)

CLOCK.—Sun-dials and clepsydræ (*q. v.*), or water-clocks, preceded clocks moved by wheels and weights. Beckmann assigns the invention of the last-mentioned to the 11th century. The first public clock was erected at Padua. Others were put up at Westminster in 1288; at Canterbury in 1292; at Dover in 1348 (the oldest extant); at Bologna in 1356; and at Paris in 1364. Their general introduction into England may be referred to 1368, in which year Edward III. invited three Dutch clockmakers from Delft to settle in the country. A clock was erected at Strasburg about 1370. The Duke of Burgundy removed the clock from Courtrai to Dijon in 1382. A public clock was set up at Spires in 1395; and another at Nuremberg in 1462. Balance clocks were used by Walther for astronomical observations as early as 1484. A clock was erected at Venice in 1497. Portable clocks are supposed to have been invented about 1525, in order to be used at sea in computing the longitude. The first English clock that measured time with accuracy is said to have been that at Hampton Court, which bears date 1540. Charles I. incorporated the company of Clockmakers Aug. 22, 1632. The invention of pendulum clocks is claimed for three persons—Richard Harris in 1641; Vincenzio Galilei, who is said to have rendered his father's discovery of practical utility in 1649; and Huygens in 1657. Repeating clocks were first constructed by Barlow in 1676; the anchor escapement was introduced by Clement in 1680; and equation clocks, whose inventor is unknown, some time previous to 1699. Jewelled pallets and pivot-holes were introduced by De Baufre about 1704, and the compensation pendulum by Graham and Harrison in 1715. The electric clock was first exhibited to the Royal Society by Professor Wheatstone in 1840, and was much improved by Messrs. Bain, Appold, and Shepherd, the last of whom supplied the clock at the Exhibition of 1851.

By 37 Geo. III. c. 108 (July 19, 1797), an annual duty of 5*s.* for each clock, or 2*s.* 6*d.* for each silver or metal watch, was levied. These were repealed by 38 Geo. III. c. 40 (May 10, 1798). Clocks formerly paid a duty of 25 per cent., which was reduced to 10 per cent. by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), and still further diminished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 4, 1853).

CLOGHER (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric in 493 by St. Macartin, who founded a monastery, and died in 506. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1041, and again in 1295. The first Protestant bishop of Clogher was Miller Magrath, whom Queen Elizabeth appointed Sep. 10, 1570. Charles I. erected this town into a borough, and it returned two members to the Irish parliament till its disfranchisement at the Union. On the death of the Right Hon. Lord R. P. Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, April 28, 1850, the see was united to Armagh according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

CLOGS.—(*See* ALMANACK.)

CLONARD (Bishopric).—This Irish diocese, founded by St. Finian about 520, was, with several other minor sees, merged in 1174 in the diocese of Meath (*q. v.*).

CLONFERT (Ireland).—St. Brendan founded a monastery here in 558, and became the first bishop of the diocese. In 1602 the see was united to Kilmacduagh, and to the sees of Killaloe and Kilfenora, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

CLONMEL, the Vale of Honey (Ireland), was incorporated at a very early period, but did not receive its charter till 1608. The manufacture of woollen goods, introduced in 1667, declined at the Revolution. The trial of Smith O'Brien for high treason commenced here Sep. 28, and terminated Oct. 9, 1848.

CLONTARF (Battle).—Brian Boru, King of Ireland, with a force of 20,000 men, defeated 21,000 Danes, under King Sitric, on the plains of Clontarf, near Dublin, Good Friday, April 23, 1014. Seven thousand Irish, including Brian and his son Murrogh, fell in the action. The Danish loss amounted to 13,000.

CLOSET.—(*See* CLERK OF THE CLOSET.)

CLOSETINGS.—The name given to the private conferences to which James II. in 1687 and 1688 summoned members of Parliament and various public functionaries, for the purpose of winning them over to his plan for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion and other arbitrary measures.

CLOSH, or CLOSSYNGE.—An old game of ninepins, prohibited by 17 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1478). The penalty for a person allowing this and several other games to be played in his house, was three years' imprisonment and a fine of £20, the players to be imprisoned two years and to forfeit £10. By 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1542), any person keeping a house or place for the practice of this and other games mentioned in the statute, was to forfeit £2 per diem, and those using or haunting the place 6*s.* 8*d.* for every offence.

CLOSTER-SEVEN (Convention).—The Duke of Cumberland, at the head of 38,000 Hanoverians, Hessians, and other Germans, being hardly pressed by the French army, at the intervention of the Count de Lynar, the Danish ambassador at Hamburg, signed a convention at this village of Hanover, which must not be confounded with Kloster Seyvern (*q. v.*), near Munich, Sep. 8, 1757. It consisted of five articles, to which three separate articles were annexed. The troops laid down their arms and were dispersed. George II., as Elector of Hanover, disavowed the authority of his son, the Duke of Cumberland, to sign it, and the latter resigned all his commands. It led to innumerable difficulties and disputes.

CLOTH.—The manufacture of woollen cloth was practised in Tyre B.C. 588, and its invention may no doubt be referred to a still earlier period. Plaids were made in England about 500. In 960 the business became considerable in Flanders; whence it was introduced into England in 1111. The first exportation of British cloth occurred in 1189, in which year the manufacture appears to have spread widely in England. Broadcloth was made in 1197. In 1261 all Englishmen were commanded to wear British cloth; but, after the arrival of the Flemish weavers, in 1331, an exception was made in favour of their goods. The manufacture had obtained a firm footing in Yorkshire before 1461, and on the passing of the act to confine the manufacture to towns, and limit the number of looms allowed to each weaver (2 & 3 Phil. & Mary c. 11, ss. 9 & 10), in 1555, this county was exempted from all restrictions. Medley cloths were invented in 1614. In 1643 cloths were fully finished in England, although some kinds were still sent to Holland to be dyed. The art was, however, introduced in 1667. In 1698 both houses of Parliament petitioned William III. to diminish the Irish manufacture of woollen cloth and substitute that of linen in its stead; and measures were afterwards taken with this view. The Clothworkers' Company was incorporated April 28, 1482, and confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1528. It was re-incorporated and named Clothworkers by Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634.

CLOTH, GREEN—(*See* MARSHALSEA COURT.)

CLOUD, ST. (France).—The name is said to be derived from St. Clodoald, a son of Clodomir, who became a monk and founded a monastery at this place, about five miles from Paris, in 551. The palace was built in 1572 by Jerome de Gondy, a rich financier. Henry III. was assassinated here Aug. 2, 1589. Louis XIV. purchased it in 1658, and presented it to the Duke of Orleans, and it remained the seat of that family until 1782, when Louis XVI. purchased it for Marie Antoinette. The sittings of the Councils of the Ancients and of the Five Hundred were transferred to St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799. The capitulation of Paris in 1815, and the ordinances of Charles X., July 25, 1830, were signed at this palace. The palace and the park have been embellished and improved by successive sovereigns of France.

CLOVESHOO (Kent).—A celebrated council was held at this place, supposed to be Cliff, near Rochester, though some authorities are in favour of Abingdon, Berks, and others Clifton

Hoo, Beds, in Sep., 742 or 747. Twelve English prelates assembled, with the nobility and clergy, under the sanction of Ethelbald, King of the Mercians. Thirty canons were passed, relating to the government and discipline of the Church. Councils were held here in 800; Oct. 12, 803; in 822; and in Aug., 824.

CLOYNE (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric by St. Colman, who died Nov. 24, 604. In 1490 the see was united to Cork, but was separated in 1638. The celebrated Dr. Berkeley was Bishop of Cloyne from 1733 to 1753. On the death of Bishop Brinkley, in 1835, this see was permanently united to Cork and Ross, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

CLUB, THE (London).—Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds formed a small circle of friends, which was called "The Club." It was founded in 1764, and the original members were nine in number, Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith being included in the list. The number was increased to 12 soon after its establishment; to 20 in 1773; to 26 March 11, 1777; to 30 Nov. 27, 1778; to 35 May 9, 1780; and finally to 40. They first met at supper, but in 1772 they resolved to dine together once every fortnight during the session of Parliament. The first meeting recorded in their books took place at the "Turk's Head," Gerard Street, April 7, 1775, from which they removed in 1783, and after various changes settled at the Thatched House, St. James's Street, Feb. 26, 1799. At Garrick's funeral, Feb. 1, 1779, it took the title of the Literary Club. On the removal of the Thatched House, the Club was held at the Clarendon Hotel, where its centenary was celebrated June 6, 1864. Its title has been again changed to that of the Johnson Club.

CLUB OF KINGS.—(*See* KING CLUB.)

CLUB OF 1789.—Sieyès, Talleyrand, Lafayette, and others, not approving of the violent course adopted by the Jacobin Club, founded a new club under the above title in the spring of 1790.

CLUBMEN.—During the Great Rebellion, bands of armed men, bearing this title, opposed the military oppression to which they were subjected by both armies. In 1645 they petitioned Prince Rupert against their grievances, but, not receiving the satisfaction they required, they harassed the Royalist forces, and, in the words of Clarendon, "did him (Gen. Goring) more mischief than all the power of the rebels."

CLUBS.—Dr. Johnson defined a club to be "an assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions." A club of this kind, under the name of "La Court de bone Compagnie," was established during the reign of Henry IV. Occleve was one of its members; and Chaucer is supposed to have belonged to it. Sir Walter Raleigh established the celebrated club at the Mermaid, in Bread Street, about the beginning of the 17th century. This was the scene of the wit-combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, described by Beaumont:—

> "What things have we seen
> Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
> So nimble and so full of subtile flame,
> As if that every one from whom they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest."

Ben Jonson founded another club in Fleet Street. These, however, were social clubs, and the political club did not come into existence until a later period. Lord Stanhope, in commenting upon the formation of the Rockingham administration in 1765, says, "It was at this period and under such a condition of parties that rival clubs for politics were formed, and rose into great vogue and importance. Under Lord Bute the Ministerial Club, as it was at first termed, used to meet at the Cocoa Tree Tavern, from which it soon derived its name." Gibbon describes it in his journal for Nov., 1762. Mr. Gladstone's proposal, April 16, 1863, to make clubs pay a license duty, was soon after withdrawn. A list of the principal clubs is given in the Index. (*See* BENEFIT SOCIETIES, WORKING MEN'S CLUBS, &c.)

CLUBS (Foreign).—The Société d'Entresol, in imitation of an English Club, which began to meet every Saturday at the lodgings in Paris of the Abbé Alari in 1724, was suppressed by Cardinal Fleury in 1731. Political societies, established in Paris in 1782, were suppressed by the police in 1787. The Breton Club, formed at Versailles in 1789, changed its name to that of the Jacobin Club. The "Club des Feuillants," of which Lafayette was a member, was founded in 1791; that of the Réunion was commenced by the Girondins, but suppressed Aug. 10, 1792. All these French clubs were abolished Sep. 4, 1797. An attempt was made to revive them during the revolution of Feb., 1848, but they were totally prohibited in 1849. During the first revolution several female clubs were formed in Paris, and the number of members at one time amounted to 6,000. They led to such grave disorders that they were closed by the Convention. Clubs were prohibited in Germany in 1793, and by an act of the Confederation in 1832.

CLUGNI, or CLUGNY (France), celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, founded by William I., Count of Auvergne, in 910. Louis IX. of France and Pope Innocent IV. held a conference here in 1245. The monastery was frequently assailed by the Huguenots, and was almost entirely destroyed during the revolution in 1789. (*See* CLUNIACS.)

CLUNIACS, or CLUNIACENSIANS.—Monks of the abbey of Clugny received this name. They were a branch of the Benedictines. Odo, Abbot of Clugny, in 927, reformed their rule, and the Cluniacs became renowned throughout Europe. William of Warrenne, made Earl of Surrey by William II., introduced the Cluniacs into England, and gave them their first house, at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. They had 42 priories and cells in this country, the last having been established at Sleveshohn, Norfolk, in 1222. Wolsey dissolved four of their establishments in 1525, and the rest were suppressed at the Reformation. There were also nuns of this order.

CLUSIUM (Italy).—One of the 12 cities of which the Etruscan confederation was composed. Its original name was Camars. Porsenna, who is represented, by tradition, as having besieged Rome B.C. 508, was ruler of Clusium. It was besieged by the Gauls B.C. 390, B.C. 295, and B.C. 225. It became the seat

of a bishopric at an early period, and is known under the modern name of Chiusi.

CLYDE CANAL.—The act for making this important communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde was obtained early in 1768, and the works were commenced by Sir Laurence Dundas, June 10. Mr. Smeaton was the chief engineer, and under his direction the works were completed July 28, 1790.

CLYST, ST. MARY'S (Battle), was fought between the Protestant forces under Lord Grey and the Roman Catholic peasantry of Devonshire, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 3, 1549, when the latter were defeated. Miles Coverdale, who afterwards translated the Bible into English, preached a thanksgiving sermon for the victory on the battle-field.

CNIDUS, or GNIDOS (Asia Minor).—This city, in Caria, was the metropolis of the Dorian confederacy. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Conon over the Lacedæmonian fleet, commanded by Pisander, B.C. 394. The inhabitants carried on a flourishing trade with Egypt at an early period. Aphrodite was the great object of worship amongst the Cnidians.

CNOSUS (Crete), also written Cnossus and Gnosus, was founded, according to tradition, by Minos, the mythical king of Crete. It was colonized by the Dorians, and, in alliance with the cities of Gortyna and Cydonia, ruled over the whole of the island. The Romans captured it and planted a colony in it, B.C. 67. The celebrated Labyrinth of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined, is always represented as having been situated in this city.

COACH.—The precise period at which coaches were introduced is not known; but Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honour of the invention. Towards the end of the 13th century, the queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples in a *caretta*, which appears to have borne some resemblance to our carriages, and to have been regarded with favour by the French ladies, as Philip IV. (the Fair) prohibited the use of similar vehicles to citizens' wives in 1294. The Emperor Frederick III. visited Frankfort in a covered carriage in 1474, and in 1509 the Elector of Brandenburg possessed a coach gilt all over. The first carriage seen in England was introduced by the Earl of Arundel in 1580, but they were not generally used till about 1605. The first who drove six horses in his coach was the Duke of Buckingham, in 1619; and his example was immediately emulated by the Earl of Northumberland, who set up a team of eight. A glass coach was used in Spain in 1631. Hackney coaches were first let for hire in London in 1625, in Paris in 1650, and at Edinburgh in 1673. Stage-coaches were introduced into England during the 17th century, but the earliest public notification of their establishment is dated April 26, 1658. One was started between London and Edinburgh before 1754; and in 1784 mail-coaches were instituted. Mr. Josiah Child brought the first cabriolet from Paris in 1755, and Horace Walpole states that every man of fashion soon set up a similar conveyance. Cabs were introduced into London in 1820, and cabriolets were first let for hire in 1823. The Coachmakers' Company was incorporated by Charles II. in 1671, as the Coach and Harness Makers'.

COAL is supposed to have been known to the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, and to have been used in England in 852. The earliest document in which it is mentioned is Bishop Pudsey's Boldon Book, dated 1180, in which we read of colliers established at Escomb and Bishopwearmouth. Newcastle coal is first mentioned in 1234, when Henry III. granted the inhabitants a charter to dig it; and sea-borne coal was sold in London before 1245, though at first only employed in the arts and manufactures. The Chinese used it in 1295. In consequence of a petition presented by Parliament to Edward I. in 1306, the use of coal in London and the suburbs was prohibited by proclamation as a nuisance. In 1321 the palace was warmed by coal. The exportation of coal from Newcastle commenced in 1325, in which year several cargoes were conveyed to France. A tax of twopence per chaldron on all coals sold to persons not franchised in the port of Newcastle was imposed in 1421, and made payable to the king; but the payment being very irregular, such large arrears were claimed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, that the town voluntarily agreed to pay a duty of 1*s.* per chaldron. Coal was first employed in the manufacture of glass and iron in 1624; and in 1638 its sale was made a monopoly by Charles I. The duty of 1*s.* per chaldron was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Richmond, in 1677; whence it became known as the Richmond shilling. Its existence in Newfoundland was discovered in 1763, and mines were opened in Cape Breton in 1767. The production of tar from coal was discovered in 1779. The impost of the Richmond shilling was finally relinquished March 1, 1831; at which time the arrears, in consequence of which it was first claimed, were redeemed, with an overplus of £341,900, and the export duty, reduced by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 16 (Aug. 23, 1831), was entirely repealed by 8 Vict. c. 7 (April 24, 1845).

COAL EXCHANGE (London).—In 1807 the corporation possessed a coal exchange, which was converted into a market in 1831. The first stone of a new building was laid Dec. 14, 1847. It was opened by Prince Albert Oct. 30, 1849.

COAL HARBOUR, or GAINES'S MILL (Battles).—The Confederates, under Gens. Jackson and Stuart, gained a complete victory over the Federals, led by Gen. McClellan, at this place in Virginia, June 27, 1862. The Federals had 60,000, and the Confederates 40,000 men.—Gen. Grant attacked the Confederate position here June 3, 1864. After having lost nearly 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, he was compelled to retire.

COALITION (NORTH AND FOX) ADMINISTRATION.—The vote of censure on the preliminaries of the peace of Versailles, passed Feb. 21, 1783, induced the Earl of Shelburne and his colleagues to resign office. Mr. Pitt, then only 23 years of age, was requested by George III. to form a ministry; but he declined, and a long interregnum ensued, which was

brought to a close by a coalition between Mr. Charles James Fox and Lord North, under the premiership of the Duke of Portland. The new ministry kissed hands April 2, 1783. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Portland.
President of the Council	Viscount Stormont.
Privy Seal	Earl of Carlisle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Lord John Cavendish.
Home Secretary	Lord North.
Foreign Secretary	Mr. C. J. Fox.
Admiralty	Viscount Keppel.

The cabinet consisted of only seven persons. The great seal was placed in commission. Viscount Townshend was Master-general of the Ordnance; Edmund Burke, Paymaster-general; Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Secretary to the Treasury; and Mr. Charles Townshend, Treasurer of the Navy. Mr. Fox's India Bill was rejected on its second reading, in the House of Lords, Dec. 17, 1783; and Dec. 18 George III. sent a messenger to Lord North and Mr. Fox, requesting them to deliver up the seals of their offices, which they did Dec. 19. (*See* PITT (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION.)

COALITION MINISTRY.—(*See* ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION and ALL THE TALENTS.)

COAST-GUARD.—This force, at first formed for the prevention of smuggling, and afterwards organized for defensive purposes, was transferred from the Customs department to the Admiralty by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83 (July 29, 1856).

COAST VOLUNTEERS.—(*See* ROYAL NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.)

COASTING TRADE of Great Britain was thrown open to all nations by 17 Vict. c. 5 (March 23, 1854).

COBALT.—"The name Cobalt," says Beckmann, "is given at present to that metal, and its ores, the oxides of which are largely employed in the manufactures of glass, porcelain, and pottery, for the production of a blue colour." It was not known to the ancients. In 1754 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences offered a premium for the discovery of a cobalt-mine in the south of England. One was found at Gwennap, in Cornwall, to the proprietor of which the premium was awarded in Dec., 1754. The word cobalt is said to be derived from the *kobold*, goblin, a term applied to it by the German miners, because, as they assert, more valuable metals are never found where it occurs.

COBALT BLUE.—This pigment was discovered by the French chemist Thénard, in 1802.

COBLENTZ (Prussia), the Confluentes of the Romans, is a town of great antiquity. The church of St. Castor, consecrated in 836, is the spot where the grandsons of Charlemagne met when they divided his empire into Germany, France, and Italy, in 843. At a council held here June 5, 860, peace was concluded between Lothaire, King of Lorraine, and the sons of Charles II. (the Bald). Another council took place in 922, and a third in 1012. Edward III. of England had an interview here with the Emperor Louis of Bavaria in 1338. The palace, built by the Elector of Trèves in 1779, was used by the French as barracks during their occupation of the town in 1792. The Russians occupied Coblentz in 1814. A wooden bridge was built over the Rhine in 1819. In the spring of 1830, the waters of the Moselle thawed before those of the Rhine, and, being stopped by the ice, occasioned a destructive inundation. The millennial jubilee of the church of St. Castor, built in 836, was celebrated with great solemnity in 1836. The railway bridge over the Rhine was opened by the King and Queen of Prussia, May 9, 1864.

COBURG (Germany).—The palace at this town, the capital of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was built in 1549. Wallenstein made an unsuccessful effort to besiege the castle during the Thirty Years' war (1632). The gymnasium was founded in 1604. The memorial to Prince Albert was unveiled in the presence of Queen Victoria and the royal family of England, Aug. 26, 1865.

COCCEIANS.—The followers of John Coccéius or Coeken, born at Bremen, Aug. 9, 1603. He was appointed Hebrew professor at Bremen in 1630, and at Franeker in 1636. In 1650 he became professor of divinity at Leyden, where he died Nov. 4, 1669. He taught that the whole of the Old Testament "was a kind of emblematic history of *Christ*, and of the Christian Church; that the prophecies of the ancient prophets, in their literal import, treated of *Jesus Christ*; and that whatever was to occur in the Christian Church, down to the end of time, was all prefigured in the Old Testament, in some places more clearly, and in others less so." He believed in a visible reign of Christ upon earth, after the conversion of the Jews.

COCHEREL (Battle).—Bertrand du Guesclin defeated John, King of Navarre, at this hamlet, near Evreux, Thursday, May 16, 1364. Although the forces of the latter were much inferior to those of the former in number, the struggle was maintained with great resolution. By this victory nearly the whole of Normandy was brought under subjection to Charles V. of France.

COCHIN (Hindostan).—This native state was made tributary by Hyder Ali in 1776. Treaties were concluded by the East India Company with the Rajah of Cochin in 1791 and May 6, 1809, by which, on the payment of an annual tribute, it was placed under British protection. The sea-port town of Cochin was founded by Albuquerque in 1503, being the first Portuguese establishment. The Dutch captured it in 1663. It was wrested from them by the English in 1796, and was, with its dependencies, ceded to England, in exchange for the island of Banca, by the second and third articles of the convention between England and the United Netherlands, signed at London Aug. 13, 1814.

COCHIN CHINA (Asia) formed part of the Chinese empire till a few centuries after our æra, but little is known of its early history.

A.D.
1626. Cochin China is visited by some Italian Jesuits, who introduce Christianity.
1666. A French priest arrives on a missionary visit.
1774. The reigning family is expelled, and the country divided between three brothers.

A.D.
1776. The number of native Christians is estimated at 300,000.
1778. Warren Hastings fails in an endeavour to establish commercial intercourse with Cochin China.
1787. The French conclude a treaty with the native Government, but it is not carried into effect.
1790. The rightful heir recovers his possessions from the usurpers.
1797. With the assistance of a French missionary he commences the introduction of many European arts.
1798. The Christians are subjected to a severe persecution.
1801. Gia-long, aided by the French, recovers his kingdom from a Tonquin usurper.
1802. Gia-long conquers Tonquin, and assumes the title of Emperor of Anam.
1804. The East India Company fail in an attempt to open trade.
1822. Mr. Crawfurd visits Cochin China with a letter from the Governor-General of India, but is refused an audience with the king.
1825. The Christians are subjected to persecution.
1838, Nov 30. M. Marchand, a French Christian, is put to death with shocking barbarity.
1841. During the war of the English in China, the persecution relaxes in rigour.
1847. Sir John Davis, Governor of Hong-Kong, accredited British Plenipotentiary at the Cochin Chinese Court, visits the country with a letter from Queen Victoria, but is refused an audience. Commodore La Pierre destroys the batteries and native fleet at Tourann.
1856. Tu-Duk, Emperor of Anam, contemptuously refuses permission to land in his territories to an envoy from Napoleon III.
1857. Bishop Diaz, the Spanish vicar-apostolic, is beheaded after being cruelly tortured.
1858, Aug. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, at the head of a French squadron, enters Tourann Bay.—Sep. 1. He attacks the forts, and, meeting with a vigorous resistance, takes up an entrenched position, in which his troops suffer severely from the climate.
1859, July 30. The French having gained a victory at Saigon, an armistice is concluded, and negotiations for peace commence.—Sep. 15. De Genouilly having discovered that the negotiations were merely a *ruse* to enable the Cochin Chinese Government to employ their army in suppressing an internal rebellion, attacks the enemy, and seizes their position.—Oct. De Genouilly, relieved by Admiral Page, sails for France.
1860, Jan. 1. The French having transferred their operations to Saigon, that port and river are thrown open for trade.
1861, April 12. The French capture the fort of Mytho.
1862, June 3. Peace is concluded.—Aug. 15. The French establish a lighthouse on Cape St. James, Saigon river.—Dec. 17. The Emperor of Anam repudiates the peace, and the people of Saigon rise against the French, but are repulsed by the European troops.
1863, Jan. 1. Saigon is proclaimed French territory.—Feb. 26. Admiral Bonard captures Gokoud and Fort Traica.
1864, July 15. Capt. Aubaret, French agent in Cochin China, concludes a treaty with the Imperial Government at Hué, the capital.
1865, March. The French Government refuses to ratify this treaty. (*See* ANAM, CAMBODIA, and TONQUIN.)

COCHINEAL was discovered by the Spaniards in Mexico, in 1518. The insect from which the dye is obtained was introduced into St. Domingo by Thierry, a French naturalist, in 1777, and into India in 1795. Only an inferior quality of dye is produced there. Prescott says that the rich crimson of the best kinds is the modern rival of the famed Tyrian purple. The excise duty on cochineal, reduced to a shilling the hundredweight in 1842, was finally repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90 (1845).

COCKADE.—The ancient custom of wearing badges in the bonnet is generally considered to have given rise to the modern cockade. As worn by officer's servants, it is supposed to have originated during the wars of the Roses. In later times the black cockade was the Hanoverian badge, the white that of the Stuarts.

COCK-CROWER (the King's).—This officer during Lent crowed the hour every night within the precincts of the palace. George II., then Prince of Wales, was sitting down to supper on Ash-Wednesday, March 2, 1715 (the first Lent after the Hanoverian accession), when the occupant of the office entered the apartment, and performed his peculiar duty. The prince, mistaking it for an intended insult, was greatly incensed, and the custom was from that time discontinued.

COCK-FIGHTING was established at Athens as a public or solemn pastime by Themistocles, previous to B.C. 465. The Romans received the custom from the Greeks, although they appear to have preferred quail-fighting. The date of its introduction into England is uncertain, but may probably be referred to the period of Roman supremacy. The earliest record on the subject occurs in a work of Fitz-Stephen's, who died in 1191. He mentions that it was the practice of schoolboys to bring their cocks to the master on Shrove-Tuesday, and devote the morning to an exhibition of their prowess. The sport was prohibited in France in 1260, and in England by Edward III. in 1365; again by Henry VIII.; by Elizabeth in 1569; and by Cromwell, March 31, 1654. The cock-pit in St. James's Park was removed in 1816, and the sport was prohibited in England by the Cruelty to Animals Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sep. 9, 1835). This Act was extended to Ireland by 1 Vict. c. 66 (July 15, 1837). These acts were repealed and the law was made more stringent by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92 (Aug. 1, 1849). Cock-fighting is common in Asia, is a fashionable pastime with the ladies of Peru, and is carried to a great height in Ceylon.

COCK-LANE GHOST.—This famous deception, practised in a house in Cock Lane, West Smithfield, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762, created considerable sensation. The second and most notorious visitation commenced in Jan., 1762. A child about 11 years of age was thrown into violent fits by scratchings and knockings heard in different parts of the room, and communications were held with the supposed ghost who produced these noises. The case was taken up by several influential persons. The child was removed to the house of the Rev. S. Aldrich, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and an investigation took place in the presence of several influential persons, on the night of Jan. 31. Measures had been taken to prevent any collusion, and the result was that the people assembled were unanimously of opinion, that "the child has some art of making, or counterfeiting, particular noises; and that there is no agency of any higher cause." The girl was moved from house to house, and was ultimately detected in an attempt to play off a trick upon her auditors. William Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, the father; Elizabeth, his wife; Mary Frazer, a girl who assisted in the deception; a clergyman, and a tradesman, were tried at Guildhall, July 10, by a special

jury, before Lord Mansfield, and convicted of a conspiracy against the life and character of Mr. K——. Sentence having been deferred for seven or eight months, the clergyman and the tradesman paid Mr. K—— between five and six hundred pounds, and were dismissed with a severe reprimand. The father was sentenced to stand in the pillory three times in one month, once at the end of Cock Lane, and after that to be imprisoned two years; his wife to one year's imprisonment, and Mary Frazer to six months in Bridewell, with hard labour.

COCKERMOUTH (Cumberland).—The castle of this town, erected in the 11th century, sustained a month's siege from the Royalists in 1648. The church, founded in the reign of Edward III., rebuilt in 1711, and enlarged in 1825, was destroyed by fire in 1850. The free school was founded in 1676, the dispensary established in 1793, and the bridge over the Derwent was erected in 1822. The court-house was built about 1830. The Cockermouth and Workington Railway was opened throughout April 28, 1847. The poet Wordsworth was born here April 7, 1770.

COCKLE Order).—This military order was founded by Louis IX. of France in 1269, to induce his nobles to join in the disastrous invasion of Africa, which cost him his life. (*See* CRUSADES.) It was also called the order of the Double Crescents and of the Ship, all three titles being taken from its decorations, which comprised a collar composed of escallop shells alternated with double crescents, and a badge adorned with the picture of a ship.

COCKNEY.—The origin of this term, as well as the reason for its application to a native of London, is involved in obscurity. In 1517, Henry VIII. made an order with reference to the feast of the King of the Cockneys, held on Childermas-day. The term Cockney School was in 1817 applied to a literary coterie consisting of Hazlitt, Keats, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, &c.

COCOA.—The properties of the kernel or seed of the cocoa-tree were known to the Spaniards and Portuguese before other Europeans. In 1649 only one cocoa-tree existed in all the Windward Isles, and that was grown as a curiosity in the garden of an Englishman. The tree was discovered in Martinico in 1655, and the cultivation was commenced in 1660. The use of the beverage called cocoa did not become general till the end of the 17th century.

COCOA-TREE CLUB (London), the Tory chocolate-house of Queen Anne's reign, is mentioned by Addison in the first number of the *Spectator*, Thursday, March 1, 1711. A club called the "Cocoa-tree Club," from the place of meeting, was formed here about 1747.

CODE NAPOLEON.—The commission for the formation of a new civil code was appointed by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1800. The code was promulgated in 1804 as the "Code Civil des Français." It was afterwards greatly extended. Napoleon I. introduced it into Italy in 1805, into Portugal in 1808, into the Papal States in 1809. It was afterwards adopted in other countries.

CODES.—A collection or system of law made by order of Theodosius II., was promulgated in the Eastern empire in 438, and in the Western empire by Valentinian III. in the same year. This was called the Theodosian code. Justinian appointed a commission in Feb., 528, to compile one code from those of Gregorianus, Hermogenianus, and Theodosius. It was promulgated April 7, 529. The institutes were completed Nov. 21, 533, and the Pandects, or Digest, Dec. 16, 533. A second edition of the code appeared Nov. 16, 534. This formed the celebrated Justinian code. Other systems of laws, framed in different countries, are also called codes. (*See* CODE NAPOLEON, &c.)

CODEX ARGENTEUS.—(*See* SILVER BOOK.)

COD LIVER OIL.—Percival in 1771 advocated the use of this remedy in cases of chronic rheumatism. In 1815 its properties were highly spoken of in Westphalia, the Rhine country, and Scotland, and in 1822 its composition was first chemically analyzed by Wurtzer. In 1830 it was admitted into the pharmacopœia, and in 1833 Hankel discovered its virtues in cases of tubercular consumption. Dr. de Jongh's treatise was first published in Latin in 1844.

COEL (Hindostan).—This town was captured by the Mohammedan leader, Kutb-u-din, in 1193. It possesses a mosque built about 1254, and was a place of some importance in 1582. The English took possession in 1803.

CŒLESTINES, CŒLESTINIANS, or CELESTINES.—This religious order was founded near Sulmona, in the Abruzzi, by Peter Morone, afterwards Cœlestine V., in 1254; was approved by Urban IV. in 1264, and called the order of the hermits of St. Damien, or Moronites. Raised to the pontificate in 1294, Peter of Morone favoured the new order, and they took the name of Cœlestines. They spread through Italy and France, and were suppressed in the latter country in 1778.

CŒLICOLÆ, or HEAVEN-WORSHIPPERS.—This sect, complained of by St. Augustine (354—430), as having instituted a new baptism, and mentioned in the Theodosian Code (*q. v.*) in 438, professed doctrines characterized both by Jewish and Christian peculiarities.

COFFEE was introduced into Arabia from Persia in the 15th century, and brought to Constantinople in 1554. The Venetians were the first Europeans acquainted with its use. It was brought to Marseilles in 1644, to London about 1650, and to Paris in 1657; but until 1660 its use was restricted to those who had travelled in the East. In 1690 the plant was reared at Amsterdam; it was planted at Surinam in 1718, at Cayenne in 1722, at Martinico in 1727, and before 1732 formed one of the staple productions of Jamaica. Various acts encouraging the growth of British plantation coffee were passed in 1781, 1783, 1788, and 1796. Prosper Alpinus, the botanist, who spent several years in Egypt, and who died in 1617, is said to have been the first European author who mentioned coffee. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), a duty of fourpence on every gallon of coffee made and sold was granted to the king.

COFFEE CLUB.—(*See* ROTA.)

COFFEE-HOUSES were established at Constantinople in 1554. One was opened at Oxford by Jacobs, a Jew, in 1650, at London in 1652, at Paris in 1662, and at Marseilles in 1671. By a proclamation of King Charles II., issued in Dec., 1675, they were suppressed; but were soon re-opened by request of the tea and coffee merchants. For many years the use of coffee and the coffee-houses were assailed by various writers.

COFFINS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians, who made them of stone and of sycamore-wood. Joseph was embalmed and placed in a coffin (Gen. l. 26) in that country B.C. 1635. Coffins were made of lead, of iron, and of wood, at a very early period. Bede states that the Saxons buried their dead in wood.

COGERS' SOCIETY (London).—This political debating club, founded in 1755, derived its title from the Latin *cogito*, the members professing to be great *thinkers*. They held their meetings at Cogers' Hall, a public-house in Bride Lane, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

COGGLESHALL, or COGGESHALL (Essex).—King Stephen founded a Cistercian abbey in this place in 1142, and some remains exist at this day. It was once celebrated for the manufacture of white baize, called "Coggleshall whites."

COGNAC (League), called the Clementine or Holy League, because the Pope was at the head of it, was concluded between Clement VII., the Venetians, the Duke of Milan, and Francis I. of France, at this place in France, May 22, 1526. The objects were to compel the Emperor Charles V. to release the French king's sons, on the payment of a reasonable ransom, and to re-establish Sforza in the possession of the Milanese. Henry VIII. of England was made protector of the league; a principality in the kingdom of Naples, with an annual revenue of 30,000 ducats, was to be settled upon him, and lands to the value of 10,000 ducats given to Wolsey. Cognac was one of the cautionary towns granted to the Huguenots by the peace signed Aug. 11, 1570.

COIF.—Serjeants-at-law first adopted the coif as their badge during the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). They used it to conceal their baldness, as there were then few lawyers who were not also priests, and, consequently, obliged to shave their heads. When it became incumbent on judges to have passed through the degree of serjeant-at-law, they retained the coif in their higher dignity, as appears from Sir John Fortescue's discourse *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, written between 1461 and 1470. On the appointment of official legal costume by the decree of the Westminster judges, subscribed June 4, 1635, the coif became an established portion of judicial uniform. As a portion of female attire, coifs were introduced early in the 17th century. The use of the coif in the coronation has been discontinued since the reign of George II.

COIMBATORE (Hindostan).—This state, annexed to Mysore in 1746, was taken by the English in 1783, and was formally incorporated with the British possessions in India in 1799. The town of Coimbatore, captured by the English Nov. 26, 1783, was restored at the peace concluded in 1784. It was retaken July 21, 1790. Tippoo Saib invested it June 13, 1791, and, having summoned it in vain, made a general assault, which was repulsed Aug. 11. Having received reinforcements, Tippoo Saib compelled the garrison to surrender Nov. 3, 1791.

COIMBRA (Portugal), the Conembrica of the Romans, was erected into a bishopric during the 6th century. It was taken from the Moors in 872, recovered by them in 982, and finally reconquered by Ferdinand (the Great) and the celebrated Cid in 1064. The monastery of Santa Cruz was founded June 28, 1131. When Portugal was made a kingdom in 1139, Coimbra became the capital, and in 1308 the university was temporarily removed here from Lisbon by King Dionysius. The murder of Inez de Castro by Alphonso IV. took place Jan. 7, 1355. The seat of government was transferred to Lisbon by John I., in 1433. The plague carried off many of the inhabitants in 1423. The university was finally transferred to Coimbra in 1537. The aqueduct was built in 1568. Coimbra suffered much from an earthquake in 1755. It was occupied by the Portuguese militia under Gen. Trant, who defeated the French and seized the city, taking 5,000 prisoners, Oct. 7, 1810.

COIN.—Herodotus (i. 94) states that the Lydians were the first who coined gold and silver money, but the Parian chronicle attributes the invention to Pheidon of Argos, B.C. 895. (*See* COPPER, GOLD, and SILVER COINAGE.) The Romans substituted a silver for a copper coinage, B.C. 269. A metallic currency existed in Britain previous to the Roman occupation, after which the coin resembled that of Rome. The Saxons introduced money of a totally different character. (*See* SCEATTÆ and STYCAS.) The gold byzant (*q. v.*) constituted the chief medium of circulation during the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, no English coinage of repute having been used until the reign of Henry III., since which the history of the national coinage is much better defined.

A.D.
689–728. The penny is mentioned in the laws of Ina.
838. The gold mark (*q. v.*) is introduced.
1210. Round farthings (*q. v.*) are first coined.
1247. Henry III. calls in the debased money and orders a new coinage.
1279. Circular coin are struck in large numbers by Edward I., who introduces many improvements.
1344. Coinage of florins (*q. v.*) and nobles (*q. v.*).
1465. Introduction of angels (*q. v.*) and ryals (*q. v.*).
1489. Henry VII. orders the issue of double ryals or sovereigns (*q. v.*).
1504. Coinage of testoons or shillings (*q. v.*).
1543. Introduction of the tester (*q. v.*).
1551. Edward VI. coins crowns (*q. v.*), half-crowns, and sixpences.
1560. Elizabeth withdraws the base coinage of former sovereigns.
1562. Milled money is first coined by Elizabeth.
1663. Charles II. introduces guineas (*q. v.*).
1672, Aug. 16. Copper coinage (*q. v.*) is permanently established.
1797. George III. issues dollars (*q. v.*) and coins, copper two-penny pieces.
1817, July 1. The new sovereign of 20 shillings is issued.
1849. Silver florins (*q. v.*) are coined.
1860. A bronze coinage is issued.

COIN-CLIPPING.—This crime was of frequent occurrence in early times. The custom of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters served to encourage it. Henry III. prohibited the circulation of clipped coin, by letters dated Merton, Nov. 17, 1248, and in 1278, 280 Jews were hanged in London for coin-clipping. By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 1 (1696), £1,200,000 was raised by a house-duty to defray the expense of withdrawing the clipped coin. Scarcely any of the coin in circulation was worth half the nominal value.

COINING.—The coining of money is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown. The privilege was in early times occasionally granted to bishops and abbots. During the Middle Ages the right of coining was considered the best guarantee of independence. The citizens of Lucca, in the 13th century, by way of asserting their independence of Pisa, went and coined money at the gates of that city. By the common law of England, and in many statutes, the crime of counterfeiting the money of the realm was declared high treason. By 27 Edw. I., *de Falsâ Monetâ* (1299), the importation of false money was made a capital crime. The counterfeiting of foreign coin current in England was declared high treason by 1 Mary, st. 2, c. 6 (1553), and as such rendered the offender subject to all the penalties used and ordained in that case. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 26, ss. 1 & 4 (1697), the mere possession of coiner's tools, as well as the colouring, gilding, &c., any coin resembling the current money, was made high treason. This was continued in 1702 by 1 Anne, c. 3. All former acts were, however, repealed by 2 Will. IV. c. 34 (May 23, 1832), which made the manufacture, purchase, or importation of false money, and the wilful injury of good money, punishable by transportation, since altered to penal servitude; while those guilty of uttering such coin were liable to imprisonment. The provisions of this act were extended to the colonies by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 48 (Aug. 4, 1853). Attempts having been made to use coin for advertising purposes, by stamping names upon it, this was declared to be a misdemeanour by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1853). The process of coining was, in early times, accomplished by hammering bullets of metal flat, and placing them between two dies; these were struck with heavy mallets until the impression was obtained. The French made an improvement upon this process about the middle of the 16th century, by the application of the screw. Antoine Brucher invented the coining-press in 1553, and milled money was coined by Elizabeth in 1562, though it was not general in England until 1662. Boulton invented his coining-machine in 1788, and the greater part of the coinage of the realm was carried on at his works at Soho, Birmingham, till the Mint was established in 1810.

COLAPOOR (Hindostan).—This Mahratta state was founded by Sumbajee, the grandson of Sevajee, who overran the country in 1670. At the commencement of the century, pirates from several of its ports infested the seas, and by treaty concluded Oct. 1, and ratified Nov. 13, 1812, the seaboard was ceded to the East India Company. The rajah was assassinated in 1821, and such confusion prevailed, that the state was for some time occupied by English troops.

COLBERG, or KOLBERG (Pomerania).—This town was besieged by the Poles in 1102. The Russians having besieged this place for 29 days, retired Oct. 31, 1758. They returned in 1760, with a fleet of 27 ships and an army of 15,000 men. Gen. Werner came to the assistance of the garrison, who held out bravely, Sep. 18, and in a few days dispersed both fleet and army. The Russians returned in 1761, and Prince Eugène of Würtemberg, at the head of the army sent for its relief, cut his way through the Russians Nov. 14, and the place, long defended with wonderful heroism, surrendered Dec. 16. The French, under Marshal Mortier, laid siege to Colberg in Dec., 1806, but its defender, Gen. Gneisenau, maintained his position till peace was restored by the treaty of Tilsit (*q. v.*).

COLBERG (Sea-fight).—Christian IV. of Denmark, commanding his fleet in person, defeated the Swedish admiral Claes Flemming, after an obstinate combat of 10 hours, off this town of Pomerania, July 1, 1644.

COLCHESTER (Essex), the Camelodunum of the Romans, and the Caer Colun of the Britons, is said to have been the birthplace of the Emperor Constantine in 272, and to have sent a bishop to the Council of Arles, 314. Neither of these stories is supported by trustworthy evidence. It was seized by the Danes in 838, and was not finally retaken till 921, when Edward the Elder expelled the foreigners and rebuilt the fortifications. Richard I. granted the first charter Dec. 6, 1189. The castle was besieged and the town plundered by the barons in 1215. The plague prevailed here in 1348 and 1360. Henry VI. visited the town Aug. 5, 1445, and Catherine of Aragon in 1516. The Dutch and Flemish exiles settled here in 1571, and established the manufacture of various woollen goods. Colchester was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, the defence lasting from June 13 to Aug. 27, 1648. Between Aug., 1665, and Dec., 1666, the plague carried off 4,731 of the inhabitants. Colchester was deprived of its charter in June, 1684, but recovered it in 1693. The theatre was built in 1812; and the Essex and Colchester Hospital in 1820.

COLCHIS (Asia).—This country, celebrated in mythical history, is said by Herodotus to have been peopled by the remnant of the army led by Sesostris into Scythia. Xenophon attacked and defeated the Colchians during his celebrated retreat, B.C. 401. Colchis, long subject to Persia, became independent before the time of Alexander III. (B.C. 336—323). It was subjected by Mithridates VI. of Pontus, from whom it was wrested by Pompey, B.C. 65; but the Romans did not reduce the country into the form of a province. Gibbon remarks (ch. xlii.) that "the riches of Colchis shine only through the darkness of conjecture or tradition; and its genuine history presents an uniform scene of rudeness and poverty." In early times the Colchians were noted for their manufacture of linen and knowledge of navi-

gation. Colchis is the scene of the exploits of the fabled Argonautic expedition, the first attempt of the Greeks at distant navigation, said to have been undertaken B.C. 1263. Its original name was Æa, and it comprised the modern Mingrelia, and part of the neighbouring country.

COLDINGHAM (Berwickshire).—This place is celebrated for a nunnery, founded as early as the 7th century. In 679 it was destroyed by lightning, and in 870 seized by the Danes. The nuns cut off their noses and lips, in order to disfigure themselves, which so infuriated their brutal captors, that the whole sisterhood perished in the nunnery. King Edgar founded a Benedictine priory on the same site in 1098.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—This regiment was enrolled in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire, by Gen. Monk, Jan. 1, 1660, and on the disbanding of the army in Jan., 1661, was retained by Charles II. in his special service.

COLENSO CASE.—John William Colenso, D.D., appointed Bishop of Natal in 1853, having in 1862 commenced the publication of a critical commentary on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, in which he expressed many opinions deemed hostile to the inspiration of Scripture, legal proceedings on a charge of heresy were commenced against him in the court of the Bishop of Cape Town, in Nov., 1863. These resulting in the deposition of Dr. Colenso from his bishopric, he appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which decided, March 20, 1865, that the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction over the Bishop of Natal, and that the previous proceedings were consequently void in law. Sentence of excommunication was, however, passed upon him by Dr. Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, Dec. 16, 1865, and formally proclaimed in the cathedral at Maritzburg Sunday, Jan. 7, 1866.

COLERAINE (Ireland) was originally the seat of a bishop's see, founded by St. Cabreus about 540. In 1171 it was plundered by the King of Down, and again in 1213 by Thomas MacUchtry, who used the stones of the abbey as materials for a castle which he erected here. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded about 1244. James I. granted Coleraine and the surrounding districts to a company of London merchants, known as the "Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster," in 1613, and in 1614 the town was incorporated by the same monarch.

COLIN (Battle).—(*See* KOLIN, Battle.)

COLISEUM.—This celebrated amphitheatre at Rome was commenced by the Emperor Vespasian in 75, and completed by Titus in 80. It received the name of Coliseum on account of its magnitude. Gibbon (ch. xii. thus describes the magnificent edifice:—"It was a building of an elliptic figure, five hundred and sixty-four feet in length, and four hundred and sixty-seven in breadth, founded on fourscore arches, and rising, with four successive orders of architecture, to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble and decorated with statues. The slopes of the vast concave, which formed the inside, were filled and surrounded with sixty or eighty rows of seats, of marble likewise, covered with cushions, and capable of receiving with ease above fourscore thousand spectators." A bull-fight was celebrated in the Coliseum, Sep. 3, 1332. Eugenius IV. (1431—47) surrounded it with a wall, and it was consecrated by Benedict XIV. (1740—58).

COLLAR.—The use of collars of gold and jewellery is of the greatest antiquity. They were worn by the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Manlius Torquatus, who was consul at Rome B.C. 287, received his surname from a collar he took from a Gaul whom he slew in fight. Collars were afterwards used as part of the insignia of the various orders of knighthood. The collar of SS. is said to have been adopted in honour of the two martyrs Simplicius and Faustinus, who were thrown into the Tiber with stones and chains round their necks, by order of Diocletian; but this and other explanations of its origin do not rest upon good authority. This subject has been discussed in "Notes and Queries" (vol ii.). Boutell gives the following explanation:—"Next to the Garter itself, the most celebrated knightly decoration of this class is the Collar of SS. introduced by King Henry IV., apparently as a memorial of the success with which his aspiring ambition had been crowned: this letter S, repeated either in links of gold, or in gold embroidery, worked upon a fillet of blue, is the initial of the word 'Souveraine,' Henry's motto, which he bore while Earl of Derby." It was originally the livery of John of Gaunt, adopted by Henry IV. as part of the royal livery in 1399. Previous to the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, Henry V. permitted all the untitled members of his retinue to wear this collar; thereby conferring upon them the privileges of nobility. The collar of the order of the Garter was granted by Henry VII. some time between the years 1496 and 1502.

COLLAR (Order).—(*See* ANNUNCIADA.)

COLLECTS were introduced by Pope Gelasius I. between 492 and 496. The collects for the day of the Church service appeared in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1548. Many are very ancient, some being the composition of St. Jerome, and even of Gelasius himself.

COLLEGE OF ARMS.—(*See* HERALDS' COLLEGE.)

COLLEGES, or associations of men employed in the same works, were established at Rome by Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—B.C. 673). Educational colleges existed among the Jews and the Egyptians, and after the establishment of Christianity were generally attached to monasteries.—(*See* CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, LION COLLEGE, MORDEN COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, VETERINARY SCIENCE, &c. &c. &c.)

COLLEGIANTS, or COLLEGIANS.—This sect was formed in Holland in 1619. Its members were thus named because they called their assemblies, or sacred conventions, held twice a year at Rheinsburg, near Leyden, colleges.

Three brothers, John-James, Hadrian, and Gisbert Koddeus, were its authors. Mosheim describes them as "a very large society of persons of every sect and rank, who assume the name of Christians, but entertain different views of Christ; and which is kept together neither by rulers and teachers, nor by ecclesiastical laws, nor by a formula of faith, nor, lastly, by any set of rites, but solely by the desire of improvement in scriptural knowledge and piety." In 1686 the Collegians split into two opposing sects, but the breach was healed early in the 18th century.

COLLIERY.—The earliest mention of collieries occurs in 1239, in a charter of Henry III., granting to the burgesses of Newcastle permission to dig for coal. In 1330 they were regarded as valuable property. The employment of females in collieries is regulated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), which ordered that no new female workers should be engaged at all; that in three months after it was passed no female under 18 should be so employed; and that after March 1, 1843, female service in mines should be totally abolished.

COLLODION.—The iodized collodion now so largely employed for photographic purposes, was discovered by Mr. S. Archer, who published an account of its preparation and properties in the "Chemist" for March, 1851.

COLLOQUY OF POISSY.—This term was applied to a conference between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics held in the refectory of the Benedictines at Poissy in Sep., 1561. Instead of settling their differences, both parties became more incensed and took up arms.

COLLYRIDIANS.—Arabian heretics, who "invested the Virgin Mary with the name and honours of a goddess." Epiphanius, Bishop of Constantia, who died May 12, 403, says they were all females, and that they sacrificed to the Virgin Mary. They arose towards the close of the 4th century, and received their name from the collyrides, or little cakes, which they offered to the Virgin Mary. They came from Thrace and parts of Scythia. Some sectaries that arose about the same time took the name of Antidicomarianites, or Adversaries of Mary, because they refused to honour Mary.

COLMAR (France), near the site of the ancient Argentaria, was raised to the rank of a town in 1220. It was made a free imperial city in the 13th century, and was fortified in 1552. The Swedes captured it in 1632, and Louis XIV. took it and destroyed its fortifications in 1673. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Ryswick, Sep. 10, 1697. The plague committed great ravages in 1541. Its cathedral was founded in 1363.

COLOGNE (Prussia), the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans, received its name from the Empress Agrippina, who was born here. The town was founded B.C. 37. Claudius established a Roman colony A.D. 51. It was erected into an archbishopric before 314.

A.D.
508. Clovis I. is declared King of the Franks at Cologne.
511. Cologne forms part of Austrasia.
700. The church and nunnery of Santa Maria in Capitolio are founded.
715. Charles Martel sustains a defeat near Cologne.
792. Charlemagne holds a council.
814. The old cathedral is founded.
870. Sep. 26. A council is held on discipline.
873. Sep. 26. A council is summoned.
887. April 1. A council is held against robbers of churches.
957. Cologne is declared an imperial town.
980. Archbishop Bruno founds the church of St. Pantaleon.
1057. A council for the reformation of the clergy is held.
1066. The church of St. Gereon is founded.
1110. A council is held.
1115. The Emperor Henry V. is excommunicated at a council.
1119. The excommunication of Henry V. is published at a council.
1164. The relics of the three kings are removed to Cologne.
1185. The outer walls are built.
1186. A council is held.
1187. A council is held.
1248. Destruction of the old cathedral by fire.
1259. All ships trading to the neighbourhood are compelled to unload here.
1261, March 12. A council is held.
1266. A council is held.
1270. The cathedral is commenced.
1281, March 9. A council on discipline is held.
1307, Feb. 22. A council against the Beghards is held.
1310. The year is ordered by a council to commence at Cologne at Christmas, instead of at Easter, according to their custom.
1322, Oct. 31. A council is held.
1388. The university is founded.
1390, Sep. 16. The ancient statutes of the province are renewed at a council.
1424, April 22. A council is held on discipline.
1425. Persecution and expulsion of the Jews.
1452, March 3. A council on discipline.
1536. A council on the duties of ecclesiastics, &c.
1571. The town-hall is built.
1577. Birth of Rubens at Cologne.
1579. A congress of European powers is held at Cologne.
1618. Expulsion of the Protestants.
1636. The church of the Jesuits is founded.
1642. Mary de Medicis dies at Cologne.
1655, Sep. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. of England, arrives at Cologne.
1787. The Protestants are allowed to erect a place of worship and a school.
1795. Cologne is seized by the French.
1801. It is made the capital of the French department of La Roer, and the archbishopric is secularised.
1814. It is restored to Prussia.
1815. The fortifications are rebuilt.
1837. The navigation of the Rhine is opened, which enables Cologne to carry on a direct foreign trade.
1841, Sep. 1. The railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle is opened.
1842, Sep. 4. The King of Prussia lays the foundation-stone of the new transept.
1848, Sep. The newly-finished parts of the cathedral are thrown open to the public.
1855. A permanent bridge over the Rhine, for railway and common traffic, is commenced.
1859. The south portal of the cathedral is completed.
1860. The central spire is added to the cathedral.
1865, June 2. An exhibition is opened by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

COLOGNE-SUR-SPRÉE (Treaties).—Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, by a treaty concluded at this place, which forms part of Berlin, April 26, 1672, agreed to assist the Dutch against Louis XIV. with 20,000 men. He also signed an alliance here with the Emperor Leopold I., Charles II. of Spain, and the States-General, July 1, 1674. A third treaty, concluded Feb. 10, 1682, established union and engagements to supply mutual aid between the said Elector and Christian V. of Denmark. Louis XIV. here signed an agreement with Frederick William of Brandenburg relative to the fulfilment of the truce of Ratisbon (*q. v.*),

Nov. 4, 1684. A convention of boundaries was signed here by the Duke of Pomerania (Charles XII. of Sweden) and Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, March 31, 1699.

COLOMBIA (South America).—The ancient vice-royalty of New Granada and Quito, and the state of Venezuela, having thrown off the Spanish yoke, formed themselves into a republic under the name of Colombia, in 1819.

A.D.
1820, July 13. The Congress express willingness to enter into negotiations with Spain, if their republic is acknowledged independent.
1821, June 24. The republican troops, under Gen. Bolivar, defeat the royalists at Carabobo (*q. v.*).—Dec. Spain loses all power in the new republic.
1822, Nov. 13. Battle of Maracaibo, in which the republicans are defeated by the royalists, under Gen. Morales.
1823, March 8. Treaty of alliance between Colombia and Buenos Ayres.—Nov. 6. The Colombians take Puerto Cabello.
1824, Feb. 10. Bolivar is elected dictator by the Congress of Peru.—June 30. An alliance is formed between Colombia and Mexico.
1825, Jan. 1. Great Britain recognizes the independence of Colombia.—March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Guatemala.—May 28. A treaty of friendship and commerce is made with the United States.—Nov. 7. A treaty of friendship and commerce is made with Great Britain.
1826, Aug. 19. The Congress at Lima declares Bolivar president for life.—Sep. 1. Bolivar appoints Santa-Cruz his deputy during his absence in Peru.—Nov. 14. Bolivar returns to Santa Fé de Bogota.—Nov. 23. He accepts the dictatorship.
1828, April 18. Insurrection of Colombian troops.—April 23. The Congress of Ocana declares Ignacio Marquez president.—Sep. 25. Santander excites a revolt against Bolivar, who escapes assassination, and quells the insurrection.
1829. Venezuela constitutes itself a separate republic.
1830, Jan. 20. Bolivar tenders his resignation of the presidentship, and retires to Cartagena shortly afterwards. Venezuela again joins New Granada.—Dec. 17. Death of Bolivar.
1831, Nov. 17. Venezuela, New Granada, and Colombia again become separate states. (*See* VENEZUELA.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon), called by the Moors Kalambu, and mentioned by them in 1340, was fortified by the Portuguese in 1517. Cotta (*q. v.*) having been dismantled in 1564, Colombo was made the capital of Ceylon. Rajah Singha laid siege to it in Aug., 1586, but was forced to withdraw the following year. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1656, and retained possession till, by a treaty signed here Feb. 15, 1796, they ceded all their fortified towns and stations in Ceylon to the English. Colombo was made a bishopric in 1845.

COLONIA.—(*See* CAMELODUNUM.)

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church consecrated the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, first bishop in America, at Aberdeen, Nov. 24., 1784. Bishops for New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, and bishops were afterwards appointed for other parts of the United States. Nova Scotia, the first colonial see, was erected Aug. 11, 1787. By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52 (June 30, 1852), extended by 16 & 17 Vict., c. 49 (Aug. 4, 1853), colonial bishops are empowered to exercise all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom except that of jurisdiction. The following are the colonial sees, with the date of erection:—

A.D.
1787. Nova Scotia.
1793. Quebec.
1813. Calcutta.
1824. Barbadoes.
1824. Jamaica.
1833. Bombay.
1833. Madras.
1836. Australia, afterwards Sydney.
1839. Newfoundland.
1839. Toronto, Canada West.
1841. New Zealand.
1842. Antigua.
1842. British Guiana.
1842. Gibraltar.
1842. Tasmania.
1845. Colombo, Ceylon.
1845. Fredericton, New Brunswick.
1847. Adelaide, South Australia.
1847. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.
1847. Melbourne, Victoria.
1847. Newcastle, N. S. Wales.
1847. Sydney.
1849. Victoria, Hong-Kong.
1850. Montreal, Canada.
1850. Prince Rupert's Land.
1850. Sierra Leone.
1853. Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.
1853. Natal, Cape of Good Hope.
1854. Mauritius.
1855. Labuan, Borneo.
1856. Christchurch, New Zealand.
1856. Kingston, Jamaica.
1856. Perth, Western Australia.
1857. Huron, Canada West.
1858. Nelson, New Zealand.
1858. Wellington, New Zealand.
1858. British Columbia.
1859. Brisbane, Moreton Bay.
1859. St. Helena.
1859. Waiapu, New Zealand.
1861. Nassau, Bahama Islands.
1861. Ontario, Canada.
1863. Goulbourn, N.S. Wales.
1865. Dunedin, New Zealand.
1865. Grafton and Armidale.
1865. New Westminster, British Columbia.

—(*See* MISSIONARY BISHOPS.)

COLONY.—The Phœnicians and the Carians planted several colonies in the Mediterranean, and the Greeks followed their example. The Romans began to establish colonies during the monarchical period. In modern times, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, the English, and the Dutch, have been distinguished by their attempts to form colonies. England has succeeded in establishing the most extensive colonial empire of ancient or modern times. The following list of colonies, which are more fully described under their titles, contains the date of the first connection of England with each, whether by conquest, settlement, or treaty:—

A.D.
1536. Newfoundland.
1579. Moluccas.
1609. Bermudas.
1618. African Forts.
1618. Gambia.
1618. Gold Coast.
1620. Cape of Good Hope.
1621. Nova Scotia.
1623. St. Christopher's.
1624. Barbadoes.
1628. Nevis.
1630. Bahama Islands.
1632. Antigua.
1632. Montserrat.
1632. Anguilla, or Snake Island.
1634. Bengal.
1634. Berbice.
1639. Madras.
1651. St. Helena.
1655. Jamaica.
1661. Cape Coast Castle.
1662. Bombay.
1666. Tortola, Virgin Isles.
1668. Dominica.
1674. Belize, or British Honduras.
1704. Gibraltar.
1713. New Brunswick.
1745. Prince Edward's Island.
1745. Cape Breton.
1759. Lower Canada.
1760. Upper Canada.
1762. Grenada.
1762. St. Lucia.
1763. Tobago.
1763. St. Vincent.
1763. Ceylon.
1766. Falkland Islands.
1770. New South Wales.
1785. Penang, or Prince of Wales Island.
1787. Sierra Leone.
1791. Vancouver Island.
1796. Demerara.
1796. Essequibo.
1797. Trinidad.
1798. Gozo.
1800. Malta.
1803. Port Phillip.
1803. Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land.
1807. Heligoland.
1809. The Ionian Islands.
1810. Mauritius.
1814. New Zealand.
1815. Ascension Island.
1844. Natal.
1827. Fernando Po.
1829. Western Australia, or Swan River.
1831. British Guiana.
1834. South Australia.
1837. Victoria, Australia.
1841. Hong-Kong.
1848. Labuan.
1851. Lagos.
1858. British Columbia.
1859. Queensland, or Moreton Bay.

COLOPHON (Asia Minor).—An Ionian city, founded, according to tradition, by Andræmon. It was a flourishing city as late as B.C. 66. Strabo says that the Colophonians were celebrated for the excellence of their cavalry. It was, in fact, considered invincible, and gave rise to the proverb, "He has put the Colophon to it," or given the finishing stroke, used to show that a matter had been brought to a certain termination. Old works, before the introduction of a title-page, had title, date, &c., printed at the end; and this, as the last thing printed, was termed a colophon.

COLORADO, or COLERADO (United States).—This district was separated from Utah and Kansas, and organized as a distinct territory by act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1861. It maintained the Federal interests during the civil war. A proposal to erect it into a state of the Union was rejected in March, 1866. Important gold fields have been discovered.

COLOSSÆ (Asia Minor).—This city of Phrygia, first mentioned by Herodotus (B.C. 484—408), was visited by Xerxes with his army B.C. 481, and by Cyrus the Younger B.C. 401. In the time of Strabo (B.C. 60—A.D. 21) it had lost most of its ancient importance, and now scarce a ruin marks its former site.

COLOSSEUM.—(*See* COLISEUM.)

COLOSSIANS (Epistle) was addressed by St. Paul to the Christians of Colossæ, in Phrygia, in 62.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brazen statue of Apollo, commenced by Charès de Lindos B.C. 290, and completed B.C. 280. The statement that one foot rested on each side of the harbour of Rhodes, and that ships passed under it in full sail, does not rest on good authority. It was 105 feet in height, and was ascended by a winding staircase. It was overthrown by an earthquake B.C. 224 or B.C. 222, and was never re-erected. The remains were sold to a Jewish merchant of Edessa in 672, and 900 camels were laden with the brass. It was one of the seven wonders of the world.

COLUMBIA (S. Carolina), the capital of the state, was founded in 1787, when the seat of government was removed hither from Charleston. The S. Carolina college was founded in 1804, and the Presbyterian theological seminary in 1831. It was occupied by the Federals under Gen. Sherman Feb. 17, 1865.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT (United States), originally containing about 100 square miles, was ceded to the United States Government by the states of Virginia and Maryland in 1790. Washington (*q. v.*), the capital, was surveyed in 1791. The annexation of the county of Alexandria to Virginia in 1846 reduced the area of the district to 60 square miles. The senate of the United States abolished slavery in this district April 3, 1862.

COLUMBIA RIVER.—(*See* OREGON.)

COLUMBIUM, or TANTALUM.—This metal was discovered by Mr. Hatchell in a ferruginous mineral from North America in 1801. Eckeberg, who afterwards found it in a Swedish mineral, gave it the name of Tantalum.

COLUMBUS (United States).—This, the chief town of Ohio, was founded in 1812 and incorporated in 1816. The state-house, erected in 1814, was burned Feb. 1, 1852. The institution for the blind and the lunatic asylum were founded in 1836.

COMBS were made by the Greeks and Romans, and during the Middle Ages, of boxwood, ivory, and other materials. They often occur in early barrows, British, Roman, and Saxon; and were buried with both pagans and Christians. Some were found at Pompeii like the modern small-t oth combs. In the 13th century combs were sometimes made of gold and set with jewels. The Comb-makers' Company was incorporated in 1636.

COMEDY was introduced at Athens by Susarion and Dolon, B.C. 578. Epicharmus, born at Cos B.C. 540, composed the first regular comedies. Thespis, the "father of comedy," performed on a waggon B.C. 535. A decree for its prohibition was passed B.C. 440, but was evaded, as performances are recorded to have taken place B.C. 439 and B.C. 437. Aristophanes, the chief poet of the old comedy, exhibited his first production B.C. 427. The middle comedy commenced B.C. 375, and was supported by 35 poets, none of whom are of great repute. The new comedy, which began about B.C. 335, owes its chief celebrity to the productions of Menander, who commenced his theatrical career B.C. 321. The principal Latin comedy writers are Plautus, who died B.C. 184, and Terence, B.C. 159. Some difference of opinion prevails respecting the origin of English comedy. Hallam (Lit. vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. 6) speaks of "Ralph Roister Doister, written by Udal in the reign of Henry VIII., as the earliest English comedy in a proper sense, so far as our negative evidence warrants such a position." This comedy, probably written before 1540, was first printed in 1565. Hallam believes it to be "the earliest lively picture of London manners among the gallants and citizens, who furnished so much for the stage down to the civil wars." For a long time "Gammar Gurton's Needle," supposed to have been written by John Still, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, was considered the first English comedy. It was represented at Christ's College, Cambridge, about 1565, and the earliest edition is that of 1575. "Misogonus," written by Thomas Rycharles, another comedy, is known to have been written before 1560. In France, Jodelle's comedy of "La Rencontre" was represented before Henry II. in 1552; and his comedy of "L'Abbé Eugène" was published about the same time. Hallam terms the "Le Menteur" of Corneille "the first French comedy written in polite language, without low wit or indecency." The comedies of Larivey were published in 1579; and Molière began to write in 1653. Ariosto wrote the first regular Italian comedies in 1495, and Machiavelli composed his "Mandragola" before 1520. Flaminio Scala first published the outline of a series of extemporaneous comedies in 1611, and they afterwards became the most popular branch of the Italian drama. Spanish comedy commenced in the latter portion of the 16th century, and was chiefly supported by Lope de Vega, who flourished in 1600, and by Calderon, who published 12 comedies in 1635. The German theatre is not

very rich in comic authors. Hans Sachs, who died Jan. 25, 1578, probably supplied its earliest comedies.

COMETS.—Humboldt (Cosmos, vol. i. p. 84) remarks, that "Kepler, with his usual animation of expression, said that there were more comets in the regions of space than fishes in the depths of ocean. As yet, however, there are scarcely 150 whose paths have been calculated, if we may assume at 600 or 700 the number of comets whose appearance and passage through known constellations have been ascertained by more or less precise observations." The Chinese observations, which commence B.C. 500, are of great value. Mr. John Russell Hind has published a history of comets; and in his work much of the information given in the following list will be found :—

B.C.
370. A comet is mentioned by Aristotle. It is calculated by Pingré.
136. A comet is mentioned by Justin, and observed in China.
52. A comet, supposed by Arago to be Halley's, is observed in Europe.
44. A comet is seen at Rome.

A.D.
178. A comet is observed by the Chinese.
349. A comet is mentioned by contemporary historians as of extraordinary brilliancy and size, and as a cause of much terror.
531. A comet, supposed to be the same as that which appeared B.C. 44, is visible.
583. A comet is recorded in the Chronicle of Idatius.
615, July. A comet is observed in China. First mention of coruscations in the tail of a comet.
685. A comet, said by Arago to be *Halley's Comet*, is observed.
891, May. A comet is observed in Europe and in China.
989. A comet is observed in China, and supposed to have been *Halley's Comet*.
1006. A comet, probably Halley's, is observed by Hali Ben Rodoan.
1066. A comet is observed in Europe, and considered ominous, as it occurred in the year of the Norman conquest.
1106. A comet, supposed to be the same which appeared B.C. 44 is visible.
1230. A comet, probably Halley's, is observed.
1264. A comet, calculated by Pingré, is supposed to be identical with that of 1556.
1305. A comet, probably Halley's, is observed.
1337. A fine comet is described by Nicephorus Gregoras and in the Chinese annals.
1378. A comet, afterwards found to be *Halley's Comet*, is observed by the Chinese.
1402. A very splendid comet is visible in Europe and Asia.
1456. *Halley's Comet* is observed in Europe and China.
1472. A very splendid comet, with a prodigiously long tail, is observed in Europe and China.
1527. A comet appears.
1531. Apian observes a comet (Halley's) at Ingolstadt.
1556. A comet, supposed to be that of 1264, is visible.
1607. A comet (Halley's) makes its appearance.
1618, Nov. A comet is discovered by Kepler, Gassendi, and others, and observed by Harriott.
1680, Nov. 14. A comet, discovered by Godfrey Kirch, at Coburg, directed Newton's attention to cometary astronomy. This comet is supposed to be identical with that which appeared B.C. 44 and A.D. 531 and 1106.
1682. *Halley's Comet*, discovered by him to be identical with that of 1456 and succeeding years, and to be periodical in its return. This was the first demonstration of the periodical return of comets.
1707, Nov. 25. A comet is discovered by Manfredi and Stancari, at Bologna.
1744. The finest comet of the 18th century appears, and is observed by almost every astronomer of the age.
1759. *Apian* or *Halley's Comet* returns.
1772. *Biela* or *Gambart's Comet* appears

A.D.
1786, Jan. 17. *Encke's Comet* is discovered by Mechain.
1811, March 26. The *Grand Comet* is discovered by Flaugergues, at Viviers.
1815, March 6. *Olbers' Comet* is discovered by Olbers, at Bremen.
1819. *Encke's Comet* is discovered by Pons. During this appearance its periodicity was detected by Encke.
1823, Dec. A comet with two tails, one turned from the sun, and the other towards it, is seen in various parts of Europe.
1825, July 15. The *Great Comet* of 1825, discovered by Pons is calculated by Hansen.
1826, Feb. 27. *Biela* or *Gambart's Comet* is discovered by Biela, at Josephstadt. During this appearance its recurrence at short periods was ascertained.
1835. *Apian* or *Halley's Comet* reappears.
1843, Feb. 28. The *Great Comet* of 1843 is discovered in America, Italy, and at the Cape.
1844, Nov. 22. *Faye's Comet* is discovered by Faye, at Paris, and ascertained to be periodical.
1846. *Biela* or *Gambart's Comet* reappears.
1851, June 27. *D'Arrest's Comet* is discovered by D'Arrest, at Leipsic, and ascertained to be periodical.
1852. *Biela* or *Gambart's Comet* is again visible.
1858, June 2. *Donati's Comet* is discovered by Donati, at Florence. It was seen in Great Britain in Sep. and Oct.
1860, Oct. M. Tempel discovers a comet at Marseilles.
1861, June 30. A brilliant comet is first visible in England.—Dec. 29. Mr. Tuttle discovers a telescopic comet at Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.
1862, July 2. Schmidt discovers a comet at Athens.—July 18. A comet, discovered at Cambridge, U.S., is afterwards observed at Rome by Prof. Rosa.
1863, Oct. 9. Bäcker, a watchmaker of Leipsic, discovers a small comet.—Nov. 4. Tempel discovers a comet visible to the naked eye.—Dec. 28. M. Respighi, of Bologna Observatory, discovers a comet.
1864, Jan. 1. A new comet is observed by M. Bäcker, of Nauen, near Berlin.—July 6. A comet is observed by Tempel, at Marseilles, and Respighi, at Bologna.
1865. A comet is visible in Australia.

COMFITS.—During the reign of Henry III. of France (1574—1589) an excessive use of comfits was one of the flagrant follies of fashion. Disraeli (Curiosities, i. 221) says, "All the world, the grave and the gay, carried in their pockets a *comfit-box*, as we do snuff-boxes. They used them even on the most solemn occasions; when the Duke of Guise was shot at Blois, he was found with his comfit-box in his hand."

COMMAGEN, or COMMAGENE (Syria).—This little kingdom, which during the supremacy of the Seleucidæ (B.C. 323—B.C. 65) formed part of the Syrian territory, became subsequently an independent state. Its king, Antiochus, besieged in his capital, Samosata (*q. v.*), by Ventidius, B.C. 38, was put to death at Rome, B.C. 29. Augustus conferred Commagen upon an infant prince named Mithridates, B.C. 20, and on the death of King Antiochus III., A.D. 17, it became a Roman province. In 38 it was given to Antiochus IV., son of the former king, and in 73 was again reduced to the state of a province. This district, united with Cyrrhestica (*q. v.*) by Constantine I. (323—337), received from him the name of Euphratensis. It was ravaged by the Persians under Chosroes I. in 543.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—This officer acts as the immediate deputy of the sovereign in controlling the *organization*, &c., of the land forces of the country: their *employment*, &c., being regulated by the Secretaries of State. The following is a list of the commanders-in-chief :—

A.D.
1674, March 30. James, Duke of Monmouth.
1690, June 3. John Churchill, Earl, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.
1691, April 30. Meinhardt Schomberg, Duke of Leinster, afterwards Duke of Schomberg.
1711, Jan. 1. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
1744, May. John, Earl of Stair.
1745, March. Field-Marshal George Wade.
1757, Oct. 24. John, Viscount, afterwards Earl Ligonier.
1766, Aug. 13. John, Marquis of Granby.
(1770. At his death the office remained some time vacant.)
1778, March 19. Jeffrey, Lord Amherst.
1782, March 29. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.
1793, Jan. 21. Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, again.
1795, Feb. 11. H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York.
1809, March 25. Sir David Dundas, Bart.
1811, May 29. H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York.
1827, Jan. 22. Arthur, Duke of Wellington.
(1827, May 6. The office is vacant.)
1827, Aug. 27. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, again.
1828, Feb. 25. Rowland, Viscount Hill.
1842, Aug. 15. Arthur, Duke of Wellington.
1852, Sep. 28. Henry, Viscount Hardinge.
1856, July. H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge.

COMMENDATORY ABBOTS.—(*See* ABBA-COMITES.)

COMMERCE.—The Phœnicians, who were the most ancient nation of traders on the earth, are called the inventors of commerce and navigation. Their ships traded with Greece as early as B.C. 1800, and they founded many colonies as centres of trade B.C. 1450. The chief commercial nations of the Middle Ages were the Venetians, whose importance commenced about 722; the Pisans, who reached the culminating point of their prosperity about 1063; and the Genoese, who rose to great power and affluence in 1064. The Hanseatic league, a confederacy of towns for the protection of trade, became influential about the year 1140. In 1252 Flanders attained a high position from the success of its merchants, and the Florentine republic was one of the chief commercial powers in 1298. The commercial importance of England was considerably improved by Edward I., who granted a charter on behalf of foreign merchants in 1302. From this charter it appears that the British then had intercourse with Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Lombardy, Florence, and other smaller states. France was so poor in 1360, that a leather currency was adopted, and long afterwards commerce was in a very languishing state. Jacques Coner, however, who held some financial office under Charles VII., was said to be the wealthiest merchant in the world in 1449. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and the other results of the marine enterprise of the 16th century, developed new fields for commercial activity.

COMMISSARIAT. — In the Roman armies the office of superintending the food, &c., of the troops, was performed by the quæstors (*q. v.*). During the Middle Ages, under the feudal system, this important department of military economy was so inefficiently discharged that many common soldiers perished from starvation during the Crusades, and at all times the lower ranks of the army were mainly dependent upon plunder for their support. A proviant-master was appointed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558—1603), to regulate the supplies of the English army, and in the time of Charles I. (1625—1649) commissaries were established in the various counties. In 1793 a commissary-general was appointed, to control all contracts for food and forage. In consequence of mismanagement during the Crimean war, this department was newly organized in 1858 and 1859.

COMMISSION.—(*See* HIGH COMMISSION COURT.)

COMMISSIONNAIRES. — This corps was founded in London in 1859 for the employment as porters, messengers, &c., of wounded soldiers and sailors of good character.

COMMITTEE.—(*See* GENERAL SAFETY and PUBLIC WELFARE.)

COMMON COUNCIL (London).—This arose out of the folk-mote, a general *mote*, or meeting of the people, an institution of Anglo-Saxon origin. It was held at a much earlier date than 1208, the year mentioned by many authorities as the first in which a folk-mote was summoned. There were three principal folk-motes in the year; one at the feast of St. Michael (Sep. 29), to appoint a sheriff; the second at Christmas, to arrange the wards; and the third at the feast of St. John (June 24), to protect the city from fire, by reason of the great drought. Each citizen neglecting to attend was fined 40 shillings, a large sum in those days. Stow relates that in the time of Edward II. the citizens claimed the east part of St. Paul's churchyard to be the place of assembly of their folk-motes; and that "the great steeple, there situate, was to that use, their common bell; which being there rung, all the inhabitants of the city might hear, and come together." The same author refers to a solemn meeting or common council held Oct. 11, 1190, in St. Paul's churchyard, and adds, "it is likely in that place where the folk-mote used to assemble." The meetings in the open air were discontinued, and in 1347 each ward was instructed to send delegates according to its extent. The common council now meets in the Guildhall every Thursday, and the annual elections occur on St. Thomas's day (Dec. 21).

COMMON LAW.—Concerning the unwritten law of England, Dugdale observes (Origines, c. 3), "The *common law* is, out of question, no less ancient than the beginning of differences betwixt man and man, after the first peopling of this land." It has been handed down by the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, and was digested into a code by Edward the Confessor (1042—1066). This code was confirmed by William I. about 1070; and the statute of Merton, enacted Jan. 23, 1236, declared the intention of the nobles not to change laws which had been so long used and approved.

COMMON LOT.—(*See* BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.)

COMMON PLEAS (England). — Originally the trial of common causes was referred to the *aula regia*, or court of exchequer, which followed the king in all his progresses: but Magna Charta, c. 11, June 15, 1215, ordered that they should be tried in a court always held at one place. Westminster Hall was fixed upon, and a chief-justice of the Common Pleas was appointed, with power to hear and decide

all civil cases between subject and subject. Formerly no barrister below the rank of serjeant could plead in this court, although all were permitted to move or show cause against a rule for a new trial; but by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 18, 1846), all barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster were made eligible. The following is a list of the chief justices of the Common Pleas given by Foss in his Tabulæ Curiales:—

EDWARD I.

A.D.
1272, Nov. Gilbert de Preston.
1273-4 Roger de Seyton.
1277-8 Thomas de Weyland.
1289, Sep. 4. Ralph de Sandwich.
1290, Feb. John de Methyngham.
1301, Sep. 19. Ralph de Hengham.

EDWARD II.

1307, July 8. Ralph de Hengham.
1309, March 15. William de Bereford.
1326, July 18. Hervey de Staunton.

EDWARD III.

1327, Jan. 25. William de Herle.
1329, Sep. 2 and 3. John de Stonore.
1331, March 2. William de Herle (again).
1335, July 7. John de Stonore (again).
1341, Jan. 8. Roger Hillary.
1342, May 9–16. John de Stonore (again).
1354, Feb. 20. Roger Hillary (again).
1356, June 27. Robert de Thorpe.
1371, April 14. William de Fyncheden.
1374, Oct. 10. Robert de Bealknap.

RICHARD II.

1377, June. Robert de Bealknap.
1378, Jan. 30. Robert de Charleton.
1396, Jan. 15. William Thirning.

HENRY IV.

1399, Sep. 30. William Thirning.

HENRY V.

1413, May 2. William Thirning.
June 26. Richard Norton.

HENRY VI.

1423, May 5. William Babington.
1436, Feb. 9. John Juyn.
1439, Jan. 20. John Cotesmore.
Oct. 14. Richard Newton.
1449, June 16. John Prisot.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Robert Danby.
1471, May 29. Thomas Bryan.

RICHARD III.

1483, June 26. Thomas Bryan.

HENRY VII.

1485, Aug. Thomas Bryan.
1500, Oct. 28. Thomas Wood.
1502, Sep. 30. Thomas Frowyk.
1506. Robert Read.

HENRY VIII.

1509, April. Robert Read.
1519, Jan. 27. John Ernle.
1521, April 13. Robert Brudenell.
1531, Feb. Robert Norwich.
1535, April. John Baldwin.
1545, Nov. 6. Edward Montagu.

EDWARD VI.

1547, Jan. Edward Montagu.

MARY.

1553, Sep. 5. Richard Morgan.
1554, Oct. 8. Robert Brooke.
1558, Oct. 5. Anthony Browne.

ELIZABETH.

A.D.
1558, Nov. 17. Anthony Browne.
1559, Jan. 22. James Dyer.
1582, May 2. Edmund Anderson.

JAMES I.

1603, March. Edmund Anderson.
1605, Aug. 26. Francis Gawdy.
1606, June 30. Edward Coke.
1613, Nov. 26. Henry Hobart.

CHARLES I.

1625, March 27. Henry Hobart.
1626, Nov. 28. Thomas Richardson.
1631, Oct. 26. Robert Heath.
1634, Oct. 14. John Finch.
1640, Jan. 27. Edward Lyttelton.
1641, Jan. 20. John Banks.
1648, Oct. 12. Oliver St. John.

INTERREGNUM.

1649, Feb. Oliver St. John.

CHARLES II.

1660, Oct. 22. Orlando Bridgeman.
1668, May 23. John Vaughan.
1675, Jan. 23. Francis North.
1683, Jan. 22. Francis Pemberton.
Sep. 29. Thomas Jones.

JAMES II.

1685, Feb. Thomas Jones.
1686, April 21. Henry Bedingfield.
1687, April 16. Robert Wright.
April 22. Edward Herbert.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY—WILLIAM III. ALONE.

1689, May 4. Henry Pollexfen.
1692, May 3. George Treby.
1701, June 28. Thomas Trevor.

ANNE.

1702, March 8. Thomas Trevor.
1711, Dec. 31. Created Lord Trevor.

GEORGE I.

1714, Aug. Lord Trevor.
Oct. 14. Peter King.
1725, June 3. Robert Eyre.

GEORGE II.

1727, June. Robert Eyre.
1736, Jan. Thomas Reeve.
1737, Jan. John Willes.

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. John Willes.
1762, Jan. 23. Charles Pratt.
1765, July. Created Lord Camden.
1766, Aug. 21. J. E. Wilmot.
1771, Jan. 25. William de Grey.
1780, June 9. Alexander Lord Loughborough.
1793, Jan. 28. James Eyre.
1799, July 18. John Lord Eldon.
1801, May 30. Richard Pepper, Lord Alvanley.
1804, May 8. James Mansfield.
1814, Hil. Vac. Vicary Gibbs.
1818, Nov. Robert Dallas.

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. Robert Dallas.
1824, Jan. 9. Robert Lord Gifford.
April 15. W. D. Best.
1829, June 9. Nicolas Conyngham Tindal

WILLIAM IV.

1830, June. N. C. Tindal.

VICTORIA.

1837, June. N. C. Tindal.
1846, July 7. Thomas Wilde.
1850, July 15. John Jervis.
1856, Nov. 21. Alexander J. E. Cockburn.
1859, June 24. William Erle.

COMMON PLEAS (Ireland).—The constitution of this court is similar to that of the court of Common Pleas in England. The following is a list of the chief justices of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland from 1532:—

HENRY VIII.

A.D.
1532, Aug. 22. Richard Delahyde.
1534, Oct. 17. Thomas Luttrell.

EDWARD VI.

1547, Jan. Thomas Luttrell.

MARY.

1553, July. Thomas Luttrell.
1554, July 7. John Bathe.

ELIZABETH.

1558, Nov. John Bathe.
1559, Sep. 3. Robert Dillon.
Nicholas Nugent.
1581, June 28. Robert Dillon.
1593, Oct. 10. William Weston.
1594, March 15. Robert Dillon (again).
1597, Nov. 15. Nicholas Walshe.

JAMES I.

1603, March. Nicholas Walshe.
1610, Nov. 28. Dominick Sarsfield.

CHARLES I.

1625, March. Dominick Sarsfield.
1634, April 24. Gerard Lowther.

INTERREGNUM.

1649, Jan. Gerard Lowther.
1660, Jan. 19. James Donelan.

CHARLES II.

1660, May. James Donelan.
1665, Jan. 27. Edward Smith.
1669, March 17. Robert Booth.
1679, May 3. John Keating.

JAMES II.

1685, Feb. John Keating.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689, Feb. John Keating.
1690, Jan. 22. Richard Pyne.
1695, June 7. John Hely.
1701, May 16. Richard Cox.

ANNE.

1702, March. Richard Cox.
1703, Feb. 1. Robert Doyne.

GEORGE I.

1714, Aug. Robert Doyne.
1714, Oct. 14. John Forster.
1720, Dec. 5. Richard Levinge.
1724, Nov. 9. Thomas Wyndham.
1740, Feb. 10. William Whitshed.

GEORGE II.

1727, June. William Whitshed.
1727, Nov. 24. James Reynolds.
1740, May 30. Henry Singleton.
1753, Feb. 19. William Yorke.

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. William Yorke.
1761, May 21. Richard Aston.
1765, March 19. Richard Clayton.
1770, July 4. Marcus Patterson.
1787, May 10. Hugh Carleton (afterwards Lord Carleton).
1800, Dec. 20. John Toler (afterwards Lord Norbury).

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. John Toler.
1827, June 18. Lord Plunkett.

WILLIAM IV.

A.D.
1830, June. Lord Plunkett.
1832, Dec. 23. John Doherty.

VICTORIA.

1837, June. John Doherty.
1850, Oct. 22. James Henry Monahan.

COMMON PRAYER.—The first proposition to revise and correct the Roman Catholic church services was made in 1542, when it was ordered that the names and titles of the popes and of Thomas Becket should be rigorously expunged. The Litany was published in its present form June 11, 1544, and commanded to be used in churches by Henry VIII.; and the Order of Communion was substituted for the Mass, April 1, 1548. The Book of Common Prayer was completed and presented to the king the same year, and the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1. (Jan. 15, 1549), ordered that all public service should be celebrated according to the ritual there prescribed. (*See* THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.)

A.D.
1549, June 9 (Whitsunday). The first prayer-book is used.
1550, Feb. The English Ordinal is published.
1551, The Prayer-Book is revised.
1552, Nov. The second Prayer-Book is published and used.
1558, Dec. Two editions of the Litany are published.
1559, June 24. Queen Elizabeth's revised Prayer-Book is published, and ordered to be used.
1560, Haddon's Latin translation of the Prayer-Book.
1571, A correct Latin version of the Prayer-Book is published.
1578, The Puritan Prayer-Book is published.
1604, James the First's Prayer-Book is published.
1637, Charles the First's Prayer-Book for Scotland is published.
1643, The use of the Book of Common Prayer is prohibited by the Long Parliament.
1661, The Prayer-Book is revised.
1662, Charles the Second's Prayer-Book is published.
1689, An attempt is made to revise the Prayer-Book.
1859, Jan. 17. Warrant under the royal sign manual for discontinuing the special services for Jan. 30, May 29, and Nov. 5, and for omitting them in the Book of Common Prayer, is signed at St. James's. Jan. 18. The warrant is published in the *London Gazette*.

COMMONS.—(*See* HOUSE OF COMMONS.)

COMMONWEALTH.—(*See* INTERREGNUM.)

COMMUNION SERVICE.—The early Church was exceedingly strict in the administration of the Eucharist, and during the 3rd century denied the privilege of communication to a converted sinner who twice relapsed into error. Communion in two kinds was enjoined by Leo I. (the Great) in 445, in order to discover Manichæans, who objected to take wine. The Council of Agda in 506 enacted that clergy not communicating at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, should no longer be regarded as Catholics; and the Lateran (twelfth general) council, held Nov. 11, 1215, ordered all the faithful of both sexes to confess and communicate at Easter. Communion in one kind only was instituted by Pope Urban II. at the commencement of the Crusades in 1096, but it was not rendered imperative till 1414, when the Council of Constance forbade the clergy to administer wine to lay communicants, under pain of excommunication. The Romish Church has ever since administered the communion in one kind. The communion service of the Church of England was adopted in 1552.

COMMUNISTS.—The followers of Robert Owen, Saint Simon, Fourier, and Proudhon are distinguished from other Socialists, of which they form a branch, by this name. Communism was explained and advocated by Robert Owen in "A New View of Society, or Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character, and the Application of the Principle to Practice," published in 1813. He attempted to form a communist society in 1825, but this failed; and "Harmony Hall," established in Hampshire in 1843, did not prove more successful. Similar attempts made on the continent have also failed. Owen died Nov. 17, 1858.

COMO (Italy), the Comum Novum of the Romans, who planted a colony here B.C. 188. It was erected into a bishopric by St. Felix, in 379. In 1127 it was besieged and burned by the Milanese, who did not finally annex it to their territories till 1335. The cathedral was commenced in 1396.

COMORN, or KOMORN (Hungary), a town of great antiquity, was taken and burned by Soliman I. in 1543. It was soon rebuilt; but the Turks returned and captured it in 1594. The Imperialists obtained possession in 1597, and in 1598 it again fell under Turkish power. Comorn was erected into a royal town in 1751. The fortress was rebuilt in 1805. During the Hungarian revolution, the Austrians were defeated in a battle near this place, July 11, 1849. The town was given up to the Austrians Oct. 1, 1849.

COMPANIES.—Trade guilds are mentioned in *Judica Civitatis Londoniæ*, compiled by King Athelstan, and other Anglo-Saxon laws; and they therefore existed as early as in 939. The company of Steelyard Merchants settled in England before 967, and the original foundation of the Saddlers' Company is referred to the same period. Henry I. (1100—1135), granted a charter to the weavers, and is supposed to have established the first Anglo-Norman guild. In the reign of Henry II. trade guilds were common institutions, and their formation was encouraged by that king and his successors John and Henry III.

THE CHIEF COMPANIES STYLED HONOURABLE :—

Incorporated A.D.		Incorporated A.D.	
1327.	Goldsmiths.	1447.	Haberdashers.
1327.	Skinners.	1463.	Ironmongers.
1345.	Grocers.	1466.	Merchant Tailors.
1365.	Vintners.	1482.	Clothworkers.
1394.	Mercers.	1509.	Fishmongers (Stock).
1430.	Drapers.	1536.	Fishmongers united.
1433.	Fishmongers (Salt).	1558.	Salters.

Incorporated A.D.		Incorporated A.D.	
1110–1135.	Reign of Henry I. Weavers.	1463.	Tallow Chandlers.
1115.	Bakers.	1471.	Dyers.
1233.	Parish Clerks.	1472.	Cooks.
1272.	Saddlers.	1473.	Pewterers.
1363.	Leather Sellers.	1477.	Carpenters.
1410.	Cordwainers.	1484.	Wax Chandlers.
1411.	Masons.	1487.	Fletchers.
1417.	Cutlers.	1501.	Coopers.
1423.	Armourers and Braziers.	1501.	Plasterers.
1428.	Brewers.	1504.	Poulterers.
1449.	Girdlers.	1508.	Tilers and Bricklayers.
1464.	Barbers.	1514.	Inn-holders.
		1540.	Barbers and Surgeons united.

A.D.	
1556.	Watermen.
1557.	Stationers.
1562.	Embroiderers.
1569.	Joiners.
1571.	Blacksmiths.
1582.	Paper Stainers.
1604.	Felt Makers.
1604.	Musicians.
1604.	Turners.
1605.	Butchers.
1605.	Curriers.
1605.	Fruiterers.
1605.	Shipwrights.
1605.	Woodmongers.
1612.	Plumbers.
1614.	Founders.
1616.	Gardeners.
1616.	Scriveners.
1617.	Apothecaries separated from Grocers.
1620.	Bowyers.
1622.	Starch Makers.
1623.	Gold and Silver Wire Drawers.
1627.	Upholders.
1629.	Card Makers.
1629.	Spectacle Makers.
1630.	Silk Throwsters.
1631.	Silkmen.
1632.	Clock Makers.
1636.	Comb Makers.
1636.	Pin Makers.
1637.	Glaziers.
1638.	Distillers.
1638.	Gun Makers.
1638.	Horners.
1638.	Soap Makers.
1639.	Glovers.
1660.	Needle Makers.
1663.	Framework Knitters.
1663.	Tobacco-pipe Makers.
1664.	Glass Sellers.
1664.	Hatband Makers.
1668.	Carmen.
1687.	Fishermen.
1670.	Farriers.
1670.	Patten Makers.
1670.	Tin-plate Workers.
1670.	Wheelwrights.
1677.	Coach and Harness Makers.
1709.	Fan Makers.
1712.	Lorimers.
1745.	Barbers and Surgeons separated.
	Basket Makers.
	Paviors.
	Woolmen.

(*See* AFRICAN COMPANY, FINANCIAL COMPANIES, FREE COMPANIES, GUILDS, JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, &c. &c.)

COMPASS.—(*See* MARINER'S COMPASS.)

COMPIÈGNE (France).—This town, the ancient Compendium, built by the Gauls, was enlarged by Charles II. (the Bald) in 876, and called by him Carliopolis. Councils were held here June 22, 756; in 823; Oct. 1, 833; in 861; in 871; May 1 and Dec. 8, 877; in 1085; Nov. 4, 1198; Aug. 5, 1235; May 19, 1270; April 9, 1278; Jan. 4, 1303; and Sep. 8, 1329. It was taken from the Burgundians by Charles VI. in 1415, and besieged by the English, who took Joan of Arc prisoner here, May 26, 1430. Napoleon I. met the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria at this town in 1810. A statue to Joan of Arc was erected in 1860.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE.—This polyglot Bible was projected by Cardinal Ximenes, or Jimenez de Cisneros, who spent 52,000 ducats in forwarding the work. It was printed at the Spanish town Alcala, from the Latin name of which, Complutum, it derives its name. The idea first occurred to Cardinal Ximenes in 1502, when the work was commenced. The New Testament was completed Jan. 10, 1514, and the Old Testament in July, 1517, when Ximenes, who died Nov. 8, 1517, was on his death-bed. It was not published till 1520.

COMPLUTUM.—(*See* ALCALA.)

COMPOSTELLA.—(*See* JAMES, ST. (Order), and SANTIAGO.)

COMPREHENSION SCHEME.—This measure for the enlargement of the basis of the Church of England, by making certain alterations in the liturgy, in order to admit Dissenters, passed the House of Lords in 1689. The Commons presented an address to the king, requesting him to summon a convocation, and this having been done, discussions arose, which ended in the abandonment of the plan. An attempt to pass a similar scheme in Scotland in 1678 also failed.

COMPROMISE (The).—A document promulgated by a league of Flemish nobles at a

meeting held at Breda in Jan., 1566, denouncing the tyranny of the Spanish Government, received this name. In the course of two months it received 2,000 signatures. It was presented to the regent, Margaret, sister of Philip II. (*See* GUEUX.)

CONCEPCION (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, was built in 1763. It was destroyed by an earthquake Feb. 20, 1835.

CONCEPTION BAY (Newfoundland), was first settled by about 40 colonists in 1640.

CONCEPTUALISTS.—(*See* NOMINALISTS.)

CONCERT.—This entertainment originated in Italy, and the earliest on record is that of the Filarmonici, which was established at Vicenza as early as 1565. The Academy of Ancient Music, founded in 1710, introduced concerts into England. The Concerts Spirituels were established at Paris in 1725, and the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic in 1742.

A.D.
1738. Royal Society of Musicians.
1741. Madrigal Society.
1761. Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club.
1763. Bach's Concerts.
1776. Concert of Ancient Music.
1785. Cecilian Society.
1787. Glee Club.
1791. Choral Fund—Salomon's Concerts.
1792. Harrison and Knyvett's Concert.
1813. Philharmonic Society.
1822. Royal Academy of Music—British and Foreign Musicians' Society.
1823. British Concerts.
1825. Melodists' Club.
1832. Sacred Harmonic Society.
1833. Vocal Society.
1834. Society of British Musicians.
1837. Purcell Club.
1839. Royal Society of Female Musicians.
1840. Western Madrigal Society.
1843. Round, Catch, and Canon Club.
1844. Promenade Concerts.
1845. Musical Union.
1848. London Sacred Harmonic.
1849. Bach Society.
1851. English Glee and Madrigal Union—Réunion des Arts.
1852. New Philharmonic Society—Musical Institute—Musical Winter Evenings—Tonic Sol-fa Association.
1856, May 22. Henry Leslie's Choir—Vocal Association—London Polyhymnia Choir.
1858, April 30. Musical Society of London—English Orchestral Association.
1859. Monday Popular Concerts—Amateur Musical Society.
1860. National Choral Society.
1862. Pianoforte Quartet Association.
1863. Polyhymnian Choir.

CONCHOLOGY.—Pliny divided shell-covered animals into soft, crustacean, and testaceous: but no correct system for their classification was known till Dr. John Daniel Major, of Kiel, published his tables of Ostracology in 1674. Martin Lister announced another arrangement in 1678, and published his great work in 1685; and Philip Bonanni published his system in 1684. George E. Rumphius in 1701, and Nicholas Languis in 1722, contributed to bring the science to its present state of accuracy.

CONCLAVE.—The assembly of the cardinals, by which, when a vacancy occurs in the papal see, a new pope is elected, was instituted by Alexander III. in 1179, and regulated by a bull published by Gregory X. at the 14th general council held at Lyons, May 7—July 17, 1274. It received its name from a gloomy apartment in the Vatican, called the Conclave, in which the cardinals were shut up to nominate the new pope, within nine days of the death of the former occupant of the see. If the election was not made in three days the cardinals were only allowed a single dish at dinner and at supper, and after the eighth day received only a small allowance of bread, water, and wine. John XXI. or XXII. suspended the operations of the Conclave, and after the death of Nicholas IV. an interval of two years and three months elapsed before a successor was elected in the person of Peter Morone, who took the title of Cœlestine V., July 5, 1294. The Conclave was, however, re-established. Gregory XV. in 1621, and Urban VIII. in 1625, issued bulls for its regulation.

CONCORD (Battle).—The first struggle between the revolted Americans and the English troops occurred near this town, in Massachusetts, April 19, 1775. The latter, after having destroyed three guns and all the military stores, withdrew to Lexington. This is sometimes called the battle of Lexington.

CONCORDANCE.—The first concordance or verbal index to the Bible, was drawn up by Anthony of Padua, who flourished from 1195 to 1231. It was entitled *Concordantiæ Morales*, and was the basis of the more important concordance of Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, who died in 1262. Mordecai Nathan's Hebrew Concordance appeared at Venice in 1523. Calasio published an improved edition at Rome in 1620. Buxtorf's Concordance was published in 1632, and the abridgment by Pavius in 1677. Thomas Gybson's "Concordance to the English New Testament" appeared before the year 1540, and Marbeck's, who was organist to the royal chapel at Windsor, Concordance to the whole Bible in 1550. Several books of the kind followed. The first edition of Cruden's work appeared in 1737. Ayscough published a concordance to Shakespeare in 1790; Twiss another in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clark the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare" in 1847. A concordance to Milton appeared at Madras in 1856 and 1857.

CONCORDAT.—This term is generally applied to a treaty or agreement between the Pope and any foreign sovereign for the regulation, in the dominions of the latter, of matters relating to the Roman Catholic religion. The following are the most celebrated concordats mentioned in history:—

A.D.
1122, Sep. 8. Between Callixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V., concluded at Worms.
1448, Feb. 17. Between Nicholas V. and the Emperor Frederick III., concluded at Vienna. It was first settled at Aschaffenburg, and is sometimes called the Concordat of Aschaffenburg.
1516, Aug. 18. Between Leo X. and Francis I. of France.
1529. Between Clement VII. and the Emperor Charles V., concluded at Barcelona.
1753. Between Benedict XIV. and Ferdinand VI. of Spain.
1801, July 15. Between Pius VII. and Napoleon I.
1813, Jan. 25. Between Pius VII. and Napoleon I., concluded at Fontainebleau.
1817, Nov. 22. Between Pius VII. and Louis XVIII., concluded at Paris.
1855, Aug. 15. Between Pius IX. and Francis Joseph I. of Austria, concluded at Vienna.

CONDÉ, or CONDÉ-SUR-ESCAUT (France).—This city of Hainault, anciently possessed by the Counts of Flanders, was taken in 1478 by

Louis XI. of France, and was seized by the Prince of Orange in 1580. In 1649 it surrendered to the French, and in 1655 was taken by Turenne. The Prince of Condé captured it for the Spaniards in 1656, and in 1676 it was retaken by Louis XIV., to whom it was confirmed by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sep. 17, 1678. In 1794 it was taken by the Austrians, who retained it for some months. During the French Revolution its name was changed to Nord-Libre. (*See* BOURBONS, COLLATERAL BRANCHES.)

CONDOTTÏERI.—Though the word signifies chiefs or leaders, it was applied to the mercenaries, or soldiers of fortune, who, during the Italian wars in the 13th and 14th centuries, took service under any prince or government that chose to engage them. They consisted exclusively of heavy-armed cavalry, and for a long period the wars of Italy were left entirely to them. Prescott remarks (Ferdinand and Isabella, pt. ii. ch. i.), "The common interests of the *condottieri* being paramount to every obligation towards the state which they served, they easily came to an understanding with one another to spare their troops as much as possible; until at length battles were fought with little more personal hazard than would be incurred in an ordinary tourney." Machiavelli refers to two battles at Anghiari and Castracaro, of which the shortest in duration lasted four hours, at the former of which not a single soldier was killed, and at the latter only one, who was crushed beneath the weight of his own armour. (*See* FREE COMPANIES.)

CONDUITS, or cisterns, of stone or lead, were formerly used for the conveyance of water. The great conduit in West Cheap was commenced in 1285, the Little Conduit in 1442, the conduit at Holborn Cross in 1498. This was repaired in 1577 by Mr. William Lamb, and named after him. Lamb's conduit was taken down in 1746. The conduit at Bishopsgate was made about 1513, at London Wall about 1528, at Aldgate about 1535, and at Lothbury in 1546. On festive occasions the conduits were often made to flow with wine.

CONFEDERATE STATES (North America).—For several years a large section of the United States had shown a desire to separate from the Union, and the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, Nov. 6, 1860, brought matters to a crisis. Mr. Buchanan, the retiring president, in his message to Congress Dec. 4, deprecated the threatened secession, and recommended changes in the constitution which he thought likely to prevent a rupture. His advice was not followed, and civil war ensued. The following states joined the new confederacy:—

A.D.
1860, Dec. 20. South Carolina.
1861, Jan. 9. Mississippi.
Jan. 10. Florida.
Jan. 11. Alabama.
Jan. 19. Georgia.
Jan. 26. Louisiana.
Feb. 1. Texas.
April 17. Virginia.
May 6. Arkansas.
May 21. North Carolina.
June 8. Tennessee.

1861, Feb. 4. A congress of delegates from the seceded states of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana meets at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a Southern Confederacy.—Feb. 8. The Montgomery congress adopts a provisional constitution.

A.D.
1861, Feb. 9. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is elected provisional President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, provisional Vice-President.—Feb. 18. Inauguration of President Davis.—March 2. Deputies from Texas are admitted to the Montgomery congress.—March 5. Three commissioners from the seceded states arrive in Washington to settle the questions in dispute with the Federal Government.—March 7. Congress authorizes the raising of an army of 100,000 men.—April 8. Mr. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, declines to hold official intercourse with them.—April 12. The civil war commences at Charleston (q.v.). (For the Military History of the War, *see* UNITED STATES.)—April 17. President Davis publishes a proclamation authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal.—April 26. The Southern congress passes an Act to allow the President to borrow 15,000,000 dols. on the credit of the Confederate States.—April 29. President Davis announces the ratification of a permanent constitution.—May 21. Congress meets for the last time at Montgomery.—July 20. Congress assembles at Richmond, Virginia, which becomes the capital of the Confederacy.—Oct. 16. The Confederates issue their first postage-stamp.—Sep. 3. Congress closes its third session.—Nov. 18. Commencement of the fourth session.—Nov. 30. Mr. Davis is elected President for six years.

1862, Feb. 17. Closing of the provisional congress.—Feb. 22. The permanent government of the Confederacy is organized.—April 16. A conscript act is passed, whereby all men between the ages of 18 and 35 years are rendered liable to serve in the Confederate armies.—April 21. The first congress of the Confederacy closes its first session.—Aug. 12—Oct. 13. The second session of congress.

1863, Jan. 12. Commencement of the third session of congress.—March 27. The Confederates solemnize a fast.—May. The third session terminates.—July 18. President Davis issues a conscription proclamation requiring all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years to bear arms.—Aug. 4. Mr. Mason, the Confederate commissioner to Great Britain, is recalled by President Davis.—Dec. 7. Commencement of the fourth session of the first congress.

1864, Feb. The second conscription bill is passed.—Feb. 18. Dissolution of the first congress.—Feb. 19. Assembly of the second congress.—March 11. General orders are issued directing the enrolment of free negroes to serve in the army.—June 15. The second congress closes its first session.—Nov. 7. Commencement of the second session.

1865, Feb. 3. Vice-President Stephens, Judge Campbell, and Mr. Senator Hunter, envoys from the Confederate States, have an interview with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward on board the U.S. steamer *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads, Virginia, which produces no result.—Feb. 23. A bill for enlisting negro slaves as soldiers passes the congress.—March 13. President Davis sends his last message to the congress.—April 3. Richmond is occupied by the Federal forces, President Davis, with his cabinet, removing to Danville, Virginia.—May 10. President Davis, with his family and some members of his government, are captured by Lieut.-Col. Pritchard at Irwinsville, Georgia.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.—On the overthrow of the old German empire, Napoleon I. induced several rulers of German states to separate themselves from the Germanic body and to enter into a confederation of which he was named protector. The act of this confederation, signed at Paris July 12, 1806, was ratified at Munich July 25. It consisted of 40 articles. The contracting parties were Napoleon I., the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, the Archbishop of Ratisbon, the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Princes of Nassau-Weilburg and Nassau-Usingen, of Ho-

henzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg-Birchstein and Lichtenstein, the Duke of Aremburg, and the Count of Leyen. In accordance with the 3rd article of the act of the confederation, these princes declared their entire separation from the German empire, at the diet of Ratisbon, Aug. 1, 1806. By the 38th article the contingents fixed for the several states were as follows :—

	Men.
France	200,000
Bavaria	30,000
Würtemberg	12,000
Baden	3,000
Berg	5,000
Darmstadt	4,000
Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others	4,000
Total	258,000

The Grand-duke of Wurzburg joined the confederation Sep. 30, 1806; the King of Saxony Dec. 11, 1806; the King of Westphalia and other German princes joined in the next and following years. The Emperor of Russia recognized it by the 15th article of the treaty signed at Tilsit, July 7, 1807; and the King of Prussia by the 4th article of the treaty signed at the same place July 9, 1807. Russia and Prussia issued a proclamation for its dissolution Feb. 23, 1813, and in 1815 it was replaced by the Germanic Confederation (*q. v.*).

CONFESSIONAL.—(*See* AURICULAR CONFESSION.)

CONFESSIO TETRAPOLITANA, or the Confession of the Four Towns, is the term applied to the confession presented to the diet at Augsburg in 1530, by Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg. It only differed from that of Augsburg (*q. v.*) in a word or two respecting the Lord's Supper.

CONFESSOR.—(*See* CLERK OF THE CLOSET.)

CONFIRMATION, or imposition of hands, is a ceremony that dates from the apostolic age (Acts viii. 17, and xix. 5 & 6). In the primitive Church "this was always," says Bingham (Ecc. Antiq. xii. ch. i. sec. 1.), "administered together with baptism, if the bishop, who was the ordinary minister of it, were present at the action. But if he were absent, as it usually happened to be in churches at a distance from the mother church, or when persons were baptized in haste upon a sick bed, then confirmation was deferred till the bishop could have a convenient opportunity to visit them." It is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

CONFLANS (Treaty) was concluded at this castle, near Paris, between Louis XI. and the Count of Charolois, afterwards Charles the Bold of Burgundy, on account of his father, Philip the Good, and the chiefs of the League of the "Public Good," Oct. 5, 1465. Normandy was ceded to the Duke of Berri. It was confirmed by the treaty of Peronne, Oct. 14, 1468. Louis XI. having induced the estates assembled at Tours, in the spring of 1470, to release him from the engagements of these treaties, they were again confirmed by the treaty of Crotoy, Oct. 3, 1472.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE, or leave to elect, the king's writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop, when a vacancy had occurred in a see, was first established by King John, and was confirmed by Magna Charta in 1215. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1533), the ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown.

CONGO (Africa).—The name is applied to an extensive tract of country lying between the rivers Congo or Zaire and Dando, portions of which were visited by Diego Cam in 1484 and 1489, by Ruy de Souza in 1490, by Battel in 1607, by Gattina and Piacenza in 1666, by Sorrento in 1682, by Daffer in 1686, by Barbot in 1688, and many enterprising missionaries and travellers. It is the seat of several European settlements described under their designations.

CONGO, or ZAIRE RIVER (Africa).—This river, discovered by Diego Cam in 1484, was supposed in 1518 to flow from a lake in the interior of Africa. In 1816 it was partially explored by Capt. Tuckey, but little is known respecting its source and actual course.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—(*See* INDEPENDENTS.)

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY (London) was established in Blomfield Street, Finsbury, for the use of the Independents, in 1831.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD.—During the regency of Mary Stuart an attempt was made to restore the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland by the aid of French mercenaries. The reformers took up arms in 1557, and demanded aid from England, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord." Their leaders assumed the title of Lords of the Congregation. Their bond of union, sometimes called the First Covenant, was signed at Edinburgh Dec. 3, 1557.

CONGRESS.—This term is applied to an assembly of sovereigns or their representatives convened for the settlement of international questions. The following are the most celebrated congresses :—

B.C.		A.D.	
432.	Congress of Lacedæmon.	1793.	At Antwerp.
		1797-99.	Radstadt.
A.D.		1813.	Prague.
897.	Congress at Pavia.	1814.	Chatillon.
1644.	At Münster.	1814-15.	Vienna.
1668.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	1818.	Aix-la-Chapelle.
1676-78.	Nimeguen.	1820.	Carlsbad.
1697.	Ryswick.	1820.	Troppau.
1713.	Utrecht.	1821.	Laybach.
1722.	Cambray.	1822.	Verona.
1728.	Soissons.	1856,	Feb. 25. Paris.
1790.	Jan. 7. Brussels.	1863.	Frankfort.

(*See* AMERICAN CONGRESS.)

CONGRESS OF LADIES, for the consideration of plans to improve feminine education and extend the circle of employments open to women, held a preliminary meeting at Leipsic, Oct. 15, 1865, and commenced its formal sittings Oct. 16.

CONGREVE ROCKETS, so called from Sir William Congreve, Bart., born May 20, 1772, who invented these destructive engines of warfare in 1804. They were first employed in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, and, having been found effective, were used at the siege of Copenhagen, Sep. 2—5, 1807, and at other places. They proved so effective at the battle of Leipsic, in Oct., 1813, that the Emperor of Russia bestowed the order of St. Anne of the second class on their inventor.

They have, however, been, to a certain extent, superseded by more recent inventions.

CONI, or CUNEO (Italy).—The French besieged this strong town, but without success, in 1691. The French and Spaniards, who besieged it in 1744, were ultimately compelled to withdraw. It was surrendered to Buonaparte April 29, 1796. The French surprised it Dec. 5, 1798, and they surrendered it to the Austrians Dec. 4, 1799. It was ceded to France by the convention of Alessandria in 1800. The Austrians concluded a treaty with Piedmont, July 26, 1821, by which Coni and other places were to be occupied by their troops until Sep. 1822. Coni was made the seat of a bishopric in 1817.

CONIC SECTIONS were first investigated by Aristæus, the mathematician, by whom they were made known to Euclid, who flourished circ. B.C. 300. Apollonius of Perga collected all that previous mathematicians had written on the subject, and wrote his work, in eight books, B.C. 250. He first named the three sections *parabola*, *ellipse*, and *hyperbola*. Galileo, who died Jan. 8, 1642, discovered the parabola to be the natural direction of a projectile flying in unresisting space; and Kepler, in 1609, identified the ellipse as the curve of the planetary orbits.

CONJEVERAM (Hindostan). — This town was taken from the French by Clive in Dec., 1751. The English having retired, it fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was again wrested April 18, 1759. The French surprised it Jan. 12, 1760. Hyder Ali defeated the East India Company's army near this place Sep. 10, 1780.

CONNAUGHT, mail steamer, left Galway on her second voyage to the United States Sep. 27, 1860, with a crew consisting of 124 officers and men and 467 passengers, and was destroyed by fire Oct. 7, when about 300 miles from Boston. The passengers and crew were rescued by a Yankee brig.

CONNAUGHT (Ireland).—The division of Ireland into the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Connaught, and Leinster, was made by Pope Eugenius II. in 1152. Until 1590 Connaught constituted a kind of independent kingdom; but in that year it was divided into counties and rendered directly subject to the English crown. Clare county was separated from Connaught in 1602.

CONNECTICUT (United States).—Two settlements, formed in Connecticut, in 1635 and 1638, were united by a charter granted by Charles II. in 1665. This state adopted the constitution of the United States Jan. 9, 1788.

CONNOR (Ireland). — This bishopric was founded about 500, by Aengus Mac Nisse, a pupil of St. Patrick, who erected a church, of which he became bishop, and where he was buried in 514. On the death of James Saurin, last Bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1842, his see was united to Down and Connor by the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

CONRAD POOR.—(*See* PEASANTS' WAR.)

CONSARBRUCK (Battle).—The Duke of Lorraine defeated the French, under Marshal Crequi, at this place, near Trèves, in 1675.

CONSCIENCE.—Courts of conscience, or of requests, for the recovery of small debts, were established in London as early as 1517, by an act of the Common Council. It was dated Feb. 1, and ordered that two aldermen and four discreet commissioners should be appointed to sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays to determine cases in which the debt or damage did not exceed 40 shillings. The power of the court was confirmed by 2 James I. c. 14 (1604), which ordered all inhabitants of the city of London, who had debts owing them not exceeding 40 shillings, to sue for their recovery in the Court of Requests at Guildhall. This statute was enforced by 3 James I. c. 15 (1605), which enacted that all creditors living in London who sued for the recovery of such debts in any other court, should not only lose the suit, but pay all the expenses. These courts, which were afterwards introduced in other parts of the kingdom, were superseded by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 28, 1846), which established the county courts for the recovery of small debts.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.—This clause, based upon the Endowed Schools Act, 23 Vict. c. 11 (March 31, 1860), was introduced by the Committee of Council on Education in order to relieve the children of Dissenters from the obligation to learn the Church catechism, &c., Nov. 29, 1863.

CONSCRIPTION.—This mode of obtaining recruits was practised by the Romans, and introduced into France in the 8th century. Gen. Jourdan proposed in the Council of the Five Hundred the law of the conscription, which was approved and adopted Sep. 5, 1798. Every Frenchman from the age of 20 to 45 was liable to serve. Alison gives the following table of the levies made in France during the revolutionary war, compiled from Capefigue and the *Moniteur*:—

A.D.	Men.
1793	300,000
1793	1,200,000
1798	200,000
1799	200,000
1801	30,000
1805, Jan. 17	60,000
1805, Sep. 24	80,000
1806, Dec. 4	80,000
1807, April 7	80,000
1808, Jan. 21	80,000
1808, Sep. 10	160,000
1809, April 18	30,000
1809, April 18	15,000
1809, Oct. 5	30,000
1810, Dec. 13	120,000
1810, Dec. 13	40,000
1811, Dec. 20	120,000
1812, March 13	100,000
1812, Sep. 1	137,000
1813, Jan. 11	250,000
1813, April 3	180,000
1813, Aug. 24	30,000
1813, Oct. 9	280,000
1813, Nov. 15	300,000
Total	4,103,000

The standard of height was gradually lowered and the age reduced, in order to supply the necessary number of conscripts. In 1813 boys little above 17 years of age were compelled to serve, and the height required was not much above five feet. A new law was promulgated

March 21, 1832. A similar system prevails in Russia, Prussia, and other continental states.

CONSECRATION.—The first-born of man and beast were ordered to be consecrated to God B.C. 1491 (Exod. xiii. 2, 12, 15). The family of Aaron and the tribe of Levi (Num. i. 49, and iii. 12 & 13) were set apart B.C. 1490. The Hebrews consecrated both cattle and fields to the Lord (Lev. xxvii. 28 & 29); Solomon dedicated the temple B.C. 1004 (1 Kings viii.); and Nehemiah (xii. 27, &c.) describes the ceremonies practised at the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem B.C. 445. On the introduction of Christianity, churches were consecrated. Bingham (bk. viii. ch. ix. sec. 1) says, —"Anciently, when churches were finished and adorned, it was then usual to proceed to a dedication or consecration of them." This ceremony, which signified the devoting, or setting them apart peculiarly for divine service, consisted during the first three centuries only of particular prayers and thanksgiving to God. In the 4th century churches were consecrated with great solemnity. The church built by Constantine I. over the Saviour's sepulchre at Jerusalem was consecrated in a full synod of all the bishops of the East, in 335. The Council of Antioch, Aug., 341, was summoned on purpose to dedicate the famous church in that city commenced by Constantine I. A canon passed at a British council in 450, ordered that "a presbyter, though he builds a church, shall not offer the oblation in it, before he brings his bishop to consecrate it, because this was regular and decent;" and the first Council of Braga, in Portugal, May 1, 563, makes it deprivation for any presbyter to consecrate an altar or a church, declaring that the olden canons forbade it also. The distinct consecration of altars is first mentioned at the Council of Agda, Sep. 11, 506. The water in baptism was consecrated in the early Church. (*See* NAG'S HEAD CONSECRATION.)

CONSEGUINANA (Nicaragua). — This volcano was in a state of eruption in 1835.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB (London). — This club was founded in 1840. The house, situated on the west side of St. James's Street, was built between the years 1843–45, and was opened Feb. 19, 1845.

CONSERVATIVES. — This term was first applied to a political party about 1830. By some authorities its origin is attributed to John Wilson Croker, who in an article on internal policy, published in the *Quarterly Review* (vol. xlii. No. 83, p. 276) for Jan., 1830, declared,—"We despise and abominate the details of partisan warfare; but we are now, as we always have been, decidedly and conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party."

CONSERVATOIRE.—This term was applied by the Italians to schools established for the cultivation of music. According to some authorities they were instituted by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (347—397), and according to others by St. Leo, who flourished in the 5th century. A new conservatoire was established at Milan in 1808, and the Neapolitan conservatoires were united in the Real Collegio di Musica in 1818. The Ecole Royale de Chant et de Déclamation, established in Paris in 1784, was changed into the Institut National de Musique in 1793, and into the Conservatoire de Musique in 1795. It has been regulated by royal ordinances promulgated in 1817, 1819, 1828, 1829, 1839, 1840, and 1848. The conservatoire at Vienna was established in 1816, that of Leipsic in 1842, and of Cologne in 1849.

CONSERVATORS, WARDENS, or KEEPERS OF THE PEACE, were appointed by the common law of England. The power of trying felonies was given them by 34 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), when they received the title of Justices of the Peace (*q. v.*).

CONSISTORY.—The place of meeting of the cabinet of the Roman emperors was called a consistory, and the name is applied to the council which meets in the Vatican to advise the Pope in ecclesiastical and temporal affairs. A court under this title, for the regulation of discipline and worship, composed of civil and ecclesiastical jurists, was established by the Lutheran princes of Germany at the time of the Reformation. The earliest was that of Wittenberg, founded in 1542. Others were instituted after 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, which has jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese, was separated from the hundred court by William the First's charter for the separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, in 1085. By 24 Henry VIII. c. 12 (1533), an appeal to the archbishop of the province from the Consistory Court was established.

CONSOLIDATED FUND. —Three capital funds, the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South-Sea Fund, constituting the revenue of the country, were united in 1786, under the title of the Consolidated Fund. By 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (1816), the Consolidated Fund or revenue of Great Britain, was combined with that of Ireland, forming "the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom," pledged for the repayment of the interest of the consolidated national debt of the United Kingdom.

CONSOLIDATION ACTS.—The chief of these statutes, for shortening acts of Parliament relating to certain undertakings, by grouping into one act the formal clauses necessary to all statutes referring to such undertakings, are the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 16 (May 8, 1845); the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 18 (May 8, 1845), amended as to Ireland by 14 and 15 Vict. c. 70 (Aug. 7, 1851); and the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 and 9 Vict. c. 20 (May 8, 1845).

CONSOLS.—(*See* FUNDS.)

CONSPIRACY.—(*See* PLOT.)

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.—(*See* ORSINI CONSPIRACY.)

CONSTABLE.—The statute of Winchester (13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 6), passed Oct. 8, 1285, enacted that two constables shall be chosen in every hundred or franchise. This is the first authentic record of the appointment in this country of high constables. Inferior officers, called petty constables, subordinate to the high constable of the hundred, were first appointed in the reign of Edward III. Justices

of the peace are empowered, in cases of necessity, to swear in householders as special constables, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, passed Oct. 15, 1831, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43, passed Aug. 31, 1835. (*See* SPECIAL CONSTABLES.)

CONSTABLE OF ALL ENGLAND.—(*See* LORD HIGH CONSTABLE.)

CONSTANCE (Council).—The 17th general council held its first sitting Nov. 16, 1414. Nicolas says, "In the second session, 2nd of March, 1415, the Pope solemnly published his act of cession; in the third session, on the 26th of the same month, the council was declared to be lawful: the fourth session was held on the 30th of March; in the fifth, held on the 6th of April, all persons were enjoined to obey the decrees of the council. On the 29th of May, Pope John XXIII. was deposed. Gregory XII. abdicated 4th of July. The errors of Wycliffe were condemned in the seventh session, 2nd of May, 1415: in the fifteenth session, held 6th of July, 1415, John Huss was condemned to be burned: in the forty-first session, held 11th of November, 1417, Otho Colonna was elected pope, under the name of Martin V. The council ended 22nd of April, 1418." It established the authority of a general council above that of a pope, and is by some authorities said to have terminated the Papal Schism.

CONSTANCE (Germany).—Peace was concluded at this town in 1183, between the Emperor Frederick and 24 Lombard cities; by which the freedom of the latter was secured. John Huss, condemned by the council, suffered at the stake here July 7, 1415. By another treaty, signed here March 30, 1474, the contest between Austria and the Swiss was brought to a close. Charles V. issued the ban of the empire against Constance, Oct. 15, 1548; and Ferdinand I. of Austria annexed it to his dominions in the following year. It was transferred to Baden by the 8th article of the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805. In addition to the 15th general council (*q. v.*), from 1414—18, councils were held here in 1005, in 1043, in 1094, and in 1153. Its bishopric, transferred from Windich about 570, was suppressed in 1802.

CONSTANTIA.—(*See* ARLES.)

CONSTANTINA, or CONSTANTINE (Africa), the ancient Cirta, was the residence of the kings of the Massylii, and the chief city of Numidia. The Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, sent out a colony to this place, which was destroyed in 311. It was rebuilt by Constantine I. The French captured it Oct. 13, 1837, and it is now the capital of the province of Constantina, in their colony of Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Æra) was adopted in Constantinople before the middle of the 7th century, and commences with the creation of the world, B.C. 5508, according to this calculation. It is still used by the Greek Church, and the Russians followed it until the time of Peter the Great. The civil year commenced Sep. 1, and the ecclesiastical March 21, and sometimes April 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey), the ancient Byzantium, named Constantinople after its founder, Constantine I., who determined to make it the seat of the empire in 324. The new city, called Second or New Rome, was dedicated May 11, 330. Gibbon (ch. xvii.) says, "As often as the birthday of the city returned, the statue of Constantine, framed by his order, of gilt wood, and bearing in its right hand a small image of the genius of the place, was erected on a triumphal car. The guards, carrying white tapers, and clothed in their richest apparel, accompanied the solemn procession as it moved through the Hippodrome. When it was opposite to the throne of the reigning emperor, he rose from his seat, and with grateful reverence adored the memory of his predecessor." The rites of inauguration lasted 40 days. The Turks call the city Istamboul or Stamboul.

A.D.
- 365. Constantinople is seized by Procopius.
- 378. It is threatened by the Goths.
- 381. Nectarius becomes the first patriarch.
- 395. It is again besieged by the Goths, under Alaric.
- 413. Theodosius II. (the Younger) surrounds it with walls.
- 441. It is attacked by the Huns.
- 447. The walls are destroyed by an earthquake.
- 465. A fire consumes nearly half the city.
- 507. Anastasius builds the long wall.
- 532. Jan. The Nika sedition. (*See* CIRCUS FACTIONS.)
- 537. Dedication of St. Sophia
- 559. Belisarius saves Constantinople from the Bulgarians.
- 616. It is threatened by Chosroes II.
- 626. Heraclius compels the Persians and the Avars to raise the siege.
- 668. Arrival of the Saracens, who lay siege to the city.
- 675. The Saracens raise the siege.
- 695. Revolution at Constantinople, and dethronement of Justinian II.
- 716. It is again besieged by the Saracens.
- 718. The Saracens raise the siege.
- 865. It is unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians.
- 907. Second attack of the Russians.
- 941. Third attempted capture by the Russians.
- 1203, July 18. It is taken by the Latins. (*See* CRUSADES.
- 1204, April 9. It is again taken by the Latins, and abandoned to pillage.
- 1261, July 25. It is recovered by the Greeks under Michael Palæologus, who restores the walls.
- 1394. It is besieged by the Turks.
- 1422, June 10. It is besieged by the Turks, under Amurath II.—Aug. 24. The siege is raised.
- 1453, April 6. It is besieged by Mohammed II.—May 29. Mohammed II. effects its capture.
- 1590. An English embassy arrives at Constantinople.
- 1705. A revolt of the Janissaries is suppressed.
- 1729. A calamitous fire does considerable injury.
- 1756. A fire consumes 8,000 houses and 200 mosques.
- 1778, Sep. 4. The city is again devastated by fire.
- 1782. It is visited by plague and fire.
- 1808, Nov. 14 and 15. Revolt of the Janissaries, who massacre the regular troops.
- 1821. Massacre of the Christians.
- 1822, March 25. Second massacre of the Christians.
- 1826, June 14 and 15. Insurrection of the Janissaries (*q. v.*).
- 1854, March 12. The tripartite treaty between England, France, and Turkey is signed.
- 1857, Dec. 5. The final act settling the Asiatic boundaries between Russia and Turkey is signed.
- 1858. Conference between the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey relative to the Montenegrin territory.
- 1864, Dec. 11. The palace of the grand vizier is destroyed by fire.
- 1865, Sep. 6. A fire destroys 5,000 houses.
- 1866, Feb. A cholera conference holds its sittings at Constantinople.

PRINCIPAL COUNCILS HELD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A.D.
- 336. By the Eusebians in favour of Arius.
- 339. By the Arians.
- 360. By the Arians against the Semi-Arians.
- 381. May—June 30. The second general council, by Theodosius and Damasius, against heretics.

A.D.
382. To reconcile differences in the Churches.
383. For the reunion of schismatics.
394. Sep. 29. To settle a dispute respecting the Arabian bishopric of Bostra.
403. In favour of St. John Chrysostom.
404. To depose St. John Chrysostom.
426, Feb. 28. To ordain Sisinnius.
448, Nov. 8–22. By which Eutyches was condemned. (*See* EUTYCHIANS.)
449. April 13. To confirm the condemnation of Eutyches.
450, Aug. Against Eutyches and Nestor.
459. Against the Simoniacs.
478. To depose Peter the Fuller and others.
492. To confirm the Council of Chalcedon.
495 or 496. To depose and excommunicate the Patriarch Euphemius.
516. Against the Council of Chalcedon.
518, July 20. In favour of certain exiles.
519, March 28. Wherein John of Constantinople was reconciled to the Pope.
520, Feb. 25. To appoint Epiphanius patriarch.
531. To suspend Stephen, Bishop of Larissa.
532. Between the Catholics and the Severians.
536. To condemn certain heretic bishops.
543. Against Origen.
551. To depose Theodore of Cæsarea.
553, May 4—June 2. The fifth general council against Origen and the three chapters.
565. At which the Patriarch Eutychius was condemned.
588. Which tried and acquitted Gregory of Antioch.
626. In favour of the Monothelites.
638. To confirm the edict of Heraclius in favour of the Monothelites.
680–1, Nov. 7.—Sep. 16. The sixth general council against the Monothelites.
691. To consider matters of discipline. Called "in Trullo," from the palace in which it was held, and "Quinisextum," because supplementary to the fifth and sixth general councils on discipline.
712. By the Monothelites, against the sixth general council.
715. Against the Monothelites, in favour of the sixth general council.
730, Jan. 7. To depose St. German.
754, Feb. 10—Aug. 8. Against image-worship.
786, Aug. 1. Dissolved in consequence of violent opposition.
806. To regulate the consecration of an archimandrite.
809, Jan. Which declared the marriage of the Emperor Constantine valid.
812, Nov. 1. To consider a proposed peace between the Bulgarians and the Emperor Michael.
814, circ. Christmas. By Nicephorus, against the Iconoclasts.
815, Feb. By the Iconoclasts, who depose Nicephorus.—April. Against the Catholics and decorations of churches.
821. Wherein the Catholics refuse to confer with the Iconoclasts.
829. Against the use of images.
842, Feb. 19. Against the Iconoclasts.
847. To depose the Bishop of Syracuse.
858. To reinstate Ignatius in the patriarchy.
861, May 25. Which again deposed Ignatius, and decreed in favour of images.
867, Jan. To depose and excommunicate Pope Nicholas I.—Nov. 23. Which deposed Photius.
869, Oct. 5—Feb. 28. The eighth general council, which anathematized the heretics, and opposed the seven general councils.
879, Nov. — March 13. Concerning Photius, the Nicene creed, and the general councils.
906, Jan. Against the marriage of the Emperor Leo VI.
906. The Patriarch Nicholas is deposed.
911, May. Whereby Nicholas is restored.
920, July. To heal schism.
931, Sep. 2. To receive the abdication of the Patriarch Tryphon.
963. To confirm the marriage of the Emperor Nicephorus II. (Phocas).
1027. To consider donations to monasteries.
1029. Against the Patriarch of Antioch.
1054, June. Wherein the papal legates were anathematized.
1066. Against incestuous marriages.
1067. Against breach of promise of marriage.
1110. Against the heresy of the Bogomiles.
1140, May. To condemn the books of Constantine Chrysomale.
1143, Aug. 20. Against the ordination of two bishops.—Oct. 1. Against Niphon, a monk.
1144, Feb. 22. Against Niphon.
1147, Feb. 26. To depose the Patriarch Comas.
1157, Jan. 26. On the celebration of divine service.
1166, April 11. Concerning marriage, discipline, and certain doctrinal points.
1170. To reject a proposal to reunite the two Churches.
1186. On the irregular election of certain bishops.
1222. On the differences between the Greek and Latin bishops of Cyprus.
1275, May 26. To elect John Veccus patriarch.
1277, April. To make a creed like that of Rome.—July 16. To excommunicate those unwilling to reunite the two Churches.
1280, May 3. On doctrinal matters.
1283, Jan. To condemn Veccus.—Easter Monday. To condemn the promoters of the proposed union.
1285. On doctrinal points.
1297. To consider Athanasius's anathema of the emperor.
1299. To consider the marriage of Alexis, nephew of the emperor.
1341, June 11. On doctrinal points.
1345. Against the Palamites.
1347. To depose the Patriarch John of Apri.
1450. Against the reunion of the Churches.

CONSTELLATIONS, or groups of stars, are mentioned in the book of Job, written, according to the best authorities, by Moses, B.C. 1520. Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, are noticed Job ix. 9, and again, with the addition of Mazzaroth, ch. xxxviii. 31 & 32. Eudoxus of Cnidus, who flourished B.C. 366, wrote an account of the constellations.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. — (*See* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.)

CONSTITUTIONISTS.—(*See* ACCEPTANTS.)

CONSUL, as the representative of the commercial interests of England in foreign countries, was first officially appointed by Richard III. in 1485, when Laurentio Strozzi, of Florence, was by patent of the king made consul and president of the English merchants in Italy. The custom originated in Italy in the 12th century.

CONSULATE was established in France by the influence of Buonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799. The new constitution was proclaimed Dec. 24, when three consuls were appointed, the chief authority being vested in one of them, called the First Consul. Napoleon Buonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, were the consuls named; and, Aug. 4, 1802, the former was made first consul for life. The consulate was, however, superseded by the empire, May 18, 1804.

CONSULS.—On the expulsion of the kings, B.C. 509, two chief magistrates of the Roman republic were appointed. Their tenure of office was for one year only. Decemvirs were appointed B.C. 451, three military tribunes B.C. 444, two censors B.C. 443, a dictator obtained the chief authority B.C. 391, and a pretor was appointed B.C. 366. Although the direction of affairs was occasionally vested either in decemvirs, military tribunes, or a dictator, the consulship was the office generally adopted. A plebeian was elected one of the consuls B.C. 366, and the office was often held by a plebeian until B.C. 172, when both consuls were plebeians. After the appointment of an emperor, B.C. 31, it became a nominal dignity, and continued as such, with certain interruptions. Decimus Theodorus Paulinus, in 536, was the last consul at Rome, and Flavius Basilius Junius, in 541, the last at Constantinople. Milan proclaimed itself a republic, and elected two consuls in 1107, and

other Italian cities immediately followed its example.

CONTI.—(*See* BOURBONS, Collateral Branches.)

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.—This name has been given to the plan adopted by Napoleon I. for cutting off England from connection with the continent of Europe, and thus destroying her maritime supremacy. It was first enunciated in the armistice of Foligno (*q. v.*), Feb. 18, 1801, but it was not prominently put forward till the publication of the Berlin Decree (*q. v.*), Nov. 19, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, and prohibited all trade in English goods. The British Government, in retaliation, issued, Jan. 7, and Nov. 11, 1807, the celebrated Orders in Council (*q. v.*), which elicited the Milan Decree (*q. v.*), Dec. 17, 1807, and another similarly prohibitive proclamation, dated from the Tuileries, Jan. 11, 1808. The tariff of Trianon, introduced Aug. 3, 1810, and supported by a decree of Sep. 12, 1810, and the Decree of Fontainebleau, Oct. 18, 1810, were also aimed at the establishment of this system by the burning of English goods, and the destruction, by all possible means, of British commerce.

CONTINENTS.—(*See* ENCRATITES.)

CONTRACTORS.—By 22 Geo. III. c. 45, s. 1 (1782), government contractors are disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Commons. A similar bill had passed the Commons in 1780, but was rejected by the Lords. The law was extended to Ireland by 41 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 4 (1801).

CONVENT.—(*See* ABBEY, &c.)

CONVENTICLE.—This term, derived from the Latin *conventiculum*, an assembly, was, in the early period of Christianity, applied to the building in which the Christians worshipped. It was afterwards used to describe the meetings of heretics, and is, in this country, applied to the meeting-places of Dissenters from the Established Church. By 35 Eliz. c. 1 (1593), persons attending any assemblies, conventicles, or meetings, under colour or pretence of any exercise of religion, were to be imprisoned until they conformed. If they did not conform in three months, they were to abjure the realm, and if they refused to do so, or returned after abjuration, they were to be hanged. It was enacted by the Conventicle Act (16 Charles II. c. 4), passed in 1664, that wherever five persons above those of the same household assembled in religious congregation, every one of them was liable to three months' imprisonment, or a fine of five pounds for the first offence: the penalty was doubled for a second, and increased to transportation for seven years, or a fine of £100, for the third. This act was only temporary, and a second Conventicle Act, in which the penalties were modified (22 Charles II. c. 1), was passed in 1670. It was repealed by the Toleration Act (1 Will. & Mary, st. 1, c. 18), passed May 24, 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS.—This term is applied to two English parliaments, called in times of great emergency, without the usual authority of the king's writ. The first convention parliament, summoned by order of Gen. Monk, met April 25, 1660, and having completed the work of the Restoration, was dissolved by Charles II., Dec. 29. The second, convened by William III., then Prince of Orange, met Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1689 (O.S.), and established William and Mary on the throne. A bill to convert the convention into a parliament passed through both branches of the legislature, and received the royal assent Feb. 23, 1689. It was dissolved by William III. Feb. 6, 1690.

CONVENTIONS.—(*See* TREATIES.)

CONVICTS.—(*See* TRANSPORTATION.)

CONVOCATION, or a general assembly of the clergy of the kingdom, was summoned by the king's authority, for the purpose of assessing themselves in levies of taxes. The clergy assembled for this purpose in Anglo-Saxon times; but the first attempt to establish a convocation of this character by royal authority was made by Edward I. in 1294, in which year Convocation met at Westminster by his order, Sep. 21. The Convocation is divided into the Upper and Lower House. Richard III., on the petition of both houses of Convocation, relieved them from the jurisdiction of the secular courts, by charter dated Feb. 23, 1484. It was deprived of the power of performing any act whatever without the king's license by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c. 8 (1554), and re-enacted by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559). By 16 & 17 Charles II. c. 1 (1665), the clergy, as well as the laity, were bound by the act, which was for the raising of a tax, and were discharged from the payment of subsidies levied in Convocation. Its business was confined to the granting of subsidies, except in 1603 and 1640, and it ceased to meet from 1717, until revived for a formal sitting at the commencement of each session in 1854.

CONVOLVULUS.—The Canary convolvulus was introduced into England in 1690, and the many-flowered convolvulus in 1779. They were both brought from the Canary Isles.

CONVULSIONISTS, or CONVULSIONARIES.—This sect of the Jansenists arose in 1730, and were so called because they threw themselves upon the ground and went into convulsions. An order for the imprisonment of these fanatics was issued in 1733. The Dancers of the 14th century, and the Jumpers of the 19th, indulged in similar extravagances.

CONWAY, CONWY, or ABERCONWAY (Caernarvonshire).—One of the Welsh princes founded a Cistercian monastery at Conway in 1185. Edward I., who built a castle at this ancient town in 1283, was besieged here by the Welsh in 1290. Richard II. fled to this place in 1399. It suffered severely from the plague in 1607. It was taken by the Parliamentary army in 1646. The suspension bridge, commenced by Telford in 1822, was completed by him in 1826.

COOCH BEHAR, or KOOCH BEHAR (Hindostan).—The rajahs of this small state trace their descent from Viswa Singh, who began to reign, according to the native chroniclers, in 1509, though this date is probably too early. In 1582 it possessed considerable influence, and in 1661 was conquered by Meer Jumla, and annexed to the empire of Aurungzebe. With the rest of Bengal it passed in 1765 to the East

India Company, but it received little notice till 1772, when its rajah applied to the British for aid against the Bhotanese, by whom his territory had been invaded. A force was accordingly despatched under Capt. Jones, who expelled the marauders, and in 1773 attacked them in the hill country, where they had sought refuge. The internal affairs of the state having fallen into great confusion in 1787, the government was vested, in 1789, in a commissioner who, after collecting the revenues and paying the tribute, &c., retained the surplus for the use of the youthful rajah. That potentate attaining his majority in 1801, the office of commissioner ceased, but owing to the renewal of the former abuses, which the native government refused to reform, in spite of strong representations made by the English in 1805, it was re-established in 1813.

COOKERY. — When Abraham entertained the three angels, he took a calf, had it dressed, and, with butter and milk, set it before his guests, B.C. 1897 (Gen. xviii. 6—8). Disraeli (Curiosities of Literature, vol. ii. p. 246) remarks: "The numerous descriptions of ancient cookery which Athenæus has preserved indicate an unrivalled dexterity and refinement: and the ancients, indeed, appear to have raised the culinary art into a science, and dignified cooks into professors." Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, who died in 1191, in his description of London says: "There is in London upon the river's bank, a public place of cookery, among the wines to be sold in the ships, and in the wine cellars. There every day, ye may call for any dish of meat, roast, fried, or sodden; fish both small and great; ordinary flesh for the poorer sort, and more dainty for the rich, as venison and fowl." And after some further remarks, adds: "This is the public cookery, and very convenient for the state of a city, and belongs to it. Hence it is, we read in Plato's Gorgias, that next to the physician's art is the trade of cooks, the image and flattery of a fourth part of a city." The cooks having formed an ancient brotherhood, were incorporated July 11, 1472, confirmed by Elizabeth, and again by James I., May 19, 1615. "This is the Boke of Cokery" was printed in London in 1500.

COOK ISLANDS, or HARVEY ARCHIPELAGO (Pacific Ocean.)—This group, comprising five principal islands, situated between the Society and Navigator Islands, was visited by Capt. Cook in 1769.

COOLIES.—This name, originally the title of one of the hill tribes of Hindostan, has, from the circumstance that these people are commonly employed as labourers in the cities of India, been applied to Hindoo labourers in general, and especially to the Indian and Chinese emigrants, who have in large numbers superseded negroes since the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian territories. They appear to have been employed in the Mauritius as early as 1834, and since that year have been introduced into other colonies.

COOPER.—The art of the cooper is of great antiquity. The company of Coopers was incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The earliest institution of this kind appears to have been at Rochdale, where a few labouring men joined together in 1844, to purchase in wholesale markets the goods necessary for themselves and their families. The Leeds Industrial Co-operative Flour and Provision Society was established in 1847, and the Bradford Industrial Co-operative Society in Dec., 1860. There are similar associations in almost all the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The "Co-operator," a journal devoted to the interest of these societies, was first published in 1860. Co-operative societies are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 (Aug. 15, 1850). By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63 (July 23, 1855), a member can own shares to the value of £200.

COORG (Hindostan), under the government of independent princes in 1583, preserved its freedom till 1779, when Hyder seized Beer Rajindra, the heir, and excluded him from the succession. In 1787, however, he escaped from his prison, and recovered his hereditary possessions. He died in 1808, and bequeathed his dominions to his infant daughter, from whom they were wrested by Linga in 1810. In 1832 hostilities broke out between the rajah and the British Government, in consequence of the protection afforded by the latter to some political fugitives, and an army was despatched under Col. Lindsay, which entered Mercarah, the capital, April 6. The rajah was deposed April 10, 1834, and his territories were permanently annexed to the British empire in India. Coorg is also called Caduga.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark).—Absolon, Bishop of Roskild, and afterwards Archbishop of Lund, erected a castle here in 1168. In 1254, Bishop Erlandsen of Roskild granted certain rights to the town that had grown up beneath the protection of the castle, and these were extended by King Eric in 1284. In 1443 Copenhagen was made the capital of Denmark. It has suffered greatly from conflagrations, and was almost completely destroyed in 1795. Nelson captured the city April 2, 1801; and it surrendered, after three days' bombardment, Sep. 5, 1807. The Danish Royal Society was founded in 1742, the Academy of Arts in 1754, and the Bank in 1762. The Casino was built in 1846. A deputation consisting of above 2,000 inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein was received here with great enthusiasm Sep. 2, 1865.

COPENHAGEN (Treaties). — A treaty between Denmark and Holland, for the navigation of the Baltic, was concluded here Aug. 26, 1656. An alliance between the same powers was signed here June 27, 1657. A peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded here June 5, 1660. A second alliance between Denmark and the States was signed May 20, 1673; and an alliance between Denmark and the Emperor Leopold I., Jan. 26, 1674. An alliance between Denmark and Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, was concluded Dec. 27, 1676; and a convention between Denmark and Sweden May 8, 1680. Denmark signed an alliance with Augustus II. of Poland at the same place, March 24, 1698; and an alliance with Russia Oct. 22, 1709. The Em-

peror Charles VI. joined this Russo-Danish alliance May 26, 1732. Conventions between France and Denmark were signed July 11, 1757, and May 4, 1758; a convention between Denmark and Sweden March 27, 1794; and others between Denmark and Great Britain Aug. 29, 1800, and April 9, 1801. An alliance between Denmark and Napoleon I. was signed July 10, 1813.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM.—Hallam (Lit. Hist. pt. i. ch. ix.) says, "It appears to have been about 1507 that, after meditating on various schemes besides the Ptolemaic, Copernicus began to adopt and confirm in writing that of Pythagoras, as alone capable of explaining the planetary motions with that simplicity which gives a presumption of truth in the works of nature." It was completed in 1530, and published at Nuremberg in 1543, just before the death of Copernicus, which occurred May 24. Pope Paul V. condemned it in 1616, but Pius VII. in 1818 repealed the prohibitory edicts against Galileo and the Copernican system. Nicolas Copernicus was born at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473, and died May 2, 1543.

COPPER.—This metal was known in the earliest times, and is frequently noticed in the Bible. Thus, the fetters with which Samson was bound (B.C. 1117) were in reality of this material (Judges xvi. 21). Ezekiel (xxvii. 13), B.C. 588, speaks of Tyre as trading in vessels of brass or copper; and Ezra (viii. 27), B.C. 458, speaks of "two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold," which formed part of the treasure of the temple. The origin of the art of smelting and working copper was attributed by the Egyptians to Osiris. Cadmus conveyed it to Greece B.C. 1313. Cyprus and Rhodes were celebrated as early manufactories of copper. It subsequently became one of the most important metals known to the ancients. Copper mines were worked in England in 1189. They are first mentioned in Sweden in 1396; and in 1399 one was discovered in Shropshire. A mine of pure copper was discovered in Cumberland in 1561; but the art of working the metal made little progress till 1689, when it was carried on with success in Cornwall. It afterwards increased to a prodigious degree, and in 1721 employed 30,000 people. Copper was first used to sheathe ships in 1758, and the demand for it increased so much that its exportation was prohibited by 20 Geo. III. c. 59, s. 1 (1780). In 1783 all the ships of the royal navy were ordered to be sheathed. The Burra-Burra mines of South Australia, discovered about 1843, are perhaps the richest copper-mines in the world.

COPPER COINAGE.—The Romans used copper as a circulating medium prior to the reign of Numa, B.C. 715, but it was not coined, being measured by weight. The square "as" of copper was struck some time before Servius Tullius, B.C. 578, and the circular "as" about B.C. 385. The first Greek copper money was that of Æropus, King of Macedonia, struck B.C. 397. Copper never became a chief medium with the Greeks. Cunobelin, King of Britain, is known to have coined copper about A.D. 40, as pieces still remain bearing his mark. It was made and circulated in Ireland in 1339, in France about 1580, and in Scotland before 1603. Copper tokens were coined in England in 1609 and patented in 1625; but the first real coinage was by Charles II., who failed in an attempt to establish a copper currency in 1665, but succeeded in 1672. In 1722 George I. granted a patent to Mr. Wood to coin copper halfpence and farthings for Ireland; but the measure was very unpopular, and was so vehemently opposed by Dean Swift, who published his Drapier letters in consequence, that it had to be abandoned. The English copper coinage was so defective in 1792, that a large number of tradesmen's tokens were issued; but these were superseded in 1797 by the coinage of 500 tons of copper pence, struck by Mr. Boulton, at Soho. A new bronze coinage was issued in 1860 to supply the deficiency of copper money.

COPPERHEADS.—This name, derived from the copperhead, a venomous snake which gives no warning of its attack, was applied to a party in the Northern States of America supposed to favour the secessionists during the civil war which divided the United States from 1861 to 1865.

COPPER-PLATE.—(*See* ENGRAVING ON COPPER.)

COPTS.—These people, descendants of the ancient Egyptians, with whose language their speech was radically identical, translated the Bible into their own dialect between 200—300, and at an early period embraced Christianity, which, under a very imperfect form, they still profess. Their language, superseded by that of their Arab conquerors, has not been spoken in Lower Egypt since the 10th century, and was entirely extinguished, except as a written dialect, in the 17th century. Their doctrines resemble those of the Jacobites (*q. v.*), and in their religious peculiarities they somewhat approximate to the Abyssinian Church (*q. v.*).

COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS was established by 8 Anne c. 19 (1709). From April 10, 1710, the copyright of all new works was vested in the author for 14 years. At the expiration of that term it was renewed for another 14 years, if the author was then living. In the case of works that had been printed, but of which the copyright had not been sold, authors were to have the sole right of printing them for 21 years. The act was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom by 41 Geo. III. c. 107 (July 2, 1801). By 54 Geo. III. c. 156 (July 29, 1814), the copyright was to last for 28 years certain, and for the remainder of the author's life if he outlived that term. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (July 1, 1842), called Talfourd or Lord Mahon's Act, the copyright was extended for the duration of the author's life and seven years from the day of his death. In case the seven years expired before the book had been published 42 years, the copyright was to last until that period had elapsed. The copyright of works published after the death of the author was also fixed at 42 years. The privilege was extended by this act to all British colonies. (*See* INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.)

COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS for manufactures

was fixed at three years by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100 (Aug. 10, 1842), which repealed all former acts on the subject, and came into operation Sep. 1, 1842. It was extended to designs not ornamental, but having reference to some purpose of utility, by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65 (Aug. 22, 1843). The Board of Trade received authority to extend the copyright in ornamental designs for an additional term not exceeding three years, by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 14, 1850).

CORAL was much valued by the ancients, who procured it from the Red Sea, and the northern shores of Africa. The Gauls used it to adorn their weapons and armour.

CORAL ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—Coral-reefs, which exist in great numbers, have been known to rise several feet in the course of a few months. A group was discovered by Bougainville in 1768, the chief of which is Bow Island (*q. v.*).

CORBACH (Battle), fought between the French army and the allied English and Germans at this place, in Westphalia, July 10, 1760. The former were victorious. The allied army was saved from a total rout by a charge of British dragoons.

CORBEY (Treaty) was signed at the abbey of Corbey, in Picardy, Oct. 26, 1513, between Louis XII. of France and Pope Leo X. The former agreed to abandon the Council of Pisa and conform to the decrees of the Lateran, and the Pontiff recalled the censures that had been pronounced upon France by his predecessor Julius II., the founder of the Holy League (*q. v.*).

CORBIE, CORBEY, or CORVEI (Saxony).—The Benedictine abbey of this place, founded in 822 by monks from a monastery of the same name in Picardy, is the oldest and most famous establishment of the kind in Saxony, and was the seat of the school of Anagar, or Anscarius, (the Apostle of the North, who died Feb. 3, 864), which attained great celebrity during the 9th and 10th centuries. In 1794 Corvei was made a bishopric by Pius VI. In 1803 it was annexed to Nassau, and ceded in 1807 to Westphalia, passing finally into the possession of Prussia in 1815. In 1822 the lands of the ancient abbey were transferred to Count von Helsen-Rheinfels-Rotenburg, and became a mediate principality of the Germanic empire.

CORBIESDALE, CORBISDALE, or KERBESTER (Battle.)—The Marquis of Montrose was defeated at this place in Ross-shire by the Covenanters, Saturday, April 27, 1650. The Marquis, captured a few days after the battle, was put to death with "every circumstance of ignominy and cruelty," May 21.

CORCYRA.— *See* CORFU.)

CORDELIERS, or CORD-WEARERS, so called from their girdle of knotted cord, a minor order of Franciscan or Grey Friars, was founded by St. Francis d'Assisi in 1223, and was sanctioned by Pope Honorius III. in a bull published Oct. 30, 1223.

CORDELIERS CLUB.—This society of republicans, formed at Paris in Dec., 1790, received this name because their meetings were held in a chapel which had been built by the Cordeliers. Danton was the first president, and amongst the more celebrated members were Marat, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Robert, and Hébert. The Cordeliers demanded the abolition of royalty in 1791. A most powerful body, assembled at this club, took part in the insurrection of Aug. 10, 1792. They clamoured for the death of the king in 1793, and, in conjunction with the Jacobins, conspired for the overthrow of the Girondists in the same year. It was dissolved in 1794.

CORDOVA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, a member of the Argentine Confederation, was founded by Jerome Cabrera in 1573.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA (Spain), the Corduba of the Romans, was founded by M. Claudius Marcellus, who wintered here B.C. 132. It was nearly destroyed by Cæsar B.C. 45, in consequence of its fidelity to Pompey, and when rebuilt was peopled by the pauper gentry of Rome. It was erected into a bishopric in 264, and fell under the Gothic sway in 572. The Moors seized it in 711, and made it the capital of their empire in Spain in 756. The great mosque was begun by Abderahman in 786. A fire which raged for three days in 917, laid waste much of the city, but it was soon rebuilt more magnificently than ever. Soliman took the town in 1012, after a siege of about three years. In 1091 it fell into the hands of the Almoravides, who retained it till its capture by the Almohades in 1148. St. Ferdinand, King of Castile, took it June 30, 1235, and it has ever since been under Christian domination, although the Moors tried to retake it in 1280, and in 1365. The French, under Gen. Dupont, seized Cordova June 7, 1808, when the city was abandoned to pillage for three days, and the populace cruelly massacred. The town was again plundered in 1836 by the Carlists under Gomez, who took possession Oct. 1, and carried off booty to the amount of £200,000.

CORDWAINERS.—The name was formerly applied to shoemakers in this country. Stow says the term cordwainer or cobbler was not then a name of contempt for a man of less skill in that mystery, or only a mender, but for a maker and seller of that commodity. The Cordwainers were incorporated in 1410, confirmed by Mary in 1558, by Elizabeth in 1562, and by James I. They built a new hall, which was opened Tuesday, July 23, 1577. (*See* SHOEMAKERS.)

COREA (Asia) is said to have been civilized by the Chinese about B.C. 1120. In 1692 it became subject to Japan; but the Coreans having requested aid from China, the emperor delivered them from Japanese tyranny in 1698, and substituted his own dominion. Some French missionaries who had penetrated into the country were expelled in 1839. Corea has since formed part of the Chinese empire.

CORFE CASTLE (Dorsetshire), in the Isle of Purbeck, was the scene of the assassination of Edward the Martyr by his stepmother Elfrida in 978; and in the disputes between King John and his barons was the depository of the British regalia. In 1642 it was defended for six weeks against the troops of Charles I., by Lady Bankes, and in 1645 it was destroyed by Fairfax.

CORFU (Ionian Sea).—This island, the ancient Corcyra, was colonized by the Corinthians B.C. 734. The first sea-fight on record is said to have taken place between the fleets of Corcyra and of Corinth, B.C. 664. The two states were continually at war. The Corcyreans defeated the Corinthian fleet B.C. 435, and again B.C. 432. A massacre of the aristocratic party, which lasted seven days, occurred B.C. 427. The Spartans captured the island B.C. 303, and the Romans B.C. 229. After passing through various vicissitudes, Corfu was taken by the Venetians in 1386. The Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians near Corfu in July, 1716. The Turks returned, and after besieging the town of Corfu for 42 days, retired Aug. 18, 1717. By the fifth article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Emperor of Germany allowed it to pass to the French. The allied Turkish and Russian forces wrested the island from the French, March 3, 1799. It was, with other islands, formed into the republic of the Ionian Islands (*q. v.*). Having again fallen into the hands of the French, they were recovered by the English in 1809, and placed under British protection in 1815. A conference respecting the affairs of Greece was held by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu in 1828. Ninety soldiers and 47 of the inhabitants were killed, and upwards of 200 persons wounded, by a powder explosion, which also destroyed many buildings and much property, June 5, 1864.

CORINGA (Hindostan).—The English took possession of this place, and established a factory in the neighbourhood, in 1759. A great inundation, in May, 1787, swept away all the houses, and destroyed nearly the entire population, besides extending far inland. The total loss of life was estimated at about 15,000 people, besides more than 100,000 head of cattle. A similar calamity happened in 1832.

CORINTH (Battles).—This town of Mississippi was the theatre of several important operations during the American civil war. Defended by Gens. Beauregard and Bragg, it was besieged by the Federals under Gen. Halleck, who advanced to within eight miles of the town, May 3, 1862. He arrived within three miles, May 21, and having driven the enemy from their position, May 28, compelled them to evacuate it, May 29. Occupied by Gen. Rosencrans, Sep. 26, 1862, Corinth was attacked by the Confederates, who killed Gen. Hackelman, and drove the defenders into their intrenchments, Oct. 3. The battle was renewed Oct. 4, when the assailants were compelled to retreat.

CORINTH (Greece).—Some authors are of opinion that Corinth was originally the seat of a Phœnician colony. According to the traditional account, it was founded B.C. 1520, under the name of Ephyre, which was exchanged for that of Corinth at a subsequent period. Sisyphus seized the place B.C. 1326, erected it into a kingdom, and founded the Isthmian games. The first event in its history that has been ascertained with any degree of accuracy is its conquest by the Dorians, B.C. 1074. Aletes was the first Dorian king, and the dynasty, which lasted 327 years, consisted of 12 monarchs.

B.C.
945. Reign of Bacchis, a descendant of Aletes. His successors take the name of Bacchidæ.
786. The Corinthians invent triremes.
745. The Corinthians depose their king Telestes, and elect Automenes prytanis, or annual magistrate.
734. The Corinthians found Syracuse and Corcyra.
664. Corcyra revolts, and defeats the Corinthians in a naval engagement.
655. Cypselus expels the Bacchidæ, abolishes the dignity of prytanis, and begins to reign at Corinth.
625. Reign of Periander, who reduces Corcyra to its old obedience, and encourages learning and the arts.
585. Death of Periander, who is succeeded by his nephew Psammetichus.
581. End of the Cypselian dynasty, and establishment of a republic.
457. The Corinthians are defeated in a war with the Athenians.
435. The Corcyreans again defeat the Corinthians in some naval engagements, and capture Epidamnus.
395. The Corinthian war (*q. v.*).
387. Peace of Antalcidas, which puts an end to the Corinthian war.
344. Timophanes, who attempts to establish a despotism at Corinth, is defeated, and murdered by his brother Timoleon.
338. Congress at Corinth, which declares war against Persia, and appoints Philip V. of Macedon the Greek generalissimo. Corinth falls into the power of the Macedonians.
243. Aratus delivers Corinth from the Macedonian sway, and annexes it to the Achæan League (*q. v.*).
228. First arrival of Roman ambassadors at Corinth.
223. The Achæans surrender Corinth to Antigonus Doson.
197. Battle of Cynoscephalæ (*q. v.*).
146. Sack of Corinth by L. Mummius, who slaughters all the male inhabitants, sells the women and children for slaves, conveys the art treasures of the city to Rome, and, having abandoned it to pillage destroys it by fire.
44. Corinth is restored by Julius Cæsar.
A.D.
393. The Isthmian games are celebrated under the Emperor Julian.
396. Corinth is taken by Alaric.
532. Justinian rebuilds the walls and fortifications.
1146. Corinth is plundered by Roger, King of Sicily.
1205. The Crusaders lay siege to Corinth.
1209. It is besieged by Geoffrey Villehardoin.
1210. It is erected into an archbishopric.
1247. It is taken by William Villehardoin, Prince of Achaia.
1358. It is granted to Niccolo Acciaiuoli.
1422. It is ceded to the Venetians.
1453. The Turks seize Corinth.
1687. It is taken by the Venetians.
1714, June 20. It is retaken by the Turks.
1822, Oct. 2. The Greeks capture the fortress.
1823. The city is taken by the Greeks, and added to their newly formed kingdom.
1858, Feb. 21. Corinth is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

CORINTHIAN ORDER of architecture was invented by Callimachus B.C. 540.

CORINTHIAN WAR.—Corinth, Athens, Argos, Thessaly, and Thebes, entered into an alliance against the Spartans, B.C. 395, and the war was prosecuted with great vigour, until brought to a conclusion by the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. As hostilities were, for the most part, waged on the territory, or in the vicinity of Corinth, it was called the Corinthian war.

CORINTHIANS (Epistle).—Two letters written by St. Paul to the church which he had founded at Corinth during his stay there in 51 and 52. The first epistle was written by

St. Paul from Ephesus in 57 or 58, and the second from Philippi in 57 or 58.

CORIOLI (Italy) was taken from the Latins by the Volscians, from whom it was wrested by the Romans B.C. 493. All traces of the town had disappeared by B.C. 443. The story of Coriolanus in connection with this city is not considered authentic by Niebuhr and other writers.

CORK (Bishopric) was founded by St. Barr, or Finnbarr, about 606. In 1490 it was united to Cloyne by Pope Innocent VIII., and in 1586, May 17, the see of Ross was also added. Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross between 1638 and 1660, and in 1678 Cork was again made distinct. The three sees were ordered to be permanently united by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), which came into operation at the death of Bishop Brinkley in 1835.

CORK (Ireland) is said to owe its origin to St. Barr, who founded a cathedral and monastery here in the beginning of the 7th century. It was laid waste by the Danes in 832. A fire destroyed the greater part of the town in 978, and it was again reduced to ashes during another Danish invasion in 1013. In 1172 it surrendered to Henry II., who established an English garrison; but the Irish besieged it in 1182 and in 1185, and finally effected its capture in 1195. King John granted Cork its first charter in 1185. The Franciscan monastery of Grey Friars was founded in 1214, and that of the Dominicans in 1229. This city was represented in the Irish Parliament in 1359. In 1493 the charter was forfeited, in consequence of the favourable reception given to Perkin Warbeck; but it was restored by James I. in 1609. In 1612 and 1622 fires destroyed great part of the city, and a flood swept away some public buildings and bridges in 1633. Cork was besieged in 1642, and in 1643 all its Irish inhabitants were expelled. The Parliamentary forces seized it in 1649, and during the Protectorate it suffered much oppression in consequence of its adherence to the royalist cause. James II. landed here in 1689, and in 1690 the forces of William III., under Marlborough, took the town after a spirited resistance. The Northgate bridge over the Lee was erected in 1712. The cathedral was taken down in 1725, in consequence of the injuries it had sustained during Marlborough's siege; and a new one was commenced on the original site in 1735. The Mansion-House was erected in 1767, the library was established in 1792, the house of correction built in 1818, and the city and county court-house was completed in 1835. Riots, caused by scarcity of food, broke out June 10, 1842; and Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting in the neighbourhood June 8, 1845. Queen Victoria landed here Aug. 3, 1849, and desired that the town should henceforward be called Queenstown in consequence. In 1850 Cork and Dublin were united by railway, and an industrial exhibition was opened June 10, 1852. New Northgate Iron Bridge was opened by the mayor March 16, 1864. The statue of Father Mathew was inaugurated Oct. 8, 1864.

CORK-TREE.—The bark of this tree, a kind of oak, was used by the Greeks and Romans for various purposes; and amongst others, to make floats to their nets, anchor-buoys, swimming-jackets, and soles for their shoes. Beckmann contends that the Romans also used it to stop vessels of every kind. Cork was first employed for this purpose in Europe on the invention of glass bottles, in the 15th century. The cork-tree was introduced into England from the south of Europe in 1699.

CORN.—Jacob sent his ten sons into Egypt to buy corn (Gen. xlii.) during the great famine, about B.C. 1707. According to the Arundelian marbles, Ceres taught the art of sowing corn at Athens B.C. 2409. Some authorities declare that Triptolemus first cultivated corn. Corn was regularly distributed to the citizens of Rome, of Constantinople, and other towns, in ancient times. Greece was supplied with corn from the countries bordering on the Black Sea in the time of Xerxes. Corn was imported to Rome from Sicily B.C. 486.

CORN EXCHANGE (London) was projected and opened in 1747. Alterations were commenced in 1827, and the new building was opened June 24, 1828.

CORN LAWS.—The exportation of corn from England, except in certain cases, was prohibited by 34 Edw. III. c. 20 (1361). The law was modified, and in 1436 exportation was permitted by 15 Hen. VI. c. 2, provided the home price did not exceed 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter. Dealers were first allowed to engross their corn, *i.e.* to buy in one market with intent to sell at a profit in another, by 15 Charles II. c. 7 (1663). The importation of corn, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, that of rye 4*s.*, and of barley 3*s.*, was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1463), the preamble of the statute stating, "Whereas, the labourers and occupiers of husbandry within this realm be daily grievously endamaged by bringing of corn out of other lands and parts into this realm, when corn of the growing of this realm is at low price." Further regulations on the subject followed, and the importation of corn was heavily taxed by 22 Charles II. c. 8 (1670), and also by 1 Will. & Mary c. 12 (1689), which substituted a bounty for the previous duty on exported corn. The rapid increase of population, however, and the extended commerce and manufactures of the country, led to alterations in the regulations respecting importation; and by 13 Geo. III. c. 43 (1773) foreign wheat was admitted on payment of a duty of 6*d.* per quarter, when the home price was not less than 48*s.* The same statute ordered the bounty on exportation to cease when corn was at or above 44*s.* These regulations were again modified by 31 Geo. III. c. 4 (1791), which increased the duties on imported corn. Mr. Robinson's act, 55 Geo. III. c. 26 (March 23, 1815), removed all restrictions on foreign corn imported in order to be warehoused, and permitted its importation for home consumption when at 80*s.* per quarter. This bill was very unpopular, and occasioned serious riots in London and Westminster, March 6–9. By 3 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1822), the importation price

was reduced to 70*s.* per quarter, and for corn from British North America to 59*s.* per quarter. Mr. Canning's Corn Bill, proposed March 1, 1827, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. Several modifications were embodied in 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1828), which is known as the Sliding Scale, because the duty varied; being 25*s.* 8*d.* when the home price was 61*s.* and under 62*s.* per quarter, 16*s.* 8*d.* when it was 68*s.* and under 69*s.*, and 1*s.* when it was at or above 73*s.* By the second Sliding Scale act (5 Vict. c. 14, April 29, 1842) the duty ranged from £1 when corn was under 51*s.* per quarter to 1*s.* when it reached 73*s.* Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (June 26, 1846), reduced the duty on all corn imported at 53*s.* per quarter to 4*s.*, until Feb. 1, 1849, when the duty was permanently reduced to 1*s.* per quarter on all grain imported. (*See* ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.)

CORNET.—This officer, occupying in cavalry regiments the same position which the ensign (*q. v.*) holds in the foot service, is mentioned in a list of the army in Ireland under the Earl of Essex, signed by Queen Elizabeth, March 24, 1598. Cornets received at that time two shillings a day.

CORNETO (Italy), built on the site of the ancient Tarquinii, was erected into a city by Pope Eugenius IV. in 1432.

CORNWALL (Bishopric), founded in 909, was united to Devonshire in 1040, and fixed at Exeter (*q. v.*) in 1046.

CORNWALL (England) is said to have been governed by a prince named Corineus (whence its name) as early as B.C. 1145. Vespasian is supposed to have been its Roman conqueror, about A.D. 41; but little is known of its history till a much later period. Vortigern, Earl of Cornwall, became King of Britain in 425, and his earldom formed part of the kingdom till about 460, when the Saxons murdered 300 of the British nobility and compelled the rest to seek retirement in the mountainous wilds of Wales and Cornwall, where they re-established an independent kingdom. Arthur, who began to reign in 517, and ultimately extended his dominions much beyond their original limits, is the most celebrated of the Cornish sovereigns. Cuthred, King of Wessex, annexed a portion of Cornwall to his territories in 753, and in 835 Egbert gained the whole kingdom at the battle of Hengstone Hill. Alfred erected Cornwall into an earldom before 901, and the earls continued in uninterrupted succession from the old British kings of the country till 1066, when William the Conqueror substituted in their place his half-brother Robert. The dignity remained in the royal family till the death of the last earl, Edmund, in 1300, when it reverted to the crown. In 1337 Edward III. created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, and the title has since formed part of the style of the Prince of Wales. In 1497 one Thomas Flammock incited the Cornishmen to rebellion, and led them in arms to Blackheath, where they were defeated by Lord Daubeny, June 22, 1497. In June, 1549, the people rose on account of the imposition of the prayer-book, and the rebellion was quelled at the battle of Sampford-Courtenay (*q. v.*). In 1595 the Spaniards made a descent on the Cornish coasts, and committed several depredations. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cornwall in 1865.

CORONATION.—Justin II., who succeeded Justinian I. Nov. 15, 565, was the first emperor crowned with ceremony by the Patriarch of Constantinople. Charlemagne adopted the custom, and was crowned by the Pope, at Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Edward I. (the Elder), crowned Whitsunday, 902, is said to have been the first English monarch to adopt the ceremony. The custom for the queen to be crowned originated here before the Conquest. The French queens were for a long time crowned at the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Kingston-on-Thames, London, Westminster, and Winchester, were chosen by different English kings, in early times, for their coronation. Edward the Confessor, who was crowned at Winchester, formally fixed the monastery founded by him at Westminster as the place for the ceremony (Dec. 28, 1065).

CORONATION BANQUET. — The feast usually held in Westminster Hall on the day of the coronation, was omitted by William IV. on his coronation, Sep. 8, 1831, and has not been revived.

CORONATION OATH.—The oath taken in Sweden before the conversion of the country to Christianity is still extant. It contains the name of Odin, and was accommodated to the Christian faith by Eric in 1156. The Greek emperors, in their coronation oath, which consisted of six articles, professed, amongst other things, their acceptance of the Apostles' Creed and of the apostolical traditions, confirmed the rights of the Church, and acknowledged the constitutions of the seven œcumenical councils. The oath taken by Ethelred II., who was crowned in 979, is extant. The oath of the kings of France was similar to that of Ethelred II., King of England. The next oath of which a copy exists is that taken by Henry I. in 1100, and it agrees exactly with the former. The office used by Ethelred II. appears to have been adopted by his successors to the reign of Edward II., when some slight alterations were made. One of the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud was the charge of having altered the coronation oath for Charles I. By 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6 (1689), a new coronation oath was framed, the former oath containing, according to this statute, "doubtful words and expressions with relation to ancient laws and constitutions now unknown." This was altered at the union with Scotland.

CORONATION STONE. — "The legends of the old historians," says Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 53), "inform us that this is the very stone on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Luz; that it was brought from Egypt into Spain by Gathelus the supposed founder of the Scottish nation; that it was thence transported into Ireland, 'amongst other princelie iewells and regall monuments,' by Simon Brech, who was crowned upon it about B.C. 700, and that it was thence carried to Scotland by King

Fergus, B.C. 330." The real history is that it was transferred from Ireland to Scotland at an early period, and was placed in the abbey church of Scone in 850. The Scottish kings were crowned here until 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England. It was agreed by the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, that the stone should be returned to Scotland, but this was not done. It is called the "Stone of Destiny," and is fixed under the seat of the coronation chair, which is made of oak.

CORONEA (Battles).—The Boeotians defeated the Athenians on this plain in Boeotia, B.C. 447. Agesilaus, at the head of the Spartans, during the Corinthian war, defeated the Thebans and their allies here B.C. 394. Several battles were fought in the vicinity. (*See* CHÆRONEA.)

CORONER.—This office is of very ancient institution, and is said by Ducange to be peculiar to the English. It is mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan in 905, and the laws of Malcolm II., who began to reign in 1004, contain many regulations respecting the authority of this officer in Scotland. The lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench is the chief coroner in the realm; but there are, besides, particular coroners for every county, who were first appointed in 1275 by the statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I.). Originally none but knights were permitted to hold the office; but it has gradually become sufficient that a man possess landed property worth £20 per annum. Coroners are chosen for life; but by 25 Geo. II. c. 29 s. 6 (1752), extortion, neglect, or misbehaviour, are made reasons for removal. In case of sickness or other sufficient cause, coroners are allowed to act by deputy by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 22, 1843). The law relating to election, duties, and payment was amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 28, 1860).

CORONET. — The exact period at which coronets were used by the different orders of the nobility is not known. Henry III. granted them to earls, James I. to viscounts, and Charles II. to barons. Dukes and marquises also wear coronets. The coronet was originally a circlet or garland, worn as an ornament. Some authorities say it was not used by knights before the reign of Edward III., and then indiscriminately by princes, dukes, earls, or knights.

CORPORATIONS are of two kinds, aggregate or sole; the first consisting of many persons united together into one society, and kept up by a perpetual succession of members; the second of one person only and his successors. The invention is attributed to the Romans. (*See* MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.)

CORPULENCE. — In Sparta, citizens who grew too fat were soundly whipped. Nauclis, the son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephori, and his excessive corpulence was exposed to the public. He was, moreover, threatened with perpetual banishment if he failed to reduce his body within reasonable dimensions. Sennertus mentions a man and a woman who weighed respectively 600 and 450 lb. Bright, of Essex, who died in 1750, weighed 588 lb. Daniel Lambert, who died June 21, 1809, weighed, a few days before his death, 52 stone 11 lb., or 739 lb.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—This festival of the Romish Church, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation and the adoration of the host, was first celebrated at Liège in 1241, by the canons of St. Martin. Urban IV. published a bull in favour of it between 1262 and 1264; but it did not become general until the order was repeated by Clement V. in 1311, and it was strictly enjoined by the 15th general council, held at Vienne, in 1311 and 1312. It is celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and is called in France the *Fête Dieu*.

CORPUS CHRISTI or BENEDICT COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded in 1352, by the brethren of the guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary. The old building was replaced by a new one in 1823. The chapel was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1578.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in 1516. An additional building was erected by Dr. Turner in 1706.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.—In 1794 two political societies, one styled the Society for Constitutional Information, and the other, the most numerous, the Corresponding Society, established in 1791, attracted considerable attention in England. The professed object of both was reform in the parliamentary representation of the people; but they cherished designs of a dangerous character. The latter, in particular, denounced the war with France, and corresponded extensively with the leading republicans in France. The London Corresponding Society and four other societies forwarded a sympathetic address to the French National Convention, bearing date Sep. 27, 1792. A proclamation against seditious meetings had been issued May 21, 1792, and in 1794 the secretaries to the two societies, Horne Tooke and others, were arrested on a charge of treasonable practices, and committed to the Tower. The trials came on before a special commission at the Old Bailey, Oct. 25, and having in three cases resulted in an acquittal, the prosecution was abandoned. The London Corresponding Society held open-air meetings near Copenhagen House, Oct. 26, Nov. 13, and in Marylebone Fields Dec. 9, 1795, and again in the fields near Copenhagen House, Nov. 12, 1796. Bills for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, and to prevent seditious assemblies, were passed late in 1795. The London Corresponding Society called a meeting in a field near St. Pancras, July 28, 1797, when their proceedings were interrupted by the authorities, and several of their leaders kept in custody until they procured bail. The mutiny at the Nore, Sep. 1, 1797, was stirred up by emissaries from these societies. Prompt measures were adopted by the government, and although the London Corresponding Society ceased to exist, its members formed other associations, which continued to create discontent during this critical period.

CORRUPTIBLES and INCORRUPTIBLES. —Two factions into which the Monophysite Church at Alexandria was divided. Mosheim gives the following account of their origin. Julian of Halicarnassus, in 519, maintained

that "the divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ, from the very moment of conception, as to change its nature, and render it incorruptible." Hence the schism, which lasted many years, and even produced contentions that ended in bloodshed.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.—Various statutes to repress bribery at elections were consolidated and amended by the Corrupt Practices Amendment Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 10, 1854), which was amended and continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 87 (Aug. 2, 1858). The law as thus established has been continued by subsequent acts. (*See* BRIBERY.)

CORSICA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, called by the Greeks Cyrnos, became, B.C. 564, the seat of a colony of Phocæans, who were expelled by the Tyrrhenians. The Romans attacked the inhabitants B.C. 259, but they were not finally subdued until B.C. 231. The Vandals overran Corsica A.D. 456, and it fell into the power of the Saracens in 852. In 1077 the Pope ceded it to the Pisans, and in 1297 it was given to James II., of Aragon, by Boniface VIII. James II., however, made no effort to secure it, and it remained in the hands of the Pisans till they were expelled by the Genoese in 1312. The French and Turks made an attempt to conquer the island in 1553. It was finally secured to the Genoese by the treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis in 1559. A revolt broke out in 1729; and in 1755 Gen. Paoli delivered a great part of the country from the Genoese yoke. Unable to reduce the inhabitants to subjection, the republic of Genoa ceded Corsica to France by the treaty of Compiègne (Aug. 5, 1768). Napoleon Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio (*q. v.*) Feb. 5, 1768. In 1793 Paoli renewed his efforts to liberate his country, and succeeded in delivering it from French domination. The Assembly unanimously voted the union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain, June 19, 1794. Lord Minto ruled as viceroy till 1796, when the island was recaptured by a French force under Gentili. Under the republic, Corsica formed the two departments of Golo and Liamone. In 1811 they were united. The British attempted its recapture in 1814. Since the peace of Paris, May 30, 1814, it has remained in undisturbed possession of France. A statue of the Emperor Napoleon I. was inaugurated at Ajaccio, by Prince Napoleon, May 15, 1865. (*See* FRANCE.)

CORTENUOVA (Battle).—Fought between the Emperor Frederick II. and the Lombard League, at this place, near Milan, Nov. 27, 1237. The conflict was sustained with great vigour, but the Italians were at length defeated.

CORTES.—The name given to the national assembly in Spain and in Portugal. The commons were admitted by representation in the Cortés of Aragon in 1133, and in the Cortés of Castile in 1169, or, according to some authorities, in 1160. The convocation of the states in Aragon was made annual, instead of biennial, in 1307. About 90 towns sent 192 representatives to the Cortés of Burgos in 1315; and 50 towns sent 126 to the Cortés of Madrid in 1391. Charles V. dismissed them in Feb., 1539. The Spanish Cortés assembled at Cadiz in 1810, after a long interval, and opened Sep. 24. They drew up a constitution, which was finally accepted March 19, 1812. Ferdinand VII. suppressed the Cortés in May, 1814, but restored them, and took the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1812, March 8, 1820. They were again suppressed Oct. 1, 1823, and a decree was issued for their restoration April 13, 1834, and they reassembled July 24. The Portuguese Cortés, remodelled in 1826, were suppressed by Don Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1842.

CORTICELLA (Battle).—The tyrant Eccelino defeated the papal forces at this place, in Italy, Aug. 30, 1258.

CORTONA (Italy), the Corythus of Virgil (*Æn.* iii. 167; vii. 206), is supposed to have been founded by the Umbrians, from whom it was wrested by the Pelasgians. Situated on a lofty hill between Arretium and Clusium, in an almost impregnable position, it was one of the most important cities of Etruria, and formed one of the 12 of the Etruscan confederation. It afterwards fell under the power of the Romans, but the exact period when this happened has not been ascertained. The modern Cortona was one of the earliest bishoprics of the Christian Church. The Bishop of Arezzo claimed spiritual jurisdiction over it in the 13th century. This led to a war, and Cortona was taken and its castle destroyed in 1258. It was sold to the Florentines in 1411, and has since remained in their possession. The Academia Etrusca was established in 1726.

CORUNDUM.—The identity of this mineral, long known under the name of adamantine spar, with the sapphire, pointed out by Pelletier and De Lamethérie in 1787, was confirmed in an account read before the Royal Society of London, by Mr. Greville, June 7, 1798.

CORUNNA (Battle).—Gen. Soult having followed the British in their retreat from Spain, came up with them near this seaport town, in the night, Jan. 16, 1809. The English general, Sir John Moore, made preparations for the embarkation of the troops; but the transports had not arrived, and he was compelled to give battle. The action commenced at two in the afternoon, Jan. 16, and though the English were at first repulsed, by dint of great exertion they defeated their opponents. Sir John Moore fell in the hour of victory; and Sir John Hope, on whom the command had devolved, succeeded in embarking the army during the night. The French army amounted to 20,000 and the English to about 14,000 men. The loss of the former was 2,000, and that of the latter nearly 1,000 in killed and wounded. Corunna is called by English sailors "The Groyne."

CORUNNA, CORUÑA, or THE GROYNE (Spain).—This city, founded by the Phœnicians, was taken in the 1st century B.C. by the Romans, who gave it the name of Ardobrica. In 1386 John of Gaunt landed here as claimant of the crown of Castile, and in 1554 Philip II. embarked at this port for England, to marry Queen Mary. The Spanish Armada (*q. v.*), driven by stress of weather into the harbour of Corunna, set sail thence on its fruit-

less mission, July 22, 1588. The town was seized by the French Jan. 19, 1809, and again in 1823.

CORVÉE.—Turgot issued a decree for the abolition of the system of forced labour in France in 1775; but it was not carried out. It was, however, abolished in 1789. Baron Stern abolished it in Prussia in Oct., 1807.

CORVEI.—(*See* CORBIE.)

CORWEN (Battles).—Henry II. was defeated near this town, in Wales, by Owen Gwynneth, in 1165.——Henry IV. sustained a reverse in the same locality, from Glendower, in 1402.

CORYGAUM (Battle).—A detachment consisting of 500 native infantry, 26 European artillerymen, and a small number of auxiliary horse, was assailed at this village, in Hindostan, Jan. 1, 1818, by the Peishwa, with an overwhelming force. The former maintained its ground, and the Peishwa made a precipitate retreat.

COS (Archipelago), the capital of a small island of the same name, the ancient Meropis, was destroyed by an earthquake during the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431—404. It belongs to Turkey, and is called Stanko, or Stanchio.

COSA, or COSSA (Italy).—This city of Etruria received a Roman colony B.C. 273.

COSENZA (Italy), the ancient Consentia, the chief city of the Bruttii, was taken by the Carthaginians and surrendered to Rome, B.C. 204. Alaric I. died in this city in 410. The course of the Busento, a small river that washes its walls, was diverted, and in its bed, the body of the hero, with the spoils and trophies of Rome, was interred, when the waters were restored to their natural channel. Consentia, destroyed by the Saracens in 988, is an archbishopric.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB (London) was established in 1852. A city club with the same name was founded in 1842.

COSSACKS.—The term Kosack, or Cossack, is of Turkish origin, signifying robber. The generally received opinion is, that they are a native Russian race, intermixed with Calmucks and Tartars. They are divided into two principal classes, the Cossacks of the Don, and the Cossacks of Little Russia or the Malo-Russian Cossacks. The latter are first mentioned in the 14th century, during the Polish invasion of Russia. They were not known by the name of Cossacks until 1516. Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, formed them into regiments, under the control of a hetman, or headman, in 1592. They placed themselves under the protection of Russia in 1654, and revolted in 1708. The Cossacks of the Don entered the service of Russia in the 16th century. Tscherkask, their capital, destroyed by fire in 1744, was rebuilt in 1805.

COSSIMBAZAR (Hindostan).—The East India Company established a factory here in 1706. Surajah Dowlah seized it in June, 1756.

COSSIO, or COSSIUM.—The site of this town of the Vasates, an Aquitanian people, is occupied by Bazas (*q. v.*).

COSSOVA (Battles).—The Sultan Amurath I. defeated a combined army of Albanians, Dalmatians, Hungarians, and Wallachians, on the Amselfeld, or plain of Cossova, in Servia, in Sep., 1389. A Servian soldier, lying wounded on the field of battle, stabbed Amurath in the belly, and the wound proved mortal.——Amurath II., one of his successors, defeated John Corvinus Huniades at the same place, Oct. 17, 1448. The Turkish army amounted to more than 100,000, whilst Huniades could only muster 24,000 men.

COSTA RICA (Central America) formed part of the kingdom of Guatemala, until the declaration of independence by the Spanish colonies in South America, in 1821, when it was united to the Mexican kingdom of Iturbe. It formed one of the Central American Confederacy in 1823, and was constituted an independent republic Nov. 22, 1848. A commercial treaty between England and Costa Rica was signed at San José Nov. 27, 1849, and ratifications were exchanged in London, Feb. 20, 1850. It consists of 16 articles. Costa Rica was recognized by Spain, and a treaty concluded at Madrid, May 10, 1850. The rich gold mines in the forest of Aguacate were first worked in 1821.

COSTROMA (Russia), the capital of a province of the same name, was founded in 1152. The monastery of Ipatskoi, from which the founder of the Romanoff dynasty emerged in 1613, was established in 1330. Costroma is the seat of a bishopric.

COSTUME.—(*See* DRESS.)

COTEREAUX.—(*See* BRABANÇONS.)

COTERIE CLUB (London).—This association, founded by people of quality about 1770, became notorious for the debaucheries practised by its members.

CÖTHEN.—(*See* ANHALT.)

COTTA (Ceylon).—This city, the capital in 1527 of King Dharma Prakrama IX., was besieged in 1536 and in 1540 by insurgent Singhalese under Maaya Dunnai, who was repulsed on each occasion by the Portuguese. In 1542 its sovereign with his court embraced Christianity. Rajah Singha, "the Lion King," son of Maaya Dunnai, attacked Cotta with such vigour in 1563, that the defenders were compelled to salt the bodies of their slain comrades as a resource against famine. The fort having been proved indefensible, was dismantled in 1564, when the court removed to Colombo (*q. v.*), the modern capital.

COTTAGE.—By 31 Eliz. c. 7 (1589), no cottage was to be erected unless four acres of land were attached to it, and only one family was allowed to inhabit it. The act did not apply to towns or to places on the coast; nor did it interfere with the erection of cottages for miners, or keepers in parks, forests, &c. It was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 32 (1775).

COTTON.—This useful material, obtained from the cotton-plant, which Linnæus subdivided into five species, has been grown in India from time immemorial, and is mentioned in the annals of Egypt.

A.D.
1252. Cotton goods are made in Persia.
1253. Flemish weavers make linen in England.
1338. A species of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons," is made at Manchester by Flemish emigrants.
1368. Cotton is manufactured in China.
1390. Cotton (woollen) first made at Kendal.
1497. First European manufacture of cotton goods is attempted in Spain and Italy.
1590. Cotton cloth is brought to London from Guinea.

A.D.
1634. The linen trade is commenced in Ireland.
1650. Very fine calicoes are made at Calicut, in India.
1756. Cotton velvets are first made in England.

(*See* COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.)

COTTON FAMINE.—The distress in Lancashire and the other seats of the cotton manufacture in England, consequent on the dearth of the raw material, though dating from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and the blockade of the Southern ports instituted by the Federal Government April 19, owing to the overstocked condition of the market, did not commence till nearly a year later. On account of an unprecedented advance in the price of cotton, many factories worked short time in Oct., and in Dec. it was found necessary to organize systems of relief.

A.D.
1861, Jan. 3. A meeting is held in the Moot Hall, Wigan, at which a committee is formed. Similar measures are adopted at Blackburn and Preston. The famine extends to Oldham, Bury, Rochdale, and over all the manufacturing districts, whence many operatives remove into other parts of the country. — April 29. The Central Relief Committee of Manchester is established.—May. The London Mansion House Committee is formed.—May 14. Mr. H. B. Farnall is appointed special commissioner by government to make inquiries as to the operation of the Poor Laws in the distressed districts, &c.—July 19. The Cotton District Relief Fund originates at a meeting held under the presidency of Lord Derby at Bridgewater House, where £11,000 are subscribed.—Aug. The operatives having objected to the labour test prescribed by the Poor Laws, which, consisting chiefly of stone-breaking, injured the health of men accustomed to work within doors at a high temperature, the Manchester Board of Guardians suggests the establishment of schools for reading and sewing, which men, women, and children should be required to attend as the condition of receiving relief.—Aug. 7. The Union Relief Aid Act (25 & 26 Vict., c. 110) enables boards of guardians in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire to obtain by loans the means of meeting the extraordinary demands upon them.—Aug. 13. A conference on the cotton-supply question, held in the council-room of the Horticultural Society, is attended by a deputation from the Cotton Supply Association (*q. v.*), and by the foreign commissioners to the International Exhibition.—Sep. 8. Twenty-four Poor-Law Unions in the distressed districts afford out-door relief to 140,165 persons, at a weekly cost of £7,922, being nearly 100,000 persons in excess of the number for the corresponding period of 1861.—Dec. 2. At a meeting held in Manchester Town Hall, attended by Lords Derby, Sefton, Egerton of Tatton, and some of the principal landowners in the county, £70,000 are subscribed, which sum is afterwards raised to £130,000.—Dec. 27. The distress reaches its climax. 496,816 persons are dependent on charitable or parochial funds.

1863, Feb. Three American vessels, the *George Griswold*, the *Achilles*, and the *Hope*, freighted with goods contributed by the people of the United States for the relief of the sufferers, anchor at Liverpool.—March. In consequence of a reduced rate of relief, and a resolution to pay the grants in provision tickets instead of money, riots, unaccompanied by loss of life or bloodshed, occur at Staleybridge.—June 30. The distress is on the wane. At this date a total of £1,974,203 has been contributed to the various relief funds, of which the Central Relief Fund received £892,279; the Mansion House Fund, £503,131; the Cotton Districts and Liverpool Relief Funds, £254,380; and the Local Relief Funds, £324,413.—July 21. The Public Works in Manufacturing Districts Act (26 & 27 Vict., c. 70) empowers local boards to borrow funds for the construction of public works in the cotton districts, on which able-bodied operatives are to be employed.

A.D.
1865, Dec. 4. The final meeting of the Executive Central Committee is held under the presidency of Lord Derby, in Manchester Town Hall. The committee declare that they have a balance in hand of £37,456 18*s*. The Cotton District Relief Fund closes operations with a balance of £5,967 5*s*. 3*d*.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, formed at Manchester for the encouragement of the growth of cotton in India and other countries, was established in 1857. In consequence of its recommendations, the governor-general in council promulgated a resolution, Aug. 9, 1861, whereby prizes were offered to successful growers of cotton, and other encouragements afforded to its cultivation in India.

COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—The first mention of the cotton trade of Great Britain occurs in Lewis Roberts's "Treasury of Traffic," published in 1641, where Manchester is named as receiving cotton-wool from Smyrna and Cyprus, and manufacturing it into "fustians, vermillions, dimities, and other such stuffes." In 1660 all colonial cotton was ordered to be sent to England for manufacture, and in 1760 the annual value of the trade was estimated at only £200,000. A machine for spinning by rollers was patented by Messrs. Wyatt and Paul as early as 1738; but the inventors were unable to render it of practical utility, and it was subsequently abandoned. The first great improvement in the manufacture was Hargreave's invention of the spinning-jenny, which was perfected in 1767. Sir Richard Arkwright's spinning-frame, patented in 1769, and improved and again patented in 1775, completely superseded the laborious process of spinning by hand. The mule-jenny was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775, and was immediately substituted for the previous machine of Hargreave. The expiration of Arkwright's patent in 1785 gave an impetus to the ingenuity of inventors; and the power-loom, which was patented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright in 1787, wonderfully increased the rate of manufacture. Importation of the raw material from America commenced in 1791, when 189,316 lb. were received. The invention of Eli Whitney's machine for separating the wool from the seed, which was completed in 1793, added so much to the facility of transportation, that in 1794 the amount received was 1,601,760 lb.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY.—This collection, formed by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (born Jan. 22, 1570, died May 6, 1631), was largely augmented by his son and grandson. It was for some time kept at Cotton House, Westminster, and regulations for its better preservation were enacted by 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 7 (1700). By 5 Anne c. 30 (1706) authority was given for purchasing Cotton House and gardens for £4,500, and for building a convenient room for a library. In 1730 the library was removed to Ashburnham House, Westminster, and Oct. 23, 1731, it suffered greatly from a fire that broke out in the building. The number of manuscript volumes contained in the library before the fire was 958. Of these 114 were either destroyed or rendered useless, and 98 damaged. With other collections it, in

1756, formed the commencement of the British Museum (*q. v.*).

COUNCIL, or SYNOD.—The chief authorities of the Church assembled in the 2nd century, in council or synod, to regulate ecclesiastical affairs. The assembly at Jerusalem of the apostles and elders (Acts xv. 4), about 49, is the first on record. Nicolas ("The Chronology of History") gives a list of these councils, commencing with that of Pergamus, in Asia, in 152, and ending with that of Trent (*q. v.*). Landon has compiled a Manual of Councils from the best authorities. (*See* GENERAL COUNCILS.)

COUNCILS, in which persons assembled to deliberate on public affairs, existed in very early times. The Roman *concilium* was an assembly of the people from which the patricians were excluded. *See* AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL; ANCIENTS (COUNCIL OF); BLOOD (COUNCIL OF); FIVE HUNDRED (COUNCIL OF THE); PRIVY COUNCIL; SIXTEEN (COUNCIL OF); TOWN COUNCIL, &c.

COUNT.—This title, under its Latin equivalent *comes*, dates from the reign of the Emperor Augustus. He conferred it upon the senators who surrounded him most nearly. It was used in Spain about 650, and for a long period seems to have been of equal dignity with that of duke, no distinction being made till 1297. During the Norman period in England, count and earl were titles of equal rank.

COUNTIES, or SHIRES.—Hume states that Alfred (871–901) divided all England into counties. The system certainly did not originate with him, as the shire-man is mentioned in the laws of King Ina, who died in 727. Knights of the shire were first summoned to Parliament in 1258.

COUNTY COURTS.—These tribunals for the recovery of debts under £20 were established by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 26, 1846), being "An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England." This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849), and the jurisdiction of the county courts was extended to suits for sums not exceeding £50 in amount by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 14, 1850). Amendments were made in certain details relating to these courts by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54 (June 30, 1852), by 17 Vict. c. 16 (June 2, 1854), by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108 (July 29, 1856), and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857). By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1859), the power of committal vested in the county-court judges by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, ss. 98, 99, 100 (Aug. 26, 1846), was only to be exercised in cases in which credit had been obtained by fraud or breach of trust. England and Wales, exclusive of London, were divided into 60 districts, to be enlarged or diminished by the sovereign in council; and the courts are held in the most important towns in each district, once in every calendar month. The County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Act, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99 (July 5, 1865), conferred upon county courts all the powers of the Court of Chancery, in suits by creditors, legatees, devisees, heirs-at-law or next of kin, and also in other cases of legal procedure, concerning estates not exceeding the value of £500. This act came into operation Oct. 1, 1865. For particulars respecting the county courts that existed in the Saxon period of English history, *see* SCHYREMOTES.

COURIERS.—Xenophon says they were first employed by Cyrus. Herodotus (viii. 98) speaks of the Persian cassids or foot-messengers, who travelled with great rapidity. They were stationed on the road, one man and one horse to each day's journey; and by these messengers Xerxes sent the news of his defeat to Persia, B.C. 480. Gibbon bears testimony to the rapidity with which communication was carried on in the Roman empire by the regular institution of posts. "Houses," he says (ch. ii.), "were everywhere erected at the distance only of five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with 40 horses, and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads." The couriers could, therefore, travel at great speed. Prescott speaks of the Mexican couriers, who travelled with incredible swiftness. The Peruvian chasquis, or runners, carried government despatches at the rate of 150 miles a day. Prescott says it is remarkable that this important institution should have been known to both the Mexicans and the Peruvians without any correspondence with one another, and that it should have been found among two barbarian nations of the New World long before it was introduced among the civilized nations of Europe.

COURLAND (Russia).—This province was conquered by the Danes in 1218, and by the knights of the Teutonic order in 1239. In 1561 it was rendered tributary to the King of Poland, who erected it into a duchy, and invested the grand master of the order with the title of duke. Till 1737 Courland was governed by hereditary dukes; but it was then agreed that the dignity should become elective. Numerous complications resulted; Russian troops occupied the duchy in 1786, and the inhabitants ultimately petitioned the Empress Catherine II. to unite their country to the Russian empire, which was accomplished March 28, 1795. Alexander I. liberated the serfs of Courland Sep. 24, 1818.

COURT BARON.—The court of civil jurisdiction within a manor was anciently held once every three weeks, its chief business being the settlement of questions relative to the right of lands within the manor. By 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), its jurisdiction was limited to the right of recovery of rent, &c., and of deciding civil questions in which the damage did not exceed 40 shillings. Its operation was still further restricted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 36 (July 24, 1833), and it has now fallen into disuse in consequence of the permission granted to lords of manors by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 14 (Aug. 28, 1846), to surrender their right of holding these courts to the crown. It also had jurisdiction in criminal matters, and this, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), was limited to assaults, batteries, and smaller offences, for which a fine of not more than 20 shillings, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment, might be inflicted.

COURT-LEET and VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE.—This court of record, established in

the Anglo-Saxon period, dealt with all crimes punished by the common law. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, *i.e.* the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the institution of King Alfred, were all pledged for each other's good behaviour. By 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267), prelates, peers, and clergymen were exempted from attendance at this court. A portion of the business of the court was transferred to quarter sessions by 1 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1461), and this statute materially reduced its functions.

COURT-MARTIAL.—During the Tudor supremacy, military causes were decided by courts of war, held at stated periods, under the presidency of the Earl Marshal of England. Courts-martial, as now constituted, were distinguished into general and regimental in 1686, and their power regulated by the Mutiny Act, 2 Will. III. c. 6 (1690). Naval courts-martial are regulated by 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749).

COURT OF REQUESTS.—(*See* CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF.)

COURTRAI (Belgium) was a municipal city in the 7th century. The fortifications were built in 1290, the castle in 1385, and the citadel in 1647. The battle of the Spurs (*see* GUINEGATE, Battle), in which the French army, amounting to 47,000 men, was defeated by 20,000 Flemings, was fought near this place July 11, 1302. Courtrai was captured by the French in 1643, 1646, 1667, 1683, and May 17, 1744. They obtained possession of it again towards the end of June, 1792, but were compelled to evacuate it June 30. Gen. Beaulieu completely routed the French near this city in 1793. The church of Notre Dame was founded in 1238, and the town hall in 1526. The first cloth manufacture in Flanders was commenced at Courtrai in 1260.

COURTS for the administration of justice are referred to in Exodus xviii. 25 & 26, in which the measures adopted by Moses about B.C. 1491, for the judicial government of the Israelites, are described. The ancient Hebrews had two kinds of courts,—the Great Sanhedrim, or Great Consistory, and the Council, or Lesser Court. The court of the Areopagus is said to have been established at Athens B.C. 1556. The Cretan courts of justice, attributed to Minos, were celebrated. Suits in courts in this country were first regulated by the provisions of 43 Hen. III. (1259). The Irish law-courts were confirmed in their independent rights by 23 Geo. III. c. 28 (1783). (*See* CHANCERY COURT OF; COMMON PLEAS; EXCHEQUER COURT OF; HIGH COMMISSION COURT; MARSHALSEA COURT, &c.)

COURTS OF LOVE.—These assemblies, common in the age of chivalry, though little is known of their origin or nature, are believed to have existed in the 12th century. In the 13th century numerous institutions, called Poetical Societies, arose in Northern France, which, assembling once a year to discuss the merits of songs submitted for their approval, were frequently called upon to decide questions of love casuistry. These and similar societies appear to have been common in the 14th century. In 1410 Charles VI. and his consort, Isabella of Bavaria, are said to have established a court of love. Martin Franc, of Arras, in his "Champion des Dames," written about 1440, ridicules these assemblies. The "Good King René" of Anjou, who died July 10, 1480, established an annual procession of the Prince of Love, which was celebrated on Corpus-Christi Day until 1791. It had little or nothing in common with the old courts of love.

COUTRAS (Battle).—During the war of the three Henries in France, the Roman Catholic army, led by the Duke of Joyeuse, was defeated and almost annihilated near Coutras, in Perigord, Oct. 20, 1587, by the Huguenot forces, led by Henry of Navarre.

COVELONG (Hindostan).—This fortified town was taken by stratagem by the French in 1750. Clive besieged and captured it in Sep., 1752, when the fortifications were destroyed.

COVENANTERS.—The National Covenant, professing to be based upon a document which James VI. of Scotland had signed in 1580, was drawn up and published by the Four Tables in Edinburgh, March 1, 1638. The Four Tables, as they were called, consisted of—1. Nobility; 2. Gentry; 3. Ministers; and 4. Burgesses; and in their hands the whole authority of the kingdom was vested. They elected a general assembly, which met at Glasgow Nov. 21, 1638, and abolished episcopacy; ordering that every person should sign the Covenant on pain of excommunication. The Covenanters prepared for war, and though a treaty of peace was concluded June 18, 1639, they entered England Aug. 20, 1640. An agreement was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640, by which commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the settlement of the points in dispute was referred. This covenant, under the name of the Solemn League and Covenant, was received by the parliament of the Assembly of Divines, Sep. 25, 1643. It differed essentially from the Covenant of 1638, and according to Hallam (Eng. ch. x. pt. 1), "consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God and practice of the best reformed churches; and to endeavour to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship, and catechizing; to endeavour, without respect of persons, the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors, and commissaries, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), and whatsoever should be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness; to preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments and the liberties of the kingdoms, and the king's person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms; to endeavour the discovery of incendiaries and malignants, who hinder the reformation of

religion, and divide the king from his people, that they may be brought to punishment; finally, to assist and defend all such as should enter into this covenant and not suffer themselves to be withdrawn from it, whether to revolt to the opposite party, or to give in to a detestable indifference or neutrality." This document was signed by members of both houses, and by civil and military officers. A large number of the beneficed clergy, who refused to subscribe, were ejected. Charles II. signed it very reluctantly at Spey, June 23, 1650. A majority in the House of Commons ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, May 17, 1661. In the same year the Scottish parliament renounced the Covenant, and declared the king supreme. Heavy fines were imposed on many of the Covenanters.

COVENT GARDEN (London), originally called Convent Garden, because it occupied the site of the garden and fields of the abbey at Westminster, was, with the lands, granted by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerset, and after his attainder was granted to John, Earl of Bedford, by patent dated May, 1552. The square was formed about 1631, from designs by Inigo Jones, and the church of St. Paul's, erected by the same architect, was consecrated Sep. 27, 1633. It was repaired in 1727, and having been destroyed by fire Sep. 17, 1795, was rebuilt. Covent Garden was made a parish by an ordinance of Lords and Commons, Jan. 7, 1645; and the bounds of the parish were more clearly defined in 1660. Covent Garden Market, which originated about 1656, at first consisted of a few temporary sheds. Charles II. made a grant of it to William, Earl of Bedford, May 12, 1671, and from that time it gradually increased in importance. The present building was erected by Mr. Fowler in 1830.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE (London) was opened by John Rich, the harlequin, Dec. 7, 1732; rebuilt by Henry Holland, 1792; and destroyed by fire Sep. 20, 1808. The first stone of the second theatre was laid by the Prince of Wales Dec. 31, 1808, and the building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, opened at increased prices Monday, Sep. 18, 1809. A riot ensued, known as the "Old Prices," or "O. P." riot, which lasted 67 nights, and terminated in a compromise. During the years 1843–45, this theatre was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and used for public meetings. After having been altered and decorated by Mr. Albano, it was opened for Italian opera, April 6, 1847. This theatre was burned down March 5, 1856, during a *bal masqué*. The present edifice, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, was opened May 22, 1858.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). — Canute founded a nunnery here, which was burned by the traitor Edric in 1016. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who died in 1057, founded a monastery on the ruins of the old nunnery, and granted the town a charter of immunity from taxation, at the intercession of his wife Godiva. Edward III. granted a charter of incorporation in 1344, and in 1355 the city was surrounded by walls. In 1404, Henry IV. held here the *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, or Parliament of Dunces, so called because lawyers were excluded from it. Henry VI. erected it into a separate county in 1451; and in 1459 a second parliament was held, which received the epithet of *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, because it passed attainders against the Duke of York and his chief supporters. In 1607 an inundation destroyed 257 houses; and in 1641 Charles I. made an unsuccessful attempt to take the city by storm. The walls were destroyed in 1662, by order of Charles II. The manufacture of silks and ribbons was introduced in 1685, and soon became the chief employment of the inhabitants. The procession in honour of the Countess Godiva, who is said to have induced her husband, Earl Leofric, to release the inhabitants from a tax by riding through the city with no covering but her own hair, is believed to have originated in the reign of Charles II. (1660—1685). In consequence of the commercial treaty with France, concluded at Paris Jan. 25, 1860, the Coventry weavers were thrown out of employment, and reduced to great distress. Efforts to relieve them were made in the early part of 1861; and the proceeds of several musical performances, held in the more important English towns, were devoted to this object. St. Michael's church (1313—1395) is said to be the largest parish church in England. St. Mary's Hall was built in 1450.

COVENTRY ACT.—Sir John Coventry, K.B. and M.P., was attacked and maltreated in the streets of London, Dec. 21, 1670, by Sir Thomas Sandys and other members of the royal guard. The attack was provoked by some remarks made by Sir John Coventry on the life led by Charles II., and is said to have been instigated by the Duke of Monmouth. In consequence of this outrage, malicious wounding and maiming was made a capital offence by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1 (March 6, 1671), and the measure received the name of the Coventry Act. It was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 1 (June 27, 1828).

COVENTRY or AMBASSADORS' CLUB (London). — This exclusive club, instituted about 1853, was closed in March, 1854.

COVERPAUK (Battle).—Clive defeated the French at this town, near Arcot, in the Carnatic, March 3, 1752.

COWES (Isle of Wight).—(*See* EAST COWES and WEST COWES.)

CRACOW (Poland), the ancient capital of the country, was founded by Cracus about 700. It was taken by the Bohemians in 1005, and by the rebellious subjects of Ladislaus II. in 1146. In 1189 it was the scene of a council for the reform of the clergy. The Mongols ravaged it about 1240. It was besieged in 1279 by the discontented nobles of Lesko VI. (the Black), but opposed a gallant and successful resistance. It became the capital of Poland in 1320, and remained so until 1609, when Sigismund III. made Warsaw the capital. The university was founded in 1364 by Casimir III., enlarged in 1401 by Ladislaus V. (Jagellon), and remodelled in 1817—1833. In 1655 the city was taken by the Swedes under Charles X. (Gustavus), and again in 1702 by Charles XII. The Russians

took it in 1768, and Kosciusko delivered it from them March 24, 1794. It was seized by the Prussians June 15, and at the final partition of Poland, in 1795, was allotted to Austria. In 1809 it formed part of the duchy of Warsaw, but according to the provisions of the congress of Vienna, subsequently became a republic under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, June 20, 1815. In Sep., 1831, it was occupied by 10,000 Russians; and was seized by the Emperor of Austria Nov. 16, 1846, to whom it has since belonged. A fire which broke out at noon, July 18, 1850, laid a large portion of the city in ruins. A state of siege was proclaimed Feb. 29, 1864.

CRAMP RINGS are said to have originated in the middle of the 11th century.

CRAMPTON'S GAP (Battle).—Gen. Franklin drove the Confederate forces of Gen. Howell Cobb from their position at this pass in Virginia, Sunday, Sep. 14, 1862.

CRANGANORE (Hindostan).—According to a Jewish tradition, the descendants of those Jews who escaped, on the destruction of Jerusalem, obtained permission from the native sovereign to settle at this seaport, on the coast of Malabar, about 490. The Portuguese captured it in 1505, and the Dutch wrested it from them in 1663, and erected fortifications. Hyder Ali obtained possession in 1780; but the Dutch recovered the place, which they sold to the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British Government, in 1788. Tippoo Saib having failed in an attempt to capture it Dec. 29, 1789, was more successful in 1790, and the town fell May 8. The East India Company's forces recovered it in 1791, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace, of which the preliminaries were signed Feb. 24, 1792, and the treaty itself March 17.

CRANIOLOGY.—*See* PHRENOLOGY.)

CRANNOGES.—These fortified islands in lakes, frequently of artificial construction, and used as dwelling-places in early times, are mentioned by Herodotus (B.C. 484—408). The Irish annals refer to them in 848 and 933; and as late as 1641 Sir Phelim O'Neil used the crannoge of Roughan Lake, near Dungannon, as a retreat. In 1645 the crannoge of Loughinsholin, Londonderry, was destroyed by fire. Remains of ancient crannoges of great antiquity were discovered in Ireland in 1839. In 1853–4 similar structures were discovered in several Swiss lakes, and in 1857 they were found in Scotland. Subsequent researches have revealed their existence in Denmark, Savoy, Northern Italy, Hanover, and Prussia.

CRANNON (Battle).—The confederated Greeks were defeated by the Macedonians at Crannon during the Lamian war, Aug. 7, B.C. 322.

CRAON (Battle).—An army of French, German, and English troops, commanded by the Duke of Montpensier, was defeated near this city, in Anjou, in 1592, by the Duke of Mercœur, at the head of the Spanish troops and those of the League.

CRAONNE (Battle).—A great battle was fought at this place, near Laon, in France, March 7, 1814, between the French under Generals Ney and Victor, and the Prussians and Russians led by Blücher and Woronzow. The former had 29,000, and the latter 21,000 men engaged; but the strength of the position counterbalanced this numerical superiority. The French retained possession of the field of battle. There were, however, no trophies, and the losses on both sides were severe.

CRAVANT, or CRÉVANT (Battle).—The Earl of Salisbury defeated the allied French and Scottish army at this place, near Auxerre, in Burgundy, in July, 1423.

CRAWFORD PRAIRIE (Battle).—The Confederates, under Gen. Hindman, attacked Gen. Herron at this place in Arkansas, Dec. 7, 1862, and were held in check by him till their rear was assailed by Gen. Blunt, when they retreated across the Boston mountains.

CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—Lieut.-Col. Thos. R. Crawley, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, charged with cruelty and tyranny in having placed under close arrest at Mhow, in Hindostan, Sergeant-Major Lilley, who died May 25, 1862, after a month's confinement, was tried at Aldershot by a court-martial which commenced Nov. 18, 1863, and terminated in his acquittal Dec. 23.

CRAYFORD (Battle).—Hengist defeated the Britons, led by Vortimer, near this place, in Kent, at that time called Creccanford, in 457.

CRAYONS of various colours were used in France early in the 15th century. Conté crayons were invented in France in 1795, and named after their inventor, Conté.

CREATION OF THE WORLD.—The learned Dr. Hales, in his work entitled "A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, History and Prophecy" (vol. i. p. 210), remarks: "In every system of historical chronology, sacred and profane, the two grand *æras*, of the *Creation of the World*, and of the *Nativity of Christ*, have been usually adopted as standards, by reference to which all subordinate epochs, æras, and periods have been adjusted." This author gives a list of 120 dates, commencing B.C. 6984, and terminating B.C. 3616, to which this event has been assigned by different authorities, and he admits that it might be swelled to 300. Dr. Hales places it at B.C. 5411. The date commonly adopted is B.C. 4004; being that of Usher, Spanheim, Calmet, Blair, &c., and the one used in the English Bible. The following are some of the principal variations:—

B.C.		
6984	Alphonso X.	Muller.
6484	Alphonso X.	Strauchius.
6204	Indian chronology	Gentil.
6174	Indian chronology	Arab Records.
6158	Babylonian chronology	Bailly.
6157	Chinese chronology	Bailly.
6138	Diogenes Laertius	Playfair.
6081	Egyptian chronology	Bailly.
5586	Septuagint	Abulfaragi.
5508	Septuagint, Alexandrine	Scaliger.
5507	Persian chronology	Bailly.
5500	Chronicle of Axum, Abyssinian	Bruce.
5426	Jackson	——
5555	Josephus	Playfair.
5481	Josephus	Jackson.
5402	Josephus	Hales.
4698	Josephus	Univ. Hist.
5411	Hales	——
5369	Indian computation	Megasthenes.
5344	Talmudists	Petrus Alliacens.
5270	Septuagint, Vatican	——

B.C.		
5199.	Bede	Strauchius.
4447.	Samaritan computation	Scaliger.
4305.	Samaritan text	Univ. Hist.
4161.	Hebrew text	——
4008.	Playfair / Walker	——
4004.	Usher, English Bible, &c.	——
3993.	Kepler	Playfair.
3964.	Petavius	——
3964.	Melancthon	Playfair.
3961.	Luther	——
3960.	Lightfoot	——
3951.	Cornelius a Lapide	Univ. Hist.
3950.	Scaliger, Isaacson	——
3949.	Strauchius	——
3760.	Vulgar Jewish computation	Strauchius.
3616.	Rabbi Lipman	Univ. Hist.

CRÉCY, or CRESSY (Battle).—Edward III. landed at La Hogue, July 10, 1346, and ravaged the country on the left bank of the Seine, as far as Paris. On his return he halted at Crécy, a village near Abbeville, Aug. 25. Philip VI. of France, who followed with an immense army, came up with the English at this place, and the battle commenced about four in the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 26. The French army amounted to 130,000, whilst Edward III. could only muster 36,800 men. The king divided this small force into three lines. The first was commanded by the Prince of Wales (the Black Prince), who distinguished himself greatly in that well-fought field, and the second by the Earl of Arundel. Edward himself led the third. After a severe struggle, the French were completely routed. They lost 30,000 of their infantry, 4,000 men-at-arms, 1,400 gentlemen, 1,200 knights, and several nobles; whilst the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca were slain in the fatal fray. The English loss did not amount to a hundred of all ranks. Hallam attributes the result to "the yeomen, who drew the bow with strong and steady arms, accustomed to use it in their native fields, and rendered fearless by personal competence and civil freedom." Some continental writers attribute this extraordinary victory to the effect of cannon, which they pretend was used by the English for the first time on this occasion. The statement is not supported by satisfactory evidence. The battle was fought during a thunder-storm, and, according to some authorities, an eclipse.

CRÉDIT FONCIER.—This system of borrowing money on the security of landed property, repayment to be made by instalments, was established in France by edict, Feb. 28, 1852.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER.—This company, constituted on the limited liability principle, was created by a decree Nov. 18, 1852. Its head quarters are in Paris, and its operations consist in the undertaking or origination of public enterprises, such as railroads, canals, and mines.

CREDITON, or KIRKTON (Devonshire).—A collegiate church was founded at this town in 905. It was the seat of the bishopric of Devonshire (*q. v.*) from 909 to 1046. The grammar-school was founded in 1547. Crediton has frequently suffered from extensive conflagrations, and in 1743 the greater part of the town was destroyed. Another occurred in 1769.

CREEDS, or CONFESSIONS, anciently termed *symbola*, as the standard and rule of faith, existed in the primitive Church. Bingham (Antiq. b. xvi. ch. i., s. 1) says, "For as to fundamental articles of faith, the Church had then always collected or summed up out of Scripture in her creeds, the profession of which was ever esteemed both necessary on the one hand and sufficient on the other, in order to the admission of members into the Church by baptism; and consequently both necessary and sufficient to keep men in the unity of the Church, so far as concerns the unity of faith generally required of all Christians to make them one body and one church of believers." The Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian, the most ancient creeds extant, are described under their respective heads. The Augsburg Confession was drawn up in 1530, and modified in 1579. Forty-two articles of the Church of England, afterwards reduced to 39, were drawn up in 1551. The creed of Pope Pius IV. was promulgated in 1564. Mogila, Metropolitan of Kiow, drew up the creed for the Russian branch of the Greek Church in 1642. The Confession of the Assembly of Divines, passed in 1643, was ratified by act of Parliament in 1660.

CREMA (Italy).—This town of Lombardy, founded by the Longobards in the 6th century, was captured in 1160 by the Emperor Frederick I., who, having permitted the inhabitants to withdraw, abandoned it to the flames. It was much injured from the explosion of a powder-magazine and a fire that followed, April 13, 1768. In 1797 the inhabitants were incited by French emissaries to throw off the yoke of Venice, and declare in favour of the Cispadane republic; and it was made part of the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct 17, 1797.

CREMATION.—The custom of burning the dead originated at an early period, and is frequently referred to by Homer (B.C. 962—927). The Romans, who adopted this practice in imitation of the Greeks, discontinued it during the 4th century A.D. Henry Laurens, the first President of the American Congress, whose infant daughter had narrowly escaped burial while in a state of suspended animation, and who held peculiar views on the subject of the purifying powers of fire, directed by his will that his remains should be burned. He died in 1792, and his body was disposed of according to his desire. Cremation is still common in parts of Hindostan and other Oriental countries.

CREMERA (Italy).—On the banks of this small river, which flowed into the Tiber near Rome, the 300 Fabii established a fortified post, and carried on hostilities against the Veientines. They were surprised July 16, B.C. 477, and not one of the band escaped.

CREMONA (Italy), the capital of a Lombard province of the same name, was the seat of a Roman colony B.C. 221. The Gauls were defeated in a great battle under its walls B.C. 200, and it received a new colony B.C. 190. Cremona suffered during the civil wars. The vanquished legions of Vitellius, after his defeat by the generals of Vespasian, A.D. 69, having

taken refuge here, carried the city by assault. It was given up to pillage, and completely destroyed. Though rebuilt by Vespasian, it did not recover its former prosperity, and was again destroyed by the Lombards in 605. The inhabitants erected their city into a republic in 1107, which joined the Lombard League in 1176. The Emperor Henry VII. imprisoned many of the inhabitants, abolished their privileges, and destroyed the ramparts of the city, in 1311. After this time it often changed masters, and was ceded to Venice in 1428. Louis XII. took it in 1499, and bestowed it upon the Swiss, in return for their alliance. He obtained possession of it in 1509, and the inhabitants threw off the French yoke in 1512. The Venetians recovered it for France in 1515. It shared the varied fortunes of the Italian cities, submitted to Buonaparte in 1796, and its incorporation with the Cisalpine republic was recognized by the Emperor Francis II. in the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. It was recovered by the allies in 1799, but the French regained possession in 1800. It was ceded to Austria at the settlement of Europe in 1814–15, and remained in its possession, with the exception of a short interval in 1848–49, until it was incorporated with Sardinia by the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859. Cremona is the seat of a bishopric.

CREMORNE GARDENS (London) were opened in 1847. Ashburnham House was opened in 1860, and the first dog-show took place in 1861. Carlo Valerio fell during a performance on the wire rope June 23, 1863, and died the following morning.

CRESCENT.—Gideon took from Zebah and Zalmunna, kings of Midian, B.C. 1245, "ornaments like the moon," that hung on their camels' necks (Judges viii. 21—24). The Midianites were Ishmaelities, and it is therefore probable that the Turks derived the use of the crescent, as one of their standards, from their ancestors, though some authorities state it was first used by them in 1446, after the taking of Constantinople. Warburton (Crescent and the Cross) says, "The crescent was the symbol of the city of Byzantium, and was adopted by the Turks. This device is of ancient origin, as appears from several medals, and took its rise from an event thus related by a native of Byzantium. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with great difficulties in carrying on the siege of this city, set the workmen one dark night to undermine the walls. Luckily for the besieged, a young moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design, which accordingly miscarried; in acknowledgment whereof the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent became the symbol of the state." Philip II. of Macedon besieged Byzantium B.C. 340.

CRESCENT (Orders).—Charles I., King of Naples and Sicily, instituted an order of knighthood of the Crescent, in 1268.——René, Duke of Anjou, instituted an order of the Crescent at Angiers in 1448.——Selim III. established an order of the Crescent in 1801, in honour of the battle of Aboukir (*q. v.*). (*See* COCKLE.)

CRESPY (Treaty), between Francis I. of France and the Emperor Charles V., was signed at this small town, near Meaux, in Valois, Sep. 18, 1544. They agreed, among other things, to restore all conquests made subsequent to the truce of Nice in 1539, and to join in making war against the Turks. Charles V. renounced his claim to Burgundy, and Francis I. renounced all pretensions to the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, and the suzerainty of Flanders and Artois.

CREST.—The custom of adopting the figure of some animal as a cognizance is of great antiquity. Herodotus (i. 171) attributes to the Carians the invention of crests for helmets, devices for shields, and handles for bucklers. Alexander III. the Great is said to have assumed a ram's head as his device, and Julius Cæsar a star. Richard I. of England is believed to have been the first to revive the practice, as his image on a seal of the period is represented in a helmet adorned with a sprig of the plantagenista, or broom, from which the name of his family was derived. Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, is represented with a crest before 1286; and Baron de Spencer, in 1296, adorned his horse with the same embellishment. These earlier crests were mostly plumes of feathers. In 1322, the Earl of Leicester assumed a dragon as his cognizance. Edward III. originated the custom of conferring crests as military honours in 1333.

CRETE, or CRETA (Ægean Sea).—The Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and the Phrygians are said to have founded cities in this island, the modern Candia (*q. v.*). The Dorians settled in it before the return of the Heraclidæ.

CRÉVANT (Battle).—(*See* CRAVANT, Battle.)

CREVELDT (Battle).—Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the Count of Clermont, at the head of the French army, on this plain, near Clèves, June 23, 1758.

CRIBBAGE.—This game is believed to be identical with the old game of Noddy, which was played at the English court and is referred to by Sir John Harrington 1561—1612). John Hall of Durham, in his "Horæ Vacivæ," published in 1646, speaks of "cribbidge" as a game played with cards; and an anonymous work called "Wit's Interpreter," published in 1670, enumerates it among a list of "courtly games." It is also mentioned in 1709.

CRICKET.—Although a game with bat and ball, somewhat similar to the modern pastime, was played in England as early as the 13th century, the name of cricket first occurs in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence," by Edward Phillips, Milton's nephew, published in 1685. Fosbroke states, that club-ball, a game played in the time of Edward III., was its ancestor. The game was much improved in 1774, when Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Tankerville, formed a committee, Sir William Draper being chairman, and drew up the first collection of rules, which fixed two as the number of the wickets. In 1775 a middle stump was added; and in 1709 the White Conduit Club was formed. Thomas Lord established his cricket-ground in 1780, when the Marylebone Club was instituted. A match was played at Moulsey Hurst, between

six unmarried and six married women, Aug. 3, 1775. The former proved victorious. One of the fair cricketers scored 17 runs. In 1849 the "Eleven of All England" visited the United States and Canada, and exhibited the perfection of the game to American players. In 1862 they paid a similar visit to Australia. The Prince of Wales headed a subscription for preserving Lord's cricket-ground from builders with a donation of £100, April 30, 1864.

CRIMEA (Russia), the ancient Tauric Chersonese, was peopled originally by the Tauri. The Greeks formed settlements towards the middle of the 6th century B.C., and founded the little kingdom of Bosporus (*q. v.*) about B.C. 480. The Goths descended on its shores in 250, and during the 4th century it submitted to the Huns, who were expelled by Justinian I. (527—565). In 679 it was seized by the Chazars, and after various reverses of fortune, submitted to the Tartars in 1237. In 1261 the Genoese obtained considerable trading privileges, and ultimately seized the country; but, in 1475, Mohammed II. overthrew their power, and subjected the Crimea to the Turkish yoke. It afterwards existed for about three centuries as a dependency of the Sultan, under the nominal government of native khans. In 1696 it was invaded by the Russians under Peter the Great; and again in 1736, under Count Munnich, who defeated the Tartar forces sent against him, but failed to accomplish any signal success. A third Russian army of 40,000 men, led by Dolgoruki, entered the Crimea July 26, 1770, and reduced the whole peninsula to subjection within a month; and in 1771 a new khan was chosen, who owed his elevation to Russian influence. In 1783 the khan abdicated, and an imperial manifesto was issued, stating the intended incorporation of the Crimea with the Russian empire; to accomplish which, more than 30,000 Tartars of every age and sex were massacred. The formal cession of the Crimea by Turkey did not take place till the peace of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792. During the Russian war of 1853—56, the Crimea was the scene of many of the principal operations. An army of 58,000 men, of whom 25,000 were English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turks, landed at Old Fort, 20 miles from Eupatoria, Sep. 14, 1854. The final evacuation of the Crimea by the allies took place July 12, 1856. The Russian Government subsequently strengthened some of the Crimean strongholds, and expended, before the end of 1865, 15,000,000 roubles on the fortifications of the straits of Yenikale alone. Large deposits of mineral oil were discovered in the Crimea in 1865.

CRIMEAN MEDALS.—The public distribution of these medals to the brave men who distinguished themselves in the Crimean campaign against Russia was made by Queen Victoria in St. James's Park, May 18, 1854.

CRIMISUS (Battle).—Timoleon of Corinth, with an army of 11,000 men, defeated the Carthaginians, 70,000 strong, on the banks of the Crimisus, or Crimissus, a river in Sicily, B.C. 339.

CRINOLINE.—(*See* Hoops.)

CRIPPLEGATE (London).—An ancient gate of the city is noticed under this name as early as 1016. It was so called from the cripples who congregated there to seek alms. For some time a part of the postern was used as a prison for debtors and trespassers. The gate was rebuilt by the brewers of London in 1244, and was repaired in 1663. The materials were sold for £91 in 1760, the purchaser agreeing to commence the work of demolition Sep. 1 in that year, and to clear away all the rubbish within one month from that date.

CRISSA (Greece).—This town of Phocis, more ancient than the neighbouring city of Cirrha (*q. v.*), with which it is sometimes confounded, was built, according to tradition, by a colony of Cretans under the personal direction of Apollo. In the time of Homer (B.C. 962—927), it appears to have been a place of considerable importance, but it was subsequently eclipsed by the rising greatness of Cirrha and Delphi, and had fallen into insignificance before the first Sacred War (*q. v.*).

CROATIA (Austria).—This province of the Austrian empire, forming part of the ancient Pannonia, was incorporated with Illyria by Augustus. The Goths settled in it in 509, and the Crotians, a tribe of the Wends, in 640; and from them the country received its name. They conquered several neighbouring states, and erected Croatia into a kingdom in the 10th century. It was incorporated with Hungary in 1100, and with that kingdom passed under the Austrian rule.

CROCKARDS.—Base coin, imported into this country, from Flanders, in large quantities during the reign of Edward I. By 27 Edw. I. (1299), the circulation of this coin was prohibited under severe penalties.

CROCKERY-WARE is supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians, who are said to have introduced it into Greece about B.C. 1490. In 100 years from that time it was in general use. (*See* Earthenware.)

CROCKFORD'S CLUB (London). — This private club and gambling-house, in St. James's Street, was built in 1827. It took its name from one Crockford, who began life as a fish-stall keeper, and after amassing a large fortune in gaming transactions, died in May, 1844. It was sold after his death, and having been redecorated was in 1849 opened as the Naval, Military, and County Service Club (*q. v.*).

CROISIERS.—(*See* Crossed, Crouched, or Crutched Friars.)

CROIX ST. — (*See* Danish America and Santa Cruz.)

CROMLECHS. — These ancient structures, found in different parts of the island, are believed to be sepulchral monuments, though an opinion long prevailed that they were heathen altars or temples. The most celebrated is the cromlech at Plas Newydd, in the island of Anglesey. A cromlech was discovered in removing a large barrow in Phœnix Park, Dublin, in 1838.

CROMWELL GARDENS (London), in Old Brompton, formed a favourite place of public resort in the middle of the 18th century.

CRONSTADT (Russia).—This strongly fortified seaport town was founded by Peter the Great in 1710. Menschikoff wrested the island, on which part of the fortifications stand, from

the Swedes in 1703. It received the name of Cronstadt in 1721. Nelson followed the Russian fleet to Cronstadt in May, 1801. The allied English and French fleets arrived off Cronstadt the last week in June, 1854, and returned June 1, 1855; but on neither occasion were the fortifications assailed.

CRONSTADT (Transylvania) was founded in the 13th century.

CROPREDY BRIDGE (Battle).—The royal troops defeated the Parliamentary army, led by Sir William Waller, at this place, near Banbury, June 29, 1644.

CROQUET.—This game, the name of which is said to be derived from the old word for a shepherd's staff, to which the mallets used in playing bear some resemblance, is alleged to have been introduced into this country from Germany about 1830, although it did not become general till many years after. Capt. Mayne Reid's "Rules," 126 in number, were published in 1863. By some the origin of croquet is traced to the fashionable game pall-mall.

CROSBY HALL (London), in Bishopsgate, formerly called Crosby Place, was built about 1470, by John Crosby, grocer and woolman, knighted by Edward IV. in 1471. It was constructed of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and, according to Stow, "the highest at that time in London." Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., lodged here.

CROSIERED ABBOT.—(*See* ABBOT.)

CROSS.—The sign of the cross was used by Christians in the sacrament of baptism in the 2nd century, and the cross was adopted as the standard of Christian warriors by Constantine I. (the Great), who solemnly affirmed that he saw one two miles long shining in the heavens at mid-day, Oct. 26, 312. (*See* LABARUM.) The cross on which our Lord suffered is said to have been discovered by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine I., in 326. Three crosses having been found buried beneath Mount Calvary, the identity of the true cross was determined by the miraculous cures it wrought on such sick people as touched it. This discovery is commemorated every 3rd of May, by the feast of the "Invention of the Cross." After this event images of the cross were erected on altars, which first took place about 340. In 614, Chosroes II., King of Persia, plundered Jerusalem and carried away the true cross, which was recovered by the Emperor Heraclius, and restored to Mount Calvary, Sep. 14, 629. The festival of the "Exaltation of the Cross," held Sep. 14, is in memory of this event. The worship of crosses was established at the Council of Nicæa in 787. In the 9th century men sang the praises of the cross, as they sang the great deeds of heroes; and Rhaban Maur, Archbishop of Mayence in 847, wrote a poem in its honour. The true cross is said to have been captured by Saladin in 1187 at the battle of Tiberias (*q. v.*). During the Middle Ages crosses were erected to mark the site of any particular event. Thus Edward I. marked the spots on which the bier of his queen, Eleanor, rested, on its way from Herdeby, in Lincoln, to Westminster, by building crosses over them. (*See* PAUL'S (ST.) CROSS, and CHARING CROSS.) Eleanor died Nov. 28, 1291, and was buried Dec. 17. Berry (Encyclopædia Heraldica, I., under "Cross") states, on the authority of Mackenzie, that during the Crusades (*q. v.*) "the Scots carried the cross of St. Andrew; the French, a cross ar.; the English, a cross or; the Germans, sa.; the Italians, az.; and, as Colombiere asserts, the Spaniards, gu.; but the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, has long been the standard bearing of this country." (*See* UNION JACK.)

CROSS (Maids of the).—This sisterhood was instituted in 1625, at Roye, in Picardy, by four young women, who resolved to devote themselves to the education of poor girls. In 1636 they were compelled by persecution to remove to Paris, where their society was erected into a regular order by the archbishop in 1640, and confirmed by royal letters patent in 1642.

CROSS-BOW, sometimes called ARBALIST, said by some writers to be of Sicilian, and by others of Cretan, invention. The Crusaders are supposed to have introduced the cross-bow into France, where it was used in the commencement of the reign of Louis VI. (1108—1137). Some historians allege that the arbalist was used in William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Gibbon speaks of it as employed at the battle of Dorylæum (*q. v.*), July 4, 1097. The French had arbalists at Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346. Their use was prohibited by the council of Lateran, or the 10th general council, April, 1139. Richard I. introduced them into the English army, and he was slain by an arrow from a weapon of this kind, March 26, 1199. Cross-bows mounted on wheels, and called spin-gardas, which shot not only darts or quarrels, but also stones and lighted combustibles, were used at the battle of Mons-en-Puella in 1304; and similar engines formed part of the armoury of Dover Castle in 1344. The use of the cross-bow in the English army ceased in 1515, but it was employed as a weapon of the chase much later.

CROSS-KEYS (Battle).—Gen. Fremont encountered the Confederates under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson at this place in Virginia, Sunday, June 8, 1862. An indecisive contest ensued, in which Jackson, though forced to retreat, sustained the smallest loss.

CROSS, or STARRY CROSS (Order).—This order of ladies was founded by Eleonora de Gonzaga, wife of the Emperor Leopold I., in 1668, to commemorate the miraculous preservation from fire of a gold cross containing relics of the true cross. It was confirmed by bull of Clement IX., July 27, 1668, and by the emperor Sep. 9. (*See* BETHLEHEMITES.)

CROSSED, CROUCHED, or CRUTCHED FRIARS, also called CROSIERS, or CROZIERS.—Originally three orders of friars were thus called in England, Flanders, and Bohemia, all of whom claimed St. Cletus Pope 78—91 as the founder; and St. Cyriacus, who was Bishop of Jerusalem in 331, as the restorer of their fraternity. The rules and constitution were granted in 1169 by Pope Alexander III.; but the blue robe and silver cross, which distinguished the order in later times, were not

adopted till 1462. Theodore of Celles is said to have been the founder of the order in Flanders in 1211. The Bohemian order was founded at Prague in 1236. In 1568 Pius V. sought to restore the friars to their original sanctity of life by confirming and enlarging their privileges, but apparently with little success, as the order was finally suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in 1656.

CROTONA (Italy).—This city was founded by a colony of Achæans B.C. 710. War having broken out between the inhabitants and the people of Sybaris, the latter were defeated in a great battle, and their city was destroyed B.C. 510. The elder Dionysius took Crotona B.C. 389, and Agathocles B.C. 299, and it afterwards fell under the power of Pyrrhus. The Romans seized it B.C. 277. A colony of Romans was sent here B.C. 194. It suffered greatly during numerous wars, and the modern town Cotrone, which occupies its site, is a place of no importance.

CROTOY (Treaty), confirming the treaties of Arras (*q. v.*) and Conflans (*q. v.*), was signed at Crotoy, in France, Oct. 3, 1472.

CROUCHED FRIARS. — (*See* CROSSED, CROUCHED, or CRUTCHED FRIARS.)

CROUP.—This disease was first described scientifically by Dr. F. Home in 1765.

CROWN.—The first mention of a king's crown is in 2 Sam. i. 10, which describes the delivery of Saul's crown and bracelet to David, B.C. 1055. At first crowns were plain fillets, bound round the head, though that taken by David from the Ammonites B.C. 1033 (2. Sam. xii. 30), which weighed one talent, or 120 lb., and was adorned with precious stones, was doubtless of a different description. Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 616, is said to have been the first Roman king who assumed a crown; but as a similar ornament was worn by his officers and magistrates, it cannot be considered a mark of royalty. The use of the modern crown commenced, according to Selden, with Constantine I. (the Great), whose reign began in 306. Crowns were adopted by the Spanish sovereigns about 580; by the kings of Lombardy, who wore iron crowns, about 590; and by the French kings in 768. Egelbert, who became King of Kent in 786, is represented on his coins as crowned. The papal triple crown was originally a plain pointed cap. Pope Hormisdas added the first crown about 523, Boniface VIII. the second (1294—1303), and John XXII. the third 1316—1334).

CROWN (Treaty of the).—By this treaty, concluded at Vienna Nov. 16, 1700, the Emperor Leopold I. agreed to recognize the Elector Frederick III. as King of Prussia. Frederick on his part engaged to assist his ally with 10,000 men, to support Austria in the Diet, and to vote, as elector, for the descendants of the emperor's son, Joseph, King of the Romans.

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN. — Gold crowns were coined by Henry VIII. in 1527. The first commission for coining silver crowns and half-crowns was signed by Edward VI. Oct. 1, 1551.

CROWN, IRON (Order).—(*See* IRON CROWN.)

CROWN POINT (America).—Gen. Johnson defeated the French near this fort, situated on Lake Champlain, Sep. 7, 1755; and they abandoned it in July, 1759. The fort was surprised by the revolted Americans in 1775. They evacuated it Oct. 13, 1776, after the signal defeat of their squadron on Lake Champlain (*q. v.*).

CROWS AND ROOKS.—In consequence of the depredations committed by these birds, an act (24 Hen. VIII. c. 10) was passed in 1532, to compel every one, under penalty of a fine, to do his best to destroy them, and to render it incumbent on all villages and country towns to provide and maintain nets for their capture. This statute was partially repealed by 8 Eliz. c. 15 (1565).

CROXTON PARK RACES.—These annual races, celebrated in the spring at Croxton Park, in Leicestershire, a hunting seat of the Duke of Rutland, were instituted about 1816.

CROYDON (Surrey), called in Domesday Book Croinedone, was given to Lanfranc soon after the Conquest. A palace built of timber was in existence in 1278. Archbishop Parker entertained Elizabeth at the new palace of Croydon in 1575. It was converted into a factory in 1780. Archbishop Whitgift founded the hospital in 1596. The canal was commenced in 1801, and the railroad to London opened June 1, 1839.

CROYLAND, or CROWLAND (Lincolnshire).—Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founded a monastery on this island in 716. The building was completed in 726. The Danes killed the abbot and plundered the monastery in 870. It was restored by King Edred in 948. The abbey was destroyed by fire in 1091, and rebuilt in 1112. It was again burned in 1142, and restored about 1170. Croyland was suppressed with the other monasteries at the Reformation.

CROZIER, the pastoral staff of an archbishop, is distinguished by a cross, and must not be confounded with the staff of a bishop, which terminates in a shepherd's crook. The origin of the crozier is referred to the original staff of the Romans. It was adopted at a very early period in the Church's history, and is known to have been in use about 500. In the 12th century the crozier was appointed to be borne by metropolitans and patriarchs, which privilege was afterwards extended to all archbishops by Gregory IX. (1227—1241). A writer in *Notes and Queries* (ii. 313) states that a crozier was borne at the funerals of Brian Duppa of Winton, in 1662; of Juxon of London in 1663; of Frewen of York in 1664; of Wren of Ely in 1667; of Cosin of Dunelm in 1671; of Trelawney of Winton in 1721; and of Lindsay of Armagh in 1724. It is engraven on the monuments of Goodrich of Ely, 1552; of Magrath of Cashel, 1622; of Hacket of Lichfield, 1670; of Creggleton of Wells; of Lamplugh of York, 1691; of Sheldon, 1677; of Hoadley of Winton; and of Porteus of London.

CROZIERS (Order).—(*See* CROSSED, CROUCHED, or CRUTCHED FRIARS.)

CRUCIFIX.—Although the cross (*q. v.*) was held in reverence from the earliest period of Christianity, the crucifix, or effigy of the Saviour fixed thereto, was not introduced till

the close of the 7th or the commencement of the 8th century.

CRUCIFIXION, "fastening to the cross," was a mode of execution common to most nations of antiquity. The Jews are said to have practised it very early, and the death of Saul's sons, whom the Gibeonites hanged on a tree (2 Sam. xxi. 9), B.C. 1022, is instanced as a proof; but it can scarcely be considered satisfactory. It has long existed in China, was practised by the Carthaginians, and is mentioned as in use in the earliest period of Assyrian history. Amongst the Carthaginians all ranks were liable to crucifixion, but the Roman law restricted it to slaves. Christ suffered this death Friday, April 5, 30.* During the siege of Jerusalem by Titus in 70, the Romans crucified about 500 Jews daily, insomuch that Josephus declares the soldiers were unable to find wood for the crosses, or crosses for the bodies. The Emperor Constantine I. (the Great) abolished death by crucifixion in 325.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in 1824. The laws on this subject were consolidated and amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sep. 9, 1835), and the provisions of the act were extended to Ireland by 1 Vict. c. 66 (July 15, 1837).

CRUSADES.—These wars, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, took place in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. The first Crusade was undertaken in consequence of the appeals of Peter the Hermit, who was so shocked at the barbarous treatment experienced by Christian pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, that he resolved in 1093 to preach in favour of a war against the Mohammedan persecutors.

A.D.
1095. Nov. 18—28. Pope Urban II. addresses the Council of Clermont on the sanctity of the enterprise, and announces the first Crusade.
1096. During this year four abortive attempts are made to commence the Crusade by about 275,000 fanatics, nearly all of whom perish on the march. Aug. Godfrey of Bouillon sets out. (*See* JEWS.)
1097, March. Godfrey crosses the Hellespont.—May 8—June 24. Siege and capture of Nicæa, in Bithynia.—Oct. 21. Siege of Antioch.
1098, June 3. Capture and sack of Antioch.—June 28. The battle of Antioch (*q. v.*).
1099, June 7. The Christian army, in number 40,000, invests Jerusalem.—July 15. Jerusalem is taken, and the inhabitants are put to the sword.—July 23. Godfrey of Bouillon is elected King, and the first Crusade ends.—Aug. 12. Battle of Ascalon (*q. v.*).
1146, Easter. St. Bernard preaches the second Crusade, which is conducted by Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany.
1148. Defeat of the Christians at the siege of Damascus.
1149. Conrad III. and Louis VII. return to Europe. The end of the second Crusade.
1187, Oct. Jerusalem is recaptured by the infidels under Saladin. Battle of Tiberias (*q. v.*).
1188. Philip II. (Augustus) of France and Henry II. of England resolve on a third Crusade.
1189. The Emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa) joins the enterprise.—Aug. The siege of Acre is commenced by Guy of Lusignan.
1191, March. Philip II. arrives at Acre.—June 8. Richard I. arrives at Acre.—July 12. Capture of Acre.
1192, Oct. 25. End of the third Crusade, and departure of Richard I. for England.

* Clinton (Fasti Romani ii. 243) makes it April 15, 29; Hales gives the year 31; and Usher, Blair, Du Fresnoy, &c., 33.

A.D.
1195. Henry VI. of Germany undertakes the fourth Crusade, at the instigation of Pope Cœlestine III.
1197. The Crusade is abandoned, in consequence of the death of the emperor.
1199. Innocent III. commissions Fulk of Neuilly to preach the fifth Crusade.
1202. Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, undertakes the command of the expedition, which sets out soon after Easter.—Nov. Capture of Zara (*q. v.*).
1203, June 25—July 18. Siege and capture of Constantinople, and end of the fifth Crusade.
1216. The Germans and Hungarians commence the sixth Crusade.
1218, May. The Crusaders besiege Damietta (*q. v.*).
1228, Aug. The Emperor Frederick II. sails from Brundisium, and arrives at Acre.
1229, Feb. 20. A truce is agreed upon between Frederick II. and the Sultan, for 10 years and 40 days, and Jerusalem is restored to the Christians.
1238. The Turks seize Jerusalem.
1239. Thibaud, Count of Champagne, commences the seventh Crusade.
1241. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, ransoms Jerusalem, and obtains a nominal surrender of Palestine for the Christians.
1244. Jerusalem is besieged and taken by the Carismians (*q. v.*).
1245. The eighth Crusade is determined on by the Council of Lyons.
1248, Aug. Louis IX. of France sets out as leader of the Crusade.
1250. Louis IX. is made prisoner at Mansurah (*q. v.*).—June. He is ransomed, and a ten-years truce is agreed upon.
1254, April. Louis IX. returns to France.
1268. Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales, resolve to undertake a ninth Crusade.
1270. Departure of Louis IX. Aug. 25. Louis IX. dies of the plague at Carthage.
1271, April. Prince Edward arrives at Acre.
1272, July. The English quit Palestine.
1291, May 18. The Mamelukes take Acre, thereby destroying all Christian power in Syria.

CRUSTUMERIUM (Italy), also called Crustumeria or Crustumium, was one of the Latin cities that took up arms against Romulus, to avenge the rape of the Sabine women, B.C. 740. After several conflicts, it was reduced to subjection to Rome, B.C. 499.

CRUTCHED FRIARS. — (*See* CROSSED, CROUCHED, or CRUTCHED FRIARS.)

CRUZADO.—Alphonso V. of Portugal first struck this gold coin, bearing the impression of a cross, about 1457, when Callixtus III. ordered a crusade against the infidels.

CRYOLITE.—(*See* ALUMINIUM.)

CRYOPHORUS.—This instrument, the frost-bearer, or carrier of cold, for freezing water by its own evaporation, was invented by Dr. Wollaston. The "Philosophical Transactions" for 1813 (p. 73) contain Dr. Wollaston's account of the invention.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, or the art of secret writing, was practised at a very early period. (*See* CIPHER.)

CRYSTAL GLASS or STONE, or MAGIC MIRROR.—An old writer, on the authority of Pliny (A.D. 23—79), states that Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (B.C. 295—272) possessed a precious stone in which "(without any helpe, invention or arte of man) was naturally discerned the figures of nine goddesses, and a young naked child standing by them; so that they were censured, by grave opinion, to bee the portraits of the nine Muses and Apollo." Similar crystals, or magic mirrors, formed part of the stock in trade of the necromancers of the Middle Ages. Thus a priest was imprisoned in

the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—1547) for "consecrating of a christal stone wherein a chylde shall lokke, and se many thynga." Rules for such consecration are given in Barrett's "Magus," published in 1801. Lieut. Morrison, proprietor of Zadkiel's Almanack, obtained a verdict and 20*l.* damages against Admiral Sir Edward Belcher for libel in charging him with the exhibition for money of a similar magic crystal, June, 1863.

CRYSTAL PALACE (Hyde Park).—(*See* GREAT EXHIBITION.)

CRYSTAL PALACE (Sydenham).—At the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a company was formed, in order to purchase the materials of the building, and to re-erect them on another site. This was registered as the Crystal Palace Company, May 17, 1852. Penge Park and the adjacent property, amounting to 200 acres, were soon after purchased.

A.D.
1852, Aug. 5. Mr. Laing, M.P., erects the first column of the new building.
1853, Aug. 15. Twelve workmen are killed by the fall of a scaffold.—Dec. 31. Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins gives a dinner to 24 scientific men in the body of his model iguanodon.
1854, Feb. 28. The directors announce the intended opening of the Palace in May.—June 10. The Palace is opened by the Queen.—Oct. 28. Military musical fête in aid of the Patriotic Fund.
1855, April 20. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.—Dec. 13. Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, who complain of the management.
1856, June 18. First complete display of the waterworks.—Nov. 1. Robson is sentenced to 20 years' transportation for forgery and fraud on the Crystal Palace Company, to the amount of £28,000.
1857, June 15, 17, and 19. Preliminary performances take place in preparation for the Handel festival.—Sep. 2. Tonic Sol-Fa concert, by 3,000 children.
1858, July 2. Second rehearsal for the Handel festival.
1859, Jan. 25. The centenary of the birth of Robert Burns is celebrated, and Miss Isa Craig obtains the prize for the best poem upon the subject.—June 20, 22, and 24. Handel commemoration, or festival (*q. v.*).—Nov. 10. Celebration of the Schiller centenary festival.
1860, May 4. A statue of Mendelssohn is inaugurated by torchlight.—June 25, &c. Concerts by 3,000 Orphéonistes.—July 9. Distribution of prizes to volunteers for proficiency in rifle-shooting.—July 10. Competition of 115 English brass bands.
1861, Feb. 20 and 21. The north wing of the building is blown down.—May 26. The Palace is opened to shareholders and their friends on Sunday.—June 1. First appearance of Blondin.
1864, April 16. Gen. Garibaldi and his son Menotti visit the Palace, and are presented with swords by the Italian committee.—Aug. A model pneumatic railway is established in the grounds.
1865. An Anglo-French Working-Class Exhibition is held. (*See* HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.)

CTESIPHON (Assyria).—The date of the foundation of this city, also called Al Madain or Madyn, on the eastern bank of the Tigris, and only a short distance from Seleucia, has not been ascertained. It was the favourite winter residence of the Parthian monarchs, was taken by Trajan in 116, and was sacked by the Romans in 161. The Emperor Severus took it by assault in 198, and carried off 100,000 captives. The Persians, defeated by the Emperor Julian, in June, 363, took refuge in Ctesiphon; but the emperor would not undertake the siege. Omar sacked it in March, 637; and from this blow it never recovered. (*See* CUFA.)

CUBA (Atlantic).—This, the largest of the Antilles or West Indian islands, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492. It was named Juana, then Fernandina, and afterwards Santiago. The natives called it Cuba, which name has since come into general use. Columbus returned to the island April 29, 1494, and again in 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511, and the conquest was completed by Velasquez in 1512. The colonists carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. The cultivation of tobacco and the sugar-cane was introduced about 1580. Nearly the whole of the island was captured by the English, who landed June 7, 1762; but it was restored to the Spaniards by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Feb. 10, 1763. Gen. Lopez, having, in spite of prohibitions from the government of the United States, invaded Cuba at the head of an expedition of American filibusters May 17, 1850, and Aug. 12, 1851, was captured by the Spanish authorities, and executed at Havannah Sep. 1, 1851. (*See* HAVANNAH, UNITED STATES, &c.)

CUBAN, or KUBAN (Russia).—The territory on the banks of the river Cuban was recognized as independent by the Russians and Turks in 1774, but in 1783 the Empress Catherine II. and Prince Potemkin added it to the Russian empire.

CUBIT, the first measure of which we have any record. Noah was ordered to make the length of the ark 300 cubits, its breadth 50, and the height 30, B.C. 2469 (Gen. vi. 15). Authorities are divided respecting the length of the cubit, which was probably about 20 inches.

CUCKING-STOOL, or TUMBREL, an instrument invented for the punishment of scolds, by ducking them in the water, was in use in this country at a very early period. The churchwardens' and chamberlains' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames for 1572 contain the following:—

	s.	*d.*
The making of the cucking-stool	8	0
Ironwork for the same	3	0
Timber for the same.....	7	6
Three brasses for the same and three wheels	4	10

The punishment was administered in this town in April, 1745. The newspaper of the time thus chronicles the event: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head alehouse, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair, and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston Bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." Another woman was punished in the same manner at this place as late as 1801.

CUCUMBER.—The Greeks and Romans pickled the cucumber. It is said to have been common in England in the time of Edward III. (1327—1377), and having gone out of culture during the wars of the Roses, was reintroduced in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—1547).

CUDDALORE (Hindostan).—This seaport

town on the coast of Coromandel was ceded by its native prince to the East India Company in 1681. They built a factory, which was extended and fortified in 1702. The French, who took it in 1758, and abandoned it on the approach of Coote in 1760, assisted by Hyder, captured it April 4, 1782. The English failed in an attempt to retake it in 1783, but it was restored to them by treaty, March 11, 1784.

CUFA (Assyria).—"The name of Cufa," says Gibbon (ch. li.), "describes a habitation of reeds and earth." It was founded by Omar I., after the sack of Ctesiphon (*q. v.*) in 637, and in its construction the ruins of that city were employed. It revolted against Othman in 656, and Ali died Jan. 21, 661, from a wound received two days before in the mosque of Cufa. (*See* CADESIA.)

CUIRASS.—This defence for the breast and back was used by the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, though its form was, of course, subject to many modifications. Its modern name is derived from the French *cuir* or Latin *corium*, both of which signify leather, because that was the material usually employed. Subsequently, rings and scales were added, and at length the cuirass was formed of solid plates of iron and brass, which protected the body, from the neck to the girdle. It became general during the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377). Its use was revived in the English army in 1820.

CUIRASSIER.—Capt. Cruso ("Militarie Instructions for the Cavalerie," 1632) says:—"This sort of Cavallrie is of late invention, namely by the Germanes." Cuirassiers also formed part of the French army, and were retained when it was reorganized in 1791.

CULDEES, or KELDEES.—The name given to the members of a religious order, established in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the early ages of the Church. The origin of the Culdees is assigned to the 5th century, and St. Patrick, whose mission to Ireland occurred in 432, is said to have been one. Columba, the apostle of the Picts, who landed in Scotland in 562, is also said to have been a Culdee; and the same sect includes Columbanus, who introduced Christianity to the Burgundians, Franks, and Swiss, in 590. The Culdees, who did not acknowledge the papal supremacy, possessed several seats of learning in Scotland. That of Melrose, which was one of the chief, was burned by the Danes in 850. St. Andrew's was so renowned, that King Constantine III. spent the last years of his life there, and died there in 945. The Culdees existed at Bardsey, on the coast of Caernarvon, as late as 1188, and at Iona until 1203. They flourished at Dunkeld until 1127, when King David I. converted their monastery into a cathedral, and took measures for their suppression.

CULLODEN (Battle).—The Duke of Cumberland defeated the Pretender Charles Edward at Culloden or Drummossie Moor, near Inverness (O.S.), April 16, 1746. This victory entirely crushed the rebellion.

CULM, or KULM (Battle).—A battle was fought between the allied Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, and the French, near Culm, in Prussia, Aug. 29 and 30, 1813. The French, who were defeated, lost, in the two days, 18,000 men, whilst the loss of the allies did not exceed 5,000. Sixty pieces of cannon, two eagles, and 300 ammunition waggons, were captured from the French.

CULROSS (Scotland).—This ancient town of Perthshire, the birthplace (circ. 500) of St. Kentigern or Mungo, was the seat in the 6th century of the monastery of St. Serf, who afterwards became the patron saint of the town. A Cistercian abbey was founded in 1217, and Culross Abbey, a seat of the Bruce family, erected late in the 16th, was restored about the middle of the 17th century, and about the end of the 18th became the residence of the ninth Earl of Dundonald. Coal mines were worked here from the reign of James VI. (1567—1625) to the beginning of the present century.

CULVERIN.—A culverin of 4 lb. calibre was made by the Moors in 1132, and called Salamonica; and portable bombards, to which the name of culverins was afterwards given, were constructed in France in 1382. Several instruments of a similar kind were employed at the battle of Tongres in 1468. Hand culverins were introduced about 1440.

CUMÆ (Italy).—This, the earliest Greek colony in Italy, is said by some authorities to have been founded B.C. 1050. From about B.C. 700 to B.C. 450, it enjoyed the highest prosperity. It resisted an invasion of the Etruscans B.C. 522. Aristodemus obtained the supremacy B.C. 505, and was expelled by the nobles after he had exercised it about 20 years. Tarquinius Superbus, the exiled King of Rome, sought refuge at Cumæ B.C. 496. Hiero I., Tyrant of Syracuse, came to the aid of the Cumæans, and defeated the Carthaginian and Tyrrhenian fleet B.C. 474. The Samnites captured Cumæ B.C. 420, put the male inhabitants to death, and established a colony. It was admitted to the Roman franchise B.C. 338. Sylla retired to the neighbourhood of Cumæ after his abdication, B.C. 79. Narses captured the town after a long siege in 553. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1538. Cumæ was also celebrated as the abode of the fabled Sibyl, and for a long time her supposed cave was shown to visitors. Justin Martyr saw it in the middle of the 2nd century. Cumæ was for some time the seat of a bishop.

CUMÆ (Sea-fight).—Menecrates, Admiral of Sextus Pompeius, defeated the fleet of Octavius in the bay of Cumæ, B.C. 38.

CUMANA (Venezuela), the capital of a province of the same name in Venezuela, is the oldest city founded by Europeans in South America. Diego Castellon commenced it in 1523, and called it New Toledo. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1766. The inhabitants joined in the revolt against Spain, April 19, 1810. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1853.

CUMBERLAND (England) is said to owe its name to the Cimbri or Cumbri, its aboriginal inhabitants. In 945, Edmund I., King of England, gave it to Malcolm I., of Scotland, on condition that the latter should assist him in his endeavours to repel hostile invasions, and in 1032

this arrangement was confirmed by Canute. At the period of the Conquest, Malcolm III. aided the northern rebels in their opposition to Norman tyranny; in consequence of which, William I. led an army against him in 1072, and added Cumberland to his own territories, giving Malcolm some English towns as a compensation. The county remained an object of contention between the two kingdoms for some time, and was ravaged by the Scotch in 1091 and in 1135; on the latter occasion Stephen resigned his claim. Henry II. recovered it in 1157. Cumberland was finally annexed to England in 1237. The Border service was instituted by Edward I. in 1296, when Robert de Clifford was made Lord Warden of the Marches, and appointed to guard the country against Scotch invasion, and to decide disputes between the people of both kingdoms. Edward Bruce ravaged Cumberland in 1315, and in 1322 his brother Robert also entered the county, whence he returned with immense booty; and for a long period the whole border territory was the scene of continual marauding incursions.

CUMBERLAND GAP (N. America).—This pass, separating Kentucky and Tennessee, and important as commanding those states and the line of communication between Richmond and northern Alabama and the towns on the Mississippi, was seized by the Confederates early in the American civil war. It was evacuated by them about June 10, 1862, and occupied by the Federals, who were compelled to abandon it Sep. 17. Gen. Shackelford, who commenced operations against it Sep. 4, 1863, invested it Sep. 7, but its surrender was refused by Gen. Frazier, who delivered it, however, to Gen. Burnside, Sep. 9.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—This sect originated at Cumberland, in Kentucky, North America, in 1810, in a dispute between the presbytery of that town and the Kentucky synod of the Presbyterian Church in America, relative to the admission to the ministry of persons, who, not having received the usual education, were nevertheless deemed by the presbytery to be required as preachers. They hold the doctrine of universal redemption, and deny the predestination of sin.

CUNAXA (Battle).—Cyrus the Younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), King of Persia, at this place, in Upper Asia, B.C. 401.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.—The cuneiform, wedge-shaped, or arrow-headed character, used for monumental records, and read from right to left, "arose," according to Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies i. 83), "when clay took the place of stone as a material. A small tool, with a square or triangular point, impressed, by a series of distinct touches, the outline of the old pictured objects on the soft clay of tablets and bricks." The earliest inscription yet deciphered is one of Urukh, King of Chaldæa, who reigned from B.C. 2093 to B.C. 2070. From this date they are found written in three alphabets or languages, viz. the Assyrian, the Median or Scythic, and the Persian, till about the time of Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 336—323. Garcia de Sylva Figuëroa, Persian ambassador of Philip III. of Spain, was the first modern who suggested, in 1618, that these inscriptions were probably records traced in some ancient and lost language. Sir John Chardin, in 1674, published three groups of cuneiforms, copied at Persepolis, which he declared to be writing, adding, "the rest, however, will always be unknown." Karsten Niebuhr, in a narrative of his eastern travels, published between 1772 and 1778, first proved the existence of three cuneiform alphabets; and Dr. Grotefend of Hanover laid the first cuneiform alphabet, with its modern European equivalents, before the Academy of Gottingen, Sep. 7, 1802. Sir H. Rawlinson, writing in 1851 of the Assyrian records, published a list of 246, or, including variants, 366 characters, as occurring in the inscriptions known to him. M. Oppert, in 1858, gave 318 forms as those "most in use" (Rawlinson i. 337).

CUNERSDORF, or KUNNERSDORF (Battle).—Frederick II. of Prussia attacked the allied Austrian and Russian army at this place, near Frankfort, on the Oder, Aug. 12, 1759. The Prussians were at first successful, and a messenger was sent to Berlin, with the following message to the queen:—"Madam, we have driven the Russians from their entrenchments. In two hours expect to hear of a glorious victory." Their opponents, however, renewed the contest with great vigour, and the king was compelled to order a retreat, having lost 30,000 men in killed and wounded, and 200 pieces of artillery.

CUPOLA or TURRET SHIPS.—Capt. Colea, R.N., having been struck by the success of the *Lady Nancy* raft, which carried a 32-pounder, and was used with great effect in the sea of Azof during the Crimean war, directed his attention towards the invention of an iron dome or hemispherical shield to protect the men working guns placed on similar rafts. His designs were favourably noticed by a committee of investigation in Nov., 1855, and, having made fresh experiments and plans, he introduced his views to the public in a lecture delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, June 29, 1860. In 1861 experiments made by government on a cupola erected on the *Trusty*, resulted in establishing the superiority of the new system, which was that used, with some modifications, in the Federal steam raft *Monitor*, which defeated the Confederate *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862.

CURAÇOA (Atlantic).—The Spaniards formed a settlement on this island, one of the Antilles, in 1527. It was taken by the Dutch in 1634. The inhabitants having claimed the protection of England, the island and its dependencies surrendered to an English squadron Sep. 13, 1800. The island, restored by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, was, on the renewal of the war, again captured by a British squadron, Jan. 1, 1807. By the treaty concluded in London, Aug. 13, 1814, it was restored to the Dutch, in whose possession it has since remained.

CURATE.—Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury (1349—1366), fixed the yearly salary of a curate at six marks, or £4, which was increased to eight marks or £5 6s. 8d. by Archbishop Sudbury, in 1378. Perpetual curacies

were originated by 4 Hen. IV. c. 12 (1402), which enacted that "in every church appropriated there shall be a secular person ordained vicar perpetual." Curates were first required to be examined and admitted by the ordinary by the canons of 1604, and by 12 Anne, stat. 2 c. 12 (1713), the bishop's licence was declared necessary before they could serve a cure in the absence of the rector. This act, which provided for the salaries of curates, was, with 36 Geo. III. c. 83 (May 14, 1796), and 53 Geo. III. c. 149 (July 20, 1813), relating to the same subject, repealed by 57 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 10, 1817). This was amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 14, 1838), and by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49 (Aug. 17, 1839). (*See* QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.)

CURFEW BELL.—The Couvre-feu, or Curfew, was a signal for putting out fires and lights. William I. is said to have introduced it into England in 1068, although it is probable that he only enforced a regulation previously in existence, as a similar custom at that time prevailed in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries. The severity, however, with which William I. enforced it, compelling the people to extinguish both fires and lights when the curfew-bell rang at eight in the evening, caused the introduction of the custom to be attributed to him. In those early times, the fire was generally made in a hole in the middle of the floor, the smoke escaping through an aperture in the roof. When the bell tolled the wood and embers were raked together and the fire was extinguished. The custom was modified by Henry I. in 1103. The Liber Albus contains regulations of the city of London, passed during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., by which persons were forbidden to wander about the city armed, after curfew. The practice of ringing the bell at eight o'clock is still kept up in many places in England.

CURIA MURIA ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), on the south coast of Arabia, were visited by Portuguese missionaries in 1588; at which time the population, only one of them being inhabited, consisted of a few savages, who subsisted on fish, which they dried in the sun. In 1819 they were invaded by the Wahabees, who destroyed their houses, killed their goats, and sold some of their children to slavery. The islands, five in number, were explored and described by Dr. Hulton in 1836. They are also called the Kooria Mooria Islands.

CURIA REGIS. (*See* KING'S COURT.)

CURIATII.—(*See* ALBA LONGA and HORATII AND CURIATII.)

CURLING.—This game is said to have been introduced into Scotland by the Flemish emigrants, at the commencement of the 16th century.

CURRANTS, or "raisins de Corinthe," were first introduced into this country in the 16th century, when they were called "Corinthes," from the part of Greece in which they are produced in the greatest abundance. An attempt was made in the reign of Henry VIII. to introduce the culture of this particular vine in England. The duty on currants, which was very high, was reduced in 1834, and by 7 Vict. c. 6 (June 6, 1844).

CURRANT-TREE was first planted in England in 1533. The hawthorn currant-tree was introduced from Canada in 1705.

CURRIERS.—(*See* LEATHER.)

CURSE OF SCOTLAND.—The reason why the nine of diamonds is called the curse of Scotland has been discussed in *Notes and Queries*. Amongst the reasons assigned are the following:—Because the Duke of Cumberland, after the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, wrote upon the back of this card a very cruel and inhuman order for the destruction of the persons and property of the rebels. Because the armorial bearings of the Earl of Stair, who was very unpopular in Scotland, on account of the part he took in promoting the Union in 1707, were so arranged as to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because "curse of Scotland" is a corruption of "cross of Scotland," the allusion being to St. Andrew's cross, which is supposed to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because diamonds imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been a tyrant and a curse to his country. Because the heraldic bearings of the Dalrymple family are, on a saltire azure, *nine lozenges of the field*; the second Viscount Dalrymple and first Earl of Stair being called the curse of Scotland, from the part he took in the massacre of Glencoe in 1692. Because it is the great winning card at cornette, a game introduced into Scotland in 1538, by the French attendants of Mary of Lorraine, queen of James V., to the ruin of many Scotch families. Because the nine of diamonds is the pope in the game of Pope Joan, originally called Pope Julio, and said to have been played as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth. The latter explanation, from the anti-papal spirit displayed by the Scottish people, is believed to be the true one.

CURSITOR BARON.—Although the functions of this officer originated at the same time as the Exchequer, they did not give rise to a separate dignity till the reign of James I. The first mention of baron-cursitor occurs July 8, 1606, when Nowell Sotherton received the title. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99 (Aug. 29, 1833), many of the duties of this office were abolished, and it was suppressed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86 (July 29, 1856).

CURSUS.—(*See* BREVIARY.)

CURTAIN THEATRE (London), mentioned in 1577, was occupied in 1622 by the servants of Charles, Prince of Wales. In 1678, Aubrey described it as "a kind of nursery or obscure playhouse, called the Greene Curtain, situate in the suburbs towards Shoreditch." It was afterwards used for exhibitions of pugilism.

CURTATONE (Battle).—The Austrians, after a severely contested action, defeated the Italian army at this village, between Mantua and Vicenza, May 29, 1848.

CURZOLA (Adriatic), the ancient Corcyra Nigra, so called from the dark colour of the pines that grow upon it, is said to have been colonized by the Cnidians. It was seized, in 997, by the Venetians, under the Doge Pietro Orseolo II., and in 1298 the Genoese

defeated a Venetian fleet in its vicinity. In 1420 it was retaken by the Venetians, and incorporated with the province of Venetian Dalmatia; and in 1485 it resisted the attempts of Ferdinand II. of Aragon for its capture. The Turkish corsair Uluz-Ali attacked Curzola in 1571, and the governor and garrison having fled, the women put on armour, and saved the place from pillage. The Russians twice seized Curzola in 1806. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The English obtained possession in 1813, and retained it till its cession to the Austrians, July 15, 1815.

CUSHEE PIECES were invented by Richard Leake, who was born in 1629, fought in the great sea-fight against Van Tromp in 1673, and died in 1696. Leake held the position of master-gunner of England and storekeeper of Woolwich.

CUSHION-DANCE, also called Joan Sanderson, is a very old round dance. According to Fosbroke, in most ancient dances a man and a woman danced together, holding each other by the hand or arm, and a kiss was the established fee of the lady's partner. One of the characters in Heywood's play of "A Woman killed with Kindness" (1600), remarks, "I have, ere now, deserved a cushion; call for the cushion-dance." Playford's "Dancing-Master," published in 1698, contains a description of this dance, usually introduced at weddings.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (London).—The business of the Customs was transacted at Billingsgate in 979, but no building was especially devoted to this purpose till 1365. In 1559 a larger house was erected, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666: and the new edifice, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1668, was also burned, in 1718. It was rebuilt by Ripley soon after, and shared the fate of its predecessors, Feb. 12, 1814. The first stone of a new custom-house had been laid in 1813, as the former building was found inadequate to the requirements of the times, and this was opened May 12, 1817. In 1825, owing to the defective manner in which the foundations had been laid, part of the new building fell in, when the whole central portion was taken down and restored.——The custom-house of Dublin was completed in July, 1621, and rebuilt before 1661. In 1707 a new building was erected; but as this was found to be unsafe in 1773, another was commenced in 1781, and completed in 1791. A dreadful fire, which broke out in the sugar and spirit stores, Aug. 10, 1833, destroyed 700 puncheons of spirit, 300 casks of tallow, and nearly 5,000 hogsheads of sugar.

CUSTOMS were paid on vessels and goods at Billingsgate, during the reign of Ethelred II. (978—1016). They were granted to the king in 1274, by 3 Edw. I.; and in 1282, the duty of collecting them was intrusted to foreigners. Queen Elizabeth farmed them to Sir Thomas Smith, receiving at first £14,000, which sum was raised, in 1590, to £42,000, and afterwards to £50,000. In 1666, Charles II. farmed them for £390,000. In 1787 they were regulated by the Customs Consolidation Act (27 Geo. III. c. 13), which has been since amended, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 20, 1853), and 18 and 19 Vict. cc. 96 & 97 (Aug. 14, 1855).

CUSTOS BREVIUM.—This office, in the court of King's or Queen's Bench and in the court of Common Pleas, was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 58 (July 23, 1830).

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, or Keeper of the Rolls or records of the session of the peace, was ordered to be appointed under the sign manual, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1545), and 1 Will. & Mary c. 21 (1689).

CUSTOZA (Battle).—Marshal Radetsky defeated the Italians at this place, near Mantua, July 23, 1848.

CÜSTRIN.—(*See* KÜSTRIN.)

CUTCH, or KUTCH (Hindostan), was an independent state in 1582, and held possessions in Scinde and other neighbouring territories, all of which were lost by Rao Lacka, who succeeded to power in 1751. Futteh Mohammed, the general of the army, expelled the reigning prince in 1792, and was himself overthrown in 1802; after which Cutch became notorious as the seat of hordes of robbers, who were a source of constant annoyance to the adjoining provinces. Consequently, the East India Company interfered in 1809, and compelled the government of Cutch to promise that the offences complained of should be discontinued. In 1815 it became necessary to enforce this agreement by an appeal to arms; and the result was, that another more stringent treaty was entered into Jan. 16, 1816. In 1819 the Rao was dethroned for misgovernment, and a regency was appointed until his infant heir should be able to rule. A commercial treaty was concluded with England Oct. 13, 1819. Cutch suffered from an earthquake in July, 1819. Another commercial treaty was concluded May 21, 1822. A secret but extensive trade in slave children was discovered and suppressed by treaty Feb. 6, 1836; and other improvements, such as the abolition of suttceism and infanticide, have also resulted from British intercourse.

CUTLERY.—The manufacture of cutlery is an art of great antiquity. The precise period at which it was introduced into Great Britain is not known. Sheffield was famous for its steel manufactures in the 13th century, as Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel" as a common article. Henry V. incorporated the London cutlers in 1417. The Sheffield artisans did not receive their charter till 1624. By s. 1 of 59 Geo. III. c. 7 (March 23, 1819), makers of wrought-steel cutlery obtained the privilege of marking them with the figure of a hammer; and by sec. 5, a penalty of £10 per dozen was imposed on all vendors of cutlery falsely stamped "London made."

CUTTACK (Hindostan).—The Mohammedan writers, about 1212, mention this country under the name of Jagepore. It was conquered and annexed to Bengal in 1592. The Mahrattas obtained possession of it in 1751, and it was ceded to the East India Company by the second article of the treaty of Deognum, Dec. 17, 1803. The capital of the district, also called Cuttack, or Royal Residence, sustained a celebrated siege in 1592. It was captured by the East India Company's army Oct. 14, 1803.

CUXAR (Spain). — This strongly fortified post, near Baza, was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1489.

CUXHAVEN (Germany).—This seaport town, belonging to Hamburg, was occupied by the Prussians in 1800. The French took possession in 1804, and evacuated it in 1813, when it was occupied by a British force.

CUZCO (Peru), the capital of the Incas, said to have been founded by Manco Capac, in the 10th or 11th century, was entered by Pizarro Nov. 15, 1533. The siege of Cuzco commenced early in Feb., 1536, when the city, having caught fire in several places, was nearly consumed. The Peruvian army waged the conflict for more than five months, and withdrew in Aug. Prescott says: "It stood in a beautiful valley on an elevated region of the plateau, which, among the Alps, would have been buried in eternal snows, but which within the tropics enjoyed a genial and salubrious temperature. It was, moreover, the 'Holy City;' and the great temple of the Sun, to which pilgrims resorted from the furthest borders of the empire, was the most magnificent structure in the New World, and unsurpassed, probably, in the costliness of its decorations, by any building in the Old."

CYANOGEN is a gaseous compound, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815.

CYBELE, or RHEA.—The worship of this goddess, "the great Idæan mother of the gods," which originated at a very early period in Crete, where, according to tradition, she had given birth to Zeus or Jupiter, extended thence to Athens and over the entire eastern world, of which she became the chief divinity. Her image was brought from Pessinus to Rome, about the end of the second Punic War, B.C. 202, and her worship appears to have been naturalized in the empire about the time of Domitian (81—96). Julian the Apostate (361—363) delivered an oration in her honour.

CYCLADES (Ægean Sea).—This group of 12 islands received this name because they lay in a circle around Delos, the smallest of them. Artemidorus increased the number to 15. Originally inhabited by Carians, who were expelled by Minos, they were afterwards colonized by Ionians and Dorians. The Cyclades passed from Turkish rule, and were included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

CYCLE.—The Chinese cycle of 60 years, or 720 revolutions of the moon, was instituted by Hoang-ti, who flourished about 2660 B.C.; and that of Cleostratus, who proposed a cycle of eight years, began about 532 B.C. The Metonic cycle was invented by Meton of Athens B.C. 432, and was superseded by that of Calippus, which commenced B.C. 330.

CYCLONE.—Mr. W. C. Redfield in 1831, and Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Sir William) Reid in 1838, suggested that gales, like hurricanes and whirlwinds, possessed a rotatory action. (*See* CALCUTTA, STORMS, &c.)

CYDER is said to have been first made in Africa, and introduced by the Carthaginians into Spain, whence it passed into Normandy. In addition to the hereditary duty on cyder granted by 12 Charles II. c. 23, s. 4 (1660), a duty of 4*s.* per hogshead was levied by 13 Will. III. c. 5, s. 5 (1701), upon all cyder and perry made in England. A duty of £4 per tun on all cyder and perry imported from foreign countries was imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 7, s. 27 (1694), and continued for 95 years by 4 Anne c. 6, s. 11 (1705). The duties, having undergone various modifications, were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830) from Oct. 10, 1830.

CYMBALS, very similar in form to those of the present day, were used by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, and Hebrews. They were also common in Greece, and were introduced by the Etruscans into Rome, where they were used in religious festivals.

CYMRI, CYMRY, or KYMRY.—These ancient inhabitants of Britain, possessing a common origin with the Cimmerii (*q. v.*) and Cimbri (*q. v.*), are supposed to have come into Britain from Asia, at a very early period, under Hu the Mighty, a descendant of Gomer, the son of Japheth. Finding it unoccupied they took possession, and after 150 years a second great chief brought the whole island under one form of government. From the name of this people Wales obtained its Latin title of Cambria.

CYNICS.—These philosophers received this name on account of their snarling disposition, or from the Cynosarges, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, in which their founder Antisthenes, born B.C. 420, used to lecture. Diogenes (B.C. 412—B.C. 323) was one of the most celebrated of this sect. They were sometimes called the School of Barkers.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (Battles).—Two battles were fought on the hill of Cynoscephalæ, the Dog's Heads, near Scotussa, in Thessaly; the first, B.C. 364, between the Thebans and Alexander of Pheræ, when the former were victorious, though Pelopidas, their leader, was slain.——The second, in which the Roman consul Flamininus defeated Philip V. of Macedon, was fought B.C. 197.

CYNOSSEMA (Sea-fight).—The Athenians defeated Mindarus and the Spartan fleet, off Cynossema, or the Dog's Monument, a mound supposed to mark the tomb of Hecuba, said to have been transformed into a dog, on the coast of Caria, B.C. 411.

CYPRESS, said to be the Tezzah of Scripture, is remarkable for its durability; and on this account was used for statues of the gods and cases of mummies. The gates of St. Peter, at Rome, made of this wood, lasted 1,100 years. It was used for coffins. The common cypress is known to have been cultivated in England as early as 1551, and was probably introduced from Canada about 1548. The deciduous cypress was brought into this country from North America about 1640, and the cedar of Goa in 1683. A common age for the cypress on the American continent is 400 years.

CYPRUS (Knights of).—The order of the Sword, in Cyprus, was instituted by Guy de Lusignan towards the end of the 12th century. It numbered 300 barons, and became extinct when the Turks took Cyprus in 1570.

CYPRUS (Mediterranean). — This island,

which was colonized by the Phœnicians at a very early period, passed successively under the supremacy of the Syrians, the Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Persians. On the death of Alexander III. (the Great), it was incorporated with Egypt. It was made a Roman province B.C. 58. Cæsar gave it to Arsinoë and Ptolemy, the sister and brother of Cleopatra, B.C. 47. It was made an imperial province B.C. 27, but was given up to the senate B.C. 22. Paul and Barnabas visited the island A.D. 44 (Acts xiii. 4). The island was an independent province of the early Church, and was divided into 13, or, according to some authorities, 15 dioceses. The Jews of Cyprus rebelled during the reign of Hadrian (117—138), and massacred above 200,000 of the inhabitants. A council was held in Cyprus in 399. The Saracens took possession of the island in 648, but soon after retired. Haroun al Rashid captured it about 803, and John Zimisces expelled the Saracens in 964. Richard I. of England wrested the island from Isaac Comnenus in 1191, and at first ceded it to the Templars; but in 1192 bestowed it upon Guy de Lusignan. Cyprus was reduced to subjection by the Genoese in 1373, and fell under the power of the Venetians in the 15th century. Selim II. took it in Aug. 1571. It was ceded by treaty March 7, 1573, and has since remained in the possession of the Turks. The Turks massacred several thousands of the Christians in 1821. These outrages commenced in May. Cyprus was not included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

CYR, ST. (France).—Louis XIV., at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, in 1686, founded at this village, near Versailles, an institution for the education of 250 ladies of noble birth. Madame Maintenon died at this place, April 15, 1719. In 1793 it was converted into a military hospital. Napoleon I. transferred the military school of Fontainebleau to St. Cyr in 1806. It is called the "Ecole spéciale militaire de St. Cyr."

CYRENAICA (Africa). — This district, which received this name from Cyrene, its chief city, was also called Pentapolis, because it contained five principal cities, Apollonia, Arsinoë, Barca, Berenice or Hesperus, and Cyrene. It was colonized by the people of Thera, under Battus, who founded Cyrene B.C. 631. A republic was established in the middle of the 5th century. Ptolemy, son of Lagus, reduced it under subjection to Egypt B.C. 321. It became a Roman province B.C. 74, and was united with Crete B.C. 67. About 3,000 Jews were put to death in Cyrenaica A.D. 73. The Saracens completed the conquest of the country in 647, and it is now inhabited by different Arab tribes. Cyrenaica was explored by Dr. Della Cella in 1817, and by Capt. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, in 1821 and 1822.

CYRENAICS. — This ancient school of philosophers was thus named from Cyrene, the birthplace of its founder, Aristippus. He began to teach B.C. 365. They made pleasure the *summum bonum*.

CYRENE, or CYRENÆ (Africa), the chief city of Cyrenaica, was founded by Battus and his followers from Thera, B.C. 631. Seven kings of this race succeeded, and about B.C. 450 a republic was established. It was afterwards made subject to Egypt, and passed under the dominion of Rome, B.C. 74. The ruins of this town, called Ghrennah by the Turks, still exist.

CYROPEDIUM, or CORUPEDIUM (Battle). —Lysimachus was defeated and slain at this place, in Phrygia, by Seleucus, in July, B.C. 281.

CYRRHESTICA (Syria).—This district, the scene of the campaign of Ventidius against the Parthians (B.C. 41—B.C. 38), was united, under the common name of Euphratensis, with the province of Commagen (*q. v.*), by Constantine I. (323—337).

CYTHERA (Mediterranean Sea). — This island, celebrated as the place whence the worship of the Syrian goddess Aphrodite was introduced into Greece, is represented, in the ancient mythological accounts, as the spot which received the goddess when she rose from the foam of the sea. It was long dependent upon Argos, and then passed under the rule of Sparta. The Athenians, under Nicias, seized it B.C. 424. Having reverted to Sparta, the Athenians, under Conon, captured it B.C. 393. It is now Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor) is said to have been settled by some Pelasgi, driven from Thessaly by the Ionians. At an early period it was subject to Athens, and having revolted, was reduced to submission B.C. 411. Mindarus, the Spartan admiral, was defeated in the neighbourhood of Cyzicus, B.C. 410. It was ceded to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. Mithridates VI. laid siege to it B.C. 74; but was compelled to retire B.C. 73, and the Romans made it a free city; of which privilege it was deprived by Tiberius in 37. Christianity was introduced at an early period, and it was made a bishop's see. The Goths ravaged the city in 259, and Procopius seized it in 365. The Mohammedan army besieging Constantinople went into winter quarters at this place in 668, and it soon after declined in importance. In ancient times Cyzicus was seated on an island of the same name; but an isthmus has gradually formed, and what was formerly an island is now a peninsula.

CZAR.—Voltaire considers this title to have been derived from the tzars or tchars of the kingdom of Cazan. It is evidently of oriental origin, and is equivalent to Cæsar. Ivan II. (1533—1584) was the first Russian monarch who assumed the title. The eldest son is called czarowitz, and the empress czarina.

CZASLAU (Battle).—The Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine, encountered the Prussians at this village, near Chotusitz, in Bohemia, about 35 miles from Prague, May 17, 1742 (O. S.). After a hard-fought battle they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, carrying away 14 standards, two pairs of colours, and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., took 18 pieces of cannon, two pairs of colours, and 1,200 prisoners. The Austrians had only reached the village of Czaslau, by a forced march, the night before the battle.

CZECHES.—This, the most westerly of the Slavonic nations, which, according to tradition, derived its title from a leader named Czech, seized Bohemia (*q. v.*) about 480, and gained so complete an ascendency that in the 9th century the name was given to the entire Slavonic population.

CZENSTOCHAU, or CZENSTOCHOWA (Poland).—The monastery of this town, in the government of Kalisch, founded in 1382, possesses a famous dark-coloured picture of the Virgin, alleged to have been painted by St. Luke, but probably of Byzantine origin, which has given rise to the worship of the Black Virgin by the Roman Catholics of Poland. In 1655 the town successfully withstood a siege of nearly six weeks by Charles X. of Sweden, and in 1771 it was defended by Casimir Pulawski, chief of the Confederation of Bar (*q. v.*), against the Russians. It was taken by the French in 1812, and its fortifications were destroyed by the Russians in 1813.

CZERNOWITZ (Austria).—This circle, formerly a part of Moldavia, was ceded to Austria by Turkey in 1777, and annexed to Galicia in 1786. By the imperial patent of Dec. 31, 1851, it was constituted a crown land, under the name of Buckowina. The chief city, of the same name, is the seat of a Greek bishop.

D.

DABAN (Battle).—Shamas Iva, King of Assyria, defeated the Babylonian monarch on the shore of this river, supposed to be the modern Upper Zab or Nil, about B.C. 821. The Babylonians lost 5,000 killed, 2,000 prisoners, 100 chariots, 200 tents, and the standard and pavilion of their sovereign.

DACCA (Hindostan) became the capital of the eastern portion of Bengal in 1608, and was confirmed as such by Meer Jumla, the general of Aurungzebe, in 1657. The town reached its greatest prosperity under the viceroyship of Shaista Khan, which terminated in 1689. It afterwards declined, but was partially restored by the establishment of provincial councils in 1774. It became subject to the East India Company in 1765, and was annexed in 1845. A bank was opened at Dacca in 1846, and the Serampore mission established a station in 1816.

DACIA, including parts of Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, was originally peopled by the Getæ, whom Alexander III. defeated B.C. 335. Lysimachus conducted an expedition into the country B.C. 292. Their retreat having been cut off in the plains of Bessarabia, they were all made prisoners. Valerius Messala attacked the Dacians B.C. 34, and Augustus despatched Lentulus against them B.C. 10. Neither general achieved any striking success. Domitian sent a large force into Dacia under Cornelius Fuscus, in 86, but the expedition proved a failure, owing to the determined valour of the Dacian leader Decebalus. A peace was agreed upon in 91, Domitian consenting to pay tribute to the barbarian monarch, and to acknowledge his regal rights; and these humiliating terms seem to have been fulfilled till 101, when Trajan discontinued the payment, and invaded Dacia. After gaining many victories, he granted peace to Decebalus in 103, and assumed the title of Dacicus; but war was renewed in 104. The final subjugation of the Daci, and the reduction of their territory to a Roman province, did not occur till the death of Decebalus, in 106. Hadrian, who took measures to contract his empire in 117, retained Dacia, and it remained a province of Rome until Aurelian abandoned it to the Goths in 270. In 376 the Goths were expelled by the Huns, and in 379 Dacia was made part of the Eastern empire by Gratian. In 453 Ardaric, King of the Gepidæ, seized the country, and in 566 it was conquered by a colony of Scythians. They were subdued by Charlemagne, and the Magyars overran Dacia in the 9th century. (*See* HUNGARY.)

DADUR Battle).—The Brahoes, 5,000 strong, were defeated, in an attack upon the British forces, near this town, in Beloochistan, Nov. 3, 1840.

DAG.—This weapon, a kind of pistol, was used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

DAGGER.—Gregory of Tours, writing in the 6th century, mentions this weapon as part of the equipment of the Frankish soldiery. It afterwards acquired the name *Misericorde*, "because," says Hewitt, "in the last struggle of contending foes, the uplifted dagger compelled the discomfited fighter to cry for mercy." Under this title, it is mentioned in the Charter of Arras, in 1221, and also by Guiart in 1302. Du Guesclin speaks of its use as a missile in 1368.

DAGHISTAN (Asia).—Peter the Great overran this province of the Caucasus, situated between the Black and the Caspian Sea, in 1722. It was incorporated with Russia, as part of the province of Georgia, in 1801; since which period the inhabitants have waged several contests to recover their independence.

DAGON.—(*See* ASHDOD.)

DAGUERREOTYPE. — This process, by which the pictures of the camera lucida are rendered permanent, was known to Leonardo da Vinci in the 15th century, and was indicated in "Giphantie," a book written by Tiphanie de la Roche, and published at Paris in 1760. Its revival appears to have been suggested by some experiments made by M. Niepce in 1820, and it was brought out by M. Daguerre in 1838. The method, described by M. Arago, at the meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Jan. 7, 1839, was afterwards greatly improved by other scientific men. (*See* PHOTOGRAPHY.)

DAHARA, or DAHRA, MASSACRE.—During the war in Algeria, the Ouled-Riahs, a Kabyle tribe, pursued by a French army led by Col. Pelissier, afterwards Duke of Malakoff, took refuge in the caverns of Dahara, June 18, 1845. The French surrounded the caverns, and as the Ouled-Riahs would not surrender, they placed lighted faggots at the entrance. When the troops obtained admission, June 20, they found 500 dead bodies; and of 150 who remained alive, but few recovered.

DAHLIA. — This flower is indigenous to Mexico, whence it was sent to Spain in 1789.

The Marchioness of Bute introduced it into England the same year. The stock having become extinct, Lady Holland caused new plants to be imported in 1804. The present British stock is chiefly derived from a large assortment of plants brought from France in 1815. This flower received its name from the Swedish botanist Dahl. On the continent it is called Georginia.

DAHOMEY (Africa).—This negro kingdom was founded by Tacoodonon, chief of the Foys, in 1625. It first came under the notice of Europeans early in the 18th century, when King Trudo, who began to reign in 1708, destroyed all the white settlements on the coast. In 1727 the kingdom of Whyda was conquered and annexed, and in 1772 the court of the King of Dahomey was visited by Mr. Norris, who published a very interesting narrative of the cruel customs of the people. The forces of the King of Dahomey have been thrice defeated in attacks upon the independent settlement of Abeokuta (*q. v.*), viz. in 1848, March 3, 1851, and March 16, 1864.

DAINSTADT (Battle).—The Russians, 3,600 strong, were defeated at this place, in Finland, by a Swedish force, amounting to 2,200 men, June 28, 1789. Gustavus III., King of Sweden, served as a volunteer in this action.

DAKOTA (North America).—This territory of the United States, organized by an Act of Congress in 1861, was found, in Aug., 1862, to contain rich gold-fields in its south-western districts. In 1863 and 1864 the settlers were much harassed by the Sioux Indians, who had rebelled against the Federal authorities.

DALLAS (Battles).—Gen. Hooker was defeated, with a loss of about 600 killed and wounded, near this town of Georgia, by the Confederate Gen. Johnston, May 25, 1864. ——Gen. McPherson, attacked here by a heavy force of Confederates, repelled them and inflicted a loss of more than 2,000 men, May 28, 1864.

DALMATIA (Austria) revolted from Illyria, and became an independent state, B.C. 180. C. Marcius Figulus invaded the country B.C. 156, and took Dalminium, the capital, compelling the Dalmatians to purchase peace by the payment of an annual tribute. Another expedition was led against them B.C. 155, and the capital sustained such serious injury that the seat of government was transferred to Salona. L. Cæcilius Metellus headed a third invasion B.C. 119, and was rewarded for his success by a triumph and the surname of Dalmaticus. Gabinius commenced the fourth Dalmatian war B.C. 48, but he was defeated. Octavianus defeated the Dalmatians B.C. 35, and obtained the submission of the country, and its reduction into a Roman province, B.C. 34. Revolts occurred B.C. 16 and B.C. 11, and it continued in a very unsettled state until its subjection by Tiberius, A.D. 9. Diocletian, on his abdication, May 1, 305, retired to Dalmatia, which remained undisturbed till 461, when it was threatened by the Suevi, and saved by the valour of Marcellinus. The Heruli, under Odoacer, effected its conquest in 481; and it remained under Gothic sway till Justinian I. regained possession in 535. In 634 Heraclius invited the Croats to dispossess the Avars, who had attained considerable power; and in five years Dalmatia was occupied by Croatian and Servian vassals of the empire. Christianity was introduced in 640, and in 806 the country submitted to the Franks. They were expelled in 837 by Terpimir, who established the ducal authority. In 887 Dalmatia was plundered by the Narentines, and in 997 the Venetians gained some influence, which they lost in 1052. The Hungarians entered Dalmatia in 1091, and for some time after its history is little more than a record of struggles between these invaders and the Venetians. The latter ceded all claim Feb. 18, 1358. The Turks invaded Dalmatia in 1500, and for 200 years the country was almost incessantly the seat of war. A peace was concluded in 1573, but war was renewed in 1596; and in 1646 Dalmatia was again invaded by an immense Turkish force. Peace was again concluded in 1669, but broken in 1685; renewed Jan. 26, 1698, again violated in 1714, till at length the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718, restored tranquillity to the country. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, Dalmatia was ceded to Austria, which power surrendered it to France by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805. Under French dominion it was first incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, with that of Illyria. In 1814 Dalmatia was restored to Austria.

DALTON (United States).—This town of Georgia was surrendered by Col. Johnston to the Confederate Gen. Hood, Oct. 14, 1864.

DAMASCUS (Syria), according to Josephus, was founded by Uz, Noah's grandson, and is first mentioned in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1912 (Gen. xiv. 15). It was taken by David B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 6), and was the capital of Syria during the reign of Benhadad, B.C. 930 (2 Chron. xvi. 2). Jeroboam restored it to Israel B.C. 822, but Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria, took it B.C. 740, and carried its inhabitants captive to Kir (2 Kings xvi. 9). It afterwards remained subject to the Assyrians and Persians till B.C. 333, when it was taken by Parmenio, the general of Alexander III. (the Great). The Romans under Pompey effected its capture B.C. 64. Paul commenced his ministry at Damascus A.D. 33 (Acts ix. 19); and, according to some authorities, Ananias, by whom the apostle was ordained, was the first bishop of the see. The city was taken from the Romans in Jan., 635, and by the Saracens, who made it the seat of their government, in 661, but removed it to Bagdad in 762. In 1006 it was taken by the Ghiznivites, who yielded it in 1075 to the Seljukian Turks. Noureddin (1145—1174) added the kingdom of Damascus to that of Aleppo. The Crusaders laid siege to it in 1148, but without success. The Carismians took it in 1245, and it was sacked by Tamerlane, Jan. 23, 1401. In 1516 it was seized by Selim I. and annexed to the Ottoman empire. In 1832 Damascus was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and, by a firman, dated May 6, 1833, was granted to Mehemet Ali. In Feb., 1840, it was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Jews. Damascus was

restored to Turkey at the conclusion of peace in 1841. The Druses committed great atrocities here in July, 1860, when about 4,000 Christians perished.

DAMASK.—Rich stuffs of silk and linen were so called because they were originally manufactured at Damascus; whence the trade was carried to Venice, Genoa, and Lyons. In the 15th century most extravagant prices were given for superior qualities, the fashion of wearing it being adopted by Henry V. and Edward IV. Damask tablecloths were first imported from France in 1575.

DAMASK ROSE, so called from Damascus, was introduced into Europe in 1573. It is still largely cultivated in Syria for the purpose of making attar or otto of roses.

DAMIANISTS, the followers of Damianus, the Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria, arose in the 6th century. They made a distinction between the divine essence and the three persons in the Godhead. Certain nuns of the order of St. Clare (*q. v.*) were called Damianists.

DAMIEN, ST. (Hermits of).—(*See* CŒLESTINES.)

DAMIETTA (Egypt), near the site of the ancient Tamiathis, underwent several sieges by the Crusaders, who took it Nov. 5, 1219; but the infidels regained possession in 1221. Louis IX. captured it in June, 1249, and having been taken prisoner, purchased his freedom, in 1250, by the surrender of the city to the Saracens, who soon afterwards ordered it to be destroyed. The modern town, erected four miles further from the sea, was fortified by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1798. The French evacuated it in 1801. An English force took possession of Damietta in 1807. Dimity was first manufactured here.

DAMME (Flanders).—This once important city of Flanders, founded, about 1189, by the Batavians, was taken and burned by Philip II. (Augustus) in 1213. It was rebuilt in 1238, and in 1384 surrendered to Charles VI., after a long and arduous siege. The Duke of Marlborough took Damme in 1706.

DAMME (Prussia).—This town of Pomerania was ceded by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648, to Christina, Queen of Sweden. In 1659 it was seized by the Austrians under Count Ratwick de Souches, but it was restored by the peace of Oliva, May 3, 1660. It was taken by Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, Sep. 30, 1676, and confirmed in his possession by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, June 29, 1679.

DAMPIER ISLANDS (Indian Ocean).—This archipelago, situated to the north of Australia, was discovered by William Dampier, who anchored off Rosemary Island, the chief of the group, Aug. 31, 1699.

DAMPIERRE (France). — In this château, situated on the Loire, Margaret of Anjou, widow of Henry VI. of England, ended her days Aug. 25, 1481.

DANCE OF DEATH.—This subject, so popular with the artists of the Middle Ages, was painted in 1312, in the church of the Dominicans at Basel. The earliest printed work on the subject which bears a date is "La Danse Macabre," published at Paris in 1485. Holbein's "Dance of Death" was first published at Lyons in 1538. It comprises 41 cuts, each surmounted by a Latin text, and having underneath four French verses. A second edition of this work appeared in 1542, and it has since been frequently reprinted.

DANCERS. — This sect arose at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1373, and spread through various parts of the Netherlands. Its members, of both sexes, hand in hand, danced furiously till they fell upon the ground. They were the forerunners of the Convulsionists (*q. v.*) in France, and the Jumpers (*q. v.*) in England and America.

DANCING is said to have been invented by Athothus, the Egyptian Mercury. The Curetes introduced dancing to time B.C. 1534; and Miriam and the Israelitish women testified their joy at their deliverance from the Egyptians by dancing to the sound of their timbrels, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xv. 20). David danced before the ark of God B.C. 1044 (2 Sam. vi. 14). Æschylus united dancing to the dramatic performances of the Greeks about B.C. 499, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage B.C. 22. Dancing was an ordinary recreation at the convivial meetings of the Greeks. Meursius mentions 184 kinds of dancing. Dancing was prohibited in 366 by the Council of Laodicea. The Church Dance, which may still be seen on certain festivals in the cathedral at Seville, was stopped in France in the 11th century. Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards Lord Chancellor, is said to have ingratiated himself with Queen Elizabeth by his excellence in dancing.

DANEBROG, or DANNEBROG. — Some authorities refer the institution of this order of knighthood to the earliest period of the Danish kingdom, while others say it was founded by Valdemar II., in 1219, in commemoration of a miraculous standard which descended from heaven, and rallied his troops when they were on the point of fleeing before the Livonian pagans. In the 15th century the order fell into decay, but it was revived by Christian V. Oct. 12, 1671, and received new statutes Dec. 1, 1693. The constitution of the order was extended by Frederick VI., who issued letters patent to that effect June 28, 1808.

DANEGELT, or DANE MONEY, a tribute exacted by the Danes in their invasions of England. It was first paid by Ethelred II., or the Unready, in 991, on the advice of Siric, Archbishop of Canterbury, and consisted of 16,000 pounds of silver. Another levy, of 24,000 pounds of silver, was exacted in 1002, and it afterwards became a regular custom for the Anglo-Saxon kings to extort money from their subjects to bribe the Danes. Edward the Confessor abolished the Danegelt in 1051. It was restored by William I. in 1068, and again suppressed at the council held at Oxford by King Stephen in 1136. The last recorded payment of Danegelt took place in 1175. The citizens of London were relieved from the payment of this tax by the 5th article of Henry the First's charter.

DANES.—The Scandinavian tribes, who, in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, invaded many parts of the continent, and of England, were known under this general name. Their ravages

in France and upon the continent of Europe are described under NORTHMEN.

A. D.
787. First appearance of the Danes in England.
793. They pillage Lindisfarne, and ravage Northumberland.
794. The Danes are defeated at Wearmouth.
795. They land in Ireland.
832. They seize Sheppey Island.
833. They defeat Egbert at Charmouth (*q. v.*).
835. Egbert defeats them at Hengstone Hill (*q. v.*).
837. The Danes are defeated at Southampton, but gain a victory on the isle of Portland.
845. They are defeated by Ethelwulph at the Parret.
851. They winter in Sheppey; sail up the Thames with 350 ships; plunder Canterbury and London; and are defeated at Aclea (*q. v.*).
853. They are victorious in Thanet.
860. They land at Southampton, and threaten Winchester; but are driven back by Osric and Ethelwulph.
867. They take York, which is defended by Ella and Osbert, who fall in the battle.
869-70. They subdue East Anglia, and destroy the monastery of Bardney and the abbeys of Croyland, Coldingham, and Ely.
871. They fight nine battles in the country south of the Thames, and conclude peace with King Alfred.
874. They conquer Mercia.
875. Healfden invades Northumberland, and destroys Tynemouth and Lindisfarne. Guthrum and other chiefs seize Cambridge, where they winter.
876. They take Wareham and Exeter, and conclude a second treaty with Alfred.
877. A Danish fleet of 120 vessels is wrecked at Swanscа. A third treaty with Alfred is made at Exeter.
878. They compel Alfred to hide in Athelney. After six months, he collects his forces, defeats them at Ethandune (*q. v.*), and persuades Guthrum to embrace Christianity.
881. The Danes land in Scotland.
884. They renew their attacks, and lay siege to Rochester, which is relieved by Alfred.
894. Alfred defeats Hastings at Farnham, Bamfleet, and Chester.
896. Hastings leaves England.
897. Alfred defeats the Danes near the Isle of Wight.
901. Ethelwald, son of Ethelred I., is defeated in a project to assume the crown, and compelled to seek refuge with the Northumbrian Danes, who elect him king.
911. The Danes suffer a great defeat at Wodensfield from Edward, King of Wessex.
921. The Northumbrian Danes submit to Edward the Elder.
943. The Danes plunder Tamworth.
978. The Danes are defeated by the Irish on Tara Hill.
981. A Danish fleet ravages Devon and Cornwall.
991. Another formidable invasion. The Danes are induced to retire on receiving £10,000 of tribute money. (*See* DANEGELT.)
992. They renew their attacks, and are defeated by Ethelred II. in a naval engagement.
994. Sweyn, defeated in an attempt to take London, ravages Essex, Kent, and the southern counties, and receives £16,000 on condition of his quitting the country.
999. Four thousand Danes are slain at the battle of the Suck, in Ireland.
1002. Danish invasion bought off for £25,000. Ethelred II. orders the massacre of every Dane in England, which is perpetrated on the eve of St. Bride's day, Nov. 13.
1003. Sweyn invades England (*q. v.*).
1005. Sweyn quits England, in consequence of a famine.
1006. Another Danish invasion.
1010. The Danes burn Oxford and Cambridge, and obtain possession of 16 English counties.
1011. They burn Canterbury, and carry away the archbishop, whom they murder the following year.
1012. They receive £48,000 tribute, and disband their fleet.
1013. Sweyn takes London, and asserts his rule over the whole country north of Watling Street.
1014. The battle of Clontarf (*q. v.*) is lost by the Danes.
1016. Canute, son and successor of Sweyn, gains many victories, and obtains from Edmund II. (Ironside) the cession of the northern half of England.

A. D.
1018. Canute exacts a tribute of £80,000.
1047. An invading fleet lands at Sandwich.
1054. The Danes fight against Macbeth, under Siward, Earl of Northumberland.
1066, Sep. 25. They are defeated by Harold II. at Stamford Bridge.
1069. The sons of Sweyn arrive, with 240 ships, in the Humber. They burn York, and slay more than 3,000 of its Norman defenders.
1070. Sweyn arrives in the Humber, and a Danish fleet sails up the Thames.
1075. A Danish fleet, under Sweyn's son, Canute, pillages York, and then withdraws.

DANESMORE (Battle).—(*See* BANBURY.)

DANGER ISLES (Pacific Ocean).—This group was discovered by Com. Byron in 1765.

DANISH AMERICA.—The islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz or St. Croix, and St. John, with some small islands, constitute the Danish possessions in America.

DANNEWERK, DANNEVIRKE, or DANEWIRKE (Denmark).—This wall, erected in the 9th century to protect Southern Jutland, was rebuilt and greatly strengthened in 937 by the queen consort Thyra. Gen. Wrangel, at the head of 30,000 Prussians, defeated the Danes, 10,000 strong, after a struggle of eight hours' duration, at this place, near Sleswig, Easter Sunday, April 23, 1848. The Danes abandoned their position behind the Dannewerk to the Austrians and Prussians, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

DANTZIC (Prussia), which existed as early as 970, was taken by Mestwin, Duke of Eastern Pomerania, in 1271, and by the Poles in 1294. In 1310 it fell under the domination of the Teutonic Order, who retained it till 1454, when it became a free city under Polish protection. In 1517 it was besieged by the Teutonic Knights, and in 1577 was taken by Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, whose authority it had disputed. Charles X. (Gustavus), of Sweden, invested John II. (Casimir) within its walls in 1656, but without success. In 1709 the plague committed great ravages amongst its population; and, in 1734, it was besieged and taken by the Russians and Saxons. At the second partition of Poland, in 1703, Dantzic was assigned to Prussia. It was taken by the French May 20, 1807, and restored to its former independence by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. But though nominally independent, it was really subject to the French, who garrisoned it, and retained it under their authority until they were expelled, after a long siege, by a Russian and Prussian force under Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg, Jan. 2, 1814, since which date it has been restored to Prussia. The principal buildings are the cathedral, commenced in 1343, and finished in 1503; Trinity Church, founded in 1514; the Rath-haus in 1556; and the Hohe Thor in 1588. The city was much injured by the explosion of a powder-magazine Dec. 10, 1815. An inundation, which occurred April 9, 1829, laid the whole city under water, and destroyed many thousand houses and cattle, besides causing considerable loss of life. In July and Sept., 1831, Dantzic was visited by the cholera, which caused 1,028 deaths.

DANUBE, the ancient Danubius, or Ister, was crossed by Darius I. on his expedition into Scythia, B.C. 515, and by the Celtic barbarians previous to their invasion of Greece, B.C. 280.

Trajan built a fine stone bridge across it in 104, which was destroyed by Hadrian in 120, lest it should enable the northern barbarians to invade the Thracian provinces. Charlemagne formed a magnificent project, which was never carried out, of connecting the Rhine with the Danube by means of a canal. Steam navigation was established on the Danube in 1838, when the Austrian Company was formed and incorporated by the emperor. The Bavarian company was established in 1836. The navigation of the Danube was declared free from all impediment or toll by the 15th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of the "United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," by the convention of Paris, signed Aug. 19, 1858. They were placed under the suzerainty of the sultan, but with power to carry on their own administration without his interference, government being administered by a hospodar and an elective assembly in each principality, and a central commission common to both principalities. (*See* MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA; and ROUMANIA.)

DARA (Mesopotamia) was founded by Anastasius I., in 505, as a bulwark against the Persians. It was frequently besieged, and was taken by Chosroes I. in 572.

DARBYITES.—(*See* PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.)

DARDANELLES.—Xerxes threw a bridge of boats across this channel, anciently called the Hellespont, B.C. 481. The bridge was destroyed by a storm. In consequence of this disaster, the water received 300 lashes, and the next bridge remained secure. Alexander III. crossed the straits B.C. 334 with an army of about 35,000 men. The Saracens, under Soliman, the son of Orchan, crossed this channel in 1360, and first raised the Mohammedan crescent in Europe. In 1465 Mohammed II. erected two forts to defend the passage; and in 1659 two more, named Sestos and Abydos, were added by Mohammed IV. The passage of the Dardanelles was effected by Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807, in spite of the severe fire of the forts. He returned through the channel March 1 the same year, when the squadron sustained much injury, owing to the unfavourable weather and to the immense stone shot used by the enemy. By a secret article of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, between Russia and Turkey, signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833, the latter power agreed to close the Dardanelles against vessels of war belonging to foreign powers. The straits were passed by the allied fleets of England and France at the commencement of the Russian war (*q. v.*), Oct. 14, 1853. The ancient rule of excluding all ships of war in time of peace, confirmed in the convention signed at London July 13, 1841, is recognized by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DARDANELLES (Sea-fight).—The Genoese defeated the Venetians, the Catalans, and the Greeks in an engagement in the Dardanelles in 1352.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, struck by Darius the Mede, B.C. 538. The daric was originally coined at Babylon, whence its circulation extended over all the East, and even into Greece. The device was an archer in the act of drawing his bow. Dr. Bernard estimates the weight of the daric at 15 grs. more than our guinea. Specimens in the British Museum weigh 128·4 and 128·6 grs. Hussey estimates its value at £1 1*s.* 10*d.* 1·76 farthing. There were also darics of silver.

DARIEN (Central America).—This isthmus was discovered by Columbus, who founded Porto Bello in 1502. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed it, and discovered the Pacific Ocean, Sep. 25, 1513. A Spanish colony was established on the isthmus in 1510. William Paterson, the originator of the Bank of England, first proposed to form what is known as the Scottish settlement at Darien in 1694. The company was incorporated by an act of Parliament, to which the royal sanction was given June 26, 1695. Three ships and two tenders, having on board 1,200 men, besides women and children, left Leith July 26, 1698. They reached the isthmus Nov. 1. The chiefs of the expedition landed on the following day, and took formal possession of the country, naming it New Caledonia. They built a fort, which they called New St. Andrew, and soon became involved in a quarrel with the Spaniards, who regarded them as pirates and buccaneers. Disease committed great ravages amongst them, and those that remained alive were compelled to embark in three vessels. More than half of them perished during the voyage to New York. A second expedition, consisting of four ships, with 1,300 men, that had left Edinburgh in Aug., 1699, did not reach the colony until four months after its abandonment. They built a new fort, and having been assailed by a Spanish fleet and army, concluded a treaty March 30, 1700, engaging to evacuate Darien in 14 days. They embarked April 11. Two of the ships were lost, and only a small number of the colonists returned to their native land. In Nov., 1827, the isthmus was surveyed by Mr. Lloyd, acting under the orders of Gen. Bolivar, with a view to ascertain the best route, either for a road or a canal, by which it might be traversed.

DARIK (Battle).—Selim I., Emperor of the Ottomans, defeated and slew Ghori, the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, at this place, near Aleppo, Aug. 24, 1516.

DARJEELING (Hindostan). — This hill station of Bengal was, with the surrounding country, ceded to the British by the Rajah of Sikim, as a sanatarium for Europeans, in 1835. In 1850 the limits were extended. A mission to Bhotan (*q. v.*) left Darjeeling Jan. 4, 1864.

DARLING RIVER (Australia) was discovered by Capt. Sturt in 1829, and was named after the then governor of the colony.

DARMSTADT (Germany) was made a city in 1330, and became the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1567. The grand-ducal palace was commenced in 1568, and the town hall was built in 1580. Darmstadt has been the scene of two conventions: the first, between the Grand-dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt and of Baden, was signed Oct. 5, 1806; and the second, between the Grand-duke and Jerome Buonaparte, June 3, 1810.

DARTFORD (Kent) was either founded by

the Romans, or built on the site of a former Roman town, as numerous remains of Roman furniture, houses, coffins, &c., are found in its vicinity. In 604 Ethelbert founded a nunnery, which was ravaged by the Danes in 790. The marriage by proxy of Isabella, sister of Henry III., to Frederick II. of Germany, was solemnized in Dartford church in 1235. Edward III. held a great tournament in the town in 1330, and founded the priory in 1349. Wat Tyler's insurrection broke out at Dartford in 1381. In 1538 the priory was abolished, and the house converted into a royal palace; and in 1576 the grammar-school was founded. Sir John Spielman erected the first paper-mill in England at Dartford in 1580. In 1780 a camp was formed at Dartford, and in 1790, 1795, and 1805, the powder-mills were blown up, causing, on each occasion, considerable loss of life. The infant-school and mechanics' institute were established in 1843.

DARTMOOR (Devonshire).—This immense tract of moorland, granted by Henry III. in 1238 to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, has, since 1337, formed part of the duchy of Cornwall. The first stone of the prison for prisoners of war was laid March 20, 1806. A serious insurrection of the prisoners took place April 6, 1815, when seven of the insurgents were shot.

DARTMOUTH (Devon) was an important borough, market town, and seaport at an early period. The crusading fleet assembled in its harbour in 1190. The charter for a market and fair at Dartmouth was granted in 1226, and that by which the town was endowed with a corporation in 1342. In 1347 it was the third in the list of seaports which furnished Edward III. with a fleet for the siege of Calais, and in 1377 it was attacked and nearly destroyed by a powerful French army. In 1404 it was again assailed by a French force, under M. du Chastel, whose army was compelled to take flight, after losing its commander and many of the principal officers. Warwick, the king-maker, who had fled to France, landed here Sep. 13, 1470. During the Great Rebellion, Dartmouth was twice taken: by the Royalists, under Prince Maurice, in 1643, after a siege of a month's duration; and by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, Jan. 18, 1646. The mechanics' institute was established in 1846.

DAUPHIN, the title of the eldest son of the King of France, was first assumed by Charles (grandson of Philip VI.), afterwards Charles V., to whom the province of Dauphiny was ceded by its sovereign, Humbert II., July 16, 1349. The title was permanently attached to the eldest sons of the French kings by John II. in 1356, and was last used by Louis Antoine, who assumed it in Sep., 1824, on the accession of his father as Charles X. The Dauphins quartered on their shields the arms of France and Dauphiny, and only yielded precedence to crowned heads.

DAUPHINY, or DAUPHINÉ (France).—This ancient province of France, formerly peopled by the Allobroges (*q. v.*), passed, about the year 438, into the hands of the Burgundians. In 568 it was seized by the Lombards, and in 733 was invaded by the Saracens, from whom it was delivered by Charles Martel. It was subsequently annexed to Burgundy, and split up into a number of small territories, the most important of which, named Albon, passed in 889 into the hands of Count Guy I., the founder of a long race of rulers. Guy IV., who died in 1142, assumed as his crest the *dolphin*, from the French word for which his country took its name of Dauphiné. In 1325 Count Guy VIII. defeated Edward, Count of Savoy, at Varey; and in 1343 Humbert II. surrendered his estates to Philip, son of Philip of Valois, on condition that he would assume the title of Dauphin, a transfer subsequently confirmed by treaty in 1349. Dauphiny was ravaged by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugène in 1690; and was occupied by an Austro-Sardinian army in 1814. (See DAUPHIN.)

DAVENTRY (Battle).—Gen. Lambert, having risen against the government of Gen. Monk, April 9, 1660, was defeated and made prisoner by Ingoldsby at this town in Northamptonshire, April 22.

DAVIDISTS, or DAVID-GREGORIANS.—This sect was founded by David George, or Joris, the son of a market crier, who was born at Delft in 1501. He joined the Anabaptists in 1534, when he began to have visions and revelations. He published his "Book of Wonders" in 1542. In 1544 he repaired to Basel, in Switzerland, and lived in retirement there 12 years. He called himself the third David, another son of God, and held various heretical opinions. His followers existed in Holland till about a century after his death.

DAVID'S, ST. (Wales).—The archbishopric of Caerleon (*q. v.*) was removed to this place, the ancient Menevia, in 521. It was burned in 610, and in 904 and 906 it was taken and ravaged by the Danes. In 930, Sampson, the archbishop, removed to Dole, in Britanny, and the see became merely episcopal, although the bishops still exercised archiepiscopal authority. In 981 the town was again pillaged by Gothrit and Harold, and in 998 by the Danes, who slew the archbishop. The Saxons took it in 1011, and committed great devastation, and in 1020 it was destroyed by Eilaf. About 1115 Bishop Bernard professed his subjection to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the see lost all archiepiscopal power. The cathedral was founded in 1180. John of Gaunt founded a college here in 1365, of which only the chapel is now in existence.

DAVID'S, ST., DAY.—The Welsh custom of wearing a leek in the cap on the 1st of March, originated in 540, when the Britons, under Cadwallader, defeated the Saxons. St. David ordered the British warriors to wear a leek, that they might be known to each other; whence the present custom is derived.

DAVIS'S STRAITS (North America) were discovered by Capt. John Davis, Aug. 11, 1585, during his first voyage in quest of the north-west passage.

DAVY LAMP, for lighting the miner, without risk from the explosion of fire-

damp, was invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1816.

DEACONESSES are of very early origin in the Christian Church, as St. Paul Rom. xvi. 1) speaks of Phebe as "a servant (διάκονος or *deaconess*) of the church which is at Cenchrea," in 58. By a law in the Theodosian Code, published in 438, they were to be widows who had had children and were above 60 years old; but instances were not uncommon in which the office was filled by virgins. Their duties were to baptize and catechise women, to attend the sick and martyrs in prison, and to superintend the behaviour of female worshippers at church. It is doubtful when the office was discontinued; but the Council of Orange, Nov. 8, 441, forbade any more deaconesses to be ordained; which prohibition was repeated by the Council of Albon in 517, and the Council of Orleans June 23, 533. The order did not, however, become extinct till the 11th century, and in the Greek Church deaconesses continued as late as the end of the 12th century.

DEACONS were first appointed by the apostles to superintend the daily ministration to the poor, in 31 (Acts vi. 1—6). The original number was seven; viz. Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. Deacons of the Church of England were prohibited from consecrating the Holy Communion by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4, s. 14 (1662), under penalty of £100.

DEAF AND DUMB.—The earliest legislation for the deaf and dumb appears in the code of Justinian in 529, which declares persons born thus incapable of making a will, manumitting a slave, and performing other civil offices. The Venerable Bede states that John, Bishop of Hagulstad (Hexham), enabled a deaf man to talk in 685, and Rodolphus Agricola (1443—1485) states the capacity of those born deaf to receive instruction, and mentions instances in which it had been successfully imparted. The art was first reduced to a system by Jerome Cardan (1501—1576), and was successfully practised by the Spanish Benedictine, Pedro de Ponce, who died in 1584. Jean Bonifacio published his work on the language of action in 1616; and John Bulwer's "Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friende," published in 1648, is probably the earliest English book on the subject. Dr. Wallis announced his ability to teach the deaf in 1653, and George Dalgarno's manual alphabet, the first published in England, appeared in 1680. The great French teachers of the deaf and dumb are the Abbé de l'Epée (1712—1789), and the Abbé Sicard (1742—1822), who laboured arduously and successfully to establish an effective system of instruction for their unfortunate pupils. The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1760, by Thomas Braidwood, who removed it to Hackney, London, in 1783. The London Asylum for poor deaf and dumb children was projected and established in 1792, by the Rev. John Townsend, who collected a considerable sum of money for the purpose. The Duke of Gloucester laid the first stone of the new asylum in the Old Kent Road, July 11, 1807. Similar asylums have been established in the following places:—

A.D.	
1810.	Edinburgh.
1812.	Birmingham.
1816.	(Claremont) Dublin.
1819.	Aberdeen.
1819.	Glasgow.
1823.	Manchester.
1825.	Liverpool.
1827.	Exeter.
1829.	Doncaster.
1831.	Belfast.
1839.	Newcastle.
1841.	Brighton.
1841.	Bristol.
1842.	Bath.
1846.	Dundee.
1846.	Strabane.
1846.	Roman Catholic, Dublin.
1847.	Swansea.

DEAL (Kent).—This port is one of the places supposed to be the spot where Julius Cæsar landed with his legions, Aug. 26, B.C. 55. Soon after the Norman Conquest it was annexed to the Cinque Ports, and by a decree of Henry III., in 1220, it was declared exempt from taxation. Perkin Warbeck was defeated in an attempt to land here July 3, 1495. (*See* WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.) The castle was erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, the charter of incorporation was granted by William III. Oct. 13, 1699, and the court hall was built in 1803.

DEAN.—This dignitary originated at an early period, in the division of sees, by their bishops, into decennaries or tithings, each of which comprised 10 churches or parishes, and was placed under the government of a dean. Formerly this office was open to laymen, but by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4 (1662) it can only be filled by a priest. Deaneries of old cathedrals, except in Wales, were placed under the direct patronage of the crown by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 (Aug. 11, 1840).

DEAN FOREST (Gloucestershire) contained iron mines at a very early period of English history, probably before the Roman invasion. Its boundaries were defined by 20 Charles II. c. 3 (1667). The mine law courts, for the protection of the free miners, &c., were abolished in 1777, and the free miners have since lost many of their alleged rights. Riots broke out here June 8, 1831, in consequence of the opposition of the foresters to the inclosure of any part of the forest, when upwards of 2,000 men destroyed the fences, and indulged in other riotous proceedings.

DEATH.—(*See* BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES; BLACK DEATH; CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; and REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.)

DEATH BY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION ACT, or LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT.—This act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 26, 1846), provided that persons causing accidental death by neglect or carelessness, should be liable, at the suit of the executors, to an action for damages, to be paid to the wife, husband, parent, or child of the deceased. It was amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95 July 29, 1864), which, in cases where executors were not appointed, or from any cause did not take measures to obtain compensation, permitted any person beneficially interested to commence legal proceedings.

DEATH'S HEAD.—This order of knighthood was founded by the Duke of Würtemberg in 1652. It is for females only.

DEATH'S HEAD CORPS, or BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.—This regiment, which

derives its names from the black uniform and cap adorned with a silver image of a skull worn by the troopers, was formed by Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, who first led them against the French about the middle of May, 1809. He entered Dresden, June 11, and penetrated to Leipsic, but being unable to maintain his ground against King Jerome Buonaparte, he cut his way to the coast, and with his force of 1,800 men found refuge in England, where he received from Parliament a pension of £7,000. He was killed while fighting with the Allies at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.

DEBT.—(*See* ACTON BURNEL; BANKRUPTCY; COUNTY COURTS; IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, &c.)

DECCAN (Hindostan).—The boundaries of this territory have varied greatly at different periods. The term is now usually applied to the southern portion of India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna Rivers. Its first independent sovereign was Allah ud Deen, in 1337; and in 1690 it was conquered by Aurungzebe, who divided it into six provinces. In 1717 Nizam al Mulk wrested it from the Mongol sovereigns of Delhi, and rendered it subject to the Mahrattas, who maintained their ascendancy till 1818, when a large portion was ceded to the British. The chiefs of the Deccan were received by Sir Bartle Frere at a great durbar held at Poonah, Sep. 5, 1865.

DECELEA (Greece).—This place, originally one of the 12 cities of Attica, was taken and fortified by the Lacedæmonians B.C. 413, and was retained by them till the end of the Peloponnesian war.

DECEMBER, so called from *decem*, ten, was the 10th month in the year of Romulus, B.C. 753; and became the 12th when Numa Pompilius placed the months of January and February before March, B.C. 713. During the reign of Commodus (180—192) it was called Amazonius, in honour of the Emperor's mistress Martia, who had been painted in the habit of an Amazon.

DECEMVIRS.—The supreme council of ten, appointed at Rome B.C. 451, compiled the laws of the ten tables the same year, and at first governed so as to win the respect of their fellow-citizens. The decemvirate was renewed B.C. 450, when two tables were added, making the Laws of the Twelve Tables. The decemvirs were deposed, in consequence of the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia, and the consular government was restored B.C. 449.

DECENNALIA.—These festivals were instituted by the Emperor Augustus, B.C. 24, in acknowledgment of the prosperity of his administration during the preceding 10 years. They were continued by the emperors every 10th year of their reign, with games sacrifices, and largesses to the people. The last was celebrated by Theodosius II. in 411.

DECIMAL SYSTEM was applied by the French government to coinage, weights, and measures, in 1792. Sir John Wrottesley introduced it to the notice of Parliament, Feb. 25, 1824, but no measures were adopted for testing its utility. A committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of its adoption, Aug. 1, 1853; and in Nov., 1854, a commission of inquiry was appointed, consisting of Lord Monteagle, Lord Overstone, and Mr. Hubbard. The Decimal Association, formed in June, 1854, and the International Association, instituted at Paris in 1855, both labour for the introduction of the decimal system.

DECIMATION was introduced among the Romans as a military punishment by Appius Claudius, about B.C. 470, and continued in use till it was abolished by Theodosius I. in 383.

DECIMUS (Battle).—Belisarius defeated the Vandals Sep. 14, 533, on a plain 10 miles from Carthage, and on this account the victory received the name of *Decimus*.

DECLARATION.—(*See* ALLIED POWERS.)

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—This declaration for vindicating and asserting the ancient rights and liberties of the subject was agreed to by the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons, Feb. 12, 1689 (O. S.). It was read before William, Prince of Orange, at Whitehall, and accepted by him Wednesday, Feb. 13 (O.S.). (*See* BILL OF RIGHTS.)

DECORATED STYLE, in Gothic architecture, is, by Button, estimated to have lasted from 1272 to 1461, and by Rickman from 1307 to 1392.

DECRETALS, letters written by the popes to decide questions in ecclesiastical law. Pope Siricius wrote the first, in 385, to Himerius, Bishop of Tarragona, in Spain. A series of forged decretals were written in France between 829 and 845, the aim of which was to exalt the episcopal dignity, and increase the power of the upper magnates of the Church. Gratian published a collection of decretals in 1140, and Gregory IX. compiled five books of them, which were called the Pentateuch, in 1234, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. issued his five books, known as the Clementines, in 1308, and John XXI. or XXII. used them as the foundation of the canon law in 1317. This was the last authentic series of decretals. The later ones, called Extravagantes, have only been occasionally preserved, and the latest of these was written by Sixtus IV. in 1483.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES. — Moses (Exodus xl. 33—8) dedicated the tabernacle in the wilderness, B.C. 1400; and Solomon (1 Kings viii. 1—64) devoted his temple to the service of God, B.C. 1004. The second temple was likewise dedicated (Ezra vi. 16, 17), B.C. 515. According to Bingham, the first authentic accounts of the consecration of Christian churches occur in the 4th century, when, in the words of Eusebius, "it was a desirable sight to behold how the consecrations of the new-built churches and the feasts of the dedications were solemnized in every city." The church of Jerusalem, erected by Constantine I. on the site of the Holy Sepulchre, was consecrated by a full synod of bishops specially convened for the purpose in 335; and in 341 the church of Antioch was also dedicated by a great company of bishops summoned for that end.

DEEDS.—Among the Anglo-Saxons, when title-deeds were lost, new ones were prepared, from memory, of similar effect; an instance of which occurred in 903. Deeds were not gone-

rally dated until the reign of Edward II., although the practice commenced in the time of Edward I. The indenture of deeds was rendered unnecessary by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 76, s. 11 (Aug. 6, 1844).

DEEG, or DIEG (Hindostan), was fortified by Sooraj Mull in 1760. In 1776 it was taken by Nudjiff Khan, after a siege of 12 months. Gen. Fraser defeated Holkar under its walls Nov. 13, 1804; and Lord Lake took the fortress by storm Dec. 14, 1804.

DEERHURST.—(*See* ALNEY, or OLNEY.)

DEFAMATION.—By the laws of Lothaire, King of Kent (673—685), calumny and defamation were visited by severe fines. Under Alfred, Edgar, and Canute, those who spread false reports forfeited their tongues, unless they paid the full amount of their mulct. The law respecting defamation of character was amended by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 24, 1843); and the offence was removed from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (June 26, 1855). (*See* LIBEL.)

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT, "to make better provision for acquiring lands for the defence of the realm" (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), was passed Aug. 28, 1860.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.—Leo. X. conferred the title of "Fidei Defensor" on Henry VIII., as a mark of approval of his work against Luther, dedicated to that pontiff. The bull by which it was granted bears date Oct. 11, 1521, and the title was confirmed by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1543). The title had, however, been assumed by the kings of England previous to the time of Henry VIII. Richard II. used it in his proclamation against the opinions of Wycliffe, dated Westminster, July 3, 1382.

DEFENDERS, and PEEP-O'-DAY BOYS,—two Irish factions, the first being Roman Catholics, and the last Presbyterians, which originated July 4, 1784, near Market Hill, in the county of Armagh. On Whit-Monday, 1785, 700 Protestants, known as the Nappagh fleet, met the Defenders, who had assumed the title of the Bawn fleet, and were on the point of coming to an engagement, when they were induced to separate by some private gentlemen. In Jan., 1793, Ireland was much disturbed by the Defenders, who attacked the houses of Protestants. A battle was fought between these two factions Sep. 21, 1795, at the village called the Diamond, in which 48 Defenders were killed, and many more wounded. To commemorate this battle, the first Orange lodge was formed.

DEFENDERS OF THE CHURCH, laymen, appointed by Pope Honorius in 407.

DEFINITIVE PEACE.—This name has been given to the treaty signed at Paris, Sep. 3, 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States.

DEGRADATION.—In the primitive Church this sentence was awarded to all who were guilty of very flagitious crimes. In 767 it was executed upon the Patriarch of Constantinople, who was compelled to leave the church backwards, and was stripped of his pallium, while an anathema was pronounced over him. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, s. 6 (1531), clerks convicted of treason, murder, &c., were to suffer degradation. In chivalry, knights are degraded only for the most heinous offences. Instances occurred as early as 1322, and as late as 1621. The mode of execution was for the culprit's spurs to be hacked off his heels, his sword broken over his head, and himself announced to be "no longer knight, but a scoundrel-knave." Peers can only lose their nobility by death or attainder; though one instance occurs in which Parliament degraded a nobleman for poverty, viz. that of George Neville, Duke of Bedford, who was degraded in 1477.

DEGREES.—(*See* LAMBETH AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.)

DEGREES OF GEOMETRY were first measured by Eratosthenes, who flourished B.C. 274—194. Hipparchus of Nice, B.C. 162, first determined the relative positions of places by means of their latitudes and longitudes.

DEGSASTAN, or DEGSTAN (Battle).—Ethelfrith defeated the Scots at this place, by some supposed to be Dalston, in Cumberland, in 603.

DEI.—(*See* AGNUS DEI.)

DEI GRATIÂ, by the favour of God. This formula was first used by the bishops at the Council of Ephesus in 431, and was afterwards very generally adopted by temporal and ecclesiastical authorities.

DEIRA.—The territory acquired by Ida, in the north of England, was after his death divided into two states—Deira and Bernicia. Ella became king of the former in 559. At his death in 588, Deira was joined to Bernicia. Oswin seized Deira in 644, and was slain by Oswy, King of Bernicia, Aug. 20, 651.

DEISTS, or THEISTS.—This appellation was assumed in France and Italy about the middle of the 16th century, by persons who acknowledged the existence of a God, though they rejected the Bible. They are mentioned as a new sect in the preface to the second volume of Viret's "Instruction Chrétienne," published in 1563. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose work "De Veritate" appeared at Paris in 1624, is one of the earliest English writers who advocated the system. (*See* FREETHINKERS.)

DELAWARE (United States), so called from Lord De la War, governor of Virginia, who was the first to enter the bay, in 1610. It was colonized by the Swedes and called by them New Sweden in 1638; taken by the Dutch in 1655; and seized by the English in 1664. In 1704 it was erected into a separate colony, which rank it maintained till the separation from the mother country. Its constitution was formed in 1776, and amended in 1831.

DELEGATES.—On the prohibition of appeals to the Pope by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1532), the Court of Delegates was created to exercise the supreme appellate jurisdiction. It generally included the judges of the court of Westminster, and the doctors of the civil law, and was established by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1533). Its jurisdiction was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92 (Aug. 7, 1832), which provided that all appeals formerly made to it should in future be laid before the sovereign in council; and this act was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1833), which ordered all such appeals to be referred to the judicial com-

mittee of the Privy Council. Further regulations were made by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38 (July 28, 1843).

DELFT (Holland) was founded by Godfrey le Bossu, Duke of Lower Lorraine, in 1074. In 1359 the town was seized by the Kabbeljauwen (*see* HOLLAND), who were besieged and defeated by Count Albert. The new church was erected in 1381; and the town was much injured by a fire in 1536. Here Hugo Grotius was born, April 10, 1583; and William I., Prince of Orange, assassinated by Balthazar Gérard, July 10, 1584. The Hôtel de Ville was built in 1618. A mausoleum was erected in memory of William I., in the new church, in 1620. Delft suffered severely from the explosion of a powder-magazine in 1654.

DELHI (Hindostan), the ancient capital of the Patan and Mongol empires, was an important city, governed by its own rajah, as early as 1008. In 1011 it was taken and pillaged by Sultan Mahmoud, of Ghizni; and in 1193, Cuttub ud Deen wrested it from the Hindoo princes, and founded the Patan, or Affghan empire. Timour crossed the Indus, and captured Delhi, in 1398; and in 1525, Sultan Babor took the city, and abolished the Patan dynasty, establishing in its stead that of the Mongols. Akbar, the greatest of the Mongol emperors of Delhi, who commenced his reign in 1556, invited the Portuguese to establish a mission in his capital in 1568, extended his power over Bengal (*q. v.*) in 1580, and died in 1605. In 1735 the city was partially burned by the Mahrattas, and it was taken by Nadir Shah, March 9, 1739. The Mahrattas obtained possession of Delhi in 1770, and the Rohillas in 1788. Delhi College was founded in 1792. The battle of Delhi was fought Sep. 11, 1803, between the French and Mahrattas, under Bourquin, and the English, under Gen. Lake, and gained by the latter, who entered the city the following day. In Oct., 1804, it was besieged by Holkar, who was compelled to retire, in spite of his superior force. From this period no event of importance occurs in the history of Delhi until May 11, 1857, when it was entered by fugitive rebel sepoys from Meerut, and made the head-quarters of the rebellion. The English laid siege to it June 8, commenced the cannonade Sep. 11, and completed the capture Sep. 20. The king and his two sons were taken Sep. 21, and the latter were immediately shot by Lieut. Hodson. The English troops left Delhi in pursuit of the rebels Sep. 23.

DELICATE INVESTIGATION.—This inquiry into certain alleged improprieties on the part of Caroline Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and afterwards Queen of England, as wife of George IV., was conducted by a commission appointed by the king, May 29, 1806, and composed of Lords Spencer, Grenville, Erskine, and Ellenborough. The chief promoters of the investigation were Sir John and Lady Douglas, who laid charges against the princess, of which the committee declared her innocent, although they condemned her for culpable levity of conduct. Sir John and Lady Douglas persisted in their assertions, and in March, 1813, the subject was much discussed in the House of Commons. The bill for the degradation of the queen was proposed by Lord Liverpool, and read for the first time July 5, 1820. The second reading took place Aug. 17, and the case was opened by the attorney-general in support of the bill, Aug. 19. Mr., afterwards Lord Brougham, commenced the defence Oct. 3, and the Lords voted in favour of the third reading of the bill, Nov. 10. In consequence, however, of the strong feeling of the country in favour of the queen, and of the nearly equal state of opinion among the peers—the majority only amounting to 9—the bill was abandoned on the motion of Lord Liverpool.

DELINQUENTS. — All persons assuming powers not authorized by statute were, by the Long Parliament, in 1640, declared to be delinquents. The House of Commons ordered a person to be sent for as a delinquent for speaking scandalous words against a member, Feb. 15, 1641, and that when any man was sent for as a delinquent, and afterwards, by order of the House, was bailed, he should not on that account be discharged of arrest in other suits, June 7, 1641. Hume remarks:—"This term was newly come into vogue, and expressed a degree or species of guilt not exactly known or ascertained." Many of the nobility and gentry, for exercising what they believed to be the legal powers of magistracy, were involved in the crime of delinquency.

DELIUM (Battles).—The Boeotians defeated the Athenians near the temple of Apollo, at Delium, B.C. 424. Socrates, and his pupil Alcibiades, took part in this battle.——The troops of Antiochus (the Great) of Syria defeated the Romans at Delium, B.C. 192.

DELLACRUSCAN SCHOOL. — This term, taken from the celebrated academy, Della Crusca, at Florence, was applied to some English writers residing at Florence in 1785, who formed a new school. William Gifford exposed their absurdities in his satirical poems, "The Baviad," published in 1791, and "The Mæviad," in 1795.

DELOMBODERA.—(*See* CATTLE PLAGUE.)

DELOS (Ægean Sea).—This island, called also Cynthus and Ortygia, the smallest of the Cyclades, is said to have been the birthplace of Apollo, and was one of the chief seats of his worship. It was made the common treasury of the states united against Persia, B.C. 477. The Athenians purified it by removing all its tombs, &c., B.C. 426; and banished all its inhabitants B.C. 422. About B.C. 146 it became important as a seat of commerce, but it subsequently lost all trade, and is now a mere heap of ruins.

DELPHI (Greece).—The celebrated temple and oracle of the Pythian Apollo is said to have been founded by the Amphictyons B.C. 1263. The Pythian Games were first celebrated here B.C. 586. It was destroyed by fire B.C. 548, and some accuse the Pisistratidæ of having burned it; but Herodotus (ii. 180) acquits them of any such intention. It was rebuilt by the Amphictyons, and decorated by the Alcmæonidæ, who so enriched the new edifice that Xerxes sent an expedition in search of plunder, B.C. 480. The Persians, however, were compelled to retreat by the

immense blocks of stone which were hurled upon them, by supernatural means according to the report of the priests. The Phocians seized the temple B.C. 357, and enriched themselves with its immense wealth, which amounted to 20,000 talents of gold and silver. Philip II. of Macedon restored it to the custody of the Amphictyons B.C. 346, and it remained undisturbed until attacked by the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279, when the enemy was a second time repelled by the overthrow of huge masses of rock. It was again plundered by Sylla, B.C. 82; and by Nero, who took from it 500 brazen statues, A.D. 67. The temple was suppressed by Theodosius I., who died in 395, and with it the existence of the town may be said to have ceased. Homer calls it Pytho, and it is now known as Castri.

DELPHIN CLASSICS.—This edition, suggested by the Duke of Montausier, was prepared by order of Louis XIV. for the use of the Dauphin, whence the name (*In usum serenissimi Delphini*). Hallam (Lit. Hist., vol. iv. pt. 4, ch. 1) says,—"The choice of authors as well as of editors was referred to Bishop Huet, who fixed the number of the former at 40." The first edition consisted of 64 volumes. Florus and Sallust appeared in 1674, and Ausonius in 1730. Mr. Valpy commenced the republication of the Delphin Classics in 1818. The editions are unequal in merit.

DELUGE.—The first mention of the Deluge occurs in Gen. vi. 7—22, which describes the directions received by Noah relative to the construction of the ark. The commencement of the flood is related Gen. vii. 10—12. The waters increased for 40 days (17), and remained upon the earth 150 days (24), at the end of which time the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat (Gen. viii. 4). The following are some of the dates assigned to this event:—

B.C.		B.C.	
3246.	Septuagint.	2352.	Playfair.
3170.	Jackson.	2348.	Usher and English Bible.
3155.	Hales.	2344.	Marsham.
3146.	Josephus.	2329.	Petavius.
3103.	Persian.	2296.	Irish.
3102.	Caliyuga.	2293.	Strauchius.
3000.	Chinese.	2288.	Hebrew.
2998.	Samaritan.	2104.	Vulgar Jewish.
2698.	Howard.		
2492.	Clinton.		

Besides the general Deluge, there are others recorded by classical authors, of which the chief are those of Ogyges, about B.C. 1760, and of Deucalion, B.C. 1504, the first of which was confined to Attica, and the latter to Thessaly.

DEMBEWIELKIE (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians with great slaughter at this place, near Warsaw, March 31, 1831.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO (South America). — Colonies were planted on the banks of these rivers by the Dutch, about 1580. They were taken by the British under Gen. Whyte, April 22, 1796; and restored to Holland, by the peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802. The English captured them again Sep. 20, 1803. By an agreement, signed in London, Aug. 13, 1814, the Dutch surrendered these possessions to England. (*See* BRITISH GUIANA.)

DEMETRIA.—The Athenians instituted an annual festival under this name in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 307.

DEMMIN (Prussia). — This, an important town in the time of Charlemagne, was walled in the 12th century, and has sustained several sieges. The Swedes took the garrison prisoners in 1757, and the Prussians regained possession in 1759. The French captured Demmin April 17, 1807.

DEMOCRATS.—(*See* REPUBLICANS.)

DEMOTIKA (European Turkey). — At this town of Roumelia, the seat of a Greek bishop, Charles XII. was detained a prisoner in 1713. (*See* BENDER.)

DENAIN (Battle). — At this village, in France, Marshal Villars, at the head of a French army, defeated the allied Dutch and German troops, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, July 24, 1712. Prince Eugène, who by some writers is represented as having taken part in the action, was, by the admirable strategy of Marshal Villars, compelled to witness a defeat that he could not avert.

DENARIUS, the standard silver coin among the Romans, was first coined B.C. 269. Its value amounted to 10 bronze ases, or eightpence halfpenny. About B.C. 216 its value was raised to 16 ases, the as being reduced considerably in weight. Gold denarii were struck at Rome B.C. 206.

DENDERMONDE, or TERMONDE (Belgium).—This town, which dates from the 8th century, possesses a citadel erected by the Duke of Parma in 1584. In 1667 it was besieged by Louis XIV., who was compelled to retreat by the floods which the inhabitants brought upon his army by opening their sluices. It was invested by the Duke of Marlborough, who effected its capture Aug. 29, 1706. The French seized it in 1745.

DENGUE, DANDY, BREAK-BONE, or BUCKET FEVER, first appeared in North America and the West Indies in 1827–8.

DENIS, ST. (France).—A chapel in honour of St. Denis was founded at this place, near Paris, in 250. Dagobert was buried here in 580. Dagobert I. founded the abbey in 636, and it has ever since been the place of sepulchre for the French monarchs. The first church was finished in 775, and the present edifice, commenced in 1130, was completed in 1281. A battle between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots was fought in its vicinity Nov. 10, 1567, when the latter were victorious, De Montmorency, the Roman Catholic leader, being mortally wounded. The abbey was suppressed in 1792. By a decree of the Convention, Aug. 6, 1793, the royal tombs were opened, but they were restored by Napoleon I. in 1806.

DENIZLI (Asia Minor).—This town in Asiatic Turkey was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1715.

DENMARK.—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Some native writers give lists of its sovereigns from the time of Noah, while others are content with ascribing the foundation of the kingdom and the name of the country to Dan, whose reign, they say, began B.C. 1038. The first inhabitants were probably the Cimbri, or Cimmerians, who

were supplanted by the Goths four or five centuries before the Christian æra.

B.C.
1038. Alleged accession of Dan.
463. Reign of Ruric Slingebrand, during which the events that form the basis of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" are said to have occurred.
70. Arrival of Odin.
40. Death of Skiold, by some authorities considered the founder of the monarchy.

A.D.
794. Ragnar Lodbrog perishes in an attempt to invade Northumberland.
828. Harold I., the first Christian sovereign of Denmark, retires to a monastery.
912. Rollo, the Dane, obtains Normandy.
944. Harold II. assists the Northmen against the French king, whom he makes prisoner.
991. Harold II., famous for his prowess in war and his zealous adoption of Christianity, is assassinated by order of his son Sweyn.
1013. England submits to Sweyn.
1028. Canute the Great conquers Norway, which he governs simultaneously with England and Denmark.
1042. Magnus I., King of Norway, inherits the throne of Denmark.
1047. Separation of Norway and Denmark, Sweyn II. ascending the throne of the latter country.
1087–1095. Reign of Olaf II., surnamed the Hungry, in consequence of a terrible famine which visited his kingdom.
1147. The sovereignty is divided between Canute V. and Sweyn III., who wage a long civil war.
1157. Valdemar I. (the Great) succeeds to the throne.
1250. Murder of Eric VI. by his brother Abel.
1325. Christopher II. is expelled by his subjects.
1326, Aug. 15. Count Gerhard, of Holstein and Stormarn, receives the duchy of South Jutland as an hereditary fief, with royal rights over the inhabitants of Sleswig.
1340. Valdemar III. is elected king.
1397, July 12. The union of Calmar (*q. v.*).
1440. Eric IX. bestows Sleswig on Adolf, Count of Holstein.
1448. Christian I. ascends the throne, and founds the Oldenburg dynasty. Sweden resumes its independence under Charles Knutson.
1457. John Bengston, Archbishop of Upsal, defeats Charles Knutson, and reunites the three kingdoms under one monarch.
1464. Christian I. is made Duke of Sleswig and Count of Holstein.
1477. Christian I. relinquishes his efforts to maintain the sovereignty of Sweden.
1481, May 22. Death of Christian I. He is succeeded on the Danish and Norwegian thrones by his son John.
1497, Nov. 19. Sweden submits to John.
1523. Deposition of Christian II.
1525. Gustavus Vasa becomes King of Sweden, which he renders independent of Denmark and Norway.
1527. Frederick I. declares in favour of Lutheranism.
1533. On the death of Frederick I., the succession is disputed by the deposed Christian II., Christian Duke of Holstein, and Prince John of Holstein. The Duke of Holstein succeeds as Christian III.
1620. Tranquebar, in Hindostan, is ceded to Denmark.
1645, Aug. 14. Treaty of Brömsebro (*q. v.*).
1652. Instigated by the Dutch, Frederick III. seizes and sells 22 English vessels, at anchor in the port of Copenhagen. Cromwell compels the Dutch to make reparation.
1658. Denmark is invaded by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, who threatens Copenhagen, and receives Scania, Blenkingen, Halland, Bornholm, Bahus, Jamtland, Drontheim, and parts of Bremen and Rügen.
1660, Oct. The authority of the king is made absolute and hereditary.
1667. Acquisition of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.
1720, June 14. Peace of Stockholm, between Denmark and Sweden.
1726. Rantzau is added to Denmark.
1761. Holstein-Plön is added to Denmark.
1772, Jan. 16. Caroline Matilda, Queen of Christian VII., is arrested on a charge of incontinence, and afterwards banished.—April 28. Execution of Counts Struensee and Brandt, for alleged implication in the queen's offence.

A.D.
1773. Holstein-Gottorp is ceded to Denmark by Russia, in return for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.
1784, March 28. Christian VII. having become insane, his son, Prince Frederick, is appointed regent.
1786. Liberation of the serfs in Denmark.
1795. Establishment of tribunals of conciliation, to adjust law disputes by mediation instead of litigation.
1801, April 2. Bombardment of Copenhagen (*q. v.*), which puts an end to the Armed Neutrality.
1803. The Danish poor-law comes into operation. Its provisions are, the maintenance of the destitute at the public cost, and the total prohibition of begging. The Danes suppress the slave trade.
1806, Sep. 9. Holstein is declared an integral part of the Danish monarchy, distinct from the Germanic empire.
1807, Aug. 16. Copenhagen is invested by the British fleet under Admiral Gambier, and the army under Lord Cathcart. — Sep. 2. Firing commences.—Sep. 5. The town capitulates, and its fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, falls into the hands of the English.
1810. The conscription is introduced.
1813, Sep. 5. War is declared against Sweden.—Dec. 16. Holstein is held by the allies.
1814, Jan. 14. Peace of Kiel (*q. v.*).
1815, June 4. Denmark cedes Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, receiving Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation as indemnity.—June 8. The king joins the German Confederacy.
1816. Introduction of savings banks.
1820. Introduction of system of mutual instruction.
1824, June 16. Commercial treaty with Great Britain is signed at London.
1825. A violent storm breaks through the isthmus between the North Sea and the Lymfiord, thereby making the north part of Jutland an island.
1831. Frederick VI. institutes provincial states.
1846, July 8. Christian VIII. issues a letter patent, declaring his undoubted right to the duchy of Sleswig, and his intention to submit his claim to Holstein for due consideration.
1848, Jan. 28. Frederick VII. publishes a new constitution, by which Sleswig, Holstein, and Denmark are to be governed by "common states," elected alternately in the duchies and Denmark.—March 24. Revolt of Sleswig and Holstein commences at Kiel. —April 23 (Easter Sunday). The Prussians defeat the Danes, and take possession of Sleswig.—May 1. Jutland is occupied by the Prussian forces.—Aug. 26. Truce of Malmö (*q. v.*).
1849, July 10. The armistice is renewed for six months.
1850, July 2. Peace with Prussia is signed at Berlin.—July 17. The Danish troops enter Flensburg.—July 25. The Danes conquer the troops of Sleswig-Holstein, at Idstedt.—Aug. 17. Cession of the Danish possessions on the coast of Africa to Great Britain.—Oct. 4. The Holsteiners, under Gen. Willisen, attack Friederichstadt, but are driven back.
1851, Jan. 11. Submission of the duchies to Denmark, and reference of the matters in dispute to the arbitration of the Germanic Confederation.
1852, Feb. 18. The government of Holstein is assigned to the Danish minister for Holstein-Lauenburg by the German commissioners. The Prussian and Austrian troops leave the duchy.—May 8. International treaty, relative to the succession of the crown of Denmark, is signed at London.—Dec. 30. The Prince of Augustenburg, in consideration of a sum of 3,500,000 dollars, signs an act renouncing for himself and his family all right to the succession of any part of the Danish dominions.
1855, Oct. 1. The Danish government sends despatches to all the states interested in the question of the Sound dues, inviting them to confer with Denmark relative to a definite arrangement.—Oct. 4. The king publishes a new constitution.
1857, March 14. Abolition of the Sound dues (*q. v.*).
1858, Nov. 6. Great changes in the constitution of Holstein.
1859, July 14. Denmark is connected with Great Britain by submarine telegraph.
1860, May 3. The Prussian diet resolves to assist the duchies of Sleswig-Holstein against Denmark.

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A.D.
1861, Jan. Preparations are made crests the anticipated attack of Germany and Prussia.—March. Holstein rejects the propositions of the Danish government. —April 8. The infantry is ordered to be doubled. —April 27. The government delivers its final answer respecting Holstein, and refuses to make further concessions.—July 27. About 500 Sleswigers, in favour of the rights of Denmark over Sleswig, visit Copenhagen, where they meet with an enthusiastic public reception.

1862, May 8. The Danish government addresses a circular on the Holstein question to the ambassadors at Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm.

1863, Feb. 26.—The Princess Alexandra leaves Denmark for England.—March 10. Marriage of the Princess Alexandra and the Prince of Wales. (*See* ENGLAND.)—March 30. The king publishes an ordinance decreeing that no law shall be valid in Holstein until it has received the assent of the states of that duchy. Prince William, second son of Prince Christian, is elected King of Greece (*q. v.*).—June 6. The king receives a Greek deputation at Copenhagen, and signifies his consent to the election of Prince William.—July 30. The Sleswig diet is dissolved.—Sep. 3. Denmark protests against the threatened German federal execution in Holstein. —Nov. 13. The Rigsraad adopts a fundamental law for the kingdom of Denmark and duchy of Sleswig.—Nov. 15. Death of King Frederick VII., who is succeeded by Christian IX., father of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.—Nov. 16. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg publishes a claim to the succession in Sleswig-Holstein.—Nov. 18. The king signs a new constitution for Denmark and Sleswig.—Nov. 19. A petition to the German diet in favour of the Augustenburg family is signed at Kiel by several members of the Holstein diet.—Nov. 21. The states of Holstein refuse to swear allegiance to the new king.—Dec. 4. The king declares his intention to resist all revolutionary movements in Holstein.—Dec. 14. The Danish government resolves not to oppose armed resistance to the entry of the German federal troops into Holstein.—Dec. 22. The Holstein diet meets at Hamburg, and resolves to recognize Duke Frederick of Augustenburg, and to appeal in his favour to the federal diet.—Dec. 23. The Saxon and Hanoverian troops enter Holstein.—Dec. 27. The Prince of Augustenburg is solemnly proclaimed Duke of Sleswig-Holstein at Elmshorn, by the title of Frederick VIII.—Dec. 30. He arrives at Kiel, and issues a proclamation to the people of Holstein.

1864, Jan. 6. The federal commission suppresses the administration of Holstein, and institutes a ducal government at Kiel.—Jan. 16. Austria and Prussia require Denmark to repeal the constitution of Nov. 18, 1863, within 48 hours.—Jan. 21. This demand being rejected, an allied Austrian and Prussian army, under Marshal Wrangel, enters Holstein.—Jan. 31. Gen. de Meza, commander-in-chief of the Danish army, refuses to evacuate Sleswig on the demand of Marshal Wrangel.—Feb. 1. The Prussians enter Eckenforde.—Feb. 2. They bombard Missunde.—Feb. 3. The Austrians, under Maj.-Gen. Gondrecourt, seize Königsberg.—Feb. 6. Battle of Oversee. The Prussians cross the Schlei at Arnis and Cappel. The Austrians occupy the town of Sleswig, and give chase to the Danes, the bulk of whose army takes up a position at Düppel.—Feb. 7. Flensborg is occupied by the allies. Gen. de Luttichau succeeds Gen. de Meza as commander of the Danish forces.—Feb. 10. The Austrians and Prussians occupy northern Sleswig. —Feb. 18. The Danes quit Sleswig.—Feb. 21. Denmark declares Sleswig-Holstein in a state of blockade.—Feb. 22. Engagements take place near Düppel at Wiethol, Sandberg, and Rackebull.—March 1. Gen. de Gerlach assumes the command of the Danish forces.—March 8. The Danes are defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veile.—March 15. The Prussians commence the bombardment of Düppel (*q. v.*).—March 20. Fredericia (*q. v.*) is bombarded by the allies.—April 1. The Prussians bombard Sonderborg.—April 18. Fall of Düppel (*q. v.*).—April 21. The King of Prussia visits the theatre of war.—April 25. A conference for the restoration of peace meets at London.

A.D.
1864, April 29. The Danes retreat from Fredericia, and establish themselves in Fühnen, thus leaving the whole of Jutland in the hands of the allies.—May 8. A meeting of 50,000 Sleswig-Holsteiners at Rendsburg declares in favour of separation from Denmark, and the establishment of an independent duchy under Frederick VIII.—May 9. Naval victory of the Danes off Heligoland (*q. v.*).—May 12. Commencement of a suspension of hostilities resolved upon by the congress of London.—June 8. The king opens the railway from Copenhagen to Elsinore.—June 11. The ministry of Count Moltke assumes office.—June 25. The belligerents reject the bases of peace proposed by the congress of London. — June 26. Hostilities are resumed. — June 29. The Prussians seize the island of Alsen. —July 5. Gen. de Steinmann is appointed commander-in-chief of the Danish army.—July 10. The Prussians occupy Skagen.—July 13. The Austrians seize the islands of Mors and Sylt.—July 18. The Austrians occupy the island of Fochr.—July 19. Capt. Hammer surrenders a Danish flotilla of 19 boats and 252 men.—July 20. A truce is commenced.—July 21. The federal troops quit Rendsburg, which is occupied by the Prussians.—July 26. A conference for the restoration of peace assembles at Vienna.—Aug. 1. Preliminaries of peace are signed at Vienna, and a truce is concluded till Sep. 15.—Sep. 6. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their infant son, visit Denmark.—Sep. 29. The Princess Dagmar is betrothed to the Czarewitch Nicholas.—Oct. 30. Peace is concluded at Vienna, Denmark agreeing to resign the duchies, to pay a large sum of money, and to acquiesce in a ratification of the frontier of Jutland.—Nov. 25. The Prussians complete the evacuation of Jutland.

1865, March 7. Death of Gen. de Gerlach.—June 21. A postal convention is concluded with Prussia.—Nov. 6. A new ministry is formed under Count Fayesenborg.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

Died.		Died.	
B.C.		A.D.	
40.	Skiold.	641.	Gorm the Old.
23.	Fridleif I.	991.	Harold II. Blaatand.
A.D.		1014.	Sweyn.
35.	Frode I.	Began to reign.	
47.	Fridleif II.	A.D.	
59.	Havar.	1015.	Canute the Great.
87.	Frode II.	1035.	Hardi-canute.
140.	Wermund the Sage.	1042.	Magnus I.
190.	Olaf I. the Mild.	1047.	Sweyn II.
270.	Dan Mykilliate.	1076.	Harold III.
310.	Frode III.	1080.	Canute IV.
344.	Halfdan I.	1087.	Olaf II.
348.	Fridleif III.	1095.	Eric III.
407.	Frode IV.	1105.	Nicholas.
436.	Ingild, or Ingvi.	1134.	Eric IV.
447.	Halfdan II.	1137.	Eric V.
460.	Frode V.	1147.	Canute V. and Sweyn III.
494.	Helge and Roe.	1157.	Valdemar I. the Great.
510.	Frode VI.	1183.	Canute VI.
522.	Rolf Krake.	1202.	Valdemar II.
548.	Frode VII.	1241.	Eric VI.
580.	Halfdan III.	1250.	Abel.
588.	Rurie Slyngebande.	1252.	Christopher I.
647.	Ivar Vidfadme.	1259.	Eric VII.
735.	Harold Hildetand.	1286.	Eric VIII.
750.	Sigurd Ring.	1320.	Christopher II.
794.	Ragnar Lodbrog.	1334.	(Interregnum.)
803.	Sigurd Snogoje.	1340.	Valdemar III.
828.	Harold I.	1376.	Olaf III.
850.	Hardi-canute.		
854.	Eric I.		
883.	Eric II.		

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

Began to reign.		Began to reign.	
A.D.		A.D.	
1387.	Margaret.	1448.	Christian I.
1412.	Eric IX. of Pomerania.	1481.	John.
1439.	Christopher III.	1513.	Christian II.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1523.	Frederick I.	1699.	Frederick IV.
1533.	Christian III.	1730.	Christian VI.
1559.	Frederick II.	1746.	Frederick V.
1588.	Christian IV.	1766.	Christian VII.
1648.	Frederick III.	1808.	Frederick VI.
1670.	Christian V.		

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

A.D.		A.D.	
1839.	Christian VIII.	1863.	Christian IX.
1848.	Frederick VII.		

DENNEWITZ (Battle).—The allied Prussian, Swedish, and Russian army defeated the French, under Marshal Ney, at the village of Dennewitz, in Prussia, Sep. 6, 1813. The Prussians, who for some time maintained their ground against overwhelming numbers, were, by the arrival of Bernadotte with the Swedes and Russians, strongly reinforced, when the French were completely routed. They lost 13,000 men, 43 pieces of cannon, three standards, and 6,000 stand of arms, whilst the loss of the allied army was about 6,000 men.

DENOMINATIONS.—(*See* THREE DENOMINATIONS.)

DEODAND.—By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 18, 1846), the forfeiture of any chattel for having been the cause of the death of a man, was abolished from and after Sep. 1, 1846. Deodands, at first given to the Church, afterwards became the property of the Crown.

DEOGAUM (Treaty).—By a treaty concluded at this place, in Hindostan, Dec. 17, 1803, the Rajah of Berar ceded Cuttack (*q. v.*) to the British.

DE ONORO.—(*See* FUENTES DE ONORO.)

DEORHAM (Battle).—Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, defeated the Britons at Deorham, supposed to be Dirham, in Gloucestershire, in 577. Three British kings fell in the battle, and the victors took possession of Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester.

DEPHLOGISTICATED MURIATIC ACID.—(*See* CHLORINE.)

DEPTFORD (Kent).—Henry VIII. established a storehouse here about 1513, and granted a charter to the shipmen and mariners of England to found a guild in the parish church, under the name of the "Guild of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity," May 20, 1514. Here, too, Queen Elizabeth visited the *Golden Hind*, in which Drake had circumnavigated the globe, April 4, 1581. The town suffered from a fire in 1652, and from a flood in 1671. Trinity House hospital was founded in 1685. In 1698 Deptford was the residence of the Czar Peter the Great, during his initiation into the mysteries of shipbuilding. Waterworks were erected here in 1699; and the victualling office, built in 1745, was burned in 1749. The ancient hall of the Trinity House was taken down in 1787, and the hospital was rebuilt in 1788.

DEPUTIES (Chamber of).—The French legislative assembly received this title by a charter of Louis XVIII. in 1814, and retained it till the publication of Louis Napoleon's constitution, Jan. 14, 1852, which appointed the Corps Législatif in its stead.

DERBEND (Asia), the capital of Daghistan, occupies the site of the ancient Albana. The Russians took it in 1722, restoring it to the Persians in 1735. It again fell into the power of Russia in 1796, and was incorporated with that empire early in the present century.

DERBY (Derbyshire) is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons. At the Conquest in 1066, it was granted to William Peverell, natural son of William I., and in 1160 a Benedictine nunnery, of which some vestiges still remain, was founded. The grammar-school, which is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments in England, was granted to the corporation in 1554. In 1592 the plague visited the town and carried off many of its inhabitants, and in 1745 it was the extreme point reached by the Pretender in his invasion of England. Dr. Darwin founded the Philosophical Society of Derby in 1783. The silk manufacture was introduced by John Lombe in 1717, that of porcelain in 1750, and here in 1793 Messrs. Strutt erected the first fire-proof mill in England. The infirmary was erected in 1800, and the town hall in 1828. In 1833–4, 2,400 factory hands struck work, and the prosperity of the town suffered in consequence. The arboretum, which was presented to the town by Mr. Joseph Strutt, was opened Sep. 16, 1840; and in Oct., 1841, the town hall was destroyed by fire. A new cattle market was opened in 1861. The new market hall was opened Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the resignation of the Russell Administration, officially announced Feb. 23, 1852. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord St. Leonards.
President of the Council	Earl of Lonsdale.
Privy Seal	Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial Secretary	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
Admiralty	Duke of Northumberland.
Board of Control	Mr. Herries.
Public Works	Lord John Manners.
Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Hardwicke.

They were defeated on their budget Dec. 16, 1852, and on the following day resigned the seals of office. (*See* ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION.)——The second was formed on the resignation of the first Palmerston Administration, Feb. 20, 1858. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	Marquis of Salisbury.
Privy Seal	Earl of Hardwicke.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Admiralty	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
Board of Control	Earl of Ellenborough.
Secretary at War	Colonel Peel.
Public Works	Lord John Manners.
Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.

Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control and, on the passing of the India bill, minister for India on the resignation of the Earl of Ellenborough in June, 1858; and Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., took Lord Stanley's place as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Walpole resigned the Home Secretaryship, and Mr. Henley the presidency of the Board of Trade, Feb. 28,

1859. The former office was filled by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, and the latter by the Earl of Donoughmore. An amendment to the address was carried against the ministry June 10, 1859, and they resigned on the following day. (*See* PALMERSTON (SECOND) and THIRD DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS.)

DERBY RACE.—This great national race, held at Epsom, and founded by the Earl of Derby, was first run May 4, 1780, when it was won by Sir C. Bunbury's chesnut horse Diomed. The race was originally run on Thursday, but since 1838 it has taken place on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday.

DERBY TRIALS.—At the assizes held at Derby, July 26, 1817, the grand jury found an indictment of high treason against Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam, and others. As participators in the Luddite insurrections, they were charged with levying and making war against the king. Special commissions were opened Sep. 25, and the trial commenced Oct. 15, and terminated Saturday, Oct. 25, when 23 of the prisoners received sentence of death. Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam were executed at Derby, Nov. 7, and the others were reprieved.

DERRICKS.—A. V. Newton, of Chancery Lane, patented certain improvements in "derricks for raising heavy bodies," Aug. 9, 1849. The great floating derrick of the Thames Iron Ship-building Company, built on a plan invented by Bishop, an American, was erected at Blackwall in 1859.

DERRY (Bishopric).—The date of the establishment of this Irish bishopric is unknown. Columbkille founded a monastery at Derry about 546. The first bishops of the district were called bishops of Tyrone, and had their see at Ardsrath or Ardstraw, in Donegal county; but in 597 they removed to Rathlone or Maghera, in Londonderry. In 1158 a council of bishops decreed that Derry should be erected into a see, and a bishop was apparently appointed, though there is no regular succession of bishops of Derry till 1279. The Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), directed that on the death of the Bishop of Raphoe, then in office, that diocese should be united to Derry. Under this provision the union of the two sees took place in 1834.

DERVISH.—These Mohammedan monks, professing rules for the most part similar to those of Christian monachism, originated at an early period in the history of Islam. They are divided into several orders, usually named after their founders, and of which the chief are the Bestamis, founded in 874; the Kadris in 1165; the Rufaji in 1182; the Mevelevis in 1273; the Nakshibendis in 1319; the Bektashis in 1357; the Rushenis in 1533; the Shemsiss in 1601; and the Jemalis in 1750.

DESIGN.—The Government School of Design, established at Somerset House, was opened June 1, 1837.

DESOLATION ISLAND (Indian Ocean) was discovered by the French navigator Kerguelen in 1772, and named after him. Capt. Cook landed Dec. 24, 1776, and having discovered that it was not a continent, as Kerguelen supposed, changed the name from Kerguelen Land to the Island of Desolation.

DESPARD'S PLOT.—In the year 1800 Col. Edward Marcus Despard began to plot against the government, and having induced about 36 persons to join him, formed a conspiracy to assassinate George III. and to subvert the government. The blow was fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1802, the day that had been appointed for the opening of Parliament. Despard and about 30 of his associates were arrested at their place of assembly, the Oakley Arms public-house, in Lambeth, on the night of Nov. 16. After a long examination, Col. Despard and 14 others were committed to take their trial for high treason before a special commission. The ringleader and six of his associates were executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, in presence of an immense crowd, Feb. 21, 1803.

DESSAU (Battle). — Wallenstein defeated Mansfeld and John Ernest of Weimar, in an engagement at the bridge of Dessau, in Anhalt-Dessau, in Germany, April 25, 1626. It was the scene of several encounters between the French and the allied squadrons in 1813.

DESVENTURADAS, or UNHAPPY ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Magellan during his voyage across the Pacific in the spring of 1521. The name was given to them by this enterprising navigator on account of their lonely and deserted appearance. It is doubtful whether they have been visited by any European since their discovery.

DETROIT.—(*See* FORT DETROIT.)

DETROIT (United States) was founded by the French in 1670. The English captured it in 1759, and it suffered greatly during the revolutionary war. It was incorporated in 1802. The act of incorporation having been withdrawn in 1810, it was again incorporated in 1815. Lansing took its place as the capital of Michigan in 1847.

DETTINGEN (Battle) was fought June 16 (O.S.), or 27 (N.S.), 1743, near the village of Dettingen, in Bavaria, and is memorable as being the last battle in which a King of England appeared in person on the field. The Hessians and Hanoverians, under George II. of England, defeated the French under Marshal Noailles. The former lost 1,500, and the latter 3,000 men.

DEUTERONOMY.—This book, the last of the Pentateuch (*q. v.*), is supposed to have been written by Moses before B.C. 1451.

DEVA.—(*See* CHESTER.)

DEVI-COTTA FORT (Hindostan) was taken from the Rajah of Tanjore by Clive in 1749. The French took it in 1758, but it was recaptured by the English in 1759.

DEVIZES (Wiltshire) is a very ancient town, although no authentic information remains respecting its early history. The castle, at one time one of the strongest in the kingdom, was erected by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, about 1132. In 1233 it was the prison of Hubert de Burgh; and in 1293 was, together with the town and park, settled by way of dower on Margaret, queen of Edward I. In July, 1643, the army of Charles I. was besieged here by the Parliamentary forces. The latter sustained a total defeat near the town, July 13. The county bridewell was erected in 1810.

DEVONPORT (Devonshire) received its present title in 1824, having previously been styled Plymouth Dock. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825; and the column to commemorate the change in the name of the town was erected in 1827. (*See* PLYMOUTH.)

DEVONSHIRE (Bishopric). — (*See* EXETER, Bishopric.)

DEVONSHIRE ADMINISTRATION took office in Nov., 1756. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	The Duke of Devonshire.
President of the Council	Earl of Granville, better known as Lord Carteret.
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
Secretaries of State	Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.
	Earl of Holderneese.
Admiralty	Earl Temple.
Board of Trade	Earl of Halifax.
Secretary at War	Viscount Barrington.
Treasurer of the Navy	Rt. Hon. George Grenville.

The great seal was placed in commission. The king demanded the seals of office from Lord Temple April 5, 1757. Pitt was dismissed a few days later, and the administration was dissolved. An interregnum of nearly three months' duration followed. (*See* NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION.)

DEVONSHIRE CLUB (London), formed in 1859 as the "Westbourne Club," was reorganized in 1864 under the name of the Devonshire Club.

DEWANGIRI (Hindostan).—The Bhotanese were repulsed in an attack upon this city Jan. 30, 1865, but they returned and compelled the British to evacuate it, Feb. 5. Gen. Tombs recaptured it April 2, and it was destroyed and abandoned by the troops under his command April 6.

DHARWAR (Hindostan), taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali in 1778, was recaptured in 1791. In 1837, religious disputes between the Brahmins and Lingayets occurred, and the British Government was compelled to interfere.

DIABLINTES.—This Gallic tribe assisted the Veneti (*q. v.*) against Julius Cæsar, B.C. 56. The name occurs as late as the 7th century, and the situation of the nation is supposed to have been near the modern Mayenne.

DIADEM. — Selden (Titles of Honour) states that although the crown (*q. v.*) and the diadem have been from ancient times confounded, yet the latter was a very different thing from what a crown now is or was. The diadem was a fillet of silk, or linen; and no other crown was used, excepting in some Asiatic kingdoms, before the Christian æra. Diocletian assumed the diadem in 303.

DIAL.— (*See* SUN-DIAL.)

DIAMOND.—This gem is mentioned as the sixth jewel of Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18). Some authorities consider that the original would be more correctly rendered by some other word. Pliny, in the "Natural History," written A.D. 77, speaks of it as the most costly of human possessions, and states that the ancient writers mention Ethiopia as its locality, but that it had been brought from India shortly before his own time. India, and especially the districts around Golconda, furnished nearly all the diamonds in Europe, until the discovery of the Brazilian mines in 1728. In 1730, the Rio Janeiro fleet brought 1,146 ounces of diamonds into Europe. These mines were let, in 1740, to a company of Rio Janeiro merchants. The diamond mines of the Ural mountains were discovered June 22, 1829. In 1373 the Emperor Charles IV. had the clasp of his cloak adorned with diamonds, and they were employed, roughly cut, in the decoration of church ornaments at a still earlier date. The art of cutting diamonds is, however, usually ascribed to Louis van Berghem, of Bruges, who discovered a process for cutting the gem into regular facets, in 1456. The diamond was first used for writing on glass in the 16th century. In 1562, ornaments cut with a diamond on Venetian glasses were common. In 1564 Clement Birague, of Milan, succeeded in engraving on them. The inflammability of the diamond was first asserted by Boetius de Boot in 1607, and demonstrated at Florence in 1694; while the products resulting from its combustion were ascertained by Lavoisier in 1772. Among celebrated diamonds may be mentioned the Kohinoor, which was found in one of the Golconda mines before the Christian æra. In 1526 it passed into the hands of the Emperor Baber, by whose descendant, Mohammed Shah, it was surrendered to Nadir Shah, in 1739. Runjeet Singh, the lion of the Punjaub, obtained it as a ransom from Shah Shooja in 1813, and in 1849 it was delivered to the English by Dhuleep Singh. Queen Victoria received it from the chairman of the East India Company June 3, 1850, and it formed one of the attractions of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852 it was recut, and now weighs 102 carats, being worth £276,768.——The Pitt or Regent diamond was bought by T. Pitt, Esq. (grandfather of Wm. Pitt), during his governorship of Fort St. George, for £12,500, in Feb., 1702. In 1717 it was purchased by the Regent of Orleans for £135,000. It was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. It weighs 137 carats, and is the most perfect diamond in the world.——The Orloff, or great diamond of the Russian sceptre, originally formed the eye of an Indian idol. In 1775 it was sold to Catherine II. for £90,000, an annuity of £4,000, and a patent of nobility. It is said to weigh 193 carats.——The Pigott diamond was brought to England by Earl Pigott, and sold by lottery in 1801. It weighs 49 carats, and is worth £40,000.——The great diamond of the Emperor of Brazil was discovered in 1808 by a negro slave. It is uncut, and weighs 1,680 carats: its value has been estimated at £5,044,800.——The Star of the South, discovered in Brazil by a negro in 1853, which originally weighed 254½ carats, has been reduced in cutting to 125 carats. It was exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862. Free importation and exportation of diamonds were permitted by 6 Geo. II. c. 7 (1733). They were allowed to be landed without entry, report, or warrant, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52, s. 2 (Aug. 28, 1833).

DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Boehmer and Bas-

sanges, the court jewellers of France, were commissioned by Louis XV., in 1774, to collect the most beautiful diamonds, for a necklace, which he intended to present to Madame du Barry. Louis XV. died before the necklace was completed; but the jewellers persevered with their work, hoping that Louis XVI. would purchase it for Marie Antoinette. The necklace was valued at 1,800,000 francs, or £72,000. An intriguing woman, Madame Lamotte, who took the title of countess, pretending to have received authority from Marie Antoinette to purchase the necklace, induced the jewellers to part with it in return for orders, to which the forged signature of the queen was attached, amounting to 1,400,000 francs, or £56,000. This negotiation was completed in Jan., 1785. Several persons connected with the court became the dupes of Madame Lamotte, and a girl named Leguet, or D'Oliva, was on one occasion made to personate the queen. The Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner, who had been employed as an instrument to carry out her schemes by Madame Lamotte, was arrested Aug. 15, 1785, and Madame Lamotte herself was taken at Bar-sur-Aube Aug. 19. They were, with Madame Lamotte's husband, sent to the Bastille. At the trial that ensued, brought to a close May 31, 1786, the cardinal's innocence was clearly established, and Monsieur and Madame Lamotte were sentenced to be flogged, branded on both shoulders, and imprisoned for life. She managed, however, after an imprisonment of about 10 months' duration, to take refuge in England. Having been pursued for debt, she endeavoured to escape by a window on the second story of her house, and falling from the window-sill, was killed on the spot. The scandal created by this affair proved most disastrous. Talleyrand-Périgord wrote to a friend: "Attend narrowly to that miserable affair of the necklace: I should not be surprised if it overturned the throne."

DIAMPER (Hindostan).—The Archbishop of Goa held a council here in 1599, for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants to abjure the heresies of the Nestorians.

DIANA (Temple).—(*See* EPHESUS.)

DIARBEKIR (Asia).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Amid or Amida, was sacked by Tamerlane in 1393. It was frequently besieged, and was captured by Selim I. in 1515. The Persians regained possession in 1605, but it reverted to the Turks at the peace in 1639. It is the seat of a Nestorian archbishop and of a Jacobite patriarch. The Turks call it Kara Amid, or Black Amid, in allusion to the black basalt used in the construction of the houses, &c.

DIBIO.—(*See* DIJON.)

DICE are said to have been invented by Palamedes, at the siege of Troy, about B.C. 1183, though some authors ascribe their origin to the Lydians, B.C. 600. They were used by the Romans, by whom they were called *tesseræ*. The *talus*, though frequently mentioned as a species of dice, is hardly entitled to the distinction, as it always signified a figure with only four sides on which it could rest. The practice of cogging dice was known to the Romans. The Council of Eliberis about 300 passed a general canon forbidding laymen to play at dice, under the penalty of suspension from communion for a whole year. The Council of Constantinople in 691 prohibited the use of dice to both clergy and laity, the penalty for the former being deprivation, and for the latter excommunication. Dice were introduced into England at a very early date, and about 1066 they formed one of the chief amusements of the people, who played with them in a most extravagant manner. By 9 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 2 (May 9, 1828), the duty on dice was fixed at 20*s.* the pair.

DICTATOR.—The Roman dictators possessed sovereign power in the state, and were the generals-in-chief of the army. The first was Titus Lartius, who was appointed B.C. 501. The dictators were at first chosen from the patrician order of the people; but, B.C. 356, Marcius Rutilus, a plebeian, obtained the honour. The office was finally abrogated by the law of Antony, B.C. 44.

DICTIONARY.—The earliest dictionary of which any record remains is one in the Chinese language, compiled by Pa-out-she, about B.C. 1100. Marcus Terentius Varro, who flourished B.C. 116—B.C. 28, was one of the first classic authors who turned his attention to lexicography; but the most celebrated dictionary of antiquity is the Onomasticon of Julius Pollux, which was completed early in the 3rd century. The earliest Latin dictionary of modern times was published by John Balbi of Genoa in 1460; but that of Calepio, published in 1502, is much superior. Sebastian Munster's Chaldee Dictionary appeared in 1527; Pagninus's Lexicon of the Hebrew language in 1529; Robert Stephens's Thesaurus in 1535; Erpenius's Arabic Dictionary in 1613; Schindler's Lexicon Pentaglottum in 1612; Edmund Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton in 1669; and Phillips's New World of Words in 1658. Moreri published his Biographical, Historical, and Geographical Dictionary in 1673. Elisha Coles's English Dictionary appeared in 1677; and Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary and the Dictionary of the French Academy in 1694. Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary was completed in May, 1755; Walker's Dictionary appeared in 1791; and Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue in 1785.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, the discovery of which was announced by Mosander in 1841.

DIEG (Hindostan).—(*See* DEEG.)

DIEPPE (France), as early as the 10th century, was a fishing village possessing some fortifications, and in the 11th century was called Bertheville. Henry II. erected the castle in 1188, and the church of St. Jacques was commenced in 1200. Dieppe was attacked by the English in 1442, and again July 12–13, 1694, being on the latter occasion nearly destroyed by fire.

DIERSHEIM (Battle).—Moreau effected the passage of the Rhine at this place, after a series of combats with the Austrians, April 19 and 20, 1797. Desaix and Davoust distinguished themselves in these encounters.

DIEST (South Brabant).—This town, taken from the French by the Duke of Marlborough in 1705, was recaptured by them in the same year.

DIET.—The name given to the assembly of the German states, which was instituted in the

most ancient times, and reconstituted by Charles IV. in 1356, on the publication of the "Golden Bull." These sittings were made permanent at Ratisbon, Dec. 23, 1663. They were removed to Frankfort by the "Confederation of the Rhine," July 17, 1806. The following are some of the most celebrated diets:—

A.D.
1180. Diet of Würzburg, which deposed Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick.
1467. Diet of Nuremberg, which divided the states into the College of Electors, the College of Princes, and the College of Imperial Towns.
1521. Diet of Worms, at which Luther refused to recant.
1529. Diet of Spires, which prohibited the spread of the reformed religion, and occasioned the famous protest from which the reformers are called Protestants.
1530. Diet of Augsburg, summoned by Charles V., to reunite the princes of Christendom, and secure their co-operation against the Turks. (*See* AUGSBURG CONFESSION AND DIET.)
1541. Diet of Ratisbon, summoned to reunite the Protestants with the Papists, who were unable to agree respecting 22 articles of faith submitted to their consideration by the Pope's legate.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, or God and my Right, the motto of the royal arms of England, was the parole of the day given by Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, Sep. 20, 1198. It was assumed by him and his successors, but did not appear on the broad seal before the time of Henry VIII. Anne discontinued "Dieu et mon Droit," substituting "Semper eadem" in its place; but George I. restored the old motto.

DIFFERENCE ENGINE.—(*See* CALCULATING MACHINE.)

DIFFUSION.—(*See* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.)

DIGEST.—The first digest of the Roman laws was made by Varro, B.C. 66. Gregorianus, in 306, Hermogenianus in 365, and Theodosius II. (the Younger) in 438, also compiled and simplified the laws; but the term "Digest" is usually applied to the Pandects of Justinian, which formed the second part of his code, finished in 529. They were in 50 books, and a copy of them was found at Amalphi in 1137.

DIGGERS.—These levellers, who pretended that the earth ought to be held in common, and commenced cultivating some waste land in Surrey, were dispersed by the military, April 16, 1649.

DIGIT.—The term applied to any whole number under 10. The system of notation by digits, commonly called the Arabic system, was used by the Hindoo Aryabhatta in the 5th century, and was first employed in Arabia by Mohammed Ben Musa towards the latter part of the 9th century. By the end of the 10th century it was established throughout Arabia, and was soon after introduced into Europe. Its general adoption by European accountants was, however, very gradual; and even at the beginning of the 16th century the Roman notation was common.

DIGNITY (Cap of).—(*See* MAINTENANCE.)

DIJON (France), the ancient Dibio, or Divio, is said to have been founded by Marcus Aurelius. Clovis I. defeated the Burgundians in a battle near this place in 500. It was burned in 1137, rebuilt in 1157, and in 1179 became the residence of the dukes of Burgundy. Dijon is the seat of a bishop. Councils were held here in July, 1077, in 1116, and from Dec. 1 to 13, 1199. On the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1865, a marble slab was erected, commemorating the deliverance of that part of the country from the massacre of Aug. 24, 1572, by Chabat, Count of Charny, the governor of the province. The cathedral dates from 1291, and the church of Notre Dame was completed in 1334. René of Anjou, defeated and made prisoner by Antony of Vaudémont at Bulgnéville (*q.v.*), July 2, 1431, was confined for many years in the tower of Bar, at this city. The castle was completed in 1513.

DILETTANTI.—This society, for encouraging a taste for the fine arts, was established in 1734 by some gentlemen who had travelled in Italy. They sent an expedition to the East, which left England June 9, 1764, and returned Nov. 2, 1766. The result of their investigations was the "Ionian Antiquities," of which part i. was published in 1769, part ii. in 1797, and part iii. in 1840; Chandler's "Travels in Asia Minor," published in 1775; Chandler's "Travels in Greece," in 1776; and a volume of Greek Inscriptions, in 1774. Another expedition was sent to the Levant in 1811. "The Unedited Antiquities of Attica" appeared in 1817, and "Antique Sculpture" in 1835. The society consists of 50 members, who dine together at the Thatched House tavern the first Sunday in every month from Feb. to July.

DINAN (France).—The cathedral of this old town of Britanny dates from the 11th or 12th century. In 1280, Dinan, long governed by independent counts, was annexed to the duchy of Britanny, and in 1300 it was fortified by a castle, now used as a prison. It was taken by Du Guesclin in 1379, by Oliver de Clisson in 1379, and in 1585 it passed into the possession of the Duke of Mercœur, who retained it till 1598. A plaster statue of Du Guesclin, whose heart was deposited in the cathedral, was erected in 1823.

DINANT (Belgium).—Notice of this town occurs in records of the 6th century. It was taken Monday, Aug. 25, 1466, and destroyed in March, 1467, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. It was speedily rebuilt, and was again seized by the Duke of Nevers in 1554. The French, under the Marshal de Créqui, took it in 1675; under Marshal Saxe in 1746; and again in 1794, when it was erected into the chief town of the department of Sambre-et-Meuse. It was restored to Holland in 1814.

DINAPORE (Hindostan).—Three native regiments revolted at this military station in Bengal, about 25 miles from Arrah, July 25, 1857, and for a short time carried on a desultory warfare.

DINDIGUL (Hindostan) was conquered by the Rajah of Mysore in 1755, taken from Tippoo Saib by the British in 1783, and restored in 1784. In 1792 it was ceded to the British Government. In 1809, 1810, and 1811, this town and its neighbourhood were visited by a very fatal epidemic, which carried off numbers of the population.

DIOCESE.—Bingham (Antiq. ix. c. 1, s. 2), speaking of the division of the Roman empire into dioceses, says,—"It is generally owned that the division of provinces is more ancient than that of dioceses: for the division into

dioceses began only about the time of Constantine" (306—337). A list of the dioceses of the empire is given in the "Notitia Imperii," said to be written about 400, at which time they seem to have numbered 13. The term was first used in its episcopal sense about the time of the Council of Arles, in 314, which addressed a letter to Pope Sylvester I., wherein mention is made of his holding "the greater dioceses." The first division of a large diocese into several smaller ones took place in 569. The establishment of dioceses in Britain was coeval with the introduction of Christianity, but information on the subject is very meagre. British bishops attended the Council of Arles in 314, as well as that of Sardica in 347.

DIOCLETIAN ÆRA, or the ÆRA OF MARTYRS, dates from the proclamation of Diocletian as Emperor, Aug. 29, 284. This æra was generally used by Christians, till the introduction of the Christian æra about 527.

DIONYSIA.—These festivals, in honour of Dionysus, or Bacchus, which originated in Egypt, were introduced into Greece by Melampus, B.C. 1415. They were four in number,—the rural or lesser Dionysia, which was the most ancient; the Lenæa, the Anthesteria, and the Dionysia proper, all of which were celebrated annually, with much extravagant merriment, though they were not disgraced by the excesses of the Roman Bacchanalia (*q. v.*).

DIORAMA.—This mode of exhibiting paintings of landscapes, architecture, &c., with such effects of light as to produce most complete optical illusion, was first established at Paris by MM. Daguerre and Bouton in 1822. In 1823 a building was erected for its exhibition at Regent's Park, London. For some time the speculation proved prosperous. It was closed in 1852, and the building was sold in 1855, and converted into a Baptist chapel.

DIOSPOLIS (Palestine).—This city, the Lod of the Old and Lydda of the New Testament, was founded about B.C. 1300, by Shamed, the descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. viii. 12), and after the return from the captivity was possessed by the children of the same tribe, B.C. 445 (Nehem. xi. 35). At the request of Jonathan Maccabæus (circ. B.C. 152), Lydda, with other towns, was released from tribute by Demetrius Soter, and it was one of the places seized by Cassius, who sold all the inhabitants into slavery to pay the heavy taxes he demanded, B.C. 45. St. Peter visited Lydda in 33, and performed there his miraculous cure of Æneas, who had "kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy" (Acts ix. 32–35). The town was burned by Cestius Gallus in 66, and was taken by Vespasian in 68, suffering on both occasions severely. In 136 it was rebuilt, and Paganism being in the ascendant, the name was changed to Diospolis. Aetius signed the acts of the Council of Nicæa as Bishop of Lydda, in 325. It is believed that the see is of much earlier foundation, its origin being traditionally referred to Zenas the lawyer, who was one of the 70 disciples. The Council of Diospolis, at which Pelagius was acquitted of heresy, was held Dec. 20, 415. Diospolis, seized and ravaged by the Saracens early in the 8th century, was restored and fortified by the Crusaders in 1099. It was again destroyed by Saladin in 1191, and, according to tradition, was rebuilt by Richard I. (Cœur de Lion). At present it is a mere village, the inhabitants of which are much afflicted with blindness and diseases of the eyes.

DIPHTHERIA, a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the throat, which causes the development of a false membrane. The best authorities believe it to be the "putrid sore throat" described by early writers. The ancient Greek physician Aretæus refers to a similar disease. It prevailed in an epidemic form in Italy, Spain, and other European countries in the 16th and 17th centuries. In England, the continent of Europe, and North America, it broke out in the 18th century. It appeared again at Tours, in France, in 1818, and in 1856 raged with epidemic violence at Boulogne. The first accurately described cases in this country occurred in 1857. M. Brétonneau, of Tours, gave it the name of "diphthérite" in 1821.

DIPLOMACY.—By 6 Anne c. 7 (1707) salaries or pensions enjoyed as the rewards of diplomatic service disqualified the possessor from sitting in the House of Commons. This provision, as far as it was affected by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116 (Aug. 16, 1832), was repealed by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 5 (Aug. 8, 1859). The Foreign Office List, forming a complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook, compiled by E. Hertslet, contains full information on the subject. Diplomatic agents are divided into four classes:—1. Ambassadors, legates, and nuncios. 2. Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. 3. Envoys, ministers, and others accredited to sovereigns. 4. Chargés d'affaires. (*See* AMBASSADORS.)

DIPLOMATICS.—(*See* PALÆOGRAPHY.)

DIRECTORY.—The first London Directory, "A Collection of the Names of Merchants, &c," was published by Lee and Major in 1677. The first bearing the name was published in 1734, under the title of "Kent's Directory; or, A List of the Principal Traders in London." The Post-Office Directory appeared in 1800.

DIRECTORY (French).—The French Directory was appointed by the constitution published June 23, 1795. It exercised authority from Oct. 27, 1795, till Nov. 11, 1799, when the consular government was established in its stead. It was composed of five members, one of whom was to retire yearly, and governed the republic conjointly with the Council of Ancients and the Council of the Five Hundred.

DIRECTORY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.—During the civil war, the Puritans supplied the place of the Book of Common Prayer by a volume bearing the above title. It was prepared by a committee appointed by the Westminster Assembly (*q. v.*), Oct. 17, 1643, and was established by Parliament Jan. 3, 1645.

DIRHAM.—(*See* DEORHAM.)

DISCIPLINE.—The first book of discipline was drawn up by the ministers of the Scottish Church in 1560, for the purpose of establishing discipline and uniformity in the Church. It abolished the government of bishops and the observance of fasts and saint days, and established kirk sessions, besides settling other

minor particulars. The second book of discipline, approved by the General Assembly in April, 1578, did not receive the sanction of Parliament, and then only in a modified form, until 1592.

DISPENSARIES were set up in monasteries and the houses of the wealthy during the Middle Ages. They were established in their present form towards the end of the 18th century. The following list contains names of the principal dispensaries in the metropolis, with the date of foundation:—

A.D.	
1770.	Royal General, Smithfield.
1774.	Westminster General.
1777.	Surrey.
1779.	Metropolitan.
1780.	Finsbury.
1782.	Public.
1782.	Eastern.
1785.	St. Marylebone General.
1789.	City.
1789.	Western.
1801.	Bloomsbury.
1810.	Northern.
1816.	Royal.
1817.	St. George's and St. James's General.
1821.	Islington.
1821.	Royal South London.
1828.	Farringdon General.
1830.	Western City.
1830.	Western General.
1834.	Blenheim Street Free.
1837.	St. Pancras Royal General.
1838.	Paddington Provident.
1840.	Kensington.
1840.	Holloway and North Islington.
1845.	St. John's Wood and Portland Town Provident.
1848.	Camden Town.
1848.	Paddington Free.
1849.	City of London and East London.

DISPENSATIONS. — Papal dispensations were first granted by Innocent III. in 1200. Subjects of the English sovereign were forbidden to appeal for them by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1533), which, however, empowered the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant, by an instrument under his seal, unto the king and his successors, for causes not contrary to the laws of God, all such dispensations as were formerly from the see of Rome.

DISPENSING POWER. — The power of suspending or dispensing with the laws, or the execution of the laws, claimed and exercised by some of the English sovereigns, was declared illegal, and formally abolished by the Bill of Rights (1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 passed in 1689.

DISPERSION OF MANKIND took place at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi. 8), to which various dates are assigned by different authorities. It occurred, according to the chronology adopted in the English Bible, B.C. 2234.

DISSECTION.—(*See* ANATOMY and ANATOMY LAWS.)

DISSENTERS.—English Protestants holding different views from the Church of England are thus named. About the year 1565 they were called Puritans. On the passing of the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4 (1662), about 2,000 clergymen seceded, and received the name Nonconformists or Dissenters. The Test Act, 25 Charles II. c. 2 (1673), excluded from government employment all who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. The Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary c. 18 (1689), gave Dissenters legal security in the celebration of their worship; and the Corporation and Test Repeal Act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828) enabled them to accept public employment without taking the sacrament. Dissenters were first authorized to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship, or at a registrar's office, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 Aug. 17, 1836).

DISSIDENTS.—The term applied to dissenters from the established religion of Poland, viz. the Roman Catholic. They were allowed the free exercise of their religion by the *pacta conventa*, in 1573, but were persecuted in 1718. In 1766 Russia and Prussia supported them in their claims for unrestricted worship, and in 1775 their rights, with a few exceptions, were completely restored.

DISTAFF.—Spinning by distaff was introduced into England in 1505. The day after the Epiphany, or Twelfth Day, was jocularly called St. Distaff's or Rock Day, because the Christmas holidays having then terminated, housewives resumed the distaff, &c.

DISTILLATION.—This art, said to have originated amongst the inhabitants of northern Europe, was, with many others connected with chemical science, introduced into Spain by the Moors about 1150. Argand's improvements in mechanical processes were perfected about 1780. The art of distillation was much improved by Adam in 1801, and by Pistorius in 1817.

DITCH, or THE NATIONS.—The third expedition of the Koreish against Mohammed, in 625. Gibbon (ch. l.) remarks:—"This third expedition is variously named, from the *nations* which marched under the banner of Abu Sophian, from the *ditch* which was drawn before the city, and a camp of 3,000 Mussulmans. The prudence of Mahomet declined a general engagement: the valour of Ali was signalized in single combat; and the war was protracted 20 days, till the final separation of the confederates. A tempest of wind, rain, and hail overturned their tents: their private quarrels were fomented by an insidious adversary; and the Koreish, deserted by their allies, no longer hoped to subvert the throne, or to check the conquests, of their invincible exile."

DIU (Hindostan).—This island was taken in 1515 by the Portuguese, who made it a strong fortress. The Arabs of Muscat assailed and pillaged it in 1670. It was garrisoned by British troops in 1809.

DIVAN. — This term, which, during the caliphate of Omar I. (634—644), signified the system employed in the distribution of military booty, was subsequently applied to the Ottoman council of state. This assembly, consisting of the two Cadiaskers or military judges of Roumelia and Anatolia, the Beylerbeys of Greece and Asia Minor, the two Defterdars or treasurers for Europe and Asia, the Aga of the Janissaries, the Beylerbey of the sea, or high admiral, and the Nischandschi or secretary, was held, previous to the reign of Bajazet II. (1481—1512), under the presidency of the Sultan, but afterwards under that of the Grand Vizier. Selim I. (1512—1520) added to the council a third Cadiasker, who exercised military jurisdiction over his African and Asiatic conquests, and a third Defterdar. When business of extraordinary importance was under discussion, such as the commence-

ment of a war, &c., the Sultan and his advisers assembled for the Divan on horseback; but this custom, having degenerated into an empty show, was ultimately abandoned.

DIVINATION.—The Israelites were prohibited from practising divination of any kind by the law of Moses (Deut. xviii. 9—12, B.C. 1451). (*See* BIBLIOMANCY.) Among the ancients, divination was practised in many different forms. It is supposed to have originated among the Etruscans. (*See* DIVINING ROD.)

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.—The doctrine that kings are entitled to the unqualified submission of their subjects was maintained by the Convocation Book of 1603, by Hobbes in 1642, by Sir Robert Filmer in his "Patriarcha" in 1680, and by Sherlock in 1684. Dr. Pusey, in a sermon preached Nov. 5, 1837, sets forth the views of modern High Church writers on the subject.

DIVING-BELL.—In the time of Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), divers used a kind of kettle to enable them to continue long under water. The earliest positive mention of the use of the diving-bell in Europe occurs in the works of John Taisnier, who was born in 1509. In 1665 it was employed to raise some portions of the Spanish Armada, which had been wrecked off the Isle of Mull, and in 1687 William Phipps succeeded by its means in recovering £200,000, which had been lost in a Spanish vessel off the coast of Hispaniola. The instrument was much improved by Witsen in 1671. Dr. Halley's plan for introducing a supply of fresh air, which he effected about 1715, is the most important event in the history of the apparatus. Further improvements were effected by Mr. Spalding, who was drowned while prosecuting some experiments with the diving-bell, June 1, 1783. Smeaton first applied it to engineering operations in 1779, and in 1788 he contrived a means of supplying air by means of a forcing air-pump.

DIVINING-ROD, or VIRGULA DIVINA.—Disraeli (Amenities of Literature ii. 258) remarks:—"The mystery of the divining-rod is as ancient as the days of Cicero. The German miners introduced its practice among our Cornish miners." It is not mentioned earlier than the 11th century, but since that time has been in frequent use. Arthur Phippen, in 1853, published an account of two professional diviners, who alleged that they were able by this means to discover subterranean springs, &c.

DIVIO.—(*See* DIJON.)

DIVONA.—(*See* CAHORS.)

DIVORCE was permitted by the Mosaic law B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxiv. 1—4). The first instance among the Romans occurred B.C. 331, and the custom afterwards became very frequent, in spite of the *Lex de maritandis ordinibus*, passed B.C. 18, and the *Lex Poppia-Poppæa*, A.D. 9, which attempted to restrain the facilities for obtaining it. In England divorces were of two kinds,—first *à mensâ et thoro*, when the parties lived separate but without a dissolution of the marriage vow, and secondly *à vinculo matrimonii*, when their union was declared illegal from the first, and was consequently totally dissolved. The first example of a divorce effected by act of Parliament, without the previous consent of the spiritual court, was that of the notorious Countess of Macclesfield, who was separated from her husband April 2, 1698. In 1798 Lord Loughborough obtained the passing of a series of resolutions which required every application for divorce to be supported by an ecclesiastical sentence and by a previous verdict at law. Previously to 1840, divorce bills in the House of Commons were decided by the whole house; but in that year they were referred to a committee of nine members. In Dec., 1850, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the law of divorce. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857) abolished all authority of the Ecclesiastical Court respecting divorces, and vested it in the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," which was to be presided over by three judges, the judge of the Probate Court being one. This act was amended and extended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 2, 1858), by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 13, 1859), and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144 (Aug. 28, 1860).

DIXMUDE (Belgium).—This town, first surrounded by walls in the 10th century, and fortified in 1270 and 1411, was ravaged in 1513 by a fire which destroyed more than 300 houses. It was taken by the Count of Rantzau in 1647, and by Turenne in 1658. Seized by Louis XIV. in 1683, it was restored by the truce of the Hague, June 20, 1684. It was retaken by the French under Luxemburg in 1690, and was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. It was taken by the French June 30, 1744.

DIZIER, ST. (France), was besieged by Charles the Fifth's army, commanded by Ferdinand de Gonzaga, in 1544, and surrendered after a brave resistance. In 1775 the town was nearly destroyed by fire through the carelessness of a baker. Here Napoleon I. repulsed the allies Jan. 27, and March 27, 1814.

DJEVAN-BOULAK (Battle).—The Russians gained a victory over the Persians at this place, in Persia, July 18, 1827.

DJIDDA, JEDDA, or JIDDA (Arabia), was surrounded by a wall in 1501 by the Sultan of Egypt. In 1803 Sherif Pasha attempted to render the town independent of the Sherif of Mecca, but failed, and died suddenly in 1804, about which time it surrendered to the Wahabees, who expelled the Turks. In 1811 Mehemet Ali took measures to recover it, and in 1812 he succeeded in obtaining possession. The celebrated traveller Burckhardt arrived here July 15, 1814. (*See* JEDDA.)

DOBRAN (Treaty).—Christian V. of Denmark, and Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, by a secret treaty concluded at this place in Mecklenburg, Oct. 5, 1675, agreed to carry on war against Charles XI. of Sweden, till he should be compelled either to pay the expenses, or to restore Schonen, Halland, and Blenkingen to Denmark, to relinquish the freedom of the Sound, and to abandon his Pomeranian territories to the Elector, who agreed, on his part, to surrender Wismar and Rügen to Denmark.

DOBRO (Battle).—Prince Menschikoff, at

the head of a Russian army, defeated the Swedes at this place, in the Ukraine, Sep. 20, 1709.

DOBRYNITCHI (Battle) was fought in this plain, in Russia, by the pretender Dmitri, at the head of about 20,000 Poles and Cossacks, against 70,000 Russians, led by the generals of the Czar, Jan. 20, 1605. The former was defeated, with the loss of seven-eighths of his army and all his baggage and artillery.

DOCETÆ, or DOCETES.—These heretics, who contended that Christ was a god, and that he did not really suffer death on the cross, but only in appearance, arose in the 1st century. Gibbon says:—"While his blood was still recent on Mount Calvary, the Docetes, a numerous and learned sect of Asiatics, invented the *phantastic* system, which was afterwards propagated by the Marcionites, the Manichæans, and the various names of the Gnostic heresy." They denied the resurrection and ascension, and separated into various divisions under different leaders.

DOCKS.—The first docks constructed in England were the Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe, part of which existed as the Howland Great Wet Dock in 1660. The present title was adopted in 1807. Docks were commenced at Glasgow about 1662. The first dock at Liverpool was completed about 1710, and the first at Hull in 1778. The West India Docks, London, were commenced in Feb., 1800, and partially opened in Aug., 1802. The south dock was added in 1829. The East India Docks were opened in 1806. Bristol floating harbour, which has all the characteristics of a dock, was commenced in 1804, and finished in 1809. The first stone of the London Docks was laid June 26, 1802, and they were opened in Feb., 1805, and till Jan., 1826, were the only docks at which ships bound for the Thames, with cargoes of wine, brandy, tobacco, and rice (except ships from the Indies), were permitted to unload. These docks were improved by a new entrance in 1832, and by an enlargement of the basin in 1858. St. Katharine's Docks were partially opened Oct. 25, 1828, and the Victoria Docks in Nov., 1855.

DOCKYARDS.—The formation of dockyards commenced in England during the reign of Henry VIII. There are seven in England, viz. Woolwich, founded before 1515; Portsmouth, before 1548; Deptford, about 1513; Chatham, established by Elizabeth; Sheerness, by Charles II.; Plymouth, founded soon after 1688, and called Devonport Dockyard since 1824; and Pembroke, originally established at Milford Haven in 1790, and removed to Pembroke in 1814.

DOCTOR.—Doctors of law existed among the Jews. Some authorities state that the Venerable Bede and John of Beverley received the title of doctor, at Cambridge, before 721; but this is doubtful. The degree was introduced at Bologna in the 12th century by Irnerius; and in 1207 it was conferred in England. Doctorships in medicine existed in 1384, and in music in 1463.

DOCTORS' COMMONS (London).—Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., in 1509, some civilians privileged to plead in the court of Arches formed a plan of association, by which they were to occupy contiguous houses, and board in common. The spot first selected by them is not recorded; but in Feb., 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie procured a lease of Montjoy House and other tenements, which he devoted to the accommodation of the advocates, and which received the title of Doctors' Commons. The original edifice was destroyed in 1666 during the great fire. The courts were held in Essex House, Strand, until the college was rebuilt in 1672. They were incorporated in June, 1768, as "The College of Doctors of Law, exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." Doctors' Commons consisted of five courts, viz. the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The new courts of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and of Probate were established in Jan., 1858.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY (London) was founded by Dr. Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian, who died Jan. 26, 1716, and left his books for public use, with a sum of £1,600 per annum for a building. Premises were erected in Red-cross Street, Cripplegate, which were opened in 1729. A catalogue was printed in 1841.

DOCTRINAIRES.—This party, formed in France soon after 1815 by Royer-Collard and others, having for their object and doctrine the establishment and preservation of constitutional government, and the reconciliation of authority and liberty, royalty, and national representation, obtained power in 1830, and ceased to exist as a distinct political sect on the fall of the French monarchy in 1848.

DODONA (Greece).—The site of this ancient town in Epirus, celebrated for its oracle of Jupiter, has not been ascertained. The Ætolians razed the temple of the god B.C. 219. It was a bishopric in the early Church, and one of its bishops is mentioned as late as 516. Notice of the town itself occurs in the 6th century.

DOG.—The act for preventing the stealing of dogs (10 Geo. III. c. 18) was passed in 1770. A tax was imposed upon dogs by 36 Geo. III. c. 124 (May 19, 1796), which was extended to Ireland by 48 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 27, 1808). The use of dogs for purposes of draught was abolished in London by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 56 (Aug. 17, 1839), and the prohibition was extended to all parts of the United Kingdom by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, s. 2 (July 31, 1854). By 25 & 26 Vict. c. 59 (July 29, 1862), owners of dogs in Ireland were made liable for injuries to sheep, and further regulations were introduced by 28 and 29 Vict. c. 50 (June 18, 1865). By 28 and 29 Vict. c. 60 (June 29, 1865), owners of dogs in England and Wales were made liable for injuries to cattle and sheep.

DOG-DAYS.—The Venerable Bede (672—735) gives as the commencement of the dog-days July 14. In a calendar prefixed to Queen Elizabeth's Book of Common Prayer, ordered to be used in 1559, they are made to begin July 6, and to end Sep. 5, which arrangement continued till the Restoration in 1660, when they were omitted altogether from the Prayer-book, and made to begin July 19, and end Aug. 20.

On the reformation of the British calendar in 1752, the commencement was fixed July 30, and the termination Sep. 7. They now begin July 3, and end Aug. 11.

DOG-SHOW.—An exhibition of dogs, similar in plan to several that had previously been held at Birmingham, took place at the Horse Repository, Holborn, in 1861 and 1862. The dog-show was first held in the Agricultural Hall June 24, 1862.

DOGE. — According to some authorities, Venice was governed by a doge, or duke, bearing the title of doge, as early as 440; but Daru assigns 697 as the date of the creation of the honour, and mentions Paul Luke Anafesto as the first who bore it. The Genoese revolted against their counts in 1330, and elected a doge in 1334.

DOGGER-BANK (Sea-fight). — An English fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, engaged the Dutch near this sand-bank, between Great Britain and Holland, Aug. 5, 1781. After an obstinate conflict the Dutch bore away. The English fleet, having suffered severely in the action, was not able to follow in pursuit.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.—A rowing-match, which takes place on the Thames Aug. 1 every year, between the Old Swan, near London Bridge, and the White Swan at Chelsea, when the tide is strongest against the competitors, was instituted by Thomas Dogget, the actor, to mark his attachment to the house of Hanover, Aug. 1 being the date of the accession of George I. It was first rowed for Aug. 1, 1715. Dogget died at Eltham, in Kent, Sep. 22, 1721, and bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to provide annually a waterman's coat and badge, to be rowed for in perpetual remembrance of the day.

DOIT, or DOITKIN, a base coin of small value, the circulation of which was prohibited by 3 Hen. V. c. 1 (1415).

DÖL (France). — William I. suffered some very severe losses in a vain attempt to capture this town, in Britanny, in 1075. A dispute which broke out between the churches of Dôl and Tours, respecting the metropolitan rights which the former claimed against the latter, was decided in favour of Tours in 1199. In 1793, during the war in La Vendée, Rossignol, at the head of the republican forces, was defeated at this town.

DOLCINITES.—This sect, according to Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. v., b. xii. ch. 6), was of "kindred tenets with the Fraticelli, or Spiritual Franciscans, with some leaven of the old doctrines of the Patarines (the Puritans) of Lombardy." It was founded by Dolcino, who was born at a village near Novara. He denounced the popes. The Dolcinites made their first appearance at Gattinara, and the Val Sesia, in Piedmont, in 1304. The Inquisition sent forces against them in 1307, and after a brave resistance, during which numbers perished, Dolcino and a few of his followers were made prisoners. They were cruelly tortured, and afterwards burned alive.

DOLE (France), the Dola Sequanorum of the Romans, is a very ancient place, formerly the capital of Franche-Comté. Its university was founded in 1426, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and a parliament was established in 1442. The French failed in attempts to capture it in 1435 and in 1477; but it was taken and sacked by Louis XI. in 1479. Charles V. erected strong fortifications here in 1530, and in 1636 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the French, who obtained it with the rest of Franche-Comté in 1668. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded May 2, 1668, it was restored to Spain, which finally lost all power over it in 1674, when it was seized by the army of Louis XIV. Its parliament was transferred to Besançon in 1676, and its university in 1691, since which time Dole has declined in importance.

DOLLAR.—This coin, as well as the German thaler, derives its name from the town of Joachims-Thal (Joachim's Valley), in Bohemia, where silver pieces, of an ounce weight, were first coined in 1518. It is the principal coin of the United States, where Spanish dollars, worth 4*s.* 4½*d.*, passed current until 1772, when a new coinage was struck. Spanish dollars were issued from the Bank of England March 10, 1797, the value being 4*s.* 9*d.* each. They were recalled Oct. 3 in the same year. By an act passed in the United States in 1837, the dollar must weigh 412½ grains of standard silver. Its value is 4*s.* 4*d.* of our money.

DOLLS.—The Greek and Roman children used dolls of wax, wool, plaster, and ivory, which were buried with them when they died. A terra-cotta doll, with legs and arms moved by a string, has been found in a tomb. The Christians continued the practice of burying the toys of their children. During the Middle Ages, doll-makers were styled coroplastes, and dolls dressed in imitation of infants were common playthings. The Autoperipatetikos, or walking doll, was patented July 15, 1862.

DOMESDAY BOOK, defined by Ellis as "the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of lands therein described," was undertaken by William I., but the precise year in which he commenced it is not known. The frequently assigned date, 1080, is founded on an erroneous quotation of the Red Book of the Exchequer, and there is good reason to believe the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is correct in fixing its commencement in 1085, and its completion in 1086. Domesday Book continued the authority as to the amount of taxation till 1522, when Henry VIII. caused a more accurate survey to be taken, which is known as the New Domesday Book. In 1767, George III. ordered the publication of the original survey, which was commenced about 1770, and completed early in 1783. Ingulphus says the book was so called because it was as general and conclusive as the last judgment will be. Copies of this survey by the process of photozincography (*q. v.*) were completed Jan. 23, 1864.

DOMINGO, SAN or ST. (Hayti).—This city was founded in 1497 by Bartholomew Columbus, by whom it was first called Nueva Isabella. In 1502 it suffered severely from the effects of a hurricane, and was rebuilt by Ovando soon afterwards, and adorned with a fine Gothic cathedral in 1540. In the latter part of 1585 it was taken by Sir Francis Drake,

who exacted from the inhabitants a ransom of £6,875. By the treaty of Basel, July 22, 1795, it was ceded to France, together with the other Spanish possessions in the island, and in 1801 it was seized by the negro chief Toussaint l'Ouverture. (*See* HAYTI.)

DOMINICA (W. Indies) was discovered by Columbus, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1493, whence its name Dominica, *i. e.* the Lord's Day. In 1668 it submitted to the English, by whom it was again captured June 6, 1761. By the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain, and it was erected into a separate government under Sir W. Young, July 18, 1770. In 1778 it was taken by the French, but was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. The French made an ineffectual attempt to retake it in 1795, and in 1802 it was disturbed by an insurrection of the negroes. The French again assailed it Feb. 22, 1805, when they opposed 4,000 men to the resident force of 200; but, after having destroyed Roseau by fire, they were compelled to retreat without achieving any substantial success.

DOMINICAL LETTER. — The first seven letters of the alphabet are used in ecclesiastical and other calendars to signify the days of the week, and the letter which stands for Sunday is known as the Dominical letter. Jan. 1 is always expressed by A; hence the Dominical letters change every year.

DOMINICALS.—The name anciently given to the lessons of Scripture appointed to be read on Sundays. Alcuin, tutor of Charlemagne, is said to have instituted them between 750 and 760; but the custom of selecting the Sunday lessons in a systematic order was not generally adopted till the 12th century. An oblation made on Sundays to the rector of the church in which a person attended service and received the sacraments, was also, in the early English Church, known by this name.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Hayti). — The eastern portion of Hayti, which became French territory in 1795, and was ceded to Spain in 1814, assumed independence in 1822, and in 1843 established itself as a distinct state, under the title of the Dominican Republic. It was reunited to Spain in May, 1861.

DOMINICANS. — This order of preaching Friars, called in England Black Friars, and in France Jacobins, was founded at Toulouse by St. Dominick, and confirmed by Innocent III. in 1215. Honorius III. renewed the approval in 1216, and constituted the order under the rules of St. Augustine, which enjoined perpetual silence, almost continual fasts, poverty, and other mortifications. At the first general chapter of the order, in 1220, the renunciation of all possession and revenue was enjoined. The convent in Paris was founded in 1218. In 1221 the order was introduced into England, where the monks were called Black Friars, their first establishment being formed at Oxford. In 1276 the corporation of London granted the order two lanes near the Thames, where a monastery was erected, the neighbourhood of which still retains the name Blackfriars.——The order of the Dominican nuns was founded by St. Dominick in 1206.

DONABEW (Battles). — Gen. Cotton was defeated by the Burmese at this town of Pegu, March 8, 1825.——Capt. Granville Loch fell, at the head of a party of Sepoys and seamen, in an unsuccessful attack upon the Burmese at the same place, Feb. 4, 1853.

DONATISTS.—On the election of Cecilianus to the see of Carthage, in 311, the minority chose another bishop, who, dying in 313, was succeeded by Donatus. He formed the malcontents into a separate party, named after himself. The peculiarity of the sect was its strictness in matters of church discipline. Severe laws were passed against it in 316, and it was condemned by the Council of Carthage in 411. It was not totally extinguished till the 7th century.

DONAUWERTH, or DONAUWORTH (Bavaria) was the scene of the execution of Mary of Brabant, by her husband, Louis the Severe, on an ill-founded charge of infidelity, Jan. 18, 1256. In consequence of its adherence to the reformed religion, it was placed under the ban of the empire in 1607, and was seized by an army of 17,000 men under Maximilian of Bavaria, who abolished the Protestant religion, and transferred the city's municipal privileges to the elector. The Duke of Marlborough gained an important victory here over the Bavarian army of the Count of Arco, July 2, 1704 (O.S.), when the allied army lost nearly 5,000 men. In 1706, Donauwerth recovered its rights as an imperial city, but again lost them by the peace of Baden, signed Sep. 7, 1714. Its subjection to Bavaria was finally determined by an agreement signed June 18, 1782. Another battle was fought here Oct. 6, 1805, between the French, under Soult, and the Germans, in which the former were victorious.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire).—This town, the ancient Danum, was destroyed in 794 by the Danes, who were defeated here by Egbert in 833. St. George's Church was founded about 1071, and in 1204 the town was entirely destroyed by fire. James I. visited Doncaster in 1617. In 1642 the town was garrisoned by the Parliamentary army, and in 1648 Col. Rainsford was killed in the midst of his troopers, by a small party from Pontefract. Doncaster races were established about 1703. The St. Leger Stakes were founded in 1776, and the grand stand was erected in 1777. The betting-room was built by the corporation in 1826. The dispensary was established in 1792; and the North Midland Railway opened July 1, 1840.

DONELSON FORT (United States). — This Confederate stronghold, situated in Kentucky, was invested by Gen. Grant Feb. 12, 1862. A naval attack under Com. Foote was repulsed Feb. 14, but owing to the superior numbers of the Federals, Gen. Buckner was compelled to surrender, with about 10,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of cannon, Feb. 16. The Confederate Col. Forrest attacked the fort Feb. 3, 1863, and was defeated with considerable loss.

DONGA.—(*See* ANGOLA.)

DONKEY SHOW.—A show of mules and donkeys, similar in character to the annual cattle, dog, and horse shows, was opened in the

Agricultural Hall, London, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

DONNELAN LECTURESHIP, in Dublin University, was established Feb. 22, 1794, the expense being defrayed from a legacy of £1,243, bequeathed by Mrs. Ann Donnelan to the College of Dublin. It is a divinity lecture.

D'ONORE.—(*See* FUENTES DE ONORO.)

DORCHESTER (Bishopric), founded at this town in Oxfordshire in 635, was removed to Winchester in 676. Another see, established here in 886, was removed to Lincoln (*q. v.*) in 1078.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnocaria* or *Durinum*, contains the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. The free grammar-school was founded in 1579. Judge Jefferies presided over a special commission here in 1685, which he rendered infamous by the cruelty and injustice of his judgments. In 1705, 10,000 persons assembled in the Roman amphitheatre to witness the burning of Mary Channing. The town hall was built in 1791, and the hospital in 1840.

DORIANS.—A people of ancient Greece, who asserted their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen, and the nymph Orseis, or of Apollo and Phthia, who is said to have flourished B.C. 1400. The Heraclidæ, of Doric extraction, returned to the Peloponnesus B.C. 1104; settled in that part of Greece, and overran Attica B.C. 1045. About B.C. 800 they were attacked by the Thebans, who expelled them from their country, of which they took possession. The Phocæans declared war against them B.C. 458, and seized most of their important towns.

DORIC ORDER of architecture originated among the Dorians about B.C. 1104. It is more airy and graceful in style than the Tuscan, and ranks second of orders.

DORMANS (Battle.)—The German allies of the French Huguenots, under Montmorenci de Thoré, were defeated at this place in France by Henry Duke of Guise and his brother the Duke of Mayenne, Oct. 10, 1575.

DORNOCH, or DORNICH.—The manufacture of this figured linen, originally carried on at Tournay, or Dornich, in the Netherlands, was transferred thence to Norfolk, by Dutch fugitives from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. (*See* HOLLAND.) The manufacture was restricted to Norwich and Pulham by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 24 (1552). By 4 Will. & Mary c. 5, s. 2 (68) (1692), a duty of 10 per cent. was imposed on all imported Dornocha, except those brought from France.

DOROGOBUSH (Battle).—The Russians defeated the French at this town, in Russia, Oct. 12, 1812.

DORPAT, or DÖRPT (Russia).—This town, in Livonia, formerly belonged to Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus founded its university in 1632. Having been removed to Pernau in 1656, it was re-established at Dorpat in 1802. The town was taken by Peter the Great, July 23, 1704; and was destroyed by fire in 1775.

DORSET (England).—The Danes landed at Wareham, in this county, in 876. They renewed their ravages in 982, 998, 1001, and 1015. They were defeated and put to flight in 1016 by Edmund Ironside.

DORSET GARDENS THEATRE (London), situated on the south side of Fleet Street, and fronting the river, was opened by Betterton Nov. 9, 1671. The company united themselves with the Drury Lane players, Nov. 16, 1682, and the theatre became a place of exhibition for wrestling, boxing, fencing, &c.

DORT, or DORDRECHT (Holland).—This town, capital of a district of the same name, was founded in 994, and is said to be the oldest town in Holland. Fortifications were erected in 1231. In 1421 it was separated from the mainland by an inundation, which covered upwards of 70 villages, and drowned 100,000 persons. The church of Notre Dame, founded in 1366, and a large part of the town, were destroyed by fire in 1457. The first meeting of the States of Holland after their successful revolt from Spanish dominion was held here in 1572, when William, Prince of Orange, was made stadtholder. The celebrated synod of Dort assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and ended its sittings May 25, 1619. It was a meeting of the Protestant clergy for the purpose of deciding whether Calvinism or Arminianism is the true doctrine of Scripture, and they declared in favour of the former system.

DORTMUND (Prussia).—This ancient town possesses the Marien Kirche, a fine gothic church of the 13th century, and a provincial academy, established in 1543. In 1802 it became the property of the Nassau-Diez family; in 1806 it formed the capital of the French department of La Roer; and in 1815 it was ceded by the Congress of Vienna to Prussia.

DORYLÆUM (Battle).—The Crusaders defeated Soliman and the Turks at this town, in Phrygia, July 4, 1097. Three thousand Pagan knights are said to have fallen in this battle. The Turks lost above 30,000 men. Soliman's camp was pillaged, and large quantities of spoil fell into the hands of the Crusaders.

DOUAI (France), the Roman *Duacum*, at which a synod was held in 871, was taken by Philip IV. in 1297. In 1368 it was given to Louis, Count of Flanders, and in 1562 Philip II. of Spain founded its university. The college for English Papists was established by the same monarch in 1569. Louis XIV. took Douai from the Spaniards in 1667. It was captured by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, June 25, 1710; but Marshal Villars retook it in 1712. The peace of Utrecht, signed April 11, 1713, finally restored Douai to France.

DOUAI BIBLE.—This Bible, which was translated into English by the students at the Roman Catholic college of Douai, is the only English translation which is sanctioned by the Pope, and was published at Douai in 1609. It only contains the Old Testament, as the English college at Rheims had printed a translation of the New in 1582.

DOUBLE CRESCENTS (Order).—(*See* COCKLE, Order.)

DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).—Near this town, the name of which is said to be derived from the rivers Doo and Glass, on which it is situated, are the ruins of a nunnery erected by

St. Bridget early in the 6th century. In 1292 a synod was held in the ancient church of Braddan, which was partially rebuilt in 1773. Douglas has much improved since the establishment, in 1830, of steam communication with Liverpool. The tower of refuge was erected in 1833 by Sir William Hillary, for the safety of shipwrecked mariners. Since 1851 the government of the town has been vested in nine commissioners, who levy rates for the purpose of lighting, sewerage, &c.

DOURO.—The British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, succeeded in crossing this river in spite of a very resolute opposition by the French under Marshal Soult, May 12, 1809. The English casualties amounted to 23 killed, among whom was Lieut.-Gen. Paget; 96 wounded, and two missing. The French lost 500 killed and wounded, five guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. They left 700 sick and wounded in the hospital of Oporto, and 50 guns in the arsenal.

DOVER (Kent), the Roman *Dubris*, where Julius Cæsar landed, Aug. 26, B.C. 55, is one of the Cinque Ports. Some authors consider him the founder of the castle, but it was most probably built by Mandubratius, King of the Trinobantes, who died B.C. 19. It was strengthened by Arviragus, in 70. In 209 the Emperor Severus built a gate, of which the foundations still remain; and in 367 a cohort of 1,100 men was stationed in the town. Withred, King of Kent, fortified the town, and built St. Martin's Church, about 700. In 1051 the inhabitants resisted the troops of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. In 1052 Godwin, Earl of Kent, compelled them to give him hostages and ships, and in 1066 the town was burnt by the Norman invaders. The priory was founded by Archbishop Corboil in 1132. In 1216 Hubert de Burgh held the castle against Louis, the Dauphin of France; and in 1299 a mint was established in the town by Edward I. By a statute passed in 1330, the charge for conveying passengers from Dover to Calais was fixed at sixpence for a foot-passenger, and two shillings for a man and a horse. All travellers to the continent were compelled to embark at Dover in 1339. In 1515 a fellowship of Trinity pilots was established. A pier was built in 1549; and in 1606 a charter was granted by James I., which tended very considerably to increase the maritime importance of the place. During the civil war, the Parliamentary forces took Dover by stratagem, Aug. 21, 1642. Charles II. landed here on his restoration, May 27, 1660. In 1780 important alterations were commenced in the castle, which has since been entirely remodelled. The theatre was built in 1790, and the custom house in 1806. In May, 1808, the town received considerable injury from a fire. An ancient well was discovered in the keep in 1811. Louis XVIII. embarked here for France on his restoration to the throne, April 23, 1813; and the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia landed June 6, 1814. Lighting by gas was introduced into the town in 1822. Prince Albert landed here, previous to his marriage with Queen Victoria, Feb. 6, 1840. The London and Dover (South-Eastern Railway was opened Feb. 7, 1844; and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in 1861. The Admiralty pier was commenced in 1844. The submarine telegraph to Calais was permanently established Oct. 13, 1851.

DOVER (Sea-fight).—Blake, with a squadron of 15 vessels, reinforced during the engagement by eight under Capt. Bourne, fought a severe action with the Dutch fleet, consisting of 42 ships, under the command of Admiral Van Tromp, May 19, 1652. The action was maintained with great gallantry for five hours. Blake captured one ship and destroyed another, and the Dutch withdrew to the coast of Holland during the night.

DOVER (Treaty).—Charles II. and Louis XIV. concluded a secret treaty, which was signed at Dover May 22, 1670. Charles II. agreed to reconcile himself with the Church of Rome as soon as the affairs of the kingdom should be sufficiently established to permit him. Louis XIV. engaged to pay him two millions of livres Tournois, one half three months after the ratification of the treaty, and the remainder in six months; and to furnish and maintain, at his own cost, 6,000 troops to assist Charles II. in his design. Charles II. also engaged to aid Louis XIV. in subjugating Holland, and in upholding the Bourbons in Spain. It was ratified by Louis XIV. June 10.

DOVER (United States), in New Hampshire, was founded in 1623 by Edward and William Hilton. It was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1642; and it was attacked by Indians, who burned five or six houses and mills, and killed several of the inhabitants, June 27, 1689.

DOWER.—Wharton (Laws relating to Women, b. iv. c. 1, s. 6) defines dower as "the right which a widow has in the third part of the lands and tenements of which her husband died solely and beneficially possessed." By 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1551), the widows of traitors lost all right to dower. Five kinds of dower originally existed; viz. dower by the common law, dower by custom, dower *ad ostium ecclesiæ*, dower *ex assensu patris*, and dower *de la plus belle*. The last was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), and the third and fourth by the Dower Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 105 (Aug. 29, 1833), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1834, and virtually placed the right of dower entirely at the husband's disposal.

DOWLATABAD, or DOWLETABAD (Hindostan).—This town, considered the key of the Deccan, the ancient Deoghir, was taken by the Mohammedans under Allah-ud-Deen in 1293, and in 1306 was rendered subject to the Emperor of Delhi, who changed its name to Dowlatabad, and endeavoured to make it the capital of his dominions. About 1595 it surrendered to Ahmed Nizam Shah, of Ahmednuggur, whose dynasty becoming extinct in 1600, it was seized by an Abyssinian slave, named Mallik Amber. In 1634 it was taken by the Mongols, from whom it was wrested in 1717 by Nizam-ul-Mulk, whose descendants have ever since retained it. In 1758 it was occupied for a time by a French force under M. Bussy.

DOWN (Ireland).—This see is supposed to have been founded about 499, and to have been originally fixed at Downpatrick (*q. v.*). The

diocese was united to Connor, at an early period, but they were separated in 1136 or 1137. They were permanently united by the Pope in 1441. In 1609 James I. made the church of the Holy Trinity at Downpatrick the cathedral of the diocese; but this having fallen into decay, Charles II. transferred the title to the parish church of Lisburn, by a patent dated Oct. 27, 1662. On the death of James Saurin, Bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1842, that see was united to Down and Connor, according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833).

DOWNING COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Sir E. Downing, Bart., by his will dated Dec. 20, 1717, left estates, which, on the failure of heirs in a certain line of succession, were to be devoted to the foundation and maintenance of a college at the university of Cambridge. The college was founded by charter, Sep. 28, 1800, and the statutes were framed in 1805. Land having been purchased, the first stone of the college buildings was laid May 18, 1807, and undergraduates were admitted to reside in 1821.

DOWNPATRICK (Ireland).—One of the most ancient towns in Ireland, existing in the days of St. Patrick, who is said to have founded the cathedral. He died in 493. In 1538 its church was pillaged by Lord Deputy Grey, and in 1609 it was made the cathedral of the diocese of Down. In consequence of the decayed state of the building, Charles II. transferred the title of cathedral to Lisburn church Oct. 27, 1662; but in 1790 Downpatrick cathedral was restored for divine service.

DOWNS (Sea-fights).—Admiral Blake defeated the Dutch fleet of De Ruyter and De Witt in the Downs, Sep. 28, 1652. He gained a second victory, over Van Tromp, Nov. 29, 1652.

DRABESCUS (Battle).—The Athenian colonists of Amphipolis (*q. v.*), to the number of 10,000, were defeated by the Thracian Edonians on this plain, to the north-west of Philippi, in Greece, B.C. 465.

DRACO'S CODE, which punished all offences with death, and was consequently said to be written in blood, was compiled about B. C. 624, and remained in force until superseded by the milder legislation of Solon, B.C. 594.

DRAFT.—(*See* CHEQUE.)

DRAGONNADES.—The persecutions of the French Protestants by Louis XIV., especially the military expeditions, consisting chiefly of dragoons, which were despatched into the southern provinces by Louvois in 1684 and 1685, are known in history as the Dragonnades. They were followed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*), Oct. 22, 1685.

DRAGOONS.—Knights called *dracones*, because they fought under the standard of a dragon, are of very ancient date. Modern dragoons are of French origin, having been instituted by Charles de Cossé, Marshal of Brisac, about 1600. In 1632 two kinds existed, called pikemen and musketeers. The oldest English regiment of dragoons is the Scots Greys, first enrolled Nov. 19, 1683.

DRAINAGE was practised by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians at a very early date. Attempts were made to drain the Pontine marshes B.C. 160, but without permanent effect. Baldwin I., Count of Flanders, is believed to have commenced the drainage of his territories about 863, but they were not effectually protected from inundations of the sea till 1180. In 1633 the Spaniards constructed works for the purpose of draining the city of Mexico, which, from its situation in the centre of a lake, was subject to frequent inundations. The draining of the Bedford Level, under the management of the Earl of Bedford and others, was completed March 25, 1653. In consequence of the frequent recurrence of cholera, measures have recently been adopted for securing a better system of drainage in this country. The Metropolitan Board of Works, appointed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 43 (Aug. 14, 1855), exercises control over all main sewers of the city of London, and, by the terms of the act, was bound to complete sewers, to prevent the passage of any sewage into the Thames near London, before Dec. 31, 1860 (s. 135). By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), the board was to commence, as soon as possible, works for the main drainage of the metropolis, and for preventing the further pollution of the Thames, the shores and bed of which they were empowered to improve by embankments, &c. To enable them to effect this, they were permitted to borrow money to the amount of £3,000,000, and to levy a rate of threepence in the pound on the annual value of property in London and its environs, on the basis of the county rate. This rate is called the Metropolis Main Drainage Rate. The works were opened in presence of the Prince of Wales and a large assemblage, April 4, 1865.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.—This, the first voyage round the globe accomplished by an Englishman, was performed by Sir Francis Drake, who sailed from Plymouth Dec. 13, 1577. He arrived in the La Plata April 14, 1578, and entered Port St. Julian June 20. Here Drake executed Mr. Thomas Doughtie on a charge of mutinous conduct, after which he resumed his voyage, Aug. 17. He seized Callao, where he captured 17 heavily laden ships, Feb. 15, 1579; and he took a Spanish galleon, March 1, which yielded a booty of about £150,000. After completing the circumnavigation of the globe, and meeting many surprising adventures, the expedition returned to Plymouth in safety, Sep. 26, 1580, where Queen Elizabeth visited him on board his ship and knighted him.

DRAMA.—The ancient drama originated with the Greeks, whose efforts were at first wholly extempore. Comedy was introduced at Athens, B.C. 578, by Susarion and Dolon, whose company of buffoons performed on waggons, and smeared their faces with lees of wine, instead of concealing them with masks. The chorus, which was of Doric origin, was added B.C. 556. Thespis of Icaria introduced a single actor, who related the mythological deeds of Dionysius or Bacchus, and carried on serious conversations with the chorus, B.C. 535. He is therefore regarded as the founder of tragedy. Phrynichus introduced other subjects besides

the deeds of Bacchus, and also employed female characters in his productions, B.C. 511. Written comedy began with Epicharmus of Cos, who attired his performers in costume, and adorned his stage with purple curtains. He flourished about B.C. 500. Anaxandrides, the comic poet, who flourished B.C. 376, was the first who wrote plays with regular plots. The principal Greek poets were :—*Tragic :* Æschylus (B.C. 525—456), Sophocles (B.C. 495—405), and Euripides (B.C. 480—406). *Comic :* Eupolis (B.C. 429—?), Aristophanes (about B.C. 427; last comedy, B.C. 388), and Menander (B.C. 342—291). Theatrical exhibitions were introduced at Rome during a pestilence, B.C. 364, in order to propitiate the favour of the gods, or to divert the minds of the populace from the miserable condition to which they were reduced. The actors were Etruscans, and their performances consisted of dances without words or dramatic plot. Songs, however, were soon added, as accompaniment, and Livius Andronicus, who flourished about B.C. 240, wrote Latin plays with regular plots and fables. In consequence of losing his voice from the frequency of his performances, he employed a boy to sing the ode whilst he himself danced; thus introducing a most important improvement. Tragedy never flourished at Rome, although several distinguished authors endeavoured to render it popular. The chief of these were Nævius, who flourished B.C. 235, and Ennius (B.C. 239—169). The principal Roman comic dramatists are Plautus (B.C. 227—184), Statius (died B.C. 168), and Terence (B.C. 195—159). The old drama maintained its footing till the 4th century, when Gregory of Nazianzus banished it from the theatres at Constantinople, and introduced in its stead dramatic compilations from the Sacred Writings. From Constantinople these productions were conveyed to Italy. They were succeeded by the mysteries, or religious comedies, from which the modern drama is almost entirely derived. Thus the "Feast of Fools" and the "Feast of the Ass," with other religious celebrations, were instituted by Theophylact, Patriarch of Constantinople, about 950. These mysteries were introduced into England about 1110, when the Story of St. Catherine was exhibited at Dunstable. In 1264 a society *del Gonfalone* was established at Rome to represent the passion of the Saviour, and before 1300 sacred dramas were performed in Germany. The Chester mysteries are referred by Warton to 1327, though Hallam considers that date a century too early. The "Confrarie de la Passion" was established in France as a regular theatrical company about 1400. The earliest drama of a secular kind was Bibiena's comedy of the Calandra, which was performed at Venice in 1508. Udal's "Ralph Roister Doister," written about 1540, and printed in 1565, is the first secular English play. The office of master of the revels, whose duty was to arrange the theatrical entertainments of the court, was established in 1544, and contributed greatly to the rise of the British drama. In 1574 the Earl of Leicester's servants received a patent to act plays in any part of England, and in 1576 they built the theatre at Blackfriars, which was the first building of the kind in England. Marlowe's "Edward II.," which appeared in 1593, is regarded as the earliest English historical play. "Celestina," written in Spanish by Fernando de Roias, translated into English by James Mabbe, and published in 1631, in 21 acts, is the longest play on record. Burbage, Shakespeare, Heminings, and others, received a license to act plays in any part of the kingdom, May 19, 1603. Actresses, who were originally from France, first appeared in England, at the Blackfriars Theatre, in Michaelmas, 1629; but the innovation was vehemently opposed by the stricter portion of the community, and in great part occasioned the publication of Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix, or Players' Scourge," which appeared in 1633. During the supremacy of the Puritans the drama was discouraged, all the theatres being closed by a parliamentary order dated Sep. 2, 1642, and their fittings and furniture destroyed by another dated Jan. 22, 1648. Sir William Davenant, however, opened a kind of theatre in Rutland House, Charterhouse Yard, May 23, 1656, on which occasion scenes were first employed in a public theatre; and, in 1662, both he and Killigrew obtained patents to open playhouses by monopoly, from Charles II. Davenant's theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields was opened early in 1662, the actors being styled "the Duke of York's Company of Comedians." Killigrew's company, known as the "King's Company," opened Drury Lane in 1663. The theatre in Dorset Gardens was opened in 1671; and in 1682 the King's and the Duke's Companies united patents, and removed to Drury Lane. The popularity of operas so injured the pay of the actors, that Betterton and other leading performers opened another theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1695. By 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737), plays were ordered to be revised and licensed by the lord chamberlain before they could be legally performed. 3 Will. IV. c. 15 (June 10, 1833), known as the Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection Act, prohibited the performance of any play unless the sanction of the author had been previously obtained. The provisions of this act were extended to operatic performances by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, ss. 20 & 21 (July 1, 1842).

DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—Mr. Henry Dodd having placed five acres of land and 100 guineas at the disposal of a provisional committee, for the founding of an institution to bear this name, a public meeting was held at the Princess's Theatre Wednesday, July 21, 1858. Mr. C. Kean presided, and was, with three others, appointed trustees. A dispute commenced between Mr. Dodd and the committee, Sep. 20, respecting the conditions of the gift, and at a meeting held at the Adelphi Theatre, Jan. 12, 1859, Mr. Dodd's offer was rejected, and arrangements were made for erecting the building elsewhere. A site was subsequently selected at Maybury, near Woking, and the foundation-stone of the college was laid by Prince Albert, Friday, June 1, 1860. A meeting for the purpose of establishing public schools for both sexes, in connection with the college, was held in the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Dickens, May 11,

1864. The central hall of the college was opened by the Prince of Wales, June 5, 1865.

DRANESVILLE (Battle.)—The Confederate Gen. Stuart was defeated by the Federals, with a loss of 200 men, at this place, in Virginia, Dec. 22, 1861.

DRAPERS' COMPANY was incorporated in 1430. The patent for their arms bears date 1439. The company established themselves in 1541 in the house of the attainted Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, situated in Throgmorton Street. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the present building was commenced in 1667.

DRAPIER LETTERS. — These letters, written by Dean Swift under the signature of M. B. Drapier, condemned the government for granting a patent, in 1722, to supply a deficiency of £108,000 in the copper coinage of Ireland, to a man named Wood. They began to appear in 1723, and created a sensation in Ireland, perhaps unparalleled in the literary history of the country. In April, 1724, Harding, the printer of the letters, was imprisoned and prosecuted by the crown; but, in spite of this, he refused to betray their author. In consequence of the excitement in the country, the patent was abandoned, after £40,000 in halfpence had been coined; and Wood, who received an indemnity of £3,000 per annum for 12 years, was compelled by the popular indignation to leave the country.

DRAUGHTS.—This game, called in France Les Dames, and in Scotland Dambrod, which was unknown to the ancients, is mentioned as early as 1551.

DRAWING.—This art is evidently of extreme antiquity, being, at least, as old as the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were invented about B.C. 2122. The Greeks attribute its origin to the ingenuity of a young girl of Sicyon, who traced, with a piece of charcoal, the shadow of her lover's profile on the wall, in order that she might possess a likeness of him during his absence.

DREADNOUGHT HOSPITAL.—This vessel, which fought at Trafalgar (*q. v.*) Oct. 21, 1805, was moored off Greenwich as an hospital ship for seamen of all nations, June 20, 1831.

DREPANUM (Sea-fight).—During the first Punic war, the Roman consul, P. Claudius Pulcher, was defeated, B.C. 249, off Drepanum, in Sicily, with a loss of 93 ships, by the Carthaginian fleet. The Roman commander is said to have given battle in defiance of the augurs, and, when told that the sacred chickens would not eat, exclaimed "Let them drink!" and ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

DRESDEN (Battle).—An allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, about 150,000 strong, under Prince Schwartzenberg, attacked 131,000 French troops, led by Napoleon I., at Dresden, Aug. 26, 1813. The battle, which commenced at four o'clock P.M., was renewed Aug. 27, when Napoleon totally defeated his opponents. The allied army lost above 6,000 men in this battle, and Gen. Moreau, who was engaged as a volunteer, fell in the conflict. The French loss amounted to 4,000 men.

DRESDEN (Saxony) was originally a miserable fishing village, founded in the 11th century. In 1136 it was beautified and enlarged by Henry the Illustrious, and in 1485, on the division of Saxony between the sons of Frederick II., it fell to the lot of Albert, who made it his residence. In 1491 it was destroyed by fire, but was speedily rebuilt, and, in 1534, a castle was erected by George le Barbu. In 1548 it became the capital of the electorate, and in 1610 was visited by war, plague, and famine. The academy was founded in 1697. The Prussians took it in 1745 and in 1756, when they were commanded by Frederick the Great, who again laid siege to it July 13, 1760. He was, however, compelled to retire July 22, after submitting the city to a bombardment, which reduced some of its noblest buildings to ruins. The institution for the blind was founded in 1809. An Austrian army entered Dresden June 11, 1809, and, after various reverses, quitted it July 21. The allies, who occupied the city April 26, 1813, abandoned it soon after, and it was taken by the French (*See* BATTLE OF DRESDEN), who in their turn withdrew Nov. 11. Riots occurred Sep. 9–13, 1830, when the town hall was attacked and plundered, and many excesses were committed. Another insurrection broke out June 3, 1849, which was finally suppressed June 7. Mr. Paget, an English traveller resident in Dresden, was arrested on a false charge of aiding the Hungarian revolution, Sep. 2, 1852. His liberation took place Sep. 25.

DRESDEN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at Dresden, the most important being the Alliance of Dresden, signed June 28, 1709, by which Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus II. of Saxony, united against Charles XII. of Sweden; and the peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745, between Saxony, Prussia, and Hungary.

DRESDEN CHINA.—John Frederick Böttcher, an apothecary's assistant at Berlin, having fled to Dresden to avoid prosecution for alchemy, was protected by the Elector Augustus II., who provided him with means to discover the philosopher's stone. Although unsuccessful in this enterprise, he unexpectedly produced something so like oriental porcelain, that he abandoned his former useless pursuits, and directed his attention to the perfection of his new discovery. After several years of arduous labour, he, in 1709, succeeded in his attempt, and manufactured the first white porcelain made in Europe. A factory was established at Meissen in 1710, of which he was appointed director; and in 1715 he brought his invention to perfection.

DRESS.—In the "Book of Costume" it is stated that "all ancient nations seem to have had the same costume, formed of long garments, without much shape or ornament; and as these were all much alike, they descended from father to son for many generations. The colours most valued among the ancients appear to have been purple, red, and violet, but white was the most used by the Israelites." The costumes of the early Greeks were remarkable from their close fit, loose flowing garments being of later introduction. Among the Romans, the toga, a dress derived from the Etruscans, was the characteristic costume; and, although

discouraged by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14) and Domitian (81—96), it maintained its popularity till the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople in 330, when it was superseded by the Greek pallium. The earliest mention of the Britons is by Herodotus (B.C. 478), who alludes to their custom of staining their bodies with woad as a proof of high descent. Strabo (B.C. 71—A.D. 14) says that their dress consisted of a long black robe bound round the breast; and Herodian, writing in 207, states that the inhabitants of the fenny districts wore little or no clothing, both that they might be at liberty to swim and wade through the marshes, and that their tattooed bodies might be seen and appreciated. The Druids wore long white robes and mantles, with oak-leaves bound round the forehead, and the chief priest was adorned with a breastplate of a crescent form, which was believed to possess the power of strangling the wearer if he ever gave false judgment. When the Romans conquered England, they of course introduced their costume, which Tacitus states began to be adopted in the time of Agricola. The Saxons introduced drawers, trowsers, long and short tunics, whence the modern rustic smock is derived; cloaks, caps of wool, felt, or fur; stockings, usually cross-gartered; boots, shoes, and gloves. The Danes wore dresses similar in style, but more ornamental; and the Normans introduced no novelty on their first arrival, except the ladies' surcoat, a short cloak, with long and ugly sleeves. Particoloured coats were first worn in England in the reign of Henry I., chaplets, or wreaths of artificial flowers, in the time of Edward III., hoods and taborts in the reign of Henry IV., hats in the time of Henry VII., shoes in 1633, and breeches superseded trunk hose in 1654. In the 13th century the tabard, a sleeveless garment, consisting of two pieces, hanging before and behind, came into use, and in the 14th century a great variety of sleeves, cloaks, and head-gear, with pantaloons, sleeveless spencers, scarfs, and long-pointed shoes, became characteristic features. The women of this century were chiefly distinguished by the whimsical designs of their head-dresses; they also wore stay-like garments outside their other dress. In the 15th century tight breeches and slashed sleeves were introduced. Strutt states:—"At the close of the 15th, the dress of the English was exceedingly fantastical and absurd, insomuch that it was even difficult to distinguish the one sex from the other. The men wore petticoats over their lower clothing; their doublets were laced in the front like a woman's stays across a stomacher; and their gowns were open in the front to the girdle, and again from the girdle to the ground." The horned head-dress for ladies appeared at the beginning of this century, and continued in vogue till 1461, when the steeple fashion became prevalent. Swords, as a part of domestic dress, were introduced in the latter part of the 15th century. The chief innovations of the 16th century were the enormous puffed doublets and trunk breeches of the men, and the hooped fardingales and high wing-like collars of the ladies. In the 17th century, judges' wigs, coats with short sleeves, puffed breeches, and boots with very large tops, were favourite fashions, and the Puritans embroidered their garments with religious maxims. Muffs for the hands are mentioned as having been used by gentlemen during the frost of 1683–4. In the early part of the 18th century, the ladies' commodes, introduced in 1687, attained the extravagant height which excited Addison's raillery in the *Spectator*; and the hooped petticoats were so altered in fashion, that, in the words of a writer in the *Weekly Journal* of 1718, "when a slender virgin stands upon a basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a funnel, a figure of no great elegancy." Gentlemen wore square-cut coats, stiffened by wire and buckram. Towards the middle of the century, head-dresses of enormous height were worn by the ladies, who, according to the *London Magazine* for 1768, used such expensive modes of dressing the hair, that it was sometimes left nine weeks without attention, which time, says the author, is "as long as a head could well go in summer." The formation of the Macaroni Club in 1772 contributed greatly to extravagance of costume, which continued undisturbed by any important novelty until the introduction of the modern round hat for gentlemen in 1789. Short waists became fashionable in 1794, but in 1798 they resumed more graceful proportions, and at length regained their proper shape.——Various laws have been enacted at different times for the regulation of costume in England. Such are 37 Edw. III. c. 8, &c. (1363); 3 Edw. IV. c. 5 (1463); 22 Edw. IV. c. 1 (1482); 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c. 2 (1554); and 13 Eliz. c. 19 (1570). The last act required every person above six years old, except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen, and lords, knights, and gentlemen of 20 marks a-year, to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap of English manufacture, under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*

DREUX (France).—This town was taken and destroyed by the English in 1188. An obstinate battle was fought between the Roman Catholic army and the Huguenot forces, led by Condé, at this place, Dec. 19, 1562. Both commanders were made prisoners. Henry IV. of France took the town, after a siege of 18 days, in 1593.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. — A meeting in support of the movement to erect drinking-fountains was held at Willis's Rooms, April 12, 1859. The first public fountain in London was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, at the expense of Mr. S. Gurney, at the corner of St. Sepulchre's churchyard. It was opened for general use April 21, 1859. Numbers of drinking-fountains have since been erected in London, and in various provincial towns.

DROGHEDA (Ireland) was fortified by Turgesius the Dane, in 911. Lucas, Archbishop of Armagh, founded a Dominican convent in 1224, and in this building the four Irish kings, O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Donnell, and Macmahon, did homage to Richard II., March 10, 1395. In 1412, Henry VI. granted a corporation, and the town afterwards became of considerable political importance, courts and parliaments being held in it by the English viceroys. "Poynings's Law," which rendered the Irish

parliament subservient to that of England, was passed at Drogheda in 1494. Cromwell stormed and took the town Sep. 11, 1649, putting 3,000 of the inhabitants to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted an assault by King William III.'s army, to which it surrendered after the battle of the Boyne. The first stone of the Whitworth Institution was laid by its founder, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, May 24, 1864.

DROMORE (Ireland) was erected into a bishop's see by St. Coleman about 510, but there is no regular succession of bishops till the 12th century. Jeremy Taylor became Bishop of Dromore in 1661. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833) provided that, when next vacant, the see of Dromore should be united to those of Down and Connor (*q. v.*). This occurred on the death of Bishop Saurin, April 9, 1842.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM (Norway).—This town, founded by Olaf I. in 997, was the capital of Norway, until that kingdom was united to Denmark. The cathedral was commenced in 1033. Drontheim was made an archbishopric in 1151, was ceded to Sweden in 1658, and restored to Denmark in 1660. The Swedes invested Drontheim, but without success, in Oct., 1718.

DROOP MOUNTAIN (Battle). — The Confederates, under Gen. Echols and Col. Jackson, were defeated, with a loss of 300 men, by a superior force of Federals under Gen. Averill, near this mountain in Virginia, Nov. 6, 1863.

DROTNINGHOLM (Treaty).—The Empress Catherine II. of Russia, and Gustavus III. of Sweden, concluded an alliance at this island, called also Queen's Island, in the Mälar Lake, near Stockholm, Oct. 19, 1791. It was purely of a defensive character, and was contracted in order that Gustavus, relieved from fear of invasion on the part of his more powerful neighbour, might be at liberty, should an opportunity arise, to lead his forces against the French Republic. It was very unpopular in Sweden.

DROWNING. — This punishment, common amongst many nations of antiquity, was treacherously inflicted near Nicomedia in 370, on 80 legates, who complained of certain grievances, which the Emperor Valens found it inconvenient to redress. It was awarded, by a charter of Richard I., dated 1189, to any crusader of his army who should kill a fellow-soldier on shipboard. In this country it was long a punishment inflicted upon women. It prevailed in Scotland as late as 1685. The last execution by drowning in Switzerland took place in 1652, in Austria in 1776, and in Iceland in 1777. During the French Revolution, it was revived by the monster J. B. Carrier, who, in 1793, constructed vessels in which 100 victims might be drowned at once. (*See* NOYADES.)

DRUIDS, the priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, who revered the oak and mistletoe, and were the legislators and teachers of the people. Their origin is unknown. Suetonius Paulinus put numbers of them to the sword, when he took Anglesey, the ancient Mona, in 61, and from that time their authority declined.

DRUM.—Representations of this instrument occur on Egyptian sculptures of the 16th century B.C., where it is always depicted as being struck by the hands. It was introduced into Europe by the Saracens, and was played, probably for the first time in France, on the entry of Edward III. into Calais in 1347.

DRUMCLOG (Battle).—Graham of Claverhouse was defeated here by the Scottish Covenanters, Sunday, June 1, 1679 (O. S.). Forty of the royalists and one of the rebels fell in the action, and Claverhouse himself was nearly made prisoner.

DRUNKARDS.—By a law of Pittacus, B.C. 589, the ancient Greeks inflicted double punishment upon such as committed crime in a state of intoxication; one penalty being awarded for the actual offence and the other for the intemperance which occasioned its commission. The Apostolical Canons, in 250, declared all drunken priests degraded from their sacred office, and Pope Eutychian (275—283) denounced sentence of excommunication against laymen guilty of intoxication. In England a law was passed against drunkenness in 975, and by 4 James I. c. 5 (1606), and 21 James I. c. 7, s. 3 (1623), offenders are liable to a fine of five shillings, to be devoted to the use of the poor, or six hours in the stocks, and for a second offence to be bound with two sureties in £10 for good behaviour.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE (London) was opened by the King's Company under Thomas Killigrew, April 8, 1663. In Jan., 1672, it was burned down, and a new one, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, was opened May 26, 1674. This theatre became the only one in London, when Davenant's Company united with the King's, Nov. 16, 1682. After undergoing considerable alterations, it was reopened Sep. 23, 1775. The Theatrical Fund was established by Garrick in 1776. The last performance in Wren's theatre took place June 4, 1791, after which it was pulled down and rebuilt by Henry Holland. The new building was opened with a performance of sacred music, March 12, 1794. It was burned down Feb. 24, 1809. The first stone of a new theatre, designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, was laid Oct. 29, 1811, and the new building was opened with a prologue by Lord Byron, Oct. 10, 1812.

DRURY'S BLUFF (United States).—The garrison of the forts at this point on the James River, Virginia, about eight miles below Richmond, repulsed an attack by a powerful squadron of Federal iron-clads, May 8, 1862.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, who trace their descent from Darazi, a disciple of the Fatimite caliph Hakem (996—1020). In 1588 they were subdued by Amurath III., but regained a portion of their independence in the middle of the 18th century. An insurrection occurred among the Druses and Maronites in the spring of 1840. It was suppressed by the Turks in 1841. In the summer of 1860 they rose in arms against the Maronite Christians, and slew about 12,000 men, women, and children, of whom 200 were priests; besides destroying 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents. The massacre was suspended July 10, and the

Sultan despatched Fuad Pasha as commissioner to restore tranquillity. The consequence was, that 167 of the most guilty Druses were publicly executed at Damascus Aug. 20, and many others sent to Constantinople to undergo imprisonment and hard labour.

DUBLIN (Archbishopric).—St. Patrick is said to have placed a bishop over the church he founded at Dublin, in 448; but no names of prelates remain earlier than Livinus, who was promoted to the see in 633. In 1152, Bishop Gregory was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity, and in 1214 the diocese was enlarged by the addition of the see of Glendaloch. George Brown, who succeeded to the archiepiscopal throne in 1535, was the first Protestant archbishop of the diocese. In agreement with a provision of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833), the see of Kildare was united to Dublin, Aug. 8, 1846.

DUBLIN (Ireland) is mentioned by Ptolemy, under its Latin name "Eblana," A.D. 140. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

A.D.
448. St. Patrick converts the King of Dublin and his subjects to Christianity.
798. First arrival of the Danes, who surround the city with walls.
964. Dublin is mentioned by Edgar, King of England, in a charter called "Oswald's Law."
1005. The suburbs are burned by Melaghlin, King of Meath.
1014, April 23. Battle of Clontarf (*q. v.*).
1036. Donat, Bishop of Dublin, and Sitric, King of Dublin, found St. Michael's chapel, afterwards called Christchurch.
1105. St. Catherine's church is built.
1170, Sep. 21. Dublin is besieged and taken by the English, under Earl Strongbow.
1173. Henry II. grants Dublin, by charter, to the citizens of Bristol.
1190. A disastrous fire destroys great part of the city. Christchurch is rebuilt, and St. Patrick's church founded.
1205, Aug. 31. A patent is granted by King John, directing Fitzhenry, the governor of the town, to commence the castle.
1215. A bridge is built over the Liffey.
1235. The monastery of St. Francis is founded.
1259. The monastery of the Holy Trinity is founded.
1278. Whitefriars monastery is founded.
1283, Jan. 2. The greater part of the city is destroyed by fire.
1308. A provost and two bailiffs are appointed.
1320. A university is established in St. Patrick's church, by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin.
1362, April 6. St. Patrick's church is destroyed by fire.
1409. A mayor is first appointed.
1487. Lambert Simnel is crowned king in Christchurch, by the title of Edward VI.
1500. The city is besieged by a son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and lord-deputy.
1541. The priory and convent of Christchurch constituted a deanery and chapter.
1548. The bailiffs of Dublin are first called sheriffs.
1591, March 13. Trinity College is founded by Thomas Smith, mayor.
1601. The library of Trinity College is formed.
1614. A convocation of bishops is held, which establishes the Thirty-nine Articles.
1635. John Ogilby erects the first theatre in Dublin.
1647, June 18. Dublin surrenders to the Parliamentary forces.
1649, June 19—Aug. 2. It is unsuccessfully besieged by the Marquis of Ormond.—Aug. 14. It is occupied by Cromwell previous to the siege of Drogheda.
1652. The high court of justice is established, for the trial of Papist rebels.
1662. Phœnix Park is commenced.
1665. The chief magistrate is first called lord mayor.
1670. The Blue-coat Hospital and Bloody-bridge are built.
1676. Sir Humphrey Jervis builds Essex Bridge.
1684, April 7. Great part of the castle is destroyed by fire.
1680. The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham is completed.
1688, March 24. James II. enters Dublin.
1695. The Four Courts are built in Christchurch Lane.
1701, July 1. The equestrian statue of William III. is inaugurated.
1704. The Foundling Hospital is commenced.
1707. The Old Custom-house is founded in Essex Street.
1720. Steven's Hospital is founded.
1725. The market-house in Thomas Street is built.
1728, Aug. The infirmary is founded on the Inns' Quay.
1729. Parliament-house on College Green is begun.
1745. St. Patrick's Hospital is founded by Dean Swift.
1749, April 2. The Royal Dublin Society is incorporated, and St. Patrick's steeple erected.
1753, April. St. Nicholas' Hospital is opened. The rebuilding of Essex Bridge is commenced.
1757. St. Patrick's Hospital is opened.
1758. The new theatre in Crow Street is opened.
1764. Queen's Bridge is founded.
1767, June 11. Magdalen House, Leeson Street, is opened.
1769, Aug. 2. The Royal Exchange is founded.
1770. Meath Hospital is founded.
1772. The Foundling Hospital and workhouse are incorporated.
1773. The new gaol is founded. An act for paving the streets is passed, and the penny post established.
1775. Four Courts Marshalsea are founded.
1779. The Royal Exchange is opened.
1781. Simpson's Hospital for the Blind is founded. The New Custom-house is founded.
1783, June 25. The Bank of Ireland is opened in St. Mary's Abbey.
1784, July 17. Assembly-rooms, Cavendish Row, are founded.
1785. The Observatory is established.
1786. New Four Courts founded, and police established.
1787. Soldiers' Infirmary, Phœnix Park, is founded, and new theatre of Trinity College opened.
1789, Jan. 15. Astley's Theatre Royal, for equestrian performances, is opened.
1791. Apothecaries' Hall is established, and Carlisle and Sarah's Bridges are founded.—Nov. 7. The New Custom-house is opened.
1792, Feb. 27. The House of Commons is partly destroyed by fire.
1796, July 29. Commercial Buildings are founded.—Oct. First meeting of the City Armed Association.—Nov. 3. New Four Courts opened.
1798, May 19. Rebellion in Dublin, and arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.
1801, Jan. 1. The united standard is unfurled from the castle towers, in consequence of the union with Great Britain.
1803, July 23. Emmet's insurrection breaks out in Thomas Street.
1804, May 14. The Fever Hospital is opened.
1806, Nov. 26. Bedford Asylum is founded.
1808. The Parliament-house is converted into the Bank of Ireland.
1809. Richmond Institution for the Blind is founded.
1814, Dec. 16, &c. Riots at the Crow Street Theatre.
1815. The Molineux Blind Asylum is founded.
1817. The General Post-office is completed.
1819, April 16—20. Riots at the theatre.
1821. Aug. 12. George IV. visits Dublin. The Theatre Royal, Hawkins Street, and George's Dock, are opened.
1822, Dec. 14. Riot at the theatre, on the occasion of the lord-lieutenant's visit. From the circumstance of a bottle being thrown at the vice-regal box, it is called the Bottle-riot.
1824. New Anatomy Buildings, and Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, are founded.
1825. Gas is introduced.
1827, Dec. 12. The King's Bridge is founded.
1829. Northumberland Buildings are erected.
1832. First appearance of the cholera.
1833, Aug. 10. Great fire at the Custom-house.
1834, Dec. 17. The railroad to Kingston is opened.
1836, July 4. Dublin New Police Act (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 29) is passed.
1837. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1839, Jan. 6. Much injury is done by a hurricane.
1843, Oct. 14. O'Connell and others are arrested on charges of conspiracy and sedition.

A.D.
1844, Sep. 6. Great demonstrations of popular joy, in consequence of the liberation of O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners.
1848, May 15. Trial of Smith O'Brien. (*See* CLONMEL.)—May 16. Trial of Meagher.—May 24—27. Trial of Mitchell, who is sentenced to 14 years' transportation.
1849, Aug. 6. Dublin is visited by Queen Victoria and the royal family.
1850, April 18. A hail-storm destroys property to the value of £27,000.
1852, Sep. The Exchange is inaugurated as the City-hall.
1853, May 12. The Dublin Exhibition is opened by the lord-lieutenant.
1854, Aug. 10. An act (17 & 18 Vict. c. 99) is passed for the establishment of a National Gallery, Library, and Museum in Dublin.
1858, March 12. Serious fray between the students of Trinity College and the police, on the entry of the lord-lieutenant.
1861, April 6. Six persons are killed in an omnibus which falls into the canal.—May 24. The Fine Art Exhibition is opened.—Aug. 22. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert arrive.—Aug. 26. The Queen and Prince leave for Kilkenny.
1864, Jan. 5. The statue of Oliver Goldsmith in Trinity College is inaugurated by Lord Carlisle.—Jan. 12. Lord Carlisle opens an exhibition of works of art and industry of the officers and men of the 12th regiment.—Jan. 28. Opening of the Irish National Gallery, and inauguration of the statue of William Dargan.—Feb. 23. A riotous assembly takes place in the Rotunda, on the occasion of a meeting to testify "indignation and shame" at the proposed erection in Dublin of a national monument to the late Prince Consort.—March 29. Lord Carlisle lays the first stone of the Carmichael School of Medicine.—April 15. A national horse show is opened.—Aug. 8. A statue of Daniel O'Connell is inaugurated. (*See* BELFAST.)
1865, Feb. 24. St. Patrick's Cathedral is reopened after its restoration by Mr. Guinness.—May 8. The International Exhibition is opened by the Prince of Wales.—Nov. 9. The Exhibition is formally closed.
1866, Feb. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended. (*See* FENIANISM and IRELAND.)

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held June 24, 1852, Mr. William Dargan offered to place the sum of £20,000 in the hands of a committee of 25 gentlemen, for the construction of a building in which an Irish industrial exhibition might be held. The offer was accepted, and the committee held its first meeting July 5. The building, designed by Mr. John Benson, was sufficiently advanced to admit exhibitors to deposit their goods, March 1, 1853; by which time Mr. Dargan's advances fell little short of £80,000. The ceremony of opening the exhibition was performed by Earl St. Germains, the lord-lieutenant, May 12. It was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 29, and after a most successful season was closed Nov. 1.

DUCAT.—This gold coin is said to have been first struck in the 6th century by Longinus, Duke or *duca* of Ravenna. Others attribute its introduction to Roger II., Duke of Apulia, who coined a large number of ducats in 1140. Gibbon attributes the origin of the name to the dukes of Milan. The Venetians adopted them in 1280, and they subsequently became the favourite medium of the commercial republics of Italy. A silver coin, known as the ducatoon, was extensively used in Spain and Holland.

DUCKING STOOL.—(*See* CUCKING STOOL.)

DUDLEY (Worcestershire).—Dodo, a Saxon prince, erected a castle here about 760. It was demolished during the rebellion, and was ultimately destroyed by fire in 1750.

DUDLEY'S CONSPIRACY.—In Feb., 1556, Sir Henry Dudley, cousin to the Duke of Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy, with other young men, to dethrone Queen Mary and establish the Princess Elizabeth in her stead. The French agreed to furnish means, and it was proposed to rob the Treasury; for which purpose five of the conspirators were selected. The plot was, however, betrayed, and Throgmorton, and about 15 more, were arrested and committed to the Tower, March 18. Dudley succeeded in making his escape. Throgmorton was executed April 28; Captain Stanton, May 19; Derrick, June 2; and Sir Henry Peckham and John Daniel, July 7.

DUELLING.—No doubt this mode of settling disputes originated in the old system of assize of battle, the first instance in England resembling the modern duel being the encounter between William Count d'Eu and Godfrey Baynard, in 1096. In 1361, a projected duel between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and the Duke of Brunswick, was prevented by John, King of France; and in 1398 Richard II. prohibited one arranged between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk. Hallam remarks that duelling in the modern sense of the term was unknown before the 16th century. In 1528 Francis I. challenged the Emperor Charles V. to a mortal encounter; but, though accepted, the challenge led to no engagement. Charles IX. of France prohibited the practice in his dominions in 1566. The celebrated duel between Jarnac and La Châtaigneraie took place in the presence of Henry II. of France in 1547. Duelling with small-swords was first introduced into England in 1587. In 1597 duelling was allowed in England by Queen Elizabeth. Henry IV. of France, in 1602, published an edict by which all persons engaging in a duel, or acting as seconds, were guilty of high treason. The law was found to be too severe, and a milder edict was issued in 1609. Cromwell published an ordinance for its suppression in 1654, and Charles II. issued a proclamation denouncing death against any who should kill another in a duel in 1679. A severe edict against duelling was published in Bavaria, Nov. 9, 1773, which enacted that principals and seconds in a duel, even although no wounds were given, should suffer death, and be buried as criminals. A court of honour was established for its suppression in Prussia in 1786, by deciding questions which otherwise would have occasioned duels. An anti-duelling association was formed in England before May, 1843, and three new articles of war were issued in 1844 to abate the practice in the English army. The following are some of the most remarkable duels:—

A.D.
1712, Nov. 15. The Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun both fall in a duel fought with small swords.
1762, Oct. 5. Between John Wilkes and Lord Talbot, neither being injured.
1763, Nov. 16. Between John Wilkes and Samuel Martin, M.P., when the former was wounded by a pistol-shot.

A.D.
1764, Feb. 8. Cornet Gardiner kills the Rev. Mr. Hill in Epping Forest.
1765, Jan. 26. Lord Byron kills Mr. Chaworth, at the Star and Garter, in Pall-mall.
1769, Oct. Henry Flood shoots James Agar.
1770, March 17. George Garrick and Mr. Baddeley exchange shots in Hyde Park, without effect.
1771, Jan. 29. Lord Poulett wounds Lord Milton.
1772, Jan. 31. Two French ladies of quality fight a duel with knives, in order to settle a question of precedency.
1773, Feb. 2. Lord Townshend wounds the Earl of Bellamont.
1777, Jan. 13. Capt. Stoney and the Rev. Mr. Bate wound each other at the Adelphi Tavern, Strand.—Oct. A Frenchman of quality is severely wounded in a duel by his lover, whom he had abandoned. The lady was the challenger.
1778, March 21. The Count of Artois is wounded by the Duke of Bourbon, at Paris.—Nov. 23. Count Rice kills Viscount du Barry, at Bath.
1779, Nov. 30. Charles James Fox is wounded by Mr. Adams.
1780, March 24. Col. Fullerton wounds Lord Shelburne, in a duel fought on account of expressions used in a Parliamentary debate.
1782, June 18. The Rev. Bennet Allen mortally wounds Lloyd Dulany.—July 6. He is tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1s., and to be imprisoned for six months.
1783, April 21. Mr. Riddell is killed by Mr. Cunningham, who is also wounded.—Sep. 4. Col. Cosmo Gordon kills Lieut.-Col. Thomas.—Oct. 17. Mr. Green is killed by Mr. Munro.
1786, June 8. Lord Macartney is wounded by Major-Gen. Stuart.
1787. Robert Knox kills Mr. Nugent while their seconds are making preliminary arrangements for a duel. He was tried Jan. 31, 1788, and executed Feb. 16.
1788, Dec. 21. Col. Roper is killed by Mr. Purefoy, who is tried and acquitted, Aug. 14, 1794.
1789, May 26. The Duke of York and Col. Lenox meet on Wimbledon Common, but neither is wounded.
1790, April 1. Between Mr. Curran and Major Hobart, neither of whom is wounded.—April 14. Sir George Ramsay is killed by Capt. Macrae.—May 4. Mr. Power is killed by Capt. Grumbleton.—Sep. 20. Mr. Anderson kills Mr. Stephens.
1791, July 19. Mr. Graham is killed by Mr. Julius.
1794, March. A duel takes place between Messrs. John Kemble and Aikin, the actors, neither of whom is injured.—June. Mr. Clark kills Mr. Frizell in Hyde Park.—June 9. The Earl of Lonsdale and Capt. Cuthbert have a meeting without dangerous results.—July 2. Lord Lauderdale and Gen. Arnold exchange shots without effect.
1794, June 18. Richard England shoots Mr. Rowlls. He is tried, and found guilty of manslaughter, Feb. 19, 1796.
1796, Jan. 12. Major Sweetman is killed by Capt. Watson.—June 28. Mr. Gawler wounds Lord Valentia.—Aug. 20. Mr. Carpenter is killed by John Pride.
1797, Aug. 5. Capt. Smith kills Lieut. Buckley, at Jersey.
1798, May 27. A duel is fought between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, neither of whom is wounded.
1800. Mr. Grattan wounds Mr. Corry.—March 13. Mr. Coolan kills Mr. Morean, at Dublin.—May 10. Mr. Corry kills Mr. Newburgh.
1801, Aug. 26. Major Impey is killed by Lieut. Willis, at Quebec.
1802, Jan. 10. Mr. Hamilton is shot, at New York, by Mr. G. J. Eaker.—June 15. Lieut. Rae kills Mr. Bremen, at the Cape of Good Hope.
1803, March. Lieut. W—— and Capt. J—— exchange shots, with fatal effects to both.—April 6. Capt. Macnamara kills Col. Montgomery. He is tried April 22, and is found not guilty, in spite of his own confession.
1804, March 6. Capt. Best kills Lord Camelford.—July. Gen. Hamilton is killed by Aaron Burr, Vice-president of the United States.
1806, Jan. 1. Ensign Butler kills Ensign Brown.—Jan. 4. Major Brook is killed by Col. Bolton.—March 22. Lieut. Turrens is killed by Mr. Fisher.—May 3. Messrs. Rogers and Long kill each other in a duel.—Sep. 21. Mr. Richardson and Baron Hompesch have a meeting, and the former is shot through the body.—Oct. 14. Mr. Long is shot by Mr. Armstrong.

A.D.
1807, May 5. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull wound each other.—June 8. Mr. Alcock kills Mr. Colclough, and shortly afterwards becomes deranged.—June 23. Major Campbell shoots Capt. Boyd. He is executed in Aug., 1808.
1808, May 3. M. de Granpree and M. le Pique fight in balloons, with blunderbusses. M. le Pique's balloon is pierced by his adversary's shots, and he and his second are dashed to pieces by its sudden descent.
1809, May 30. Lord Paget and Capt. Cadogan meet, but without result.—Sep. 22. Mr. Canning is wounded by Lord Castlereagh.
1810, Sep 6. Mr. Payne is killed by Mr. Clark.
1811, March 4. Ensign de Betton kills Capt. Boardman, at Barbadoes.
1812, Oct. 7. A duel between Lieuts. Stewart and Bagnall terminates fatally to the latter.
1813, July 12. Lieut. Blundell is killed by Mr. Maguire.
1814, April 23. Lieut. Cecil kills Capt. Stackpole, at Port Royal, Jamaica.
1815, Feb. 1. Mr. D'Esterre is killed by Mr. O'Connell.—Dec. Major Hillas is shot by Mr. Fenton.
1816, Feb. 21. Mr. Dillon is shot by Mr. Kane.—Dec. 2. Mr. Adolphus wounds Mr. Alley.
1817, March 8. Lieut. Conroy kills Lieut. Hindes.—Dec. 12. Mr. Cochrane is killed by Major Lockyer.
1818, Jan. 13. Lieut. Bailey is shot by Mr. O'Callaghan.—March 1. Lieut. Cartwright is killed by Lieut. Maxwell.—April 1. Lieut. Gordon is shot by a French officer at Cambrai.—June 21. Lieut. Williams wounds Mr. Walcot.—Sep. 13. Mr. Marsden is wounded by Mr. Hillson.—Nov. 1. Sir J. G. Egerton wounds Lord Belgrave, at Chester.
1819, April 1. Capt. Johnston wounds Mr. Browne, at Gibraltar.—May 24. Lieut. Osborn kills Capt. Hussey, at the Cape of Good Hope.—July 4. Capt. Kinsoff is wounded by Mr. Payton.—Aug. 1. Mr. Uniacke kills Mr. Bowie, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Oct. 6. Capt. Pellew is killed by Lieut. Walsh.
1820, March 19. Lieut. Smith is wounded, at Gibraltar, by Lieut. Dowling.—June 11. A duel between Lord Clare and Mr. Grattan terminates without injury.—Aug. 13. Mr. Travers is killed by Mr. Hungerford.—Aug. 20. Messrs. Stuart and Townsend fight with muskets, and both fall.—Sep. 17. Mr. Burrowes is killed by Mr. Fulliot, whose skull is fractured.—Dec. 24. Mr. Browne wounds Mr. Gresham, at Dublin.
1821, Feb. 16. Mr. Scott is killed by Mr. Christie.—April 10. M. Manuel is killed near Paris by M. Beaumont.—April 21. Viscount Petersham and Mr. Wedderburne meet without injury.—May 22. Mr. Cuddie is killed by Mr. Brittlebank.
1822, March 26. Sir Alexander Boswell, son of the biographer, is killed by Mr. Stuart.—May 2. The Dukes of Buckingham and Bedford meet without result.
1823, Feb. 28. Gens. Pepe and Carascosa fight with swords, and the latter is wounded.
1824, Oct. 30. Capt. Gourlay is killed by Mr. Westall.
1826, July 1. Messrs. Lambton and Beaumont meet without any casualties.—Dec. 26. Mr. Bric is killed by Mr. Hayes.
1829, March 21. The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea exchange shots without effect.—April 1. Capt. Helsham kills Lieut. Crowther.
1830, Jan. 8. Mr. Clayton is killed by Mr. Lambrecht.—March 17. Mr. O'Grady is killed by Capt. Smith.—Aug. A duel between Dr. Smith and Dr. Jeffries, at Philadelphia, terminates fatally for both parties.
1833, May 10. Sir J. Jeffcott kills Dr. Hennis.
1834, Jan. 30. Gen. Bugeaud kills M. Dulong, at Paris.
1835, April 28. Mr. St. John kills Count Catraffiana.—Nov. 19. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, meet and exchange two shots, at Christchurch.—Nov. 21. Col. Bellamy kills Capt. White, at Washington, and is desperately wounded himself.
1836, April 8. Gen. Evans is wounded by Capt. Dickson.—Aug. 4. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Dr. Wm. Maginn exchange three shots without effect.
1838, April 27. Mr. Pigot is wounded by Mr. Carroll.—June 16. M. Gerard de Maley wounds Lord Castlereagh.—Aug. 22. Mr. Mirfin is shot by Mr. Eliot.

A.D.
1839, Jan. 13. Lord Londonderry and Mr. Grattan exchange shots without effect.—Feb. 28. Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Roebuck meet without serious results.—Dec. 10. Lords George Loftus and Harley exchange shots without effect.—Dec. 20. Lord William Paget and Mr. Fiske exchange shots.
1840, May 17. Messrs. Wynn and Brown fight in a stage-coach, between Penn and Chicago, and both are killed.—Sep. 12. Lord Cardigan wounds Capt. Tuckett. He is brought to trial before the House of Lords, Feb. 16, 1841, and acquitted.
1842, July 15. The Hon. Craven Berkeley and Mr. Boldero exchange shots without effect.
1843, July 1. Col. Fawcett is killed by Lieut. Munro.
1845, May 30. Mr. Seton is killed by Lieut. Hawkey.
1852, Oct. 19. M. Cournet is killed in a duel at Englefield Green, near Windsor.

DUISBURG (Prussia).—The church of St. John the Baptist in the ancient city was founded in 1187. In the 13th century Duisburg was an important member of the Hanseatic League. St. Salvador's church was erected in 1415, the gymnasium was established in 1599, and the Protestant university, founded in 1655, was abolished in 1802. Duisburg, which had previously been a free city of the empire, was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

DUKE, the highest title of nobility in England, is derived from the Latin *dux*, a leader. It is applied to the descendants of Edom, in Genesis xxxvi. 15—43 (B. C. 1575—1533), and was used as a title of honour by the Roman governors of provinces under the later emperors. It was introduced into England by Edward III., who created his son, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall, in 1337. The order had become extinct in 1572, and was revived by James I. The first Irish duke was Robert Vere, created Duke of Dublin in 1385. The title was introduced into Scotland by Robert III., who created his son David Duke of Rothesay in 1399. The title of archduke is said to have been created by Rodolph I., Emperor of Germany, in favour of his son Albert, in 1284. The first grand-duke was Cosmo de Medici, of Florence, who received the title from Pope Pius V. in 1569.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND (South Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Com. Byron, June 24, 1765.

DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.—(*See* ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.)

DULCIMER appears to be a modification of the most primitive stringed instrument found among savage nations, which usually consisted of strings stretched over a hollow piece of wood or a calabash. It existed in Asia in very ancient times, and was used by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, and the Persians, who employed an instrument differing but little in form from that used in 1536, the earliest kind known in modern times.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) was founded by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and designed by Inigo Jones. The chapel was finished in 1616, and the foundation opened Sep. 13, 1619. Its original name was God's Gift College, and its purpose the maintenance of a master, 4 fellows, 6 poor brethren, 6 sisters, 12 scholars, and 30 out-members. Alleyn was buried in the chapel Nov. 27, 1626. The east wing was finished in 1740. The girls' school was founded by James Allen, Aug. 31, 1741, and the picture-gallery was completed in 1813. The paintings were bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois Dec. 20, 1810, and the gallery, sometimes called from its founder the Bourgeois Gallery, was opened to the public in 1817. Owing to the increased value of land, the wealth of the college accumulated so fast, that provisions were made for extending its benefactions by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 25, 1857).

DUMB.—(*See* DEAF AND DUMB.)

DUMBARTON (Scotland).—The castle of Dumbarton, which is of very ancient date and supposed to be the Roman station Theodosia, resisted a siege by Agricola, and was taken by Eadbert, King of Northumbria, in 756. In 1221 the town was erected into a burgh by Alexander II., and in 1456 the Countess of Lennox founded a collegiate church, of which nothing but the ruins remain. In 1563 Mary, Queen of Scots, visited the castle, and in May, 1571, it was taken, under circumstances of remarkable daring, by Capt. Crawford. Queen Victoria inspected this fortress Aug. 17, 1847.

DUMBLANE, or DUNBLANE (Bishopric), was founded in 1153, and having been suppressed was restored in 1731. The cathedral was commenced in 1240.

DUMBLANE, or DUNBLANE (Scotland).—A battle (*see* SHERIFF-MUIR) was fought near this town between the forces of the Pretender, under the Earl of Mar, and those of George I., under the Duke of Argyle, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715 (O. S.), in which both parties claimed the victory.

DUM DUM (Hindostan).—The mutiny of the native troops in India broke out at this military depôt of Bengal, situated about midway between Calcutta and Barrackpore (*q. v.*). The Sepoys, alleging that the cartridges provided for the Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of oxen and pigs, which they could not use without loss of caste, broke into open insubordination in Feb., 1857.

DUMFERMLINE, or DUNFERMLINE (Scotland).—King Malcolm III. (Canmore) and his queen Margaret, who resided at this town in Fifeshire, founded, between 1070 and 1093, a Benedictine abbey, the nave of which was consecrated in 1150, and the choir built about 1250. Edward I. of England, who wintered here in 1303, partly destroyed the abbey church, Feb. 10, 1304, and it received further injuries from the Puritans, March 28, 1560. The Confession of Faith of 1581 was signed here by James VI., who erected the town into a royal burgh in 1588. His son Charles I. was born here, Nov. 19, 1600, and Charles II. resided here in 1640. The Covenants of 1638, 1643, and 1650 were signed at this town (*see* COVENANTERS), which was plundered by Cromwell's troopers in 1651. The Guildhall was built in 1808. The skeleton of King Robert I. (Bruce) was disinterred in 1818, during the removal of a ruined portion of the old abbey preparatory to the erection of the new abbey church, which was completed in 1821.

DUMFRIES (Scotland).—This town was erected into a burgh in the reign of David I. (1124—1153). A monastery was founded about 1200, in the chapel of which Robert Bruce

stabbed Sir John Comyn, Feb., 1306. Dumfries was occupied and burned by the Highland army in 1745. Of the two bridges over the Nith, the oldest, to which a remote antiquity is sometimes erroneously ascribed, was built in the 17th century; the other was erected in 1795.

DUNA, or DWINA (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Saxons and Poles under Marshal Steinau, on the banks of this river, near Riga, July 20, 1701.

DUNBAR (Scotland) was conferred upon the Earl of Northumberland in 1072 by Malcolm III. (Canmore). John Warren, Earl of Surrey, defeated John Baliol, in a great battle fought here, April 29, 1296, which for the time decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. It was destroyed in 1333, rebuilt in 1336, and was successfully defended in 1338. In 1567 Queen Mary and Bothwell took refuge in the castle, which was demolished by order of Parliament. Cromwell gained a victory over the Scottish army at the Race of Dunbar, near this place, Sep. 3, 1650, killing 4,000, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

DUNDALK (Ireland), seized by Edward Bruce in 1315, was the scene of his coronation as King of Ireland in 1317, and of his death in a battle fought with Lord Bermingham, Oct. 5, 1318. In 1641 it was taken by Sir Phelim O'Neill, who destroyed its castle and fortifications, and in 1642 it was stormed by Lord Moore and Sir Henry Tichbourne. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1649, and was occupied by the forces of William III., June 27, 1690. (*See* CAMBRIC.)

DUNDEE (Scotland). — Malcolm III., who reigned from 1057 to 1093, built a palace here, in which he sometimes resided. It was made a royal burgh in 1210, and placed under the government of a constable in 1298. Edward I. was at Dundee in 1296 and 1303, and Edward Bruce took it in 1313. It was sacked by the Duke of Lancaster in 1385. In 1544 the plague committed great ravages among its population, and in 1641 Charles I. conferred upon it the present charter. In 1645 it was besieged and taken by the Earl of Montrose. Charles II. resided here in 1651, after his coronation at Scone, and it was sacked by Monk, who massacred about 1,300 of its inhabitants. Queen Victoria landed at Dundee in Sep., 1844, in commemoration of which a magnificent triumphal arch has been erected. Nineteen persons were killed by a boiler explosion at one of the linen-factories, April 15, 1859. The People's Park, the gift of Sir D. Baxter, was opened Sep. 9, 1863. An accident, from overcrowding at the doors of an evening entertainment, which caused the death of nine young women and ten youths, and serious injury to many more, occurred here Jan. 2, 1865.

DUNEDIN (New Zealand), the chief town of Otago (*q. v.*), founded in 1848, was erected into a bishopric in 1865. An Industrial Exhibition was held from Jan. 12 to May 6, 1865.

DUNES (Battle), fought on the dunes or sands, whence the name, near Dunkirk, during the siege of that town by the combined armies of France and England, June 4 (14 N. S.), 1658. The Spaniards, who had advanced to the relief of Dunkirk, were totally defeated by the allied troops, led by Turenne, and Dunkirk capitulated June 23.

DUNGAN-HILL (Battle), fought at this place, in Ireland, between the Parliamentary army, under Col. Michael Jones, and the Irish, under Gen. Preston, Aug. 8, 1647. The numbers were nearly equal, and Jones gained a complete victory.

DUNGANNON (Ireland). — A Franciscan monastery was erected at this town of Tyrone, during the reign of Henry VII. (1485—1509). The castle, which till 1607 was the chief seat of the O'Neils, was destroyed by the Parliamentary army in 1641.

DUNGENESS (Kent).—A French fleet of 14 ships of the line anchored off this point Jan. 22, 1744, but sailed away on the approach of the English squadron commanded by Sir John Norris, and was subsequently scattered by a storm. Towards the end of the last century a lighthouse was erected on this cape, after the model of the Eddystone, and in 1807 a series of martello towers was commenced, to defend the coast between Dungeness and Folkestone.

DUNKELD (Bishopric), erected in 1127, was, with the rest of the Scotch sees, suppressed at the Revolution in 1688. It was restored in 1727, received Dumblane in 1776, and was removed to St. Andrews in 1844. The choir of the cathedral was erected between 1318 and 1337, the nave between 1406 and 1464, and the tower and chapter-house between 1470 and 1477.

DUNKELD (Scotland). — The Culdees had a monastery at this place, in Perthshire, as early as 729, which was erected into a cathedral by David I. in 1127. Kenneth II. removed the remains of St. Columba to Dunkeld in 850. James VI. founded the grammar-school in 1567, and the bridge over the Tay was built in 1809.

DUNKERS, or GERMAN BAPTISTS.—This religious sect was founded in Germany by Alexander Mack about 1708. In 1723 they were driven by persecution to America, where they established themselves at Germantown, and founded a church. They are for the most part vegetarians, and insist upon the necessity for good works, and the separation of the sexes. The origin of the name Dunkers is unknown.

DUNKIRK, or DUNKERQUE (France), was founded by Baldwin III., Count of Flanders, about 960. It afterwards passed into the possession of the counts of Hainault, who sold it to its former lords in 1280. In 1388 it was burned by the English, and in 1435 was transferred to the house of Luxemburg, whose right passed by marriage to the Bourbons in 1487. Early in the 16th century it was seized by the Spaniards, who retained it till July, 1558, when it was retaken by the French. The Duke of Parma re-annexed it to the Spanish empire in 1585. In 1646 it was taken by the great Condé, and in 1652 was again seized by the Spaniards. Marshal Turenne retook it June 23, 1658, after the battle of Dunes (*q. v.*), fought June 14, and gave it to the English, who had assisted him in its capture. Charles II.

sold it to France for £500,000, Oct. 17, 1662. Louis XIV. increased its fortifications, which were sufficiently strong to resist a bombardment by the united fleets of Great Britain and Holland, July 26, 1694. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, it was agreed that all the military defences should be destroyed; but these conditions were evaded, and the restriction was consequently renewed by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The enforcement of the order was, however, found impracticable. It was repealed by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783, and the works have since been much increased. The Duke of York was defeated in an attempt to take Dunkirk, Sep. 7, 1793. The fortifications were enlarged, and Dunkirk was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex).—The priory was founded in 1104, by Juga Baynard. The manor is held by a curious tenure. The prior and canons were obliged to give a flitch of bacon to any couple who could swear, a year and a day after their wedding, that they had never quarrelled, or wished themselves unmarried again. It is unknown who originated this tenure, but probably it was one of the Fitz-Walters, the first of whom died in 1198. The flitch was claimed and awarded in 1445, 1467, 1510, 1701, 1751, Thursday, July 19, 1855, and in 1860. In 1855 the ceremony was performed at Great Dunmow Town Hall, as the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom. The happy candidates were Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, and the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady. A similar custom prevailed in the manor of Wichnor, Stafford, where corn was given in addition to the flitch of bacon.

DUNSE (Pacification).—By this treaty, signed at Dunse, in Berwickshire, June 18, 1639, Charles I. granted all the demands of his Scotch subjects, consenting to withdraw his fleet and army, and to summon a general assembly and parliament to discuss the bases of reconciliation. The Scotch also agreed to disband their army.

DUNSINANE (Battle).—The army of the usurper Macbeth was defeated at Dunsinane, in Perthshire, July 27, 1054, by Malcolm, the eldest son of the murdered Duncan, assisted by an English force under Siward, Earl of Northumberland. Macbeth escaped to Lanphananan, where he was slain in 1056.

DUNSTABLE (Bedfordshire) was founded by Henry I., and granted to a priory of Black canons in 1131. The corpse of Queen Eleanor rested here on its way from Lincolnshire to London in 1290. The cross erected to commemorate the event was pulled down during the Interregnum. Cranmer opened a court here to consider the validity of Henry VIII.'s marriage with Catherine, May 10, 1533, and pronounced a divorce May 23. The free school was founded in 1727. A large quantity of Roman copper coins of the reigns of Antoninus and Constantine was discovered here in 1770.

DUNWICH.—The seat of the bishopric of East Anglia, founded in 630, was fixed at Domnoc, or Dunwich. It was removed to Thetford in 1078. (*See* NORWICH.)

DÜPPEL, DUPPELN, or DYBBÖL (Battles).—This village of Sleswig, separated from the island of Alsen (*q. v.*) by a narrow sound, has been the scene of several conflicts in the struggles for the settlement of the Sleswig-Holstein question. Here the Danes defeated the Prussians, May 28, 1848, and compelled them to retreat to Gravenstein. A second engagement took place June 5, 1848, when the Danes were driven from their position, which, however, they regained June 6. It was carried by an assault of the Saxons and Bavarians, April 13, 1849. The bulk of the Danish army having taken up its position at Düppel, Feb. 6, 1864, the village was besieged by the Prussians, who commenced a bombardment, March 15, which terminated in the defeat of the Danes, April 18.

DUPPLIN-MOOR (Battle).—The English forces under Edward Baliol defeated the Scotch under the Earl of Mar, on this moor, in Perthshire, Aug. 11, 1332. The loss of the Scotch amounted to 13,000 men, while the English only lost two knights, 33 squires, with a few common soldiers.

DU QUESNE FORT.—(*See* PITTSBURG.)

DURANGO, GUADIANA, or CIUDAD DE VICTORIA (Mexico).—This city was founded by Velasco in 1559, and erected into a bishop's see in 1620.

DURAZZO, DYRRACHIUM, or EPIDAMNUS (Albania).—This city, when founded by the Corcyreans, B.C. 627, was called Epidamnus. It was seized by Glaucus, King of Illyria, B.C. 312. Pompey compelled Julius Cæsar to raise the siege, B.C. 48. It was taken by the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, Feb. 8, 1082; and in 1216 withstood a siege by the Venetians, who effected its capture in 1386. The Sultan, Bajazet II., took it in 1500, and annexed it to the Ottoman empire.

DURBAR.—This name, given in India to the apartment in which great potentates admit their vassals to audience, has been applied in consequence to such audiences themselves. The Tongso Penlow having insulted the Hon. Ashley Eden in open durbar, March 29, 1864, war was declared against Bhotan (*q. v.*). Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy of India, held a durbar at Lahore, Oct. 18, 1864. The custom of requiring Europeans to remove their shoes on entering native durbars, was ordered to be henceforth discontinued in Rajpootana at the request of Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, to whom the chiefs desired to show a token of respect, Oct. 21, 1864.

DÜREN, or MARK-DUREN (Prussia).—Several cohorts of the Ubii were defeated at this place, the ancient Marcodurum, by the Batavian chief Civilis, A.D. 70; and Charlemagne held diets here in 775 and 779, previous to his conflict with the Saxons. In 1543 it was besieged and taken by Charles V., and in 1642 was restored to Prussia by Duke Frederick William, who again surrendered it to the Imperialists the same year. The French seized it in 1794, and erected it into the capital of the department of Roër; but it was finally restored to Prussia in 1814.

DURHAM was founded by the monks of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in 995. In 1040, Duncan, King of Scotland, made an ineffectual attempt to capture it; and in 1069 the inhabi-

tants were so oppressed by Robert Comyn, Earl of Northumberland and governor of the city, that they rose in rebellion and slew him, with 700 of his followers, Jan. 28. It was to avenge this atrocity that William I. devastated the northern counties in the latter part of the same year. The castle was founded in 1072; and a riot, in which Bishop Walcher was killed, took place May 14, 1080. In 1323 the walls were restored by Bishop Beaumont, and in 1424 the city was the scene of the marriage of James I., of Scotland, with Lady Jane Seymour. The plague raged with great fury in 1416, 1589, and 1597. In 1633 it was the residence of Charles I., and in 1640 was taken by the Scotch. It sent two members to the House of Commons in 1675. The infirmary was founded in 1791, and the county gaol and court-house erected in 1809. The palatine jurisdiction of the county was transferred from the see to the crown, by 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21, 1836). The church of Sherburn Hospital, supposed to have been erected about 1184, was entirely destroyed by fire Dec. 4, 1864.

DURHAM (Bishopric).—In 634, Aidan came from Scotland to Northumberland at the solicitation of King Oswald, who established him as bishop in Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in 635. In 664 the see was merged in the diocese of York, but in 678 was again separated. In 875 the see was removed to Chester-le-Street, and in 995 was transferred to Durham. The cathedral, commenced in 1093, was not finished till 1500. The see was suppressed by 7 Edw. VI. c. 17 (1553), which provided that two sees were to be established at Durham and Newcastle, and all the temporalities were granted to the Duke of Northumberland. The deanery and 12 prebends had been appointed by charter, dated May 12, 1541, which was confirmed by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 3 (1554), re-establishing the see.

DURHAM LETTER.—The Pope having published a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, Sep. 30, 1850, Lord John Russell, who was then premier, addressed a letter on the subject to the Bishop of Durham. In this letter, which dated Nov. 4, he not only expressed the strongest indignation at the attempted aggression, but condemned as "unworthy sons of the Church of England" all clergymen who approved of "the honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution."

DURHAM, or NEVILLE'S CROSS (Battle).—Philippa, Queen of Edward III., totally defeated the Scottish army under David II., and took the king prisoner, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, Oct. 12, 1346. The loss of the Scotch in this battle was estimated at 15,000.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—A college founded here in 1290 was suppressed by Henry VIII. Oliver Cromwell signed a writ of privy seal for establishing a university at Durham, May 15, 1657, which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present university was founded, with the consent of the bishop, by an act of chapter, Sep. 28, 1831, and Parliament sanctioned the proposal by a private act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 19), which received the royal assent July 4, 1832. The university was opened Oct. 28, 1833, and its regulations were approved by convocation, March 4, 1836. It was incorporated by royal charter, June 1, 1837, and the first degrees were conferred June 8. Durham Castle, founded in 1072, was devoted to the accommodation of the students by an order in council, dated Aug. 8, 1837. Bishop Hatfield's Hall was opened in 1846, and enlarged in 1849; and Bishop Cosin's Hall was opened in 1857. Durham University held the same position as the other universities in the Medical Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 2, 1858), and like them it elects a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 82 (Aug. 6, 1861), entitled "An Act for the Good Government and Extension of the University of Durham," a commission, the duration of which was limited to Dec. 31, 1862, was appointed. The commissioners framed 16 ordinances, June 13, 1862, which they presented in their report, June 4, 1863. These ordinances, having been rejected by the Privy Council, were subsequently abandoned by the commissioners.

DUROVERNUM.—(*See* CANTERBURY.)

DÜRRENSTEIN (Battle).—Richard I. was confined in the castle at this village in Lower Austria, by Leopold, Duke of Austria, in 1192. A division of the French army under Marshal Mortier was attacked by the Russians under Doctoroff, while marching through a defile near this place, Nov. 11, 1805. The French, though surrounded on all sides, fought with determined valour, and were at length rescued by the division of Dupont, after losing 3,000 men and three standards.

DÜSSELDORF (Prussia). — Adolphus V., Duke of Berg, raised this place from a village into a municipal town, in 1288. The town-hall was built in 1567, and the bridge over the Rhine in 1680. Carlstadt, the handsomest part of the city, was founded by the elector, Charles Theodore, in 1786. In 1794 Düsseldorf was bombarded by the French, and in 1802 the fortifications were demolished in accordance with one of the articles of the treaty of Luneville. In 1806 the Grand-duke of Berg fixed his residence here, and made it the seat of government; and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia, together with the rest of the duchy. In 1829 it was made a free port. A famous picture-gallery, founded in 1710, by the elector John William, was removed to Munich in 1808. The academy was founded in 1767 and reorganized in 1822. The Art-Union, established in 1828, still exists.

DUSSINDALE (Battle).—The Earl of Warwick defeated the Norfolk rebels at this place, near Norwich, Aug. 27, 1549, when about 3,500 of the latter were cut down.

DUTCH AMERICA.—The possessions of the Dutch in America consist of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

DUTLINGEN (Battle).—The Austrian army, under Gens. Von Werth, Mercy, and Hatzfeld, defeated the French at this place in 1643. The latter lost many men in the action, and all their general officers were made prisoners.

DUUMVIRI, two patricians, first appointed in Rome by Tarquinius Superbus, to take charge of the Sibylline books and consult them in times of public difficulty, B.C. 520. They held their office for life, and were exempted from military service. The title was given to various authorities at Rome in cases where the functions of the office were vested in two persons.

DUVAL'S BLUFF (United States). — This place, on the White River, Arkansas, was taken by the Federal Gen. Gorman Jan. 15–19, 1863.

DWARFS.—The custom of employing dwarfs to contribute to the amusement of the great is of high antiquity in the East, where the art of retarding human growth was successfully practised. This art passed into Greece B.C. 324, and thence to Rome about A.D. 50. Domitian exhibited gladiatorial contests between dwarfs and beautiful women in 81, and the Roman ladies employed them as domestic servants. The passion for dwarfs reached its height in Europe during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. of France (1515—1559). The last prince who kept them for his amusement was Stanislaus, Duke of Lorraine, whose favourite dwarf died in 1764. The following are some of the most famous dwarfs:—

B.C.
330—285. Philetus of Cos, a poet and philosopher, was so short or thin, that he was jocularly said to carry lead in the soles of his shoes, lest he should be blown away.

A.D.
5th century. Alypius, a philosopher of Alexandria.
1557. Birth of Jean d'Estrix, who was scarcely a yard high at the age of 35.
1619. Birth of Geoffrey Hudson, who was 18 inches high at 7 years old, after which he did not grow till he was 30, when he attained the height of 3 feet 9 inches. In 1644 he attended Queen Henrietta Maria to France, and in 1682 was seized on suspicion of being implicated in the Popish plot, and imprisoned in the Gatehouse, Westminster, where he died, aged 63.
1728. Birth of John Coan, who, when 22 years old, weighed 34 lb., including his clothes, and measured 38 inches when in his hat, wig, and shoes.
1736. Birth of Hopkin Hopkin, who was only 13 lb. in weight, and 2 feet 7 inches in height, at the age of 15 years, when he exhibited all the infirmities of advanced old age.
1739. Birth of Borowlawski, a Polish gentleman, who attained the height of 39 inches, and died at Durham, Sep. 7, 1837. He was remarkable for the acuteness of his intellectual faculties, and had a sister so much shorter than himself, that she could stand under his arm.
1741. Birth of Nicolas Ferry, or Bébé. He lived at the court of Stanislaus, King of Poland, who was much attached to him. At the age of 15 he displayed symptoms of old age, and he was only 22 when he died, at which time he measured 33 inches.
1746. Birth of Anne Theresa Souvray, who was only 33 inches high at the age of 73 years, when she was remarkable for her gaiety and vigour.
1846, March 16. Gen Tom Thumb appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

DYBBÖL.—(*See* DÜPPEL.)

DYEING.—This art, which originated in Asia with the Phœnicians, was practised by the Egyptians at a very early date, and appears to have been introduced into Canaan before B.C. 1728 (Gen. xxxvii. 3). The Tyrian purple was known as early as B.C. 1500, and (Exod. xxxv. 23) mention is made of blue, purple, scarlet, and of red skins of rams, B.C. 1491. On the decline of the Roman empire, and the consequent decay of the arts in Europe, dyeing was neglected; but in the 8th century some advance was made. In 1353 scarlet and a few other colours were dyed in England, and in 1429 the first book on the subject appeared in Venice. The Dyers' Company in London was incorporated in 1471. Before 1643 English cloth was exported to Holland to be dyed, but in that year the whole process was performed in England. The art of dyeing cotton scarlet or crimson was discovered in 1779. Turkey red was introduced in 1785. The principal statute relating to the business of the dyer is 23 Geo. III. c. 15, passed in 1783, and entitled "The Act for Preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dyeing Trade." A great number of new colouring materials have been discovered and rendered available for dyeing purposes since 1850. (*See* BLEACHING.)

DYMÊ.—(*See* ACHÆAN LEAGUE.)

DYRRACHIUM.—(*See* DURAZZO.)

E.

EAGLE. — Xenophon (B.C. 444–359) states that the eagle was first used as a military ensign by the Persians. It was adopted as the sole standard of the Roman legions in the second year of the consulate of Marius, B.C. 104. Gibbon (ch. i.) remarks—"The golden eagle, which glittered in the front of the legion, was the object of the fondest devotion of the Roman troops." Though the double-headed eagle is said to have been introduced by Constantine I. (306—337), its origin may with greater justice be attributed to Charlemagne, who, in 802, added the second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united under him. The Roman eagle was adopted by Napoleon I., and confirmed by Napoleon III., as the standard of imperial France. Austria, Russia, and Prussia use the double-headed eagle as their national ensign. Prescott states, on the authority of the Spanish annalists, that a golden eagle with outspread wings, in the fashion of a Roman signum, richly ornamented with emeralds and silverwork, was the great standard of the republic of Tlascala.

EAGLE.—A base coin of this denomination was current in Ireland about 1272, and was declared illegal by 27 Edw. I. stat. *De falsâ Monetâ* (1299). The American eagle of 10 dollars, together with the half and quarter eagles, were first coined by order of an act of congress, April 2, 1792. The value of the American eagle is £2 1*s.* of English money.

EAGLE (Orders of the).—The order of the White Eagle of Russia was instituted by George Ossilinsky, Great Chancellor of Poland, and confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1634. It was, however, soon suppressed, and in 1713 was reconstituted by Augustus II., King of Poland. In 1831 this order was united with those of Russia.——The order of the Black Eagle was founded by Frederick I., of Prussia, on his coronation day, Jan. 17, 1701.——The Golden Eagle was instituted at Würtemberg in 1702, and reconstituted in 1807.——The order of the Red Eagle, or of Sincerity, was founded in Prussia by George William, hereditary prince of Anspach and Bayreuth, in 1705; and reorganized by George Frederick Charles, July 13, 1734. In 1791 Frederick William II. erected this into the second Prussian order, and it was reorganized in 1810 and 1830.

EARL.—Selden believes that this title, which originally signified a man of birth, was synonymous with the Saxon etheling, and that it was applied to ealdormen about 1020. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the whole kingdom was divided among five earls. The first English earl created after the Conquest was William Fitz-Osbern, made Earl of Hereford in 1066. Sir John de Courcy, made Earl of Ulster in 1181, is the first Irish earl. Previous to the creation of dukes in 1335, earls were the highest nobility in England: they now rank third, after marquisses. Originally earls had the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the country. Their privileges, however, were much diminished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1535). The title of countess was first borne by the wives of earls in the 9th century.

EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND.—This officer, whose duty was to command the Scottish cavalry, was always chosen from the Keith family, the founder of which obtained it at the battle of Barry, fought in 1010, against the Danes. At first, the title was great marischal; James II. made it earl marischal before July 4, 1451. In 1593 the holder of the title founded the college at Aberdeen, which is called after him the Marischal College. The office became extinct in 1716, owing to George Keith's participation in the rebellion of the Earl of Mar.

EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.—This, the eighth officer of state, is the only nobleman who bears the title of earl by virtue of his office. The title is of great antiquity. Roger de Montgomery, marshal of the Norman army at the Conquest, is said to have been the first marshal of England. The first on record was in 1135. King Stephen conferred the office upon Gilbert de Clare, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, in 1139. Originally the holders of it were merely styled lord marshals. The title of earl marshal was conferred upon Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, by special charter of Richard II., signed Jan. 12, 1386. The duties of the office were allowed to be discharged by deputy by a grant of Charles II., signed Oct. 19, 1672. The earl marshal, with the lord high constable, presided over the Court of Chivalry.

EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.—In architecture, a modification of the Gothic succeeded the Norman in the 12th, and was merged in the Decorated (*q. v.*) before the 14th, century. The term was first used by Dr. Millers in 1805.

EAR-RINGS are first mentioned Gen. xxiv. 22 (B.C. 1857). Jacob is said to have buried the idols of his household, with the "earrings which were in their ears." They were worn by the ladies of Greece and Rome, and by males in Lydia. The Parisian ladies adopted them in the 13th century, but they did not come into general use till the 15th and 16th centuries; when, Stubbes says, the ladies "are not ashamed to make holes in their ears, whereat they hang rings, and other jewels of gold and precious stones." English gentlemen also wore them in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

EARTHENWARE.—The art of the potter is probably one of the most ancient in existence. It was introduced into Greece from Egypt, B.C. 1490, and was encouraged at Rome by Numa Pompilius, about B.C. 700. The funereal earthenware of the Greeks was manufactured until about 350. After the decline of the Western empire, none but the coarsest pottery was manufactured. A better kind was introduced into Spain by the Moors in 711, and was thence taken to Italy by the Pisans in 1115. In the 13th century the Italians made earthenware overlaid with an opaque coloured glaze, which was considerably improved after 1300. Earthenware was manufactured at Beauvais, in the 12th century, and French Palissy ware was invented by Bernard Palissy about 1556. The Germans invented a glaze for earthenware in 1278, and exported stoneware in the 16th century. The earliest specimens of native British ware consist of earthenware tiles of the 13th century. Pitchers and jugs were soon afterwards introduced. Wedgwood's most important discoveries were made between 1760 and 1762. A duty of 10*d.* per lb., levied on all imported earthenware, by the "Additional Book of Rates" attached to 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (1724), was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 37 (1775). A duty of 50 per cent. on the value of imported earthenware was levied by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 (June 10, 1809). All duties on imported earthenware were abolished by the Customs Amendment Act, 23 Vict. c. 22, s. 5 (May 15, 1860).

EARTH-HOUSES.—(*See* PICTS' HOUSES.)

EARTHQUAKE.—No satisfactory account of the causes which produce this phenomenon has yet been given to the world. Humboldt remarks: "The phenomena of volcanoes, and those of earthquakes, have been considered of late as the effects of voltaic electricity, developed by a particular disposition of heterogeneous strata. It cannot be denied, that often, when violent shocks succeed each other within the space of a few hours, the electricity of the air sensibly increases at the instant the ground is most agitated; but to explain this phenomenon, it is unnecessary to recur to an hypothesis, which is in direct contradiction to everything hitherto observed respecting the structure of our planet, and the disposition of its strata."

B.C.
1491. An earthquake, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred on Mount Sinai, on the occasion of the delivery of the law. (Exod. xix. 18.)
1450. An earthquake in Central Italy, which swallowed up a city, and produced Lake Ciminus in its place.
595. An earthquake in China.
464. An earthquake in Sparta.
425. In Greece, especially in Eubœa, which is converted into an island by an inundation of the sea.
373. In the Peloponnesus. (*See* HELICE.)
364. A chasm opens in the Roman forum, into which Quintus Curtius voluntarily leaps. It afterwards forms a lake.
285. A lake, 72½ miles long by 12½ wide, formed in one night in the Japanese island Niphon.
282. (circ.) The city Lysimachia is destroyed.
224. The Colossus of Rhodes overthrown. Eusebius places this catastrophe B.C. 105.
33. In Palestine, in which 30,000 persons perish.

A.D.
17. Thirteen cities of Asia Minor are overthrown.
33. In Palestine and Bithynia, on the occasion of the Crucifixion, the city of Nicæa was destroyed.
79. In Misenum and its neighbourhood, followed next day by the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
115. Antioch is destroyed, and a violent earthquake is felt in China.
127. Severe shocks are felt in Nicopolis, Neocæsarea, Hierapolis, Laodicea, Nicomedia, and Syracuse.
262. An earthquake in Rome, Libya, and Asia Minor is attended by an eclipse and inundations of the sea.
358. Aug. 24. One in Asia Minor, Bithynia, and Macedonia, the effects of which are experienced by 150 cities.
369. Nov. or Dec. Nicomedia, in Bithynia, is destroyed.
375. July 21. An earthquake is felt in the Roman world.
446. One is felt throughout the civilized world.
494. Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Tripoli are nearly destroyed.
526. Nov. 29. Antioch is again reduced to ruins.
543. Sep. 6. One is felt throughout the then known world.
551. July 9. Beyrout is destroyed.
553 or 555. Aug. 15. An earthquake at Constantinople and many other places, shocks being felt even in Egypt.
557. Oct. 6 and Dec. 14. At Constantinople, where thousands of the population perish.
684. More than 500,000 acres of land in the Japanese island Sikokf are swallowed up by the sea.
742. One of great violence in Egypt and Arabia. Its convulsions were observed at 600 places.
778. At Treviso, in Italy, where 48 persons lost their lives.
794. One at Alexandria, which overthrows the Pharos.
801. April. In France, Germany, and Italy.
859. Upwards of 1,500 houses are overturned at Antioch. Laodicea and other towns of Syria also suffer considerable injury.
893. An earthquake in India destroys 180,000 lives.
986. Oct. One at Constantinople. It is also felt throughout Greece.
1007. Delnar, in Irak, is overturned, and 10,000 persons are buried in the ruins.
1029. Half of Damascus is destroyed.
1040. Tabris, in Persia, is reduced to ruins, and 50,000 of the inhabitants are destroyed.
1048. May 1. One is felt at Worcester, Derby, and other parts of England.
1089. Aug. 11. An earthquake is felt throughout England.
1115. Dec. Antioch, Aleppo, Jerusalem, and other towns in Syria are greatly injured.
1139. Gansana, in Persia, is destroyed, and 100,000 persons are buried in its ruins.
1142. Dec. One is felt at Lincoln.
1158. Antioch, Tripoli, Damascus, Aleppo, and other Syrian towns, are reduced to ruins, and 20,000 lives lost.
1169. Feb. 4. Catania (*q. v.*) and other towns of Sicily and Calabria are ruined, and 15,000 persons killed.
1186. Sep. Throughout Europe, but especially in England, Calabria, and Sicily.
1318. In Franche Comté a mountain opens, and engulfs 5,000 men.
1427. In France, towards the month of the Rhone, 5,000 persons perish from the fall of rocks from the mountains.
1268. Sixty thousand persons are killed by an earthquake in Cilicia.
1274. Dec 25. An earthquake is felt throughout England.
1318. Nov. 14. One of the most violent ever experienced in England.
1353. Jan. 1. One occurs at Borgo-San-Sepolcro in Italy. 2,000 people perish.
1456. Dec. 5. Throughout Naples, where many towns are injured, and 60,000 lives lost.
1491. Oct. In the Archipelago. 5,000 persons perish in Cos.
1509. Sep. 14. At Constantinople 1,700 houses are overthrown, and some thousands of lives lost.
1531. Jan. 26. One in Spain, Portugal, &c. In Lisbon 1,500 houses and all the churches were thrown down, and many persons buried in the ruins.
1563. Cattaro suffers from an earthquake.
1580. April 6. In France, Belgium, and especially England. It was most violent at London and Dover. The bells at Westminster and other places were made to sound by the violence of the shock.
1596. July 22. In Japan, where many cities were reduced to ruins.
1602. In Jamaica. (*See* PORT ROYAL.)
1624 or 1628. An island of more than a league and a half long is raised near St. Michael, in the Azores.
1626. July 30. Thirty towns and villages are destroyed in the provinces of Capitanata and La Puglia. Naples also suffers, and 17,000 persons are killed.
1638. March 27. One hundred and eighty towns and villages of Calabria and Sicily are reduced to ruins.
1645. An earthquake takes place at Manilla (*q. v.*).
1667. Schamaki is reduced to ruins, and 80,000 persons are buried.
1669. March 8. Catania suffers from an earthquake.
1690. Oct. 17. At Dublin and Kilkenny in Ireland.
1692. June 7. At Port Royal, Jamaica, three-fourths of the houses are overwhelmed by the sea, and 3,000 of the inhabitants lose their lives.
1693. In Sicily and Calabria, where 49 towns, many villages, and 972 churches or monasteries are reduced to ruins, and 93,000 lives lost.
1694. Catania again suffers from an earthquake.
1703. Feb. 2. Aquilea is overthrown, and 5,000 lives lost. Jeddo, in Japan, is reduced to ruins, and 200,000 of the inhabitants are buried.
1706. Nov. 3. In Abruzzo, where 15,000 persons perish.
1716. May and June. An earthquake destroys 20,000 lives at Algiers.
1726. Sep. 1. At Palermo, 4 churches, 10 palaces, and 1,600 houses are overthrown, and from 3,000 to 6,000 lives lost.
1727. Tabris, in Persia, is ruined, and 77,000 persons are overwhelmed.
1731. Nov. 30. In China. The first shock buries 100,000 persons in Pekin.
1732. Nov. 29. Shocks in the kingdom of Naples,—1,940 persons are killed, and 1,455 wounded.
1746. Oct. 28. In Peru, where Callao, Cavallos, and other towns are overwhelmed by the sea.
1750. Feb. 19. In London and the country for seven miles round. Several earthquakes occur in London June 7. Two thousand persons perish in the island of Cerigo.
1752. July 29. At Hadrianople and Constantinople, where mosques and houses are injured.
1754. Cairo is nearly destroyed, and 40,000 lives are lost.
1755. April 28. Quito is overthrown.—June 7. Kaschan, in northern Persia, is reduced to ruins, and 40,000 persons killed.—Nov. 1. The great earthquake of Lisbon, which was felt from Iceland on the north to Morocco on the south, and from Bohemia on the east to the West India islands on the west. It took place at 9.40 A.M., and lasted several minutes, there being three principal shocks. In Lisbon, 12,000 houses were overturned. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 persons. Faro, Setubal, and Cascaez also sustained much injury. Seville, St. Lucar, Xeres, Coull, Coimbra, and Cadiz suffered most.—Nov. 19. Mequinez, in Morocco, is completely ruined, and 25,000 Arabs lose their lives.

A.D.
1759, Oct. 30. In Syria, where 20,000 persons perish in the valley of Baalbec alone.
1761, An earthquake at Cartagena.
1762, An earthquake occurs at Manilla.
1763, July 23. At Comoru, in Hungary, 1,500 houses are overturned.
1767, Aug. One thousand six hundred persons perish at Martinico.
1773, June 7. The city of Santiago, in Guatemala, is buried: 5,000 or 8,000 families perish in the ruins.
1776, July 3. An earthquake nearly destroys Smyrna.
1780, Feb. Tabriz, in Persia, sustains severe injuries.
1783, Feb. 5. Great devastation in Calabria and Sicily, attended with great loss of life.
1784, July 23. The city of Arsingham, in the pashalic of Erzeroum, is overthrown, and upwards of 5,000 lives are lost.
1788, Aug. 12. At St. Lucia, in the West Indies, where 900 persons perish.
1789, Sep. 30. In Tuscany. Houses, men, and cattle are engulfed at Borgo-San-Sepolcro.
1793, April 1. In Japan, near the volcano Illigigama, which throws forth torrents of water, destroying 53,000 persons.
1794, June 12. Throughout Campania, but especially in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, which bursts forth into active eruption.—June 17. It overwhelms the city of Terra del Greco.
1796, Feb. 26. In Asia Minor, where 1,500 persons perish.
1797, Feb. 4. Quito, in Peru, is overthrown, burying 40,000 persons in its ruins.—Dec. 14. Cumana is destroyed.
1800, Sep. 20. One occurs at Constantinople.
1802, Oct. 26. A very widely-extended earthquake is felt at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Bucharest, Constantinople, &c. The shocks are most violent in the Danubian principalities.
1804, Jan. At Rotterdam, Haarlem, and other Dutch towns.
1805, Friday, July 26. A most destructive earthquake throughout Calabria and the Terra-di-Lavoro. Six towns and villages destroyed and 20,000 persons killed.
1808, April 2. Very violent shocks in Piedmont and the valley of the Rhone.
1810, Aug. 11. The village of Las Casas, in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, disappears, and is supplied by a lake of boiling sulphurous water.
1812, March 26. Caracoas is totally destroyed by an earthquake.
1817, April. Chang-Ruh, in China, is overthrown, and 2,800 persons buried in its ruins.
1818, March. Philippolis, in Turkey, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is said to be entirely engulfed in the earth.
1819, June 16. Severe shocks are experienced in the north of Hindostan. Bhooj, the capital of Cutch, is reduced to ruins, with the loss of 2,000 of its inhabitants. Vostitza, the ancient Ægium (*q. v.*), is destroyed by an earthquake.
1822, May 7. The town of Carthago, in Costa-Rica, Central America, is quite overthrown.—Aug. 10, 13, and Sep. 5. Aleppo (*q. v.*) is destroyed, and other towns injured, with the loss of 20,000 of their inhabitants.—Nov. 19. The coast of Chili, for more than 100 miles, is permanently elevated by an earthquake.
1824, An earthquake occurs at Manilla.
1825, March 2. Algiers and Blida (an adjacent town) are severely injured: 7,000 persons perish.
1827, Sep. Fort Kolitaran, near Lahore, Hindostan, destroyed, with about 1,000 persons.—Nov. 16. Very destructive shocks in Columbia, S. America.
1828, March 30. In Peru. Scarcely a house in Lima and Callao escapes injury.
1829, March 21. A very disastrous earthquake occurs in the province of Murcia, Spain, and is attended with fearful destruction of property and life.
1830, May 26 and 27. The city of Canton sustains severe shocks, which destroy between 6,000 and 7,000 of its population.
1835, Feb. 20. Concepcion, Santiago, and other towns of Chili are reduced to ruins.—Oct. 12. Castiglione, in Calabria, is utterly destroyed, and 100 of its inhabitants are buried.

A.D.
1837, Jan. 1. An earthquake in Syria utterly ruins the town of Saphit, and destroys 3,500 of its inhabitants, besides overwhelming entire villages.
1839, Jan. 11. Violent shocks are felt in the island of Martinico.
1840, Feb. 14. A destructive earthquake occurs in the island of Ternate.—June 20—July 28 (O.S.). The district of Mount Ararat, in Armenia, is devastated by violent earthquakes, attended with great destruction of houses and life.—Oct. 30. Violent shocks in Zante, where one village is completely overturned.
1842, May 7. Hayti and Cape Haytien are severely injured by two violent shocks.
1843, Feb. 8. Very violent shocks occur in the West Indies. In Antigua alone, property to the amount of £100,000 is destroyed. The loss of life is inconsiderable.
1845, Feb. 8. Severe shocks in Java.—April 7. The city of Mexico is much injured by some violent shocks.
1846, March 14. The most violent earthquake ever recorded in Norway.
1847, Oct. 23. The city of Atlixco, in Mexico, is completely ruined, with the destruction of many of its inhabitants.
1851, Feb. 28. The islands of Rhodes and Macri are shaken. At the latter place, the Baba-Dagh mountain falls from a height of 2,050 feet, and the village of Ghedrack-Bugasi disappears, with all its inhabitants.—April 2. Valparaiso and other towns in Chili experience severe shocks.—Aug. 14. The towns of Melfi and Barile, in South Italy, are totally destroyed, with 1,000 of their inhabitants.
1853, July 15. The city of Cumana, in Venezuela, is destroyed, with 800 of its inhabitants.—Aug. 18. Numerous shocks occur in Greece, but more especially at Thebes, which suffers almost total destruction.
1854, April 6. San Salvador, in Central America, is overwhelmed, with a fourth of its inhabitants.
1855, Feb. 28. Brousa, the ancient capital of Asia Minor, is nearly destroyed.—July 25 and 26. Some shocks are felt throughout Central Europe.—Dec. 23. Jeddo is injured, and some towns in Nipbon are destroyed by an earthquake.
1856, March 17. Great Sanghir, one of the Moluccas, is visited by a severe earthquake, which destroys 2,806 of its inhabitants.—Oct. 12. The Mediterranean, especially Candia, is severely visited. In Candia alone, 4,000 houses and 1,600 people are destroyed.
1857, Dec. 16. A very destructive earthquake in Calabria destroys many towns, and causes the death of 10,000 persons.
1858, Feb. 21. Corinth is destroyed by an earthquake.
1859, March 23. Quito is reduced to ruins.
1861, March 20. The city of Mendoza (*q. v.*), in South America, is destroyed.
1863, April 22. A very destructive earthquake occurs in Rhodes. (*See* RHODES.)—July 2. Manilla is severely injured by an earthquake. (*See* MANILLA.)—Oct. 6. A shock is distinctly felt between three and four o'clock in the morning through the south-western portions of England.
1864, Oct. 3. A severe shock is felt in Mexico.
1865, July 18 and 19. Several villages are overthrown in Catania.
1866, March. An earthquake overthrows 300 houses at Avlona, in Roumelia.

EAST ANGLES.—This Anglo-Saxon kingdom, which comprised Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, was founded by Uffa about 527, and became extinct at the death of Edmund the Martyr in 870.

EAST ANGLES (Bishopric).—In 628 its king Eorpwald was converted to Christianity, and in 630 it was erected into a bishopric under Felix. In 673 the see was divided into Dunwich and Elmham, which were reunited in 955, and in 1078 the see was removed to Thetford, whence it was transferred to Norwich in 1092.

EAST COWES (Isle of Wight).—This town, separated from West Cowes (*q. v.*) by the estuary of the Medina, owes its origin to a fort or block-house erected by Henry VIII. (1509–1547). The chapel-of-ease to Whippingham church, founded here by the Princess afterwards Queen Victoria, in 1831, was consecrated in 1833.

EASTER, the festival in commemoration of the Resurrection, is so called from Eastre, or Eostre, a Saxon goddess, whose feast was anciently celebrated in the month of April. Some ascribe its institution to the Apostles, but the more general opinion is, that it was first observed by their immediate successors, about 68. The Council of Arles, in 314, decreed that the day for keeping this festival should be the Sunday after the 14th day of the March moon, and the Council of Nicæa, in 325, confirmed this decision. The Roman method was not established in France till 525, and in Britain and Ireland till about 800. By the alteration of the calendar by Gregory XIII. in 1582, the first Sunday after the full moon immediately following the 21st of March was fixed as the day for observing this festival. Offerings, oblations, &c., were collected at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other particular occasions, before the reign of Edward VI. By 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 13 (1548), it was enacted that such offerings should thenceforth be collected at Easter.

EASTER ISLAND, or DAVIS'S LAND (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by Davis in 1686. It was visited and named by Roggewein, who thought it was a new discovery, April 6, 1722, and visited by Capt. Cook, March 11, 1774.

EASTERN BATHS.—(*See* TURKISH BATHS.)

EASTERN (called also the BYZANTINE and GREEK) EMPIRE.—Valentinian I. first divided the Roman empire in June, 364, when Valens became Emperor of the East. The final separation took place in 395. Gibbon (ch. xxxii.) remarks, "The division of the Roman world between the sons of Theodosius marks the final establishment of the empire of the East, which, from the reign of Arcadius to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, subsisted one thousand and fifty-eight years in a state of premature and perpetual decay."

A.D.
364. The Eastern empire commences, under Valens.
388. Theodosius I. defeats Maximus, the tyrant of the West, who is beheaded by the army.
394. Theodosius I. defeats the Gauls and Germans under Eugenius, who is slain.
395. It is separated from the West, under Arcadius, who governs under the guardianship of Rufus.
408. Persecution of the Pagans.
423. The two divisions of the empire are reunited.
425. The Eastern and Western empires are again separated. Schools of law are opened at Constantinople.
438. The Theodosian code (*q. v.*) is published.
474. Leo II., an infant, and Zeno are joint emperors. Leo II. dies, it is supposed, by poison.
478. Theoloric, son of Triarius, invades the empire.
514. The Gothic general Vitalian lays siege to Constantinople.
529. The Justinian code (*q. v.*) is published.
541. Justinian I. abolishes the consulship.
545. The Turks enter Asia.
551. The Slavonians ravage Illyria, and penetrate almost as far as Constantinople.
553. The senate is abolished by Justinian I.
611. Chosroes II. of Persia conquers Syria.
617. Heraclius abjures Christianity, and embraces Paganism, in order to conciliate Chosroes II.
626. The Avars besiege Constantinople, and the Persians reach the Bosphorus.
627. Heraclius defeats Chosroes II., and recovers all his lost territories.
633. The Saracens invade the empire.
644. Rebellion and death of Valentinian.
668–675. The Saracens besiege Constantinople.
678. The Bulgarians obtain the country now called Bulgaria.
693. Armenia is separated from the empire.
695–705. Justinian II. is exiled, and the empire is ruled by Leontius and Tiberius Apsimar in succession.
711. The Bulgarians ravage the empire as far as Constantinople.
716. Constantinople is besieged by the Saracens.
717. The Emperor Theodosius III. abdicates, and retires to a monastery. He is succeeded by Leo III., the Isaurian.
739. The Greek provinces of the empire are invaded by the Saracens, who are defeated by Acroninus.
770. Constantine IV. abolishes monasteries in the Eastern empire.
792. Constantine VI., the last emperor of the Isaurian dynasty, is blinded, by order of his mother Irene.
811, July 25. Nicephorus I. is defeated and slain by the Bulgarians.
820. Accession of Michael II., the founder of the Amorian dynasty.
825. Dalmatia is taken from the empire by the Servians.
827. Loss of Sicily and Crete.
850. Bogoris, King of the Bulgarians, becomes a vassal of the empire.
867. Accession of Basil I., founder of the Basilian or Macedonian dynasty.
890. Southern Italy becomes subject to the Eastern empire.
928. Five emperors reign simultaneously.
1014, July 29. Battle of Zetunium (*q. v.*).
1018. Bulgaria is made a province of the empire.
1035. The empire is visited by famine, and ravaged by invaders.
1040. Restoration of Sicily, and loss of Servia.
1057, Aug. 31. Michael VI. abdicates in favour of Isaac I. End of the Macedonian dynasty.
1123. Revolt of the Servians.
1144. Restoration of the senate.
1186. Revolt of the Bulgarians.
1195. Isaac II. is deposed and blinded by his brother, who ascends the throne as Alexius III.
1203, July 18. Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, who restore Isaac II., and make his son, Alexius IV., joint emperor.
1204, Jan. 28. Murder of Alexius IV., and accession of Alexius V., soon after which Isaac II. dies. The Crusaders again besiege Constantinople, put Alexius V. to death, and found the Latin empire of the East.—May 9. Baldwin, Count of Flanders, ascends the throne.
1208. Epirus and Ætolia are erected into an independent state.
1261, July 25. Michael Palæologus restores the Greek empire to Constantinople. (*See* BLINDING.)
1277. An invasion of Sicilians, Venetians, and French is repelled.
1321. Civil war of the Andronici.
1328, May 24. Abdication of the elder Andronicus, who is succeeded by Andronicus III.
1353. The Turks enter Europe.
1367. The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.
1373. The treaty of Amurath, which limits the Eastern empire to Constantinople, Thessalonica, part of the Morea, and a few islands.
1390. The empire loses all its Greek possessions in Asia.
1396, Sep. 28. Battle of Nicopolis, and massacre of 10,000 Christian prisoners by the Turks.
1400. Manuel II. surrenders part of Constantinople to Bajazet I.
1448. On the death of John Palæologus II., the empire is claimed by his three brothers. Constantine XII. is elected.
1453, May 29. Capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II., and extinction of the Eastern empire.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

A.D.	
364.	Valens.
379.	Theodosius I., the Great.
395.	Arcadius.
408.	Theodosius II.
450.	Marcian.
457.	Leo I.
474.	Leo II. and Zeno.
491.	Anastasius I.
518.	Justin I.
527.	Justinian I.
565.	Justin II.
578.	Tiberius II.
582.	Maurice.
602.	Phocas.
610.	Heraclius.
641.	Constantine III.
641.	Constans II.
668.	Constantine IV.
685.	Justinian II.
711.	Philippicus.
713.	Anastasius II.
717.	Theodosius III.
718.	Leo III.
741.	Constantine V.
775.	Leo IV.
780.	Constantine VI. and Irene.
792.	Irene.
802.	Nicephorus I.
811.	Stauracius.
811.	Michael I.
813.	Leo V.
820.	Michael II.
829.	Theophilus.
842.	Michael III.
867.	Basil I., the Macedonian.
886.	Leo VI.
911.	Alexander and Constantine VII.
919.	Romanus I., Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine VIII.
945.	Constantine VII. (alone.)
959.	Romanus II.
963.	Nicephorus II.
969.	John Zimisces, Basil II., and Constantine IX.
976.	Basil II. and Constantine IX.
1025.	Constantine IX.
1028.	Romanus III.
1034.	Michael IV.
1041.	Michael V.
1042.	Zoe and ConstantineX.
1054.	Theodora.
1056.	Michael VI.
1057.	Isaac I.
1059.	Constantine XI.
1067.	Eudocia and Romanus III.
1071.	Michael VII., Andronicus I., and Constantine XII.
1078.	Nicephorus III.
1081.	Alexius I.
1118.	John.
1143.	Manuel I.
1180.	Alexius II.
1183.	Andronicus I.
1185.	Isaac II.
1195.	Alexius III.
1203.	Alexius IV. and Isaac II. (restored.)
1204.	Alexius V.

LATIN EMPERORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1204.	Baldwin I.	1228.	Baldwin II. and John of Brienne.
1206.	Henry.	1237.	Baldwin II. (alone.)
1216.	Peter of Courtenay.		
1219.	Robert of Courtenay.		

GREEK EMPERORS OF NICE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1204.	Theodore Lascaris I.	1259.	John Lascaris.
1222.	John Ducas Vataces.	1260.	John Lascaris and Michael Palæologus.
1255.	Theodore Lascaris II.		

GREEK EMPERORS RESTORED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1261.	Michael Palæologus.	1355.	John Palæologus I. (restored.)
1273.	Andronicus II.	1391.	Manuel II.
1328.	Andronicus III.	1425.	John Palæologus II.
1341.	John Palæologus I.	1448.	Constantine XII.
1347.	John Cantacuzene.		

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—This celebrated association for the purpose of carrying on trade with the East Indies was formed in London in 1599, and obtained its charter Dec. 31, 1600. In 1635 a rival company was established by Sir William Courten, and chartered by Charles I. The two associations united in 1649. In 1657, Cromwell renewed their charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. April 3, 1661, and again Oct. 5, 1677. In 1694 the East India trade was thrown open, but in 1698 a new company obtained a monopoly, in exchange for a loan to Government of £2,000,000. In 1702, however, the old and new companies amalgamated, and formed the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies." In 1772 the company was compelled to apply for a loan, and in 1784 the Board of Control was erected by 24 Geo. III. c. 25, to regulate the civil and military government of the company's territories. By 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 7 (July 21, 1813), the importation of any goods but tea from any place except China was declared free to all British subjects, and the commercial character of the company was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1833). The number of directors was reduced from 24 to 18 by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the government of India was finally transferred from the company to the crown, by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858). The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1595. Charles VI. founded an East India Company at Ostend in 1719. It was dissolved in 1731. The Swedish East India Company was formed in 1731; the French in 1740, and dissolved in 1770; and the Danish was formed in 1740. The Scotch East India Company was established by an act of the Scottish Parliament in 1695. (*See* DARIEN.)

EAST INDIA HOUSE (London).—The old house of the East India Company, situated in Leadenhall Street, was erected in 1726, and the new house in 1798. The library, rich in Oriental MSS., was founded by the Court of Directors about 1805–6. In 1861, when the library and museum were removed—the former to Cannon-row West, the latter to Fife-House, Whitehall-yard—70,000 volumes of records of the company were sold for waste paper. The building was sold by tender to a private company for £155,000, June 20, 1861.

EAST INDIAN UNITED SERVICE CLUB (London) was founded Jan. 1, 1850.

EAST INDIES.—(*See* INDIA.)

EASTLAND COMPANY.—This association was incorporated in 1579 to trade to all places within the Sound except Narva. When the trade to Norway and Sweden was thrown open, this company declined in importance.

EBERSBERG (Battle).—The Austrians under Gen. Hiller were attacked and defeated by the French under Bessières and Oudinot at this place near Linz, in Austria, May 3, 1809.

EBIONITES.—A sect of Christian Jews founded at Pella, about 66, which attained importance in the 2nd century. They spread in the villages around Damascus, and had a church at Aleppo. Gibbon (ch. xv.) says: "The name of Nazarenes was deemed too honourable for those Christian Jews, and they soon received, from the supposed poverty of their understanding, as well as of their condition, the contemptuous epithet of Ebionites." They believed Christ to be a man, though endowed with divine power, and they maintained that the ceremonial law of Moses must be observed. The sect was in existence in the 4th century.

EBORACUM.—(*See* YORK.)

EBRO.—(*See* TUDELA, Battle.)

ECBATANA (Media).—This city is said to have been founded by Semiramis, though Herodotus mentions Dejoces as its founder. An account of the building of the city by Arphaxad is given in the book of Judith i. 2—4). It was the summer residence of Cyrus and the succeeding kings of Persia. It is mentioned by Ezra under the name of Achmeta, and the modern Hamadan occupies its site.

ECCENTRICS.—This convivial club, an offshoot of the Brilliants, held its first meeting about May, 1800, at a tavern in Chandos Street, Covent Garden, whence they removed to May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, where they held their meetings till 1840.

ECCLESIASTES.—This book, written by King Solomon before B.C. 976, derives its title from the name, signifying preacher, by which its author always refers to himself. Some commentators have supposed that it was not the work of Solomon, but of some later writer who assumed the name and style of the wisest of men to add force to his teaching. On this supposition, the dates assigned for its production have extended over a period of more than 300 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—William IV. issued a commission of inquiry into the state of the Church of England, Feb. 4, 1835, which published its first report March 17. A new commission was issued June 6, and by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (Aug. 13, 1836) the commissioners became a corporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The constitution of this corporation was materially amended by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 (Aug. 11, 1840), and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39 (June 21, 1841).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—Previous to the Conquest, all offences were tried in civil courts; but in 1085 William I. published a charter of separation, which established ecclesiastical courts. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, s. 2 (1532), all ecclesiastical jurisdiction was declared to be immediately from the crown. This act, repealed by 1 & 2 Mary c. 8, s. 6 (1554), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 4 (1558). In July, 1830, a commission was appointed to inquire into their practice and jurisdiction, which recommended sundry important changes in 1832. The Probate and Divorce Court, established by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 3 (Aug. 25, 1857), abolished all the authority of the Ecclesiastical Courts in matters relating to wills, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—The narrative of the foundation and early history of the Christian Church is drawn from the inspired record in the New Testament. Hegesippus, in the 2nd century, and Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea (265—338), chronicled the course of events to their own times, and their accounts were continued by Socrates Scholasticus, whose history extends to the year 439; by Hermias Sozomenus, who died after 443; and by Theodoret, Bishop of Cyrus (393—457). Evagrius Scholasticus (536—600); the Venerable Bede (672 or 3—May 26, 735); and Simeon Metaphrastes, who died about 976, wrote on the same subject. Cardinal Cæsar Baronius (1538—June 30, 1607), author of the "Annales Ecclesiastici;" Archbishop Usher (1580—March 21, 1656); Rev. Thomas Fuller (1608—Aug. 15, 1661); Rev. Joseph Bingham (1668—Aug. 17, 1723); Lewis Anthony Muratori (1672—Jan. 21, 1750); John Lawrence Mosheim (1694—Sep. 9, 1755); John A. W. Neander (1789—July 14, 1850.); Rev. George Townsend, Canon of Durham (1788—Nov. 23, 1857); Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, born Feb. 10, 1791; John Henri Merle D'Aubigné, born in 1794; and Rev. James C. Robertson, born in 1813, have contributed valuable works to this department of history.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.—(*See* CANON LAW, ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS, LEGANTINE and PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.)

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—In consequence of the papal bull of Sep. 30, 1850, by which an attempt was made to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Lord John Russell, then prime minister, introduced a measure into Parliament Feb. 7, 1851, which was read a third time and passed July 4. By this act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 1, 1851), the papal brief was declared null and void, and a fine of £100 was imposed on all such as should endeavour to carry it into effect.

ECCLESIASTICUS.—This book of the Apocrypha (*q. v.*, called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach," the date of whose life is not known, was translated into Greek, according to some authorities, about B.C. 230, though others assign it to B.C. 130. Its name is derived, not from the profession of the author, which is unknown, but from the fact that it was the chief of the *ecclesiasti libri*, or uninspired books, which, from their edifying nature, were accepted as proper to be read in churches. Numerous commentaries were published in the 16th and 17th centuries, Linde's German translation appeared in 1785, and his Greek text in 1795. The more complete version of Bretschneider was published in 1806.

ECIJA (Spain), the ancient Astigi, celebrated for an aqueduct completed by Abderahman III., in 949. The Merines defeated the Castilians near this town in 1275.

ECKENWALD.—(*See* CAMPO FORMIO.)

ECKMÜHL (Battle).—At this place, in Bavaria, the Austrian army, under the Archduke Charles, was defeated by the French, under Napoleon I. and Davoust, April 22, 1809.

ECLECTICS, a sect of ancient philosophers, founded by Potamon of Alexandria, who is said by some authorities to have lived in the time of Augustus, and by others in the 2nd century. He persuaded his disciples not to join any of the existing schools of philosophy, but to select from each what seemed most conformable to true reason. Between 200 and 235 similar principles were taught in reference to Christianity by Ammonius Saccas, who founded the school of the New Platonists. Another sect of Eclectics arose in the 17th century.

ECLIPSE signifies "failure," namely, of light. The Brahmins appear to have been the first astronomers who attained the power of calculating solar and lunar eclipses. In their great astronomical work, the "Suryá Siddhantá," it is stated that a total eclipse of the sun occurred Feb. 18, B.C. 3102, and modern calculations have proved the assertion true. Next in order the Chinese calculated eclipses, and based their entire chronology on their observations of these phenomena, which date from the year B.C. 2940. The Babylonian register of eclipses commenced in the year B.C. 2226. Hales says, "In the age of Thales, at least, the elements of the calculation of

eclipses were known in Greece; for Herodotus says that he foretold to the Ionians the year of the remarkable eclipse that put an end to the battle between the Medes and Lydians."

B.C.
625. A total eclipse, predicted by Thales, interrupts the battle of Halys (*q. v.*). Various dates between B.C. 625 and B.C. 583 are given for this event.
603, May 17. A total eclipse is recorded by the Persian historians.
479, March 14. The army of Xerxes is alarmed by a total solar eclipse.
424. An eclipse is observed at Athens.
309, Aug. 15. The total eclipse of Agathocles.

A.D.
59. A total eclipse takes place at the death of Agrippina.
346, June 6. An eclipse occurs soon after the siege of Nisibis.
447. Idatius mentions an eclipse.
593, March 19. An eclipse occurs during the march of the Emperor Maurice to Thrace.
840, June 20. A total eclipse occurs at the death of Louis I. of France.
1030, July 29. A total eclipse takes place during the battle of Sticklastad.
1140. A total eclipse is visible in England.
1191, June 22. A very remarkable eclipse is visible in England.
1239, June 3. An eclipse is visible in England.
1433. A total eclipse is visible in the British islands.
1598. Another total eclipse is visible in the British islands.
1652. A total eclipse occurs, which is visible in the British islands.
1706. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.
1715, May 3. A total eclipse takes place, during which the stars are visible at London in the daytime.
1724. A total eclipse of the sun is visible in England.
1733, May 2. A total eclipse is visible in the north of Europe. The red appearances round the moon, since known as Baily's beads, were first noticed on this occasion.
1806, June 16. A total eclipse is visible in North America.
1842, July 7. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.
1850, Aug. 8. A total eclipse is observed by M. Kutczyeki in the Pacific Ocean.
1858, March 15. A great annular eclipse is visible in England.—Sep. 7. A total eclipse is visible in South America, and observed by order of the Brazilian government.
1860, July 18. A total eclipse, visible in Spain, is observed by a party of English astronomers.

ECNOMUS (Battle).—The Carthaginians, under Hamilcar, defeated Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse, in a great battle fought near this hill in Sicily, B.C. 311.

ECNOMUS (Sea-fight).—The Roman fleet, consisting of 330 ships, commanded by the consuls L. Manlius and M. Atilius Regulus, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, consisting of 350 ships, under the command of Hanno, off Ecnomus, near Agrigentum, in Sicily, B.C. 256. Some authorities contend that the Roman fleet had sailed from Ecnomus, and that the encounter took place at another part of the island, off Heraclea Minoa.

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE (Paris). — In 1794, a school for the education of young men in military, naval, and civil engineering, called the École Centrale des Travaux Publics, was established at the Palais Bourbon. In 1795, the name was changed to École Polytechnique, and the pupils were required to wear a uniform, and were instructed in artillery; and in 1804 the organization was made more strictly military by Napoleon I. In consequence of the strong political demonstrations of the students, the school was dissolved for a time in 1816, 1830, and 1832. It was reorganized Nov. 1, 1852, and is now called L'Ecole Impériale Polytechnique.

ECONOMISTS, a sect of philosophers, who first began to propagate their views in France, about 1761, and endeavoured to establish a system of government and social life founded on a knowledge of human nature as it actually exists. Francis Quesnay (*see* PHYSIOCRATS), born in 1694, and M. de Gournay, in 1712, are considered the founders of the school. The latter was made intendant of commerce in 1751, in which capacity he strove vigorously to release mercantile men from the numerous restrictions the legislature of the day imposed upon them. The first assemblies of the Economists were held in Madame de Pompadour's drawing-room.

ECONOMY (United States).—This Socialist village, in Pennsylvania, was founded by Germans in 1825.

ECUADOR, or EQUATOR (South America). —This country was discovered by Pizarro in 1526, and it remained under Spanish rule until the rebellion of 1812. Its independence was secured in 1821, when it formed part of the republic of Colombia. On the disruption of the Colombian republic in 1831, Quito, with its associated provinces, assumed the rank of an independent republican state, with the name of Ecuador or Equator. The navigation of the rivers of this republic was declared free from all dues for 20 years in 1853. In consequence of the interference of Gen. Mosquera, President of New Granada, in the affairs of Ecuador, the government declared war against him, Nov. 20, 1863. (*See* NEW GRANADA.) A revolution was suppressed in June, 1865.

EDDAS, two ancient Scandinavian books, one of which is in verse and the other in prose. Some of the songs in the former probably existed as early as the 6th century, but the majority date from the 7th and 8th. In the 12th century they were collected and arranged by Saemund Sigfusson, an Icelandic priest, who died in 1133. The MSS. were discovered by Bishop Brynjolf Svendson, who gave them the name Edda, or "grandmother," in 1643. ——The prose Edda was written by Snorro Sturleson, who died Sep. 20, 1241. It contains the mythological history of Scandinavia, was discovered in Iceland in 1628: and was first printed in 1665. Complete editions of the Eddas were published at Stockholm in 1818.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE. — The first lighthouse on the Eddystone, a narrow rock 14 miles from Plymouth, erected by Winstanley in 1696, was destroyed by a violent tempest, Nov. 27, 1703. Its reconstruction was ordered by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20 (1705), and completed by Mr. Rudyard in 1708. The new building was destroyed by fire Dec. 4, 1755. In 1757 Smeaton began the present lighthouse, which he constructed on improved principles, and completed Oct. 9, 1759. In 1770 the upper portion, which was of wood, was burned. It was reconstructed of stone in 1774, and the lighthouse has since remained uninjured.

EDEN.—"It would be difficult," says a writer in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (i. 482), "in the whole history of opinion, to

find any subject which has so invited, and at the same time so completely baffled, conjecture, as the Garden of Eden. The three continents of the old world have been subjected to the most rigorous search; from China to the Canary Isles, from the Mountains of the Moon to the coasts of the Baltic, no locality which in the slightest degree corresponded to the description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The great rivers of Europe, Asia, and Africa, have in turn done service as the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, and there remains nothing but the New World wherein the next adventurous theorist may bewilder himself in the mazes of this most difficult question." Philo Judæus (flourished about 20) first broached the allegorical theory of interpretation, teaching that paradise shadowed forth the governing faculty the soul, and that the tree of life represented religion, the true means of immortality. Origen (circ. 186—253 or 254), adopting a somewhat similar view, regarded Eden as heaven, the trees as angels, and the rivers as wisdom; and Ambrosius (333 or 340, April 4, 397), considered the terrestrial paradise and the third heaven, mentioned by St. Paul (2 Cor. xii. 2–4), as identical. Luther (Nov. 10, 1483—Feb. 18, 1546) taught that Eden was guarded by angels from discovery and consequent profanation until the Deluge (*q. v.*), when all traces were destroyed. Swedenborg (Jan. 29, 1689—March 29, 1772), who regarded the first 11 chapters of Genesis as constituting a divine allegory, taught that Eden represented the state of innocence in which man was originally created, and from which he degenerated in consequence of the Fall. For the dates assigned by different chronologists to the planting of Eden, &c., *see* CREATION.

EDESSA (Mesopotamia), called Antiochia Callirhoe, or Antioch of the Fair Streams, by the Greeks, is said to have been built by Nimrod, though Appian ascribes its foundation to Seleucus. It became independent of Syria, B.C. 137, and was taken by the Emperor Trajan in 102, and erected into a Roman colony in 216, when Abgarus, its last sovereign, was sent in chains to Rome. Christianity is said to have been introduced by Thaddæus, and was certainly established in the 1st century. In 260 it was the scene of a battle between the Emperor Valerian and Sapor I., King of Persia, in which the latter was victorious. Julian confiscated the whole property of the church here, in consequence of the turbulence of the Arians, in 362, and in 489 its celebrated theological school was pulled down by the Emperor Zeno. A destructive flood did considerable injury to the city in 525; in 611 it was taken by Chosroes II., King of Persia; and in 718 it was reduced to ruins by an earthquake. Baldwin, Count of Flanders, erected Edessa into a Christian principality in 1097. It was seized by the Mohammedans, under Zingis, in 1144. The Turks took it in 1184, and from that time it gradually declined, but has lately become important for its commerce, under the modern name of Orfah or Urfah. Niebuhr believes it to have been the ancient Rocca or Roccha.

EDESSA, or ÆGÆ (Greece).—This city was at an early period the capital of Macedonia (*q. v.*), though the government was afterwards removed to Pella (*q. v.*). Philip II. was assassinated here by Pausanias, B.C. 336. It was taken by the Emperor Basil II. (976—1025), and is now called Vodhená.

EDGECOTE (Battle).—The Earl of Warwick defeated Edward the Fourth's army at Danesmore, or Edgecote, near Banbury, July 26, 1469. The queen's father and brother, and the Earl of Pembroke, captured in this encounter, were put to death.

EDGEHILL (Battle).—At this hill, near the village of Keinton, or Kineton, in Warwickshire, Charles I. and the Royalist forces under Prince Rupert encountered the Parliamentary troops, led by the Earl of Essex, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642. It was the first great battle in the Civil War, and proved very disastrous to both armies, though the losses were so nearly equal that neither could claim a decisive victory. Among the slain was the Earl of Lindsay, who had led the king's infantry. Clarendon estimates the total number of killed at 5,000 men.

EDICT OF NANTES.—This celebrated act of toleration, granted by Henry IV. of France to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, confirmed all their former privileges, removed every obstacle to their deriving benefit from the universities and public schools, and allowed them to establish places of worship throughout his kingdom. It was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. This arbitrary act drove from France about half a million Protestants, many of whom settled in England, and introduced various arts and manufactures not previously practised in this country.

EDICTS.—The principal Roman laws so named are the Perpetual edict, prepared by Salvianus Julianus, and promulgated by the Emperor Hadrian, in 132, and the edict of Theodoric in 500.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, was founded in the 7th century, and was described as a considerable village in the 8th. During the earlier period of its history it was the scene of numerous contests.

A.D.
646. A castle, founded by Edwin, King of Northumberland, is called Edwin's burgh, whence some derive the name of the city.
685. It is taken by the Picts.
690. St. Cuthbert's Church is founded.
956. It is restored to Indulphus, King of Scotland.
1093. The town is besieged by Donaldbane.
1128. Holyrood Abbey is founded by David I. In the charter for its foundation, Edinburgh is first spoken of as a royal burgh.
1174. The castle is surrendered to the English to purchase the freedom of William I. (the Lion.)
1215. The first Parliament is held here by Alexander II.
1230. Blackfriars monastery is founded.
1296. The castle is taken by the English, under Edward I.
1313. The castle is recovered by the Earl of Moray.
1329. Leith is granted to Edinburgh by charter.
1359. St. Giles's cathedral church is built.
1401. Aug. Henry IV. invades Scotland, and burns Edinburgh.
1430. A monastery of Greyfriars is established by James I.
1437. Execution of the Earl of Athol and two others, at Edinburgh, for the murder of James I.
1447. Trinity fair is established by James II.

A.D.
1450. The city is first fortified by a wall.
1477. A charter is granted by James III.
1482. James III., having been protected from his rebellious nobles by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, erects their city into the metropolis of Scotland.
1508, Oct. 6. James IV. grants the city a charter.
1515. A serious skirmish, known as "Clear the causeway," takes place between the partisans of the various nobles, 250 of whom are slain.
1519. The High School is first mentioned.
1544. An English army lands at Royston, takes Leith, and plunders Edinburgh.
1547. The English burn Leith.
1555. The streets are ordered to be lighted, owing to the frequent robberies. John Knox begins to preach at Edinburgh.
1560, July 6. A treaty between Elizabeth and the Scotch is concluded at Edinburgh.
1567, Feb. 10. The house in which Darnley is residing is blown up by gunpowder, and he is killed.
1568. Edinburgh is ravaged by the plague.
1571. The castle is besieged by the English.
1574. The castle is repaired, and the halfmoon batteries are built.
1578. The first High School is built.
1581. Old College is founded by James VI.
1582, April 14. James VI. grants the College a charter of erection.
1584. Edinburgh is divided into four parishes.
1591. Canongate gaol is built.
1596. Riots in consequence of James the Sixth's interference with the Edinburgh clergy.
1603, March 24. James VI. leaves Edinburgh, to ascend the English throne as James I.
1610. Coaches are introduced into Edinburgh.
1618, April 9. James I. revisits Edinburgh.
1644, Feb. 12. Death of George Heriot, who leaves his large fortune to found an hospital.
1628. The foundation-stone of Heriot's Hospital is laid.
1633, June 15. Charles I. visits Edinburgh.
1637, July 23, Sunday. Riot in St. Giles's Church, in consequence of the introduction of the Liturgy.
1638. The Solemn League and Covenant is signed in the Greyfriars churchyard. (*See* COVENANTERS.)
1639, March 21. The Covenanters take the castle, which is recaptured by the Marquis of Hamilton, June 22.
1640. Completion of Parliament-house.
1641. Charles I. revisits Edinburgh, which is divided into six parishes.
1645. The plague rages with fearful violence.
1650, May 21. Execution of Montrose.—Dec. 24. The castle surrenders to Oliver Cromwell.
1659, April 11. Heriot's Hospital is opened.
1661, Jan. 8. The *Mercurius Caledonius*, the first Edinburgh newspaper, is published.—May 27. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle.
1677. In consequence of frequent fires, the town council orders all houses to be built of stone, and roofed with slate or tile.
1680. The Botanical Garden is established.
1681, Jan. 11. Riots among students of the University, in consequence of the magistrates having prohibited them from burning the Pope's effigy.—Oct. The Merchants' Company is incorporated by Charles I.
1685, June 30. Execution of the Earl of Argyle.
1695. The Bank of Scotland is established at Edinburgh.
1700, Feb. 3, Sunday. Two hundred families are rendered houseless by a terrible fire in the Meal-market.
1718, May 7. The spire of the Greyfriars Church is destroyed by fire.
1727. The Royal Bank is founded.
1735. A theatre is erected by Allan Ramsay, in Carrubber's Close.
1736, Sep. 7. The Porteous riots.
1738. The Royal Infirmary is founded.
1740. Food riots, which are suppressed by the military.
1745, Sep. 17, Tuesday. Prince Charles Edward takes Edinburgh, and establishes a court in Holyrood.
1752. The New Town is projected.
1753, Sep. 13. The Royal Exchange is founded.
1754. The Academy is established.
1756, March 13. The old cross is removed.
1763, Oct. 21. The North Bridge is founded.
1769, Aug. 3. Five people are killed by a fall of the North Bridge. The Theatre Royal is built.
1774. The Register-house is founded.

A.D.
1776, Aug. 25. The observatory on Calton Hill is founded. The penny post is introduced by Peter Williamson.
1777, June 24. The High School, Infirmary Street, is founded.
1779, Feb. 2. Anti-popery riots.
1780. The Royal Antiquarian Society is founded.
1783. The Royal Society of Edinburgh is incorporated.
1785, Aug. 1. South Bridge is founded. The chamber of commerce (*q. v.*) is established.
1789, Nov. 16. The new University building is founded by Lord Napier.
1792, Dec. 11. First meeting of the Friends of the People.
1796. The New and Piershill barracks are built. The Count of Artois and other French nobles are allowed to find shelter in Holyrood.
1799, Aug. 6. The French refugees leave Holyrood.
1801, Sep. 7. A shock of an earthquake is felt.
1802, Oct. 10. The first number of the *Edinburgh Review* is published.
1805, April 10. Edinburgh New Police Act.
1807, Oct. 31. The Nelson monument, on Calton Hill, is founded.
1812, Jan. 1. Serious riots.—April 22. Three of the rioters are executed.
1815, Sep. 19. Regent Bridge and the new gaol are founded.
1818, March 3. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal is commenced.—April. Gas is introduced.
1821, April 28. The Melville column is founded.
1822, Aug. 14. George IV. arrives at Edinburgh.—Aug. 27. The National monument is founded.
1824, June 24 and Nov. 15. Disastrous fires.
1825, July 28. The High School, Calton Hill, is founded.
1826. The Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway and the Scottish Academy are instituted.
1827, Aug. 15. George the Fourth's Bridge and the Western Bridge are founded.
1829, Oct. 15. The infant school is founded.
1830, March 27. The museum of the College of Surgeons is founded.—Oct. 20. Charles X. of France, expelled from his kingdom by a revolution, resides in Holyrood House.
1831. The new waterworks are completed.
1832, Jan. 27. The cholera first visits Edinburgh.
1834, Sep. 8. The British Association meets at Edinburgh.
1836. The National Security Savings Bank is established.
1837, March 15. The Edinburgh and Leith Gas Company is established.
1840, Aug. 15. Kemp's monument to Sir Walter Scott is founded.
1842, Feb. 18. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is opened.—Sep. 1. Arrival of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Edinburgh.—Sep. 3. Victoria Hall is founded by her Majesty.—Sep. 5. The Queen holds a reception at Dalkeith Palace.—Sep. 15. The Queen leaves for England.
1843, May 28, Sunday. Owing to the "Act of Separation," the Free Church ministers officiate in new places of worship, which creates great excitement at Edinburgh.
1845, Jan. 19. Total destruction by fire of the Old Greyfriars Church. The Southern, Western, and Edinburgh and Leith cemeteries are formed.
1846, June 18. The North British Railway from Edinburgh to Berwick is opened.—Aug. 15. The Scott monument is inaugurated.
1847, April 9. The Caledonian Railway terminus is founded.
1848, March 7. Alarming riots in the city.—June 28. The new Corn-market is founded
1850, Aug. 29. Queen Victoria revisits Edinburgh, and resides at Holyrood House.—Aug. 30. The National Gallery is founded by Prince Albert.—Nov. 6. The new or Free College is opened.
1852. The colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington is erected.
1853. The National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights meets in the Music-hall.
1857, Aug. 5. Great fire in the Lawn-market.
1859, Aug. 6. The Prince of Wales resides in Holyrood Palace while attending classes at the University.
1860, Aug. 7. Queen Victoria reviews about 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park.
1861, Oct. 23. The first stones of the New Post-office and of the Industrial Museum are laid by Prince Albert.—Nov. 24. Thirty persons are killed and many more injured by the fall of an old house in the High Street.

A.D.
1863, March 31—April 3. Lord Palmerston visits Edinburgh.
1864, June 25. The first stone of the Fettes' College at Comely Bank is laid by the Hon. Mrs. Primrose.
1865, Jan. 13. The Queen's Theatre is destroyed by fire, and several persons are killed by the fall of the walls.—March 25. The statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson are uncovered.—Dec. 2. The new Queen's Theatre is opened.
1866, May 7. The New Post-office is opened.—May 19. The Industrial Museum is opened by Prince Alfred, who receives from the University the degree of LL.D.

EDINBURGH (Bishopric) was created in 1633 by Charles I., who extended the diocese from the Forth to Berwick, and made St. Giles's church its cathedral. Dr. William Forbes was consecrated the first bishop, Jan. 28, 1634. On the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, July 22, 1689, this see was suppressed, but it was re-erected as a post-revolution bishopric in 1720.

EDINBURGH (Treaties).—Peace was concluded at this city between England and Scotland in 1482.——A treaty was concluded between Elizabeth and the Scotch July 6, 1560. It provided that all the French troops should leave Scotland, and that Mary should no longer use the style and arms of sovereigns of England and Ireland. In 1561, Mary refused to ratify this treaty.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The first number appeared Oct. 10, 1802.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. — In 1558, Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, bequeathed 8,000 merks for the purpose of founding a university in the city of Edinburgh; but the money was detained by the Abbot of Kinloss for 24 years before it could be applied to the proposed object. Efforts were, however, made by Mary, Queen of Scots, April 23, 1561, and in 1563 part of the present site was purchased. In 1581 the magistrates applied for a charter, which was granted by James VI. April 14, 1582, and in 1583 Robert Rollock was nominated first principal of the new university. The library was founded in 1580, the Speculative Society in 1764, the Dialectic Society in 1787, the Natural History Museum in 1812, the Scots Law Society in 1815, the Diagnostic Society in 1816, the Hunterian Medical Society in 1824, and the Anatomical Museum in 1826. The first theological chair was instituted in 1642, and the first school of medicine in 1685. The government of the institution was remodelled Sep. 5, 1704, and the new building was founded by Lord Napier, Nov. 16, 1789. Its constitution was remodelled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 2, 1858).

EDISTO ISLAND (North America), belonging to South Carolina, situated 40 miles to the south of Charleston, was occupied by the Federal forces under Gen. Sherman, Feb. 11, 1862.

EDMUNDSBURY (St.). — (*See* BURY ST. EDMUNDS.)

EDMUNDS SCANDAL.—It was ascertained from an inquiry into the state of the Patent Office, ordered in March, 1864, that Mr. Leonard Edmunds, Clerk of the Patents, who had been permitted to resign, and also petitioned to be allowed to retire, with the usual pension, from the Clerkship of the House of Lords, had not accounted for £9,617 of the public money. On the motion of Lord Chancellor Westbury, this petition had been referred to a committee of the Lords, at the recommendation of which a pension of £800 a-year had been awarded him, the vacant office being conferred by the Chancellor on his son, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell. These circumstances having created much public scandal, Lord Westbury proposed a committee of inquiry of the Lords, March 7, 1865. The report, laid before the House May 5, confirmed all the charges brought against Mr. Edmunds, and censured the Chancellor for having withheld, in presenting that person's petition, the circumstances under which it was made. Mr. Edmunds' pension was accordingly rescinded, May 9. (*See* LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT AFFAIR.)

EDMUND'S (St.) HALL (Oxford), named after St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (1234—45), was devoted to educational purposes in 1269.

EDOM, or IDUMÆA (Asia), is the name given to the country inhabited by the descendants of Esau, who was living there B.C. 1739 (Gen. xxxii. 3). The inhabitants refused to allow the Israelites to pass through their territory on their retreat from Egypt, B.C. 1452 (Num. xx. 14—21). Saul made war upon them B.C. 1093 (1 Sam. xiv. 47), and David established garrisons in their land B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 14). Solomon built a navy at Ezion-geber B.C. 992 (1 Kings ix. 26), and Amaziah, King of Judah, gained a great victory, and took Selah, B.C. 825. The Edomites subsequently extended their borders as far north as Hebron, where they were defeated by Judas Maccabæus B.C. 163, and the country was overrun by the Arabs in the 7th century.

EDRISITES. — This independent dynasty, which founded the kingdom and city of Fez, lasted from 829 to 907. The founder was Edris, a posthumous child of a descendant of Ali.

EDUCATION.—Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, education was chiefly carried on in the schools of philosophy. The Britons left it to the Druids. The Saxon children were taught to repeat the psalms and other books by heart, reading being still uncommon in the time of Alfred. The English language was not spoken in the 12th century; but after the Norman period children learned their lessons in English, and afterwards translated them into French. Reading and writing became the chief branches of education in the 14th century. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject:—

A.D.
850. Alfred the Great invites learned foreigners to establish schools in his dominions.
1198. Sampsam, Abbot of St. Edmunds, founds a school at Bury St. Edmunds for 40 poor boys.
1387. Winchester School is founded by William of Wykeham.
1441. Eton College (*q. v.*) is founded by Henry VI.
1552. Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat school, is founded.
1560. Westminster School is re-founded by Queen Elizabeth.
1567. Rugby School is founded.
1585. Harrow School is founded.
1690. The first mutual-improvement society is established in London, under the title of the Society for the Reformation of Manners.
1698. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is founded.
1783. Sunday schools are established.

A.D.
1788. The first reform school is established by the Philanthropic Society.
1805. Joseph Lancaster founds the British and Foreign School Society.
1806. The first evening school is opened at Bristol.
1807. Mr. Whitbread's proposal to the House of Commons for the establishment of parochial schools, on the monitorial system, is rejected.
1811. Andrew Bell founds the National School Society, and the Rev. Mr. Charles establishes the first adult school at Bala, in Wales.
1815. An infant school is established in Lanark.
1818. A committee of the House of Commons publishes its reports on the state of endowed schools in England.
1820. Mr. Samuel Wilderspin undertakes the management of the Spitalfields infant school.
1823. The first mechanics' institution is established in London.
1825. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge is founded.
1833. Aug. 17. On the motion of Lord Althorp, Parliament votes an annual grant of £20,000 for the promotion of education in Great Britain.
1836. The Home and Colonial Infant School Society is founded.
1837. The first Ragged School is opened at Westminster.
1839. April 10. The Queen appoints a committee of the Privy Council "to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education."—June 3. The committee present their first report.
1846. The reform of military education is commenced by Mr. B. Baring (Lord Ashburton) and the Rev. G. R. Gleig.
1856, July 29. A vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education is appointed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116 (July 29, 1856).
1857, June 18. Middle-class examinations (*q. v.*) are established.—June 23. An educational congress is held in London, under the presidency of Prince Albert.
1859, July 6. The Queen appoints a Committee of Council on Education to superintend the application of any sums of money voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.
1860, May 15. The committee present their report.
1861, July 18. A commission is appointed to inquire into the nature and application of the endowments, &c., of colleges and public schools.—July 29. An important minute is issued to come into operation after March 31, 1862.
1862, Feb. 13 and March 28. Alterations in the revised code of regulations are announced in Parliament.—May 9. The alterations are confirmed by a minute of the committee of Privy Council.—Sep. Instructions are issued to the Government inspectors of schools upon the administration of the revised code.
1863, March 21. The committee of Council adopt minutes modifying the operation of the revised code with regard to grants to normal schools, and extending it to Scotland.—May 19. A minute is issued increasing the remuneration of the inspectors, &c.—Aug. A letter of instruction is issued, explanatory of the revised code.
1864, Jan. A revised code of regulations is issued, incorporating the minutes of March 21 and May 19, 1863.—Feb. 16. The College and Public School Commission present their report.—May 12. A select committee of the House of Commons is appointed to inquire into the practice of the committee of Council with respect to the reports of the Government inspectors.—July 11. Their report is presented and ordered to be printed.
1865, Feb. 28. The House of Commons appoints a select committee of inquiry into the working of the Committee of Council on Education.—Nov. 7. A meeting in reference to middle-class education takes place at the Mansion House.

EDWARD THE FIRST, the eldest son of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor, was born at Westminster June 18, 1239. He married Eleanor of Castile in 1254, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Edward I. was proclaimed king, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1272. He was then absent at the Crusades, and reached England Aug. 2, 1274, and was crowned, Sunday, Aug. 19. Eleanor died near Grantham, Nov. 28, 1291, and Sep. 10, 1299, Edward married Margaret, daughter of Philip III., and sister of Philip IV. of France, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Edward I. died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, July 7, 1307, and was buried in Westminster Abbey Oct. 27. His second wife survived him, dying in 1317. Edward was surnamed Long-shanks, from the length of his legs. He is sometimes called Edward IV., the three Saxon kings of the name of Edward being reckoned.

EDWARD THE SECOND, the fourth son of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, was born at Caernarvon, April 25, 1284, and ascended the English throne, Saturday, July 8, 1307. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France, Jan. 28, 1308, and was crowned Feb. 25. His wife bore him two sons and two daughters, namely, Edward (*see* EDWARD III.); John, born Aug. 25, 1315, and created Earl of Cornwall in 1328, died in Oct., 1334; Eleanor, born in 1318, married to Count Reyald II. of Gueldres, in 1332, died at Deventer, April 22, 1355; and Joan, born in the Tower, in 1321, married to David II. of Scotland in 1329, and died Sep. 7, 1362. Edward II. was deposed Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and assassinated at Berkeley Castle, Sep. 21. Isabella died in 1357. Edward was surnamed Caernarvon.

EDWARD THE THIRD, the eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, was born at Windsor, Nov. 13, 1312. The formal deposition of his father took place Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and Edward III. was proclaimed king Jan. 24, and crowned Sunday, Feb. 1. He married Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. The most celebrated were, Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, born at Woodstock, June 15, 1330; he died June 8, 1376, and left by his wife, Joan of Kent, one son, afterwards Richard II. (*q. v.*); Lionel, born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1338, created Duke of Clarence, and died in Italy in 1368; and John of Gaunt, born at Ghent in 1340. He was created Earl of Derby and Duke of Lancaster, and died Feb. 3, 1399. Edward III. died at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was buried at Westminster. His queen, Philippa, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369.

EDWARD THE FOURTH, second son of Richard, Duke of York, and his wife Cicely, was born at Rouen, April 29, 1441. He acceded to the throne March 4, 1461, was crowned at Westminster, June 28 or 29, and though Henry VI. resumed authority from Oct. 9, 1470, to April, 1471, Edward's reign is usually reckoned as if no interruption had occurred till his death, which took place at Westminster, April 9, 1483. Edward IV. married Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir Thomas Grey, May 1, 1464. She died June 8, 1492. They had three sons and seven daughters. Their eldest son became king (*see* EDWARD V.), and their daughter Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1466, united the houses of York and Lancaster, by her marriage with Henry VII. (*q. v.*).

EDWARD THE FIFTH, the fourth child and eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born at Westminster, Nov. 4, 1470. He was proclaimed king April 9, 1483, and is supposed to have been assassinated in the Tower by order of Richard III., who usurped the royal authority June 26, 1483. The last document of his reign is dated June 17, 1483.

EDWARD THE SIXTH, the son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, being the only child of that marriage, was born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537. He succeeded to the throne Friday, Jan. 28, 1547, and died at Greenwich, July 6, 1553. Edward VI. was buried at Westminster, Aug. 8, 1553.

EGERTON CLUB (London), in St. James's Street, was established in May, 1861.

EGGS.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1854), a duty of 8*d*. per cubic foot was charged on eggs imported from foreign countries, and of 4*d*. per cubic foot on those from British possessions. It was repealed by 23 Vict. c. 22, s. 9 (May 15, 1860).

EGHAM (Surrey).—Runnymede (*q. v.*), where Magna Charta (*q. v.*) was signed, is in this parish. A railway collision, by which four persons were killed and 25 injured, occurred June 7, 1863. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the coroner's jury against the engine-driver and stoker, June 18.

EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.—A magnificent festivity, in imitation of the mediæval tournaments, was held by the Earl of Eglinton, afterwards Earl of Eglinton and Winton, at his castle in Ayrshire, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1839. The Marquis of Londonderry officiated as "king of the tournament," and Lady Seymour as "queen of love and beauty." Many of the guests were in ancient costumes, and the expense of the entertainment is said to have amounted to £40,000. The Emperor Napoleon III., then Prince Louis Napoleon, was one of the mimic warriors on this occasion.

EGYPT (Africa).—This country, called in the hieroglyphic inscriptions *Chemi*, in the Hebrew Scriptures *Mizraim*, and in the Arabic *Mesr*, was one of the earliest seats of civilization. Its history is involved in obscurity. Hales (iv. 400) remarks:—"The mysteries of Egyptian chronology are not inferior, perhaps, to those of the *Apocalypse;* both running into vast and unknown periods of time, the one before, the other since, the creation of the world." The following table has been compiled from the works of the best authorities:—

B.C.
- 5717. Menes, the first King of Egypt, and founder of the Thinite dynasty, begins to reign. Lepsius assigns B.C. 3893; Bunsen, B.C. 3643; Hales, B.C. 2412; and Wilkinson, B.C. 2320, as the year of the accession of this mythic sovereign, the founder of Memphis (*q. v.*) and Thebes (*q. v.*).
- 3126. Egypt is divided into Egypt proper, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.
- 3123. Invention of hieroglyphics (*q. v.*).
- 3120. Suphis or Cheops, and his brother Sensuphis, build pyramids to the north of Memphis, which still exist.
- 3100. Osymandyas extends his conquests into Asia. The worship of Osiris, of Isis, of Phtha, and of Ammon is introduced.
- 2080. Memphis is taken by the Shepherd kings of Phœnicia, who establish their dynasty.
- 1938. Lake Mœris is constructed.
- 1920. Arrival of Abraham, and expulsion of the Shepherd kings.
- 1891. Syphoas introduces common letters.
- 1828. The Phœnicians are expelled from Lower Egypt.
- 1822. Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
- 1821. Amenophis I. becomes king of all Egypt.
- 1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt.
- 1718. Joseph interprets the dreams of Pharaoh's butler and baker.
- 1715. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and prepares for the seven years' famine.
- 1706. Settlement of Jacob and his family in Goshen.
- 1702. End of the seven years' famine.
- 1635. Death of Joseph.
- 1618. Accession of Sesostris.
- 1615. The Ethiopians obtain a footing in Egypt.
- 1597. Persecution of the Israelites.
- 1491. The ten plagues, followed by the exodus of the Israelites.
- 1485. Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country is named Egypt instead of Mizraim.
- 1322. Commencement of the first Sothic cycle.
- 1308. Reign of Sethos, who builds the temple of Vulcan, at Memphis, and other stupendous works.
- 1214. Reign of Thuoris, or Proteus, a wise king, whose politic conduct originates the Greek fable of his ability to assume any semblance he chose.
- 1183. Menelaus arrives in Egypt after the Trojan war, and receives Helen from Thuoris.
- 1082. Reign of Cheops.
- 1004. Alliance between Shishak, King of Egypt, and Solomon.
- 972. Shishak invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem.
- 845. Accession of Peterbastes, the founder of the Tanaite dynasty.
- 766. Egypt establishes her supremacy over the Mediterranean.
- 781. Commencement of the Saïte dynasty.
- 769. So, the Ethiopian, deposes Anysis, and mounts his throne.
- 722. Alliance with Hosea, King of Israel.
- 720. Battle of Rapikh or Raphia (*q. v.*).
- 719. So abdicates, and returns to Ethiopia.
- 711. Egypt is invaded by Sennacherib, King of Assyria.
- 685. Egypt is divided between 12 kings.
- 660. Psammetichus I., one of the 12 kings, obtains the sovereignty of the whole of Egypt.
- 630. Siege of Azotus, or Ashdod (*q. v.*), by Psammetichus I.
- 610. Pharaoh Necho II. attempts to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by a canal; but, after losing 120,000 men, he is compelled to relinquish the undertaking.
- 605. Pharaoh Necho II. is defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
- 600. Psammis, King of Egypt, invades Ethiopia.
- 581. Nebuchadnezzar invades Egypt.
- 569. Nebuchadnezzar makes Amasis king, during whose reign Egypt contains 20,000 cities.
- 554. Solon visits Egypt.
- 538. Pythagoras visits Egypt.
- 535. Cyrus, King of Persia, renders Egypt tributary to him.
- 525. Cambyses, King of Persia, invades Egypt, which he ravages, and abolishes the empire of the Pharaohs.
- 484. Xerxes suppresses an insurrection of the Egyptians.
- 460. Inarus rebels against the Persians.
- 418. Herodotus visits Egypt.
- 413. Amyrtæus restores Egypt to independence.
- 350. Egypt is again subjected to Persia by Artaxerxes III. (Ochus.)
- 332. Egypt is conquered, and Alexandria founded, by Alexander III. (the Great).
- 322. Ptolemy (I.) Soter I. restores the independence of Egypt, and transfers the seat of government to Alexandria.
- 320. Revolt of Phœnicia, and immigration of about 100,000 Jews.
- 314. Phœnicia is wrested from Egypt by Antigonus, King of Phrygia.
- 301. Battle of Ipsus (*q. v.*).
- 273. An Egyptian embassy arrives at Rome.
- 272. Memphis is made the capital.
- 246. Ptolemy III. invades Syria, whence he returns with immense booty.
- 217. Battle of Raphia (*q. v.*).
- 203. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Rome. Judea is lost.
- 198. Syria regains its independence.

B.C.
183. An insurrection is quelled by Polycrates.
171. Antiochus Epiphanes, of Syria, defeats Eulæus, Regent of Egypt, and makes him prisoner.
164. The kingdom is divided between Ptolemy VI. and his brother Physcon.
145. Ptolemy VI. falls in battle, and Ptolemy (VII.) Euergetes II. usurps the throne. He marries his brother's widow, and murders her son, the rightful heir.
142. Ptolemy VII. puts away his wife Cleopatra, and marries her daughter by his own brother.
139. Ptolemy VII. is compelled to flee to Cyprus. He murders his two sons, and is restored the same year.
138. A pestilence, caused by the putrefaction of swarms of locusts, carries off about 800,000 of the population.
107. Cleopatra compels Ptolemy VIII. to retire to Cyprus, and governs Egypt with her son Alexander.
88. Civil war between Ptolemy VIII. and Ptolemy (IX.) Alexander I., the latter being slain.
82. Capture and destruction of Thebes, which had revolted.
80. Abdication of Ptolemy (X.) Alexander II., and election of Ptolemy XI., who renders his country contributary to the Romans.
58. The Egyptians expel Ptolemy XI., and establish Berenice and Tryphæna.
55. Restoration of Ptolemy XI.
51. Death of Ptolemy XI., who leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy XII. and Cleopatra.
49. Ptolemy expels Cleopatra, and civil war ensues.
48. Julius Cæsar, in assisting Cleopatra, besieges and burns Alexandria (*q. v.*).
47. Ptolemy XII. is defeated by Cæsar, and drowned while crossing the Nile. The Egyptian throne is shared by Cleopatra and her younger brother, Ptolemy XIII.
44. Cleopatra poisons her brother.
42. Mark Antony summons Cleopatra to trial for her brother's murder. They meet on the Cydnus; and he is so overcome by her beauty, that he follows her into Egypt.
36. Antony confers Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus on Cleopatra.
35. Antony confers all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus, on Cleopatra.
31. Sep. 2. The battle of Actium (*q. v.*).
30. Invasion and subjugation of Egypt by Octavius, and suicide of Antony and Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.
23. It is invaded by 30,000 Ethiopian subjects of Queen Candace, who are repulsed by Petronius.

A.D.
19. Germanius visits Egypt.
115. Insurrection of the Egyptian Jews.
122. Egypt is visited by Hadrian.
130. Rebellion of the Jews, and second visit of Hadrian.
171. The Egyptians revolt against the Roman Government.
202. The Emperor Severus visits Egypt.
215. Caracalla visits Egypt, and massacres all the youth of Alexandria for having ridiculed him.
265. Rebellion of Æmilianus, who is proclaimed Emperor at Alexandria.
269. Egypt is invaded by Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra.
272. Firmus renders Upper Egypt independent of Rome.
273 Aurelian regains possession.
278. Probus repels a dangerous invasion of the Blemmyes.
288. Upper Egypt rebels under Achilleus.
292. Diocletian besieges and takes Coptos and Busiris.
297. Siege and capture of Alexandria by Diocletian, who suppresses the rebellion of Achilleus. The Egyptian coinage ceases.
365. An inundation and an earthquake destroy many of the inhabitants.
379. Theodosius prohibits Pagan worship, in consequence of which the Serapion and other famous Egyptian temples are destroyed
616. Egypt is conquered by Chosroes II., King of Persia.
640, Dec. 22, Friday. Amer, or Amron, reduces all Egypt under Saracen domination.
750. The dynasty of the Abassides (*q. v.*) is established.
868. Egypt regains independence for a short period under the Toulounides.
969. It is conquered by the generals of El Moez, the Fatimite caliph of Mahadi.

A.D.
1168. It is invaded by Amalric, King of Jerusalem, who penetrates to Cairo, and is then compelled to retreat.
1250. It is conquered by the Mamelukes, who establish their dynasty.
1516. Battle of the Darik (*q. v.*).
1517. Overthrow of the Mamelukes (*q. v.*) by Sultan Selim I., who adds Egypt to the Ottoman empire.
1770. Ali Bey's rebellion.
1798. Egypt is invaded by the French, under Napoleon Buonaparte.
1799. July 25. Battle of Aboukir (*q. v.*).
1801. Expulsion of the French by the English and the Turks.
1806. Mehemet Ali is made Pasha.
1807, March 27. The English are defeated in an attempt to occupy Rosetta.—Sep. 23. They re-embark.
1811, March 1. Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo, by Mehemet Ali.
1814. The Turkish army in Egypt is remodelled.
1815—17. Belzoni prosecutes his discoveries.
1820. Alexandria is connected with the Nile by the Mahmoud Canal.
1829. The first Egyptian newspaper is published.
1831. Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, revolts from Turkey, and invades Syria.
1834. The cholera visits Egypt.
1835. The plague ravages Egypt.
1839. Mohammed Ali revolts, and claims hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria.
1840. The Egyptians are defeated by the British at Beyrout.
1841, July 11. The dispute with Turkey is adjusted.
1854, July 14. Said Pasha succeeds his brother Abbas as Viceroy of Egypt.
1856, Oct. 12. An earthquake is felt in Egypt.
1858, May 14. Achmed Pasha, eldest son of Ibrahim Pasha, and heir to his titles, is killed at the Kaffer-Said Railway station.
1862, March 27. The Prince of Wales visits Cairo.—June 3—Aug. 4. The Viceroy visits Egypt.
1863, Jan. 18. Death of the Viceroy Said Pasha, who is succeeded by his brother, Ismail Pasha.—April 7—May 1. The Sultan Abdul-Aziz visits Egypt.
1864, May. The Viceroy, on the demand of the Porte, despatches a body of troops against Arabian insurgents in Yemen.
1865, Aug 15. Opening of a portion of the Suez Canal (*q. v.*).

DYNASTY OF THE LAGIDÆ, OR PTOLEMIES.

B.C.
306. Ptolemy (I.) Soter I.
284. Ptolemy II. Philadelphus
246. Ptolemy (III.) Euergetes I.
221. Ptolemy IV. Philopator
204. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes.
180. Ptolemy VI. Philometer.
145. Ptolemy (VII.) Euergetes II.
116. Cleopatra Cocce and Ptolemy (VIII.) Soter II.
106. Cleopatra Cocce & Ptolemy (IX.) Alexander I.
87. Ptolemy (VIII.) Soter II.
81. Cleopatra Berenice.
80. Ptolemy (X.) Alexander II.
80. Ptolemy XI. Neus Dionysus.
57. Cleopatra Tryphæna and Berenice.
51. Cleopatra.

EGYPTIAN ÆRA.—The year of the ancient Egyptians, consisting of 365 days, brought back the commencement of the year to the same place in the seasons every 1461 years, which is termed the Sothic period. The first of these periods commenced B.C. 1322. To remedy the inconvenience of this calculation, the astronomers of Alexandria (B.C. 30) caused five days to be added every fourth year; and the reform commenced five years after that date.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Prussia).—This strong fortress and town, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz, is mentioned under another name as early as 1153. The works having been rebuilt on a more extensive scale, were, in 1160, on account of their breadth, named by Hermann Hillin, Archbishop of Trèves, "Ehrenbreitstein," or the "Broad

Stone of Honour." The French, under Marshal Boufflers, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1688. Jourdan invested Ehrenbreitstein for a short time in 1795, and returned June 9, 1796; but the French forces were compelled to withdraw Sep. 17. In April, 1797, the French again blockaded the fortress, which surrendered Jan. 24, 1799. The French, who restored it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801, blew up the fortifications before they withdrew. Since the peace of 1814-15, the Prussian Government have devoted large sums to the restoration of its defences.

EICHSTADT (Bavaria), the capital of a principality belonging to prince-bishops, was secularized, and conferred upon Austria in 1802. It was ceded to the Elector of Bavaria by the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and was given to Prince Eugène Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1817. The bishopric was established in 745, and the cathedral was founded in 1259.

EIDER, or EYDER.—This river, flowing between Sleswig and Holstein, was connected with the Baltic by the Kiel Canal in 1784. It is 23 miles long, and was commenced in 1777.

EIDOGRAPH.—This instrument for copying drawings was invented by Wallace in 1821.

EIKON BASILIKE; or, The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty King Charles I. in his Solitude and Suffering.—The first edition of this work appeared in 1648, and such was its popularity, that no less than 50 editions are said to have appeared in England and elsewhere before the end of 1649. The question of the authorship has excited considerable controversy, some ascribing it to Charles I., while others attribute it to Dr. Gauden, the king's chaplain.

EIMBECK, or EINBECK (Hanover).—This town originated in the pilgrimages to the Chapel of the Holy Blood, founded here by Count Alexander von Darul in 1094. It was a place of considerable importance in the 15th century, and, having been partially burned in 1826, has since been restored.

EIMEO (Society Islands).—This island, discovered by Quiros in 1606, was, in 1814, the first place in Polynesia where Christianity was popularly received. The South Sea College of the London Missionary Society has been established here since.

EINSIEDELN (Treaty).—By this compact, signed in 1450, Zurich renounced alliance with the house of Austria, and rejoined the Swiss Confederacy.

EINSIEDELN, or NOTRE-DAME-DES-ERMITES (Switzerland). — The Benedictine abbey of this place, founded in 946, the abbot of which was made a prince-abbot in 1274, and in which the Swiss reformer Zwinglius sought shelter about 1516, was rebuilt in 1719. The town was seized by the French in 1798.

EISENACH (Germany) was founded in 1140, and till 1406 was the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. The Minnesingers had a trial of skill here in 1207. In 1521 it afforded shelter to Luther on his return from the diet of Worms. A considerable portion of the town has been rebuilt during the present century, and it was the scene of a meeting between the members of the new liberal party in Germany, who recommended the adoption of a central government instead of the diet, and proposed the formation of a national assembly, Aug. 14, 1859.

EISENSTADT (Hungary).—The palace of this town, erected by Prince Paul Esterhazy, Palatine of Hungary in 1683, was rebuilt in 1805.

EISLEBEN (Prussian Saxony).—Celebrated as the birthplace of Martin Luther, Nov. 10, 1483. He died here Feb. 18, 1546. The house in which he was born was destroyed by fire, June, 1689, and another erected on its site was opened as a free school, Oct. 31, 1693.

EISTEDDFOD, the name given to the annual assemblies of the British bards. They were of very ancient origin, being held at least as early as the 6th century of our æra, although there is no description of one previous to that of 1176, held by Rhys ap Gryffyd at Cardigan Castle. The last of these gatherings, convened by royal authority, was summoned by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated Oct. 20, 1567. They were revived towards the close of the 18th century, to encourage the study of the Welsh tongue, &c. An eisteddfod was held at Aberdare from Aug. 20 to 23, 1861.

EKATERINBURG (Asiatic Russia) was founded by Peter the Great in 1723.

EKATERINOGRAD (Russia).—This town, in the Caucasus, was founded by Prince Potemkin in 1777.

EKATERINOSLAV (Russia), the capital of a government of the same name, was founded by Catherine II. in 1787. It is also called Jekaterinoslav.

EL ARISCH (Egypt).—At this place, the ancient Rhinocorura, near Jaffa, the French defeated the Turks, Feb. 18, 1799. The fort capitulated Feb. 20, and was taken by the English Dec. 29, 1799. By the convention of El Arisch, signed Jan. 24, 1800, between the French and the Turks, it was stipulated that the French army should be permitted to return to Europe with its own arms and baggage, and that the fortresses of Egypt, excepting Aboukir, Alexandria, and Rosetta, should be given up within 45 days.

ELBA (Mediterranean).—This island, on the coast of Tuscany, the Ilva of the Romans and the Æthalia of the Greeks, was ravaged by a Syracusan fleet B.C. 453. During the Middle Ages it was subject to various Italian powers, and was seized by the British July 10, 1796, by whom it was evacuated Feb. 18, 1797, when part of it was ceded to France by Tuscany. The remainder was given up to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801, and was annexed by a decree of the senate Aug. 26, 1802. By a treaty between Napoleon I. and the allied powers, signed at Paris April 11, 1814, the island of Elba was conferred upon him, with an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, he being permitted to retain the title of emperor. Napoleon I. resided in the island from May 3, 1814, till Feb. 26, 1815, when he re-embarked for France, of which he recovered possession. Elba was retaken by the Tuscans, July 30, 1815.

ELBING (Prussia) was founded by the Teutonic knights about 1229. It was ceded to

Poland in 1466, taken by Peter the Great in 1709, and united to Prussia in 1772. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, concluded a humiliating convention with Napoleon I. at Elbing in 1807.

ELBŒUF.—(*See* CAUDEBEC-LÈS-ELBŒUF.)

ELCESEANS, or ELCESAITES. — The followers of Elxai or Elcesai, a Jew, who flourished in the reign of Trajan (98—116). They engrafted many opinions derived from Oriental philosophy on a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. Epiphanius says it is doubtful whether the Elcesæans should be classed among the Christian or Jewish sects.

ELCHINGEN (Battle).—Marshal Ney, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, in Bavaria, Oct. 14, 1805. For this victory Ney received the title of Duke of Elchingen in 1808.

ELDERS.—A writer in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (i. 517), says:—"Wherever a patriarchal system is in force, the *office* of the *elder* will be found as the keystone of the social and political fabric; it is so at the present day among the Arabs, where the sheikh (*i.e.*, the *old man*) is the highest authority in the tribe." Among the Jews, elders constituted the national senate from the origin of the people. They are first mentioned as acting in concert at the time of the Exodus, B.C. 1491: and they retained their position under all the political changes their country experienced. Lay elders, not authorized to teach or administer the sacraments, but constituting a spiritual court of jurisdiction, and appointed for the assistance of pastors, were instituted by Calvin (July 10, 1509—May 27, 1564), and continue functionaries of the Presbyterian Church. An act of the Scotch General Assembly of that denomination, adopted in 1722, laid down stringent regulations for ensuring personal religion in the holders of this office.

EL DORADO, or "the Golden Land," is the name given by Orellana, in 1531, to a country which he pretended to have discovered in the interior of South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. He asserted that gold and precious stones existed in this region in great abundance. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition for the purpose of taking possession of El Dorado for the English Government. The term has been since applied to various regions in which gold has been found.

ELEASA (Battle).—Judas Maccabæus was defeated and slain by the Syrians under Bacchides and Alcimus at this place, in Palestine, near Ashdod, B.C. 160.

ELEATICS, a sect of philosophers, founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Xenophanes of Colophon, about B.C. 538. Zeno, who flourished B.C. 464, Empedocles, B.C. 435, and Melissus, B.C. 428, were leading philosophers of this school. They opposed the idea of a plurality of gods, but mingled this truth with many puerile and absurd conceits, which obscured and weakened its efficacy.

ELECTION PETITIONS. — Controverted elections to Parliament, originally tried as party questions by the whole House of Commons, were first referred to the decision of select committees by the Grenville Act, 10 Geo. III. c. 16 (1770), which provided that the committee should be chosen by ballot. Similar regulations in the case of Irish elections were introduced by 42 Geo. III. c. 106 (June 26, 1802), which was amended by 47 Geo. III. c. 14 (Feb. 19, 1807). The English law was consolidated and amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 22 (May 23, 1828); and the appointment of the committee by ballot was repealed, and other changes effected by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 38 (Aug. 17, 1839). Further amendments were introduced by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 103 (Aug. 9, 1844), and by the Election Petitions Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98 (Sep. 4, 1848), which was amended by 28 Vict. c. 8 (April 7, 1865). (*See* BRIBERY, &c.)

ELECTOR PALATINE.—This title was first assumed by Rodolph I., Count Palatine of the Rhine, in 1294.

ELECTORS.—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), no person was allowed to vote at the election of a member of Parliament unless possessed of 40*s.* yearly in land. Excise and custom-house officers were prohibited from voting by 22 Geo. III. c. 41 (1782). The mode of polling at elections was regulated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 59 (July 15, 1828). Several new regulations were introduced by the Reform Bill, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832); and the Crown received power to increase the number of polling-places in counties and boroughs, on the petition of the justices of those counties and boroughs, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1836).

ELECTORS OF GERMANY.—The German empire became elective after the death of Conrad I., in 919, when the right of choosing his successor was exercised by the Dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia. In 1257, there were seven electors; viz., the Archbishops of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, with the Count Palatine of the Rhine, and the rulers of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia. These were recognized by the States in 1338, and confirmed by Charles IV. in the Golden Bull of 1356. The treaty of Westphalia added another elector in 1648 in the person of the palatine, Frederick V., whose vote had been conferred upon the Duke of Bavaria; and in 1692 the Emperor Leopold I. granted the privilege to the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who became the ninth elector. In 1777 the electorate of Bavaria was reunited to the palatinate, which reduced the number to eight; but in 1803 the diet of Ratisbon increased the number to ten; viz., the Arch-chancellor of Mayence, Bohemia, Bavaria, Salzburg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. In 1804, Francis I. declared the empire hereditary, in consequence of which the dignity of elector became merely nominal. The title is now only borne by the princes of Hesse-Cassel.

ELECTRIC CLOCK.—Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic clock was exhibited and explained to the Royal Society Nov. 25, 1840; and Mr. Bain patented an electric clock, Jan. 8, 1841, which he exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution March 28. Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clock was one of the most remarkable objects of the Great Exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, which has since been removed, was set up in the Strand in 1852.

ELECTRICITY is so called from the Greek word *electron*, amber, because the first electrical phenomenon of which we have any record is the property that substance possesses of attracting light bodies when it is rubbed. This peculiarity was observed by Thales of Miletus B.C. 600. No progress was made, however, in the science, until about 1600, when Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovered that other substances also possess the same property. He is therefore regarded as the founder of the sciences connected with electricity. The first electrical machine was made by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, who flourished between 1602 and 1686. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject :—

B.C.
600. Thales of Miletus observes that amber, when rubbed, possesses the property of attracting light bodies.

A.D.
415. Eustatius mentions that a certain philosopher emitted sparks while dressing and undressing.
1600. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, commences a series of experiments which prove that other bodies besides amber possess the property of attracting light bodies.
1675. Boyle publishes his "Experiments on the Origin of Electricity."
1705. Hawksbee notices the electric light produced by passing air through mercury in a vacuum.
1709. Hawksbee uses a glass electrical machine.
1730. Grey classifies all bodies as electrics or non-electrics.
1733. Dufay discovers vitreous and resinous electricity.
1740. The Leyden phial is discovered. Three persons claim the merit of this discovery; viz., a monk named Kleist, Professor Muschenbroech, of Leyden, and a man named Cunens.
1747, July 14. Dr. Watson conveys a shock across the Thames.
1751, June. Dr. Franklin discovers the identity of lightning and the electric spark.
1753, Aug. 6. Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, is killed while prosecuting some experiments.
1767. Lane invents the discharging electrometer.
1773. Mr. Walsh and Dr. Ingenhouz prove the electric nature of the shock of the torpedo.
1776. Volta invents the electrophorus.
1785. Coulomb invents the torsion balance, and discovers static electricity.
1787. Cavendish demonstrates the formation of nitric acid, and decomposes atmospheric air by means of electricity.
1790. Galvanism (*q. v.*) is discovered by Galvani.
1800. Volta discovers Voltaic electricity. (*See* VOLTAIC PILE.)
1807. Sir Humphry Davy decomposes the fixed alkalies by electricity.
1820. Oersted discovers electro-magnetism, and Bohnenberger invents the electroscope.
1822. Dr. Seebeck discovers thermo-electricity.
1834. Professor Wheatstone experiments on the velocity of electricity.
1837. Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, discovers electro-metallurgy.—The Electrical Society is established in London.
1839. The wreck of the *Royal George*, after being submerged for 60 years at Spithead, is blown up by electricity.
1840. Mr. Armstrong invents the hydro-electric machine.
1843, Jan. 26. Round Down cliff is destroyed by electro-blasting.
1847. Professor William Thompson publishes his theory of electrical images and reflections.
1851. Ruhmkorff constructs his electro-dynamic coil.
1862. Messrs. Newall and Co. patent their electric bells, which are fixed in Windsor Castle and in other large buildings.—M. Serrin's apparatus for illuminating streets by electricity is exhibited in London.—The magneto-electric light is employed at Dungeness lighthouse.
1863. Engraving is accomplished by electricity.—Gisborne's electric steering apparatus is adopted in several large vessels.
A.D.
1865. An electrical torpedo is tested with great effect in the harbour of Toulon.

(*See* ATLANTIC, ELECTRIC, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—As early as 1802 the Chevalier Bunsen conceived the idea of obtaining light by fixing cones of charcoal to the poles of the conductor of a battery, in an exhausted glass globe. In 1846 Messrs. Greener and Staite patented an electric lamp, which was improved by the last-named gentleman in 1847, and exhibited at Hanover Square Rooms, and in Trafalgar Square, London, in 1848. A new system of electric illumination was employed the same year to light the theatre in the Palais Royal, Paris, and this was also exhibited in London with great success, Dec. 5 and 7. In 1850 Mr. Allman performed experiments at the Polytechnic Institution with an instrument of his own invention, the light of which continued longer, and was more equable in quality, than that of any former apparatus. Staite's light was again exhibited at Manchester, May 9, 1851. In 1853 Dr. Watson explained a process of his own invention, by which brilliant light was supplied, and costly pigments were simultaneously prepared by the same instrument; and in 1858 the same gentleman lighted the works of new Westminster Bridge by means of electricity. The electric light was employed in the lighthouse at the South Foreland in 1859. Mr. Gassiot invented an instrument in 1860, in which electricity, discharged from the induction-coil through a spiral carbonic-acid vacuum-tube, is made to produce a brilliant white light.

ELECTRIC LOOM.—This instrument was invented by Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854. In 1855 it was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and in 1859 was much improved by Froment. Faraday lectured upon it at the Royal Institution, June 8, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The success of Dr. Watson's experiments to prove the instantaneous transmission of electricity through great distances, made in 1747, originated the idea of employing this property for purposes of telegraphic communication. The first attempt to realize this scheme was made by Lesage in 1774, when a series of 24 wires was established at Geneva, which communicated with an apparatus for indicating particular letters when the machine was in operation. Modifications of this plan were attempted by Betancourt in 1787, by Reiser in 1794, and by Salva in 1796. Sömmering of Munich applied the voltaic battery to telegraphic purposes in 1811, and in 1816 Ronalds, of Hammersmith, invented an instrument in which pith balls were used to point out the letter intended. Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism was applied to telegraphic purposes by Ampère in 1820, his plan being to employ as many conducting wires and magnetic needles as there are letters, so that each letter being under a different needle, signals might be transmitted to a great distance. This proposition was lectured upon in England by Ritchie in 1830, and carried into effect by Baron Schilling at St. Petersburg in 1832. In 1833 Gauss and Weber attempted to introduce an apparatus in which a

single bar gave all the signals, but its mechanism was too delicate, and its results too uncertain, to render it of practical utility. Cook and Wheatstone's first patent for an electric telegraph was sealed June 12, 1837, and Professor Morse's American instrument, which wrote the message it transmitted, was constructed the same year. Cook and Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph was patented Jan. 21, 1840, and their signal-needle telegraph May 6, 1845. The magneto-electric telegraph was patented by Henley in 1848. (*See* ATLANTIC and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY.—Animal electricity was to some extent known to the ancients, as Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) and Pliny (A.D. 77 both mention the benumbing power of the torpedo, the electrical organs of which were engraved by Lorenzini in 1678, and the shock of which was proved to be electric by Walsh and Dr. Ingenhouz in 1773. Symmer performed several interesting experiments on human electricity in 1759, by means of silk and worsted stockings, and in 1786 important discoveries were made by Hemmer respecting the same subject. Galvani's discoveries in 1790 shed fresh light on the science, which has since been illustrated by the experiments of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac in 1805, of Todd in 1812 and 1816, and of Professor Faraday, who examined the electricity of the gymnotus in 1838. Several interesting discoveries have also been made by Matteucci, who performed some fine experiments at York in 1844, and in May, 1855, the subject was brought before the members of the British Institution by some lectures of Dr. Du Bois-Reymond.

ELECTRO-TINT.—This application of the electrotype to the art of engraving was invented by Edward Palmer, who published an account of it in the *Philosophical Magazine* for June, 1840, and patented it June 12, 1841. The process was afterwards improved by him, and again patented, under the name of glyphography, Jan. 15, 1842.

ELECTRO-TYPE.—The art of plating by electricity was invented almost simultaneously by Spencer, of Liverpool, and Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, in 1837; made public by the latter, Oct. 5, 1838, and by the former, Sep. 12, 1839. Murray applied blacklead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface in Jan. 1840. Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham, took out their patent for gilding, &c., March 25, 1840; and in the following April the first specimen of printing from an electrotype appeared in a London periodical.

ELEPHANT (Order). — The date of the foundation of this celebrated Danish order of knighthood is very uncertain, some authorities referring it to the period of the first crusade (1096), others to the reign of Canute VI. (1182—1202), and others to that of Christian I. (1448—1481). The Danish official documents ascribe its foundation to the earlier part of the 15th century, and state that it was merely renewed by Christian I. in 1458. As originally constituted, it was of a religious character; but it became secular on the alteration of its statutes by Christian V., Dec. 1, 1693. This order, as well as that of the Danebrog (*q. v.*), is under the presidency of a chapter of the royal orders, established at Copenhagen June 28, 1808. The annual special festival of the order is celebrated on the 1st of Jan.

ELEPHANTA ISLAND (Hindostan).—This island, near Bombay, is remarkable for a huge unwieldy statue of an elephant, cut out of the solid rock, and for a great temple. The date of both curiosities is unknown, though, from their rapid decay since they were first examined, it is thought they cannot be of very high antiquity. In 1814 the neck and head of the elephant dropped off; and in 1824 only two-thirds of the columns of the temple were in a sound condition. A visitor to the island in 1836 states that the whole of the elephant, excepting three legs and a fragment of the fourth, had been at that time destroyed.

ELEPHANTINE (Egypt).—A small island in the Nile, opposite Syene, bears this name. It was the last fortified place in the dominions of Psammetichus I., and the Romans held it for some time. Diocletian built a temple of Concord here in 297. It was destroyed by Justinian I. in 531.

ELEPHANTINE KINGDOM (Egypt).—This small kingdom, situated on an island in the Nile, flourished at a period prior to the age of authentic history, and declined about B.C. 1450, when its importance was eclipsed by the rising grandeur of Thebes.

ELEPHANTS.—The Hindoos employed these animals for military purposes from the most remote periods, but they were not introduced into the regions west of the Indus until about the year B.C. 331, when they were used by Darius against Alexander III. at the battle of Arbela. At the battle of Hydaspes, B.C. 327, Porus brought about 100 elephants into the field, 80 of which fell alive into the hands of the victorious Alexander. They were introduced into Italy by Pyrrhus, who used 20 at the battle of Heraclea, B.C. 280; and they were soon adopted as an important branch of military power by the Carthaginians, who surrendered 104 to the Romans at the battle of Panormus, B.C. 250. In consequence of this capture, the Romans also began to use elephants, which they employed with great effect against the barbarous Arverni and Allobroges, B.C. 121. Towards the close of the Roman republic, the use of elephants in war was abandoned to the Orientals.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.—Festivals held annually, in Sep., at Eleusis, a town of Attica, in honour of the goddess Demeter, or Ceres. According to some authorities, they were instituted by Cadmus, B.C. 1550; others refer their origin to Erichthonius, B.C. 1494; but the usual opinion is that they were commenced by Eumolpus, the first hierophant, B.C. 1356. Great secrecy was observed in the celebration of the festivals, consisting of the greater and lesser mysteries; and it was a capital offence to reveal any of the rites. They existed about 18 centuries, and ceased during the invasion of Alaric I. in 396. Hales says they were brought from Egypt to Attica, about B.C. 1399, by Erechtheus, and that they were ultimately borrowed from the Jewish feast of Tabernacles.

ELGIN (Scotland).—This city, capital of the county of Elgin or Morayshire, was anciently called Helgyn, in honour of Helgy, a Norwegian chief, who ravaged the vicinity in the 9th century. The castle was a royal fortress prior to 1188, the cathedral was founded in 1224, and the city was made a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1234. The town and cathedral were much injured by fire in 1270; in 1390, when they were burned by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, surnamed the "Wolf of Badenoch," a natural son of Robert II.; in 1402, when Elgin was attacked by Alexander, son of the Lord of the Isles; and in 1452, when it was partially burned by the Earl of Huntly. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1414, but the lead having been stripped from the roof in 1568, the interior decayed, and the grand central tower fell in 1711. Gray's Hospital was opened in 1819; the new parish church was erected in 1828; Anderson's Institute, for the education of the young and the maintenance of the aged, was opened in 1833; and the pauper lunatic asylum was built in 1834.

ELGIN MARBLES.—This collection of antique statuary is chiefly composed of fragments of the Parthenon at Athens, which was built by Pericles about B.C. 448. In 1799, Lord Elgin conceived the idea of forming such a collection, and in 1800 he proceeded to Athens, accompanied by several artists, who were permitted by the Porte to make drawings of the Acropolis. In 1801, however, owing to the success of British arms in Egypt, the Turkish Government granted him permission to "view, draw, and model the ancient temples of the idols, and the sculptures upon them; and make excavations, and take away any stones that might appear interesting to him." In this manner he obtained the series of marbles which now bears his name. Mr. Perceval wished to buy them for the nation in 1811, but the sum offered (£30,000) was deemed insufficient, and the proposal was rejected. In 1812 more remains were obtained, and in 1815 Lord Elgin petitioned the House of Commons to secure the collection for the national benefit. A select committee was appointed, and an act was passed, 56 Geo. III. c. 99 July 1, 1816, by which the marbles were purchased for £35,000, and deposited in the British Museum.

EL HADIR.—(*See* ATRA.)

ELIBERIS, ELVIRA, or ILLIBERIS (Spain).—This ancient city of Grenada is celebrated for an important council on discipline, held about 300 or 301.

ELIS (Greece), which lay to the west of Arcadia, and was called the "Holy Land" of Greece, appears to have been originally peopled by Pelasgians, and to have been taken by a party of Ætolians under Oxylus, B.C. 1104. In the 8th century B.C., its inhabitants had extended their conquests as far as the river Neda, and had wrested from the Pisatans the presidency of the festival of Zeus, at Olympia. This presidency was, however, restored to Pisa by Pheidon, Tyrant of Argos, B.C. 747; and Pantaleon, King of Pisa, celebrated the games to the exclusion of the Eleans, B.C. 644. The Eleans invaded Pisa B.C. 588, and were in their turn invaded by the Pisatans, B.C. 572; in consequence of which the Eleans razed their city to the ground. A quarrel broke out between Sparta and Elis B.C. 421, which led to the exclusion of the Spartans from the Olympic festival, B.C. 420. The Eleans with their allies were defeated by the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418, and were invaded by Agis B.C. 402, and compelled to purchase peace by the surrender of several important towns, B.C. 400. They attempted to recover some portion of the ceded territory, B.C. 371, but were prevented by the Arcadians, against whom they declared war, B.C. 366, and by whom they were defeated, B.C. 365 and 364. In consequence, however, of the Arcadians having pillaged the temple of Olympia, so strong a feeling was excited against them, that they were compelled to restore several of their conquests and conclude peace, B.C. 362. Telesphorus, a general of Antigonus, seized the town of Elis B.C. 312, and attempted to erect it into an independent principality; but it was soon afterwards recovered by Ptolemæus. After the capture of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, Elis, with the rest of the Peloponnesus, passed under the dominion of Rome. Theodosius I. abolished the Olympic games in 394, thereby destroying the last remnant of the ancient glory of the country, which was soon afterwards ravaged by Alaric I. in 396.

ELIZABETGRAD (Russia) was founded by the Czarina Elizabeth in 1754.

ELIZABETH, the only surviving child of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, Sep. 7, 1533, ascended the English throne Nov. 17, 1558, and was crowned at Westminster, Jan. 13, 1559. She was never married, and died at Richmond, March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was buried at Westminster, April 28, 1603.

ELIZABETH, ST. (Orders).—One for females was instituted in Bavaria in 1766.——The Royal order of St. Elizabeth of Brazil, for females, was founded in 1804.

ELIZABETHTOWN (United States).—This town of New Jersey, erected on land bought from the natives in 1664, and settled in 1665, was formerly the capital of the state.

ELIZABETOPOL, or KANDSAG (Asiatic Russia), was taken by the Seljukian Turks in 1088, and by the Mongols in 1235. Gen. Paskewitch defeated a Persian force here, Aug. 8, 1826, and afterwards occupied the town.

ELKHORN, or PEA RIDGE (Battle).—The Confederates, under Gens. Van Dorn and Price, drove the Federal right wing, under Gen. Curtis, from their position at this place, in Arkansas, March 7, 1862. At the same time, Gen. Sigel repulsed, with great slaughter, an attack upon the left wing. The battle was resumed March 8, when Gen. Sigel, by means of his artillery, routed the enemy.

ELLANDUNE, or ELLENDUNE (Battle).—Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated Beornwulph, King of Mercia, with great slaughter, at Ellandune, Ellendune, or Ealla's Hill, near Wilton, in 823.

ELLISON GALLERY (London).—Mr. Richard Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, Lincolnshire, having desired that some portion of his collection of water-colour pictures should

be given to the nation, his widow presented 50 works by leading artists to Kensington Museum, in April, 1860, "until a separate and permanent building shall be erected for the purpose of holding a national collection of water-colour paintings."

ELLORA, or ELORA (Hindostan). — The rock temples of this place in the Deccan, hewn from the solid mountain, and exhibiting traces not only of immense labour, but of considerable architectural skill, date, according to the Brahmins, from about B.C. 6080, and are supposed to have been excavated at least as early as B.C. 640. From the sculpture employed in the decorations, they appear to be of a later period than the ancient Hindoo epic poems *Ramayana* or *Mahabharata*, or than the rock edifices in the island of Elephanta. Ellora, ceded to the British in 1818, was granted by them to the Nizam in 1822.

EL MINA (Western Africa).—This fortress, erected by the Portuguese in 1481, was wrested from them by the Dutch in 1637.

ELOPEMENT. — By the statute of Westminster 2, 13 Edw. I. c. 34 (1285), any wife voluntarily leaving her husband forfeited for ever all right to dower, unless her husband willingly, and without coercion, restored her to his favour.

ELPHIN (Bishopric).—This Irish see was erected about 450, by St. Patrick, who appointed a monk named Asicus the first bishop; but there is no regular succession of prelates till 1262. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833) provided that it should be annexed to Kilmore, and this was accomplished in 1841.

ELSINORE (Denmark).—This place obtained the privileges of a city in 1425, and was mentioned in a treaty with England, as entitled to levy the tax known as the Sound dues, in 1450. In 1522 it was taken by the inhabitants of Lubeck, from whom it was recovered by Christian II. in 1535. In 1576 its population was increased by an immigration of Dutch colonists, and about 1580 the celebrated Castle of Cronenberg was erected. This fortress was taken by the Swedes, under Wrangel, in 1658, but almost immediately evacuated. A treaty was concluded here between Sweden and the States-general, Dec. 9, 1659. In 1801 the British fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker and Nelson, forced the passage of the Sound previous to the bombardment of Copenhagen, and in 1807 Admiral Gambier passed the Great Belt. Elsinore is celebrated as the scene of the tragedy of "Hamlet." The railway to Copenhagen was opened by Christian IX., June 8, 1864. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Elsinore Sep. 6 and Oct. 6, 1864.

ELSTER (Battle).—Henry IV. of Germany was defeated near the Elster, or Elbe, during his struggle against Rodolph of Swabia, Oct. 13, 1080. Both Henry IV. and his rival, Rodolph, were slain in the battle.

ELTEKEH.—(*See* ALTAKU, Battle.)

ELVAS (Portugal).—This town, besieged by the Spaniards in 1385, was raised into a city by King Emanuel in 1513, and was again besieged by the Spaniards, who were repulsed by the inhabitants in 1659. Taken by the French, under Marshal Junot, in March, 1808, it was restored by the convention of Cintra (*q. v.*), Aug. 22, 1808.

ELVIRA.—(*See* ELIBERIS.)

ELY (Bishopric). In 1108 a charter was obtained from Henry I. for its erection into a separate diocese, which was effected in 1109. Hervens was consecrated its first bishop, July 27, 1109. In 1837 and 1839 parts of the diocese of Lincoln were transferred to Ely.

ELY (Cambridge).—Etheldreda, daughter of Egric Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery on this island about 673. The Danes destroyed it in 870, and it was rebuilt by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in 970.

EMANCIPATION.—Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73 (Aug. 28, 1833).——The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) received the royal assent April 13, 1829.——The Emancipation Society, founded in London Nov. 11, 1862, was dissolved in 1865, on the termination of the American civil war. (*See* SLAVERY.)

EMANUEL COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth.

EMBALMING. — This custom originated among the Ethiopians, from whom the Egyptians received it at a very early period. It is usually very difficult to ascertain the precise age of mummies, but there is little doubt that many of those in our museums have been preserved at least 3,000 years. Pettigrew mentions one of that age which he opened, and found uninjured by the lapse of time; but when he soaked out the preservative drugs, the work of putrefaction immediately commenced. We learn from Scripture that Joseph caused the body of his father Jacob to be embalmed (Gen. l., 2, 3), B.C. 1635, and also that 40 days were taken up in the operation. Herodotus (B.C. 484) and Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 44) have left descriptions of the manner in which this process was performed by the Egyptians. It was much used by the early Christians. St. Augustine says it was still practised at the beginning of the 5th century.

EMBANKMENT. — (*See* THAMES EMBANKMENT.)

EMBARGO is the prohibition of ships from sailing, and the right to impose it may be lawfully exercised by the crown in time of war. But an embargo laid upon corn in 1766 being opposed to certain statutes, a special act (7 Geo. III. c. 7) was passed to indemnify such as had endeavoured to enforce it. An embargo was imposed on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels in British ports, Jan. 14, 1801.

EMBDEN, or EMDEN (Hanover), the chief commercial town of Hanover, was formed after the inundation of the Ems in 1277. An African trading company existed here in 1682. It was made a free port in 1751. The French took it in July, 1757, and evacuated it March 19, 1758, at the approach of an English squadron. The French again obtained possession in 1761, but were speedily expelled. A bank was established Feb. 1, 1769. Embden came into the possession of Holland in 1808, was incorporated with Hanover in 1815, and suffered from an inundation in 1826.

EMBER WEEKS.—Pope Callixtus I. (219—222) appointed certain fast days for imploring the Divine blessing on the fruits of the earth and on the ordinations of priests, which were celebrated at these times. From the custom of strewing ashes or embers upon the head on these occasions, the days were called ember days, and the weeks in which they fell, ember weeks. They occur four times a year, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-sunday, after Sep. 14 (the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross), and after Dec. 13 (the Feast of St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY.—This art is of very ancient origin, and is supposed to have been invented by the Phrygians. It was practised with great success by the women of Sidon, and was employed by Moses in the decoration of the tabernacle, B.C. 1490 (Exod. xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23). A machine was invented by Heilmann, and exhibited in Paris in 1854, by the aid of which a lady could embroider any design as correctly and quickly with 140 needles as formerly with one. The company of the Embroiderers was incorporated in 1562.

EMBRUN (France).—This ancient city, the capital, in the 4th century, of the maritime Alps, was, at an early period, erected into an archbishopric. St. Marcellinus, the first occupant of the see, died in 372. After undergoing several sieges by the Vandals and Huns, it was burned by the Moors in 966, and again destroyed during the religious wars in 1573. In 1589 it was ceded to France by Savoy, and in 1692 it was attacked by Victor Amadeus II. The archbishopric was suppressed in 1789.

EMENDINGEN (Battle). — Moreau was defeated at this place, in Germany, by the Austrian forces of the Archduke Charles, Oct. 19, 1796.

EMERALD.—This gem is mentioned as one of those forming the breast-plate of Aaron, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18); but it is uncertain whether the Hebrew word is correctly translated. The earliest emeralds known were brought from the mountains between Ethiopia and Egypt, where extensive mines were worked by the Ptolemies (B.C. 306—B.C. 30). This gem became very rare during the Middle Ages. Only one specimen, which adorned the tiara of Pope Julius II. (1503—1513), was known to have existed previous to the discovery of the Peruvian mines by Pizarro in 1545. The finest emerald in the world, weighing 8 oz. 18 dwt., was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

EMESA, or EMISSA (Syria), the modern Hems, is remarkable for a magnificent temple of the sun. Its young priest, Bassianus, was raised to the imperial dignity in 218 under the name of Elagabalus, corrupted into Heliogabalus. He was assassinated by the Prætorian guards March 10, 222. His mutilated body was dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber. Aurelian defeated Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, near Emesa, in 272. The Arabs took Emesa in 635.

EMIGRANTS.—The French refugees (*émigrés*) began to leave France in July, 1789. Napoleon I. published an amnesty in their favour April 26, 1802, at which time there were 50,000, the greater part of whom returned to France. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, others returned, and a law was passed by the French Chambers, April 27, 1825, to indemnify them for the injury their affairs had sustained during their exile.

EMIGRATION was placed under the regulation of a government commission in 1831. It was one of the modes of relief proposed by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 62 (Aug. 14, 1834), and in Jan., 1840, was placed under the supervision of commissioners, appointed under the royal sign manual, as the Land and Emigration Board. The conveyance of emigrants from the United Kingdom was at first regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 53 (Aug. 31, 1835), which was amended by the Passengers Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 12, 1842). The recent extensive emigration from Ireland commenced in 1846.

Emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1863, inclusive.

Year.	N. American Colonies.	United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	Other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	...	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	...	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	...	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,449	...	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	...	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	...	1,003	25,789
1821	12,955	4,958	...	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	...	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	...	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	...	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,618	7,003	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,520	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	14,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,674	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,572	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,223
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	345	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	298	33,228
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,203	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,594
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	41,605	267,367	21,532	4,472	335,976
1852	32,873	244,261	88,861	3,749	369,764
1853	34,542	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,316	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,005	61,248	3,741	211,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	16,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
Total	1,242,833	3,303,489	846,860	109,627	5,482,809

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom:—
From 1815 to 1863 111,894
For the ten years ending 1863 168,928

EMINENCE. — Pope Urban VIII. granted this title to cardinals, Jan. 10, 1631. Previously they were called *illustrissimi*. This title was also granted to ecclesiastical electors and to the Grand Master of Malta.

EMIR, the title borne by the descendants of Mohammed, who are also allowed to wear green turbans, was instituted by Fatima, daughter of the Prophet, in 650.

EMLY (Bishopric), one of the most ancient in Ireland, was founded by St. Ailbe, about 448. In old annals it is referred to as "Imleach Iubhair." Originally it was the metropolitan see of Munster; but in the year 1152 Pope Eugenius III. rendered it subordinate to Cashel, with which see it was incorporated in 1568.

EMMETSBURG (North America). — This town, in Pennsylvania, was occupied by the Confederate cavalry of Gen. Stuart, Oct. 11, 1862.

EMMETSVILLE (Battle).—The Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, drove the Federals from their position at this place, in Virginia, but were subsequently compelled, by the enemy's reinforcements, to retreat, Nov. 10, 1862.

EMPALEMENT is still used as a capital punishment by the Turks. It was formerly practised in this country on the bodies of those who committed suicide, but was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52, s. 1 (July 8, 1823).

EMPEROR. — The Romans distinguished their successful generals by the title Imperator, which was assumed by Julius Cæsar on his elevation to the perpetual dictatorship, B.C. 46. The succession of Roman emperors dates from Augustus Cæsar, B.C. 27, and that of the Eastern emperors from Valens, in 364. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West in 800. The Ottoman empire began under Ottoman or Othman I., in 1299. The Czar Peter assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias in 1721, and Napoleon I. that of Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804, in which year Francis II. of Germany adopted the style of Emperor of Austria. Brazil became an independent empire under Don Pedro IV. in 1825, and Soulouque was proclaimed Emperor of Hayti, by the title of Faustin I., Aug. 24, 1849. The present imperial government of France began under Napoleon III., Dec. 1, 1852.

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians who taught that all knowledge of medical matters must be derived from experiment and observation. This doctrine was first promulgated by Acron of Agrigentum, a Greek physician, who flourished B.C. 430; but his disciples did not form themselves into a separate sect until the time of Philinus of Cos, and Serapion of Alexandria, B.C. 250.

ENAMELLING.—The inventor of this art is unknown, but the Egyptians, Etruscans, and other nations of antiquity practised it with considerable success. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived in Italy during the pontificate of Julius II. (1503—1513), and was much improved by Jean Toutin, a goldsmith of Châteaudun, who invented the art of painting with opaque enamel in 1630. Enamelled pottery was first made in England in 1642. A process for coating the interior of iron saucepans, &c., with enamel, was patented by Dr. Hickling in Dec., 1790, and improved by Clarke's method, which was patented May 25, 1839.

ENCÆNIA, or "anniversary feasts kept in memory of the dedication of churches" (Bingham, b. xx. c. viii. s. 1), commenced in the time of Constantine I. (306—337). They were introduced into England by Gregory I. (the Great) (590—604), who ordered Augustine and Mellitus, the first English bishops, "to allow the people liberty, on their annual feasts of the dedication of their churches, to build themselves booths round about the church, and there feast and entertain themselves with eating and drinking, in lieu of the ancient sacrifices while they were heathens." Hence arose our church-wakes.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.—In this art the colours are prepared with wax. It was anciently practised by Praxiteles, B.C. 360, but gradually fell into disuse until some experiments were made by Bachelier in 1749. The Count Caylus and M. Mignot published a description of the results in 1765, but the art was not recovered until 1785. This was effected by Miss Greenland, afterwards Mrs. Hooker, of Rottingdean, Sussex, and the account of her proceedings is given in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, 1792, vol. x.

ENCKE'S COMET.—M. Mechain, of Paris, discovered a telescopic comet, Jan. 17, 1786; Miss Caroline Herschel observed one, just visible to the naked eye, Nov. 7, 1795; and M. Pons of Marseilles, Professor Huth of Frankfort, and M. Bouvard of Paris, discovered a comet almost simultaneously, Oct. 20, 1805. M. Pons also detected a comet Nov. 26, 1818, which remained visible till Jan. 12, 1819. Its orbit being found to coincide with none of the ordinary calculations, Professor Encke, by a series of careful observations, proved that its real path was an ellipse, and that its period was about three years and a quarter, thus establishing its identity with the comets above named, and demonstrating, for the first time, the existence of comets of short period. This comet has been frequently observed on its periodical reappearances.

ENCRATITES, or ABSTAINERS, the followers of Tatian, an Assyrian, and a disciple of Justyn Martyr. He held matter to be the source of all evil, and corrupted Christianity by introducing various doctrines of the oriental philosophers. His followers discarded all external comforts, and held wine in such abhorrence, that they used water in the Lord's Supper. Tatian flourished about 172. His followers were also called Tatianists, Apostolians, and Hydroparastates. They were also called Aquarians and Continents.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.—In consequence of the number of encumbered estates in Ireland, and the difficulty of disposing of them, three commissioners were appointed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77 (July 28, 1849), to superintend their sale and transfer. By this act the owner or incumbrancer of encumbered land of which the lease had run on for at least 60 years, was empowered to apply within three years to the commissioners for a sale (s. 16). The

Commissioners' Court in Dublin commenced its business Oct. 25, 1849, and ceased Aug. 31, 1858, having sold property to the amount of £23,161,093 6*s.* 7*d.* A new court, to be called the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, was appointed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, s. 2 (Aug. 2, 1858).——An Encumbered Estates Court for the West Indies was provided by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 117 (Aug. 11, 1854), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—The earliest encyclopædia in existence is one in MS. by Alfarabius, a philosopher of the school of Bagdad, who flourished in the 10th century. The first printed work with this title is the *Encyclopædia, seu Orbis Disciplinarum*, which was published at Basel in 1555. The most celebrated encyclopædias in the order of their publication are:

A.D.
1620. Alsted's Encyclopædia.
1706—1710. John Harris's Lexicon Technicum (the first English Encyclopædia).
1728. Ephraim Chambers's Cyclopædia.
1751—1754. Barrow's New and Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.
1751—1780. Diderot and D'Alembert's Encyclopédie.
1771. Encyclopædia Britannica.
1782—1832. Encyclopédie Méthodique.
1788. New Royal Cyclopædia and Encyclopædia.
1788. Rees's Chambers's Cyclopædia.
1803—1819. Rees's Cyclopædia.
1809. Conversations-Lexicon.
1810—1829. Wilkes' Encyclopædia Londinensis.
1810—1830. Edinburgh Encyclopædia.
1813. The Pantalogia.
1817—1845. Encyclopædia Metropolitana.
1820. Burrowes' Modern Encyclopædia.
1828—1831. Oxford Encyclopædia.
1829—1846. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
1829—1848. Encyclopædia Americana.
1829. London Encyclopædia.
1831—1852. Dictionnaire de la Conversation.
1833—1846. Penny Cyclopædia.
1835—1838. British Encyclopædia.
1841. Popular Encyclopædia.
1847—1851. National Cyclopædia.
1852—1861. Encyclopædia Britannica (eighth edition).
1854—1861. English Cyclopædia.
1859. Chambers's (W. and R.) Encyclopædia (in progress).

ENCYCLOPÉDISTS.—The French *Encyclopédie*, projected in 1750, and published at Paris in 28 volumes, between 1751 and 1772, was afterwards enlarged by a supplement in five volumes, produced at Amsterdam (1776—1777), and an index in two volumes, which appeared at Paris in 1780. Its projectors and authors, Diderot, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Raynal, and others, who professed the atheistic philosophic materialism of Voltaire, employed the work as a vehicle for advocating their opinions, and are consequently known as the Encyclopédists.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER (Australia).—Capt. Cook anchored at the mouth of this river, July 17, 1770, and remained until Aug. 4, when he named it after the ship in which he sailed.

ENDERBY'S LAND (Antarctic Ocean), was discovered by Biscoe in 1831.

ENDOR (Palestine).—Saul, who consulted the sorceress at this village on the eve of the battle of Mount Gilboa (1 Sam. xxviii. 7–25), B.C. 1055, was defeated, and committed suicide (1 Sam. xxxi. 4–6).

ENDOSMOSE, the power possessed by a dense fluid of attracting to itself through an animal or vegetable membrane any less dense fluid, was discovered by M. Dutrochet, who published an account of its properties in 1826. Endosmose is the term applied to this phenomenon when the attraction is from the outside to the inside. In the contrary case it is called exosmose.

ENFIELD (Middlesex).—The free school of this town was endowed in 1413. Enfield Chase was disforested in 1779, and an old palace in which Edward VI. held his court, and his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, used to reside, was destroyed in 1792. Experiments to test the powers of small fire-arms were conducted here by Government in 1852.

ENFIELD MUSKET.—In consequence of experiments made by Government in 1852, to test the capabilities of various rifle arms, the Enfield rifle-musket was adopted in the British army in 1853. (*See* NEEDLE GUN.)

ENGAGERS.—A name given to the Duke of Hamilton, and other Scottish noblemen, who shared the counsels of Charles II. during his visit to Scotland in 1650–51. All who happened to be obnoxious to the Presbyterians were branded either as Engagers or Malignants.

ENGEN (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated at Engen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, by the French, May 3, 1800.

ENGHIEN (Belgium).—This town of Hainault passed into possession of the Bourbon family in 1485, and was sold by Henry IV. of France in 1607 to Charles de Ligne, Count of Arenberg. It gave title to a branch of the Condé division of the Bourbon house, which became extinct with Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duke of Enghien, who was shot, at Vincennes, by order of Napoleon I., early in the morning March 21, 1804.

ENGINEERS.—The architectural and other remains of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, China, and Hindostan, prove that in those countries the science of engineering attained considerable perfection at a very early period. Holland, in consequence of its marshy character, became celebrated during the Middle Ages for mechanical and civil engineering, and supplied England with its first practitioners in those arts. As early as 1300 the English army comprised engineers, who were frequently monks, and received sixpence daily. The corps of engineers was not formed, however, till 1763; in 1783 it became a royal corps, and in 1812 was augmented by several companies of sappers and miners. The Institution of Civil Engineers was established in 1818, and incorporated by royal charter June 3, 1828. The Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland was founded Aug. 6, 1835, and remodelled Oct. 16, 1844. (*See* BRIDGES, CANALS, DRAINAGE, RAILWAYS, STEAM ENGINE, THAMES EMBANKMENT, &c., &c., &c.)

ENGLAND.—This name is derived from *Angles* and *land*, signifying land of the Angles. Sharon Turner doubts the story that the name of England was first given to the country at a council summoned at Winchester by Egbert, in 829, and considers that Athelstan may with greater propriety be entitled the first King of England. (*See* BRITANNIA.)

A.D.
835. Battle of Hengstone Hill (q. v.).
851. Battle of Aclea or Ockley (q. v.).
871. Battle of Merton (q. v.).
878. Alfred the Great is compelled by the Danes to seek refuge in the island of Athelney.
890. Alfred publishes his code of laws, by which, according to some authorities, trial by jury was instituted, and England divided into parishes.
896. He institutes the Privy Council.
937. Athelstan gains the battle of Brunanburg (q. v.), and first assumes the title of King of England.
946. Mysterious assassination of Edmund the Elder.
959. St. Dunstan is made Bishop of Worcester.
979. March 18. Assassination of Edward the Martyr, by order of Elfrida, widow of Edgar, whose son Ethelred II., or the Unready, succeeds to the throne.
1001. Battle of Alton (q. v.).
1002. Nov. 13. Massacre of the Danes.
1003. Sweyn, King of Denmark, lands at Exeter, and devotes several years to the task of avenging the slaughter of his countrymen, and of establishing his own power in England.
1013. Sweyn returns for the last time, compels Ethelred II. to seek shelter in Normandy, and assumes the title of King of England.
1014. Death of Sweyn, and recall of Ethelred II.
1016. Battle of Ainey or Olney (q. v.).
1017. Canute unites the crowns of England and Denmark.
1042. On the death of Hardicanute, the Saxon dynasty is restored in the person of Edward the Confessor.
1051. Rebellion of Godwin, Earl of Kent.
1066. Oct. 14. Battle of Hastings (q. v.).
1069. William I. ravages Northumbria.
1070. County justices, or conservators of the peace, are first appointed.
1086. Completion of Domesday Book (q. v.).
1096. St. George becomes the patron saint of England.
1120. Prince William, only son of Henry I., is drowned, with 140 young noblemen, on the voyage from Normandy to England.
1139. Stephen's claim to the English throne is disputed by Matilda, daughter of Henry I., widow of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. She lands at Arundel, in Kent, and is joined by the Earl of Gloucester and 150 knights.
1141, Feb 2. Stephen is captured at Lincoln. Matilda is crowned at Winchester.
1146. Matilda retires to Normandy.
1153, Nov. 7. Stephen and Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, conclude a treaty at Winchester, by which Stephen is to enjoy the crown during his life, and Henry is to succeed him.
1154, Dec. 19. Sunday. Coronation of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, and lineal descendant of the old Saxon sovereigns.
1155. Thomas Becket is made Lord Chancellor.
1164. Jan. 25. Constitutions of Clarendon (q. v.).
1170, Dec. 29. Tuesday. Thomas Becket is killed in Canterbury Cathedral.
1171. Submission of Ireland to Henry II.
1174, July 12. Henry II. does penance at the shrine of Thomas Becket.
1176. England is divided into six districts, for the administration of justice, and itinerant judges are appointed.
1189, Sep. 3. Coronation of Richard I.—Dec. 11. The king departs for the Crusades.
1192, Dec. 20. Richard I. is made prisoner by the Duke of Austria, who sells him to Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, for a large sum.
1194, Feb. 4. He is ransomed for 150,000 marks, or about £300,000.
1198, Sep. 20. Battle of Gisors.
1199, April 6, Tuesday. Death of Richard I. He is succeeded by his brother John.
1204. John loses Normandy.
1208, March 23. England is placed under an interdict. (*See* EXCOMMUNICATION.)
1213, May 15. John surrenders his crown to Pandulph, the Pope's legate.
1215. June 15. Signing of Magna Charta (q. v.).
1236, Jan. 14. Henry III. marries Eleanor of Provence.
1254. County representation is instituted by Henry III. (*See* PARLIAMENT.)

A.D.
1258, June 11. The Mad Parliament assembles at Oxford
1264. De Montfort's rebellion. (*See* BARONS' WAR.)
1265, Jan. 20. The first regular representative Parliament is summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
1283. Edward I. completes the subjugation of Wales.
1290. He is invited to decide the Scottish succession.
1292, Nov. 30. He decides in favour of John Baliol, who renders him feudal homage at Newcastle.
1294. Guienne is seized by Philip IV. of France.
1305, Aug. 24. Sir William Wallace is executed in Smithfield.
1312, June 19. Piers Gaveston is put to death by order of the Earl of Lancaster.
1314. Edward II. invades Scotland. (*See* BANNOCKBURN.)
1321. Banishment of the Spensers.
1327, Jan. 20 or 21. Deposition of Edward II.—Sep. 21. He is murdered in Berkeley Castle.
1330, Oct. 19. Arrest of Mortimer and the queen dowager at Nottingham.—Nov. 29. Execution of Mortimer at Tyburn.
1331. The art of weaving woollen cloth is introduced by Flemish families.
1332. Edward III. invades Scotland.
1339. Edward III. invades France.
1346, Aug. 26. The battle of Crécy.—Oct. 12. Battle of Neville's Cross (q. v.).
1347. Aug. 4. Capitulation of Calais.
1349. The Order of the Garter is instituted.
1356. Sep. 19. The battle of Poitiers (q. v.).
1360, May 8. Treaty of Bretigny (q. v.).
1362. The English language is substituted for the French in the courts of law.
1377. Wycliffe opposes the Pope's supremacy.
1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection.
1397. Arrest and murder of the Duke of Gloucester.
1398. Sep. 16. Richard II. banishes the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk.
1399. Sep. 29. Monday. Abdication of Richard II.
1400. Richard II. is put to death some time in the spring.
1401, Feb. 12. William Sawtre, a Lollard priest, suffers at the stake. Owen Glendower's insurrection.
1403. Rebellion of the Percies.
1403, July 23. Battle of Shrewsbury. (*See* HATELEY FIELD.)
1405. The Archbishop of York, Lord Mowbray, and others, are frustrated in an attempt to stir up a rebellion in Northumberland.
1408. The Percies again rebel.—Feb. 19. Battle of Braham Moor (q. v.).
1414. Lollard insurrection, under Lord Cobham.
1415, Aug. 14. Henry V. sets sail for France.—Sep. 22. He captures Harfleur.—Oct. 25. Battle of Agincourt.
1420, May 21. Treaty of Troyes (q. v.).—June 2. Marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Catherine of France.
1426, Oct. Serious disputes commence between the Lord Protector Gloucester and the Bishop of Winchester.
1431, May 30. Execution of Joan of Arc.
1445, April 22. Marriage of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou.
1447, Feb. 23. Mysterious death of the Duke of Gloucester.
1450. Cade's insurrection (q. v.).
1455, May 22. First battle of St. Albans (q. v.).
1460, July 10. Battle of Northampton (q. v.).—Dec. 30. Battle of Wakefield (q. v.).
1461, March 4. Henry VI. is deposed by Edward IV.—March 29. Battle of Towton (q. v.).
1464, May 1. Private marriage of Edward IV. and Lady Elizabeth Grey.—May 6. Battle of Hexham (q. v.).
1469. The Earl of Warwick rebels against Edward.
1470, Oct. 3. Flight of Edward IV.—Oct. 6. Restoration of Henry VI.
1471, March 14. Return of Edward IV.—April 14. Battle of Barnet (q. v.).—May 4. Battle of Tewkesbury (q. v.).—June. Mysterious death of Henry VI. in the Tower.
1478, Feb. 18. Death of the Duke of Clarence in the Tower.
1483, June 26. The Duke of Gloucester usurps the throne of his young nephew Edward V., and ascends it as Richard III.—Aug. Edward V. and the Duke of York are murdered in the Tower.
1485, Aug. 22. Battle of Bosworth Field (q. v.).

A.D.
1456, Jan. 18. Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1487, June 16. Battle of Stoke (*q. v.*).
1492, Oct. 2. Henry VII. invades France, but withdraws his forces on receiving a ransom of 745,000 crowns.
1499, Nov. 23. Execution of Perkin Warbeck. (*See* WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.)
1509, June 7. Marriage of Henry VIII. to Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow.
1510, Aug. 18. Execution of Empson and Dudley.
1514, Aug. 5. Rise of Wolsey. He is created Archbishop of York.
1520, June 7-24. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
1521, Oct. 11. Papal bull, conferring on Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith.
1529, Oct. 17. Fall of Wolsey.
1530, Nov. 29. Death of Wolsey at Leicester.
1533, Jan. 25. Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn.—May 23. His former marriage with Catherine is declared null and void by Cranmer.
1534. Abolition of the papal supremacy in England.
1535, June 22. Execution of Bishop Fisher.—July 6. Execution of Sir Thomas More.
1536, May 19. Execution of Anne Boleyn.—May 20. Henry VIII. marries Lady Jane Seymour.
1537, Oct. 12. Birth of Edward VI.—Oct. 24. Death of Jane Seymour.
1538. Suppression of the monasteries.
1539. The statute of the "Six Articles" (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14).
1540, Jan. 6. Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, from whom he is divorced July 9.—July 28. Execution of Cromwell, Earl of Essex.—Aug. 8. The king marries Lady Catherine Howard.
1542, Feb. 12. Execution of Catherine Howard.
1543, July 12. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
1547, Jan. 19. Execution of the Earl of Surrey.—Jan. 28. Death of Henry VIII., who is succeeded by Edward VI., under the protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
1549, March 20. Execution of Lord Seymour, brother of the Lord Protector.—June 9. An insurrection in favour of papacy breaks out in the west.—Oct. 14. Disgrace of the Duke of Somerset.
1552, Jan. 22. Execution of the Duke of Somerset.
1553, July 6. Death of Edward VI.—July 10. Proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as queen.—July 19. She relinquishes the title, and Mary is proclaimed in London.
1554, Feb. 7. Suppression of Wyatt's insurrection (*q. v.*).—Feb. 12. Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley.—July 25. Marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain.—Nov. 30. Cardinal Pole pronounces the country reconciled to the Church of Rome.
1555, Feb. 4. Mary's persecution of the Protestants commences with the burning of John Rogers.—Feb. 9. Hooper suffers.—Oct. 16. Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer.
1556, March 21. Burning of Cranmer.
1558, Jan. 7. Loss of Calais, the last English possession in France.
1559. The reformed religion is restored by the Act of Uniformity (1 Eliz. c. 2).
1568, May 16. Mary, Queen of Scots, seeks shelter in England, and lands at Workington, in Cumberland.
1571. Pope Pius V. endeavours to incite the English to rebellion.
1581, Dec. 1. Execution of Campian, the Jesuit, and others, for conspiracy.
1586, Sep. 20 and 21. Execution of Babyngton and his accomplices.
1587, Feb. 8. Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle.
1588. Repulse of the Spanish Armada (*q. v.*).
1595. Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland.
1601, Feb. 25. Execution of the Earl of Essex.
1603, March 24. Death of Queen Elizabeth and accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I., under whom the Scotch and English crowns are united.
1604, Oct. 24. James I. assumes the title of King of Great Britain.
1605, Nov. 4. Discovery of the gunpowder plot (*q. v.*).
1606, April 12. The present national flag of England is announced by royal proclamation.
1611, May 22. James I. creates the title of baronet.
1612, Nov. 6. Sudden death of Henry, Prince of Wales.
1616, April 23. Death of Shakespeare.
1618, Oct. 29. Execution of Raleigh.
1621, May 3. Impeachment and disgrace of Lord Bacon.
1625, June 13. Charles I. marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
1626, April 9. Death of Lord Bacon.
1628, Aug. 23. Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by John Felton.
1634, Feb. Punishment of Prynne and others for publishing "Histrio Mastix."
1637, June 12. Trial of John Hampden. (*See* SHIP MONEY.)
1639, June 18. Pacification of Dunse (*q. v.*).
1641, Feb. 26. Parliament annuls the judgment against Hampden by 16 Charles I. c. 14.—May 12. Execution of the Earl of Strafford.
1642, Jan. 4. The king proceeds to the House of Commons, to seize five members accused of treason. Commencement of the civil war.—Oct. 23. Battle of Edgehill (*q. v.*).
1643, June 18. Battle of Chalgrove (*q. v.*).—Sep. 20. First battle of Newbury.—Sep. 25. The Solemn League and Covenant is approved by both houses of Parliament. (*See* COVENANTERS.)
1644, July 2. Battle of Marston Moor.—Oct. 27. Second battle of Newbury (*q. v.*).
1645, Jan. 10. Execution of Archbishop Laud.—June 14. Battle of Naseby (*q. v.*).
1646, May 5. Charles I. seeks protection from the Scotch.—Sep. 21. They sell him to the Parliament for £400,000.
1647, Jan. 30. The Scotch surrender the king to the Parliamentary commissioners.
1648, Dec. 6. "Pride's purge."
1649, Jan. 20. Trial of Charles I.—Jan. 27. He is sentenced to death.—Jan. 30. Charles I. is executed.
1651, Sep. 3. Battle of Worcester (*q. v.*).
1653, April 20. Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament.—Dec. 16. He is made Lord Protector. (*See* INTERREGNUM.)
1657, April 17. Death of Admiral Blake.
1658, Sep. 13. Death of Oliver Cromwell, who is succeeded by his son Richard.
1659, May. 13. Richard Cromwell resigns the title of Lord Protector.
1660, May 29. The Restoration.
1662, May 19. The Act of Uniformity (13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4).—May 20. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Bragança.
1664-5. The Great Plague.
1666, Sep. 2. The Great Fire of London.
1667, Dec. 18. Banishment of Lord Clarendon.
1674, Nov. 8. Death of John Milton.
1678, Aug. 12. Oates' "popish plot."—Oct. 17. Discovery of the body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.
1679, May 27. "Habeas Corpus" Act passed (31 Charles II. c. 2).
1680, Dec. 29. Execution of Lord Stafford.
1683, June 12. Discovery of the Rye-house plot.—July 21. Execution of Lord Russell.
1689, Dec. 7. Algernon Sydney is beheaded.
1685, June 20. (*See* MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.)—July 6. Battle of Sedgemoor.
1688, June 30. Acquittal of the seven bishops.—Dec. 23. Abdication of James II.
1689, Feb. 13. William III. and Mary are proclaimed king and queen.
1690, July 1. Battle of the Boyne.
1692. Commencement of the national debt.
1694, July 27. The Bank of England is incorporated.—Dec. 28. Death of Queen Mary.
1701, Sep. 16. Death of James II., at St. Germain.
1707, May 1. England and Scotland are united under the title of Great Britain.
1708, Oct. 28. Death of Prince George of Denmark, husband of the queen.
1710. Sacheverell's Riots.
1713, April 11. Treaty of Utrecht (*q. v.*).
1714, Aug. 1. Death of Queen Anne, and accession of the Hanoverian family, in the person of George I.
1715, Sep. 6. Mar's Insurrection (*q. v.*).—Dec. 22. The Chevalier lands at Peterhead.
1716, Feb. 24. Execution of the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure.
1720, Sep. 29. The South Sea bubble bursts.
1722, June 16. Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

A.D.
835. Battle of Hengstone Hill (*q. v.*).
851. Battle of Aclea or Ockley (*q. v.*).
871. Battle of Merton (*q. v.*).
878. Alfred the Great is compelled by the Danes to seek refuge in the island of Athelney.
890. Alfred publishes his code of laws, by which, according to some authorities, trial by jury was instituted, and England divided into parishes.
896. He institutes the Privy Council.
937. Athelstan gains the battle of Brunanburg (*q. v.*), and first assumes the title of King of England.
946. Mysterious assassination of Edmund the Elder.
959. St. Dunstan is made Bishop of Worcester.
979. March 18. Assassination of Edward the Martyr, by order of Elfrida, widow of Edgar, whose son, Ethelred II., or the Unready, succeeds to the throne.
1001. Battle of Alton (*q. v.*).
1002. Nov. 13. Massacre of the Danes.
1003. Sweyn, King of Denmark, lands at Exeter, and devotes several years to the task of avenging the slaughter of his countrymen, and of establishing his own power in England.
1013. Sweyn returns for the last time, compels Ethelred II. to seek shelter in Normandy, and assumes the title of King of England.
1014. Death of Sweyn, and recall of Ethelred II.
1016. Battle of Alney or Olney (*q. v.*).
1017. Canute unites the crowns of England and Denmark.
1042. On the death of Hardicanute, the Saxon dynasty is restored in the person of Edward the Confessor.
1051. Rebellion of Godwin, Earl of Kent.
1066. Oct. 14. Battle of Hastings (*q. v.*).
1069. William I. ravages Northumbria.
1076. County justices, or conservators of the peace, are first appointed.
1086. Completion of Domesday Book (*q. v.*).
1096. St. George becomes the patron saint of England.
1120. Prince William, only son of Henry I., is drowned, with 140 young noblemen, on the voyage from Normandy to England.
1139. Stephen's claim to the English throne is disputed by Matilda, daughter of Henry I., widow of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. She lands at Arundel, in Kent, and is joined by the Earl of Gloucester and 150 knights.
1141, Feb 2. Stephen is captured at Lincoln. Matilda is crowned at Winchester.
1146. Matilda retires to Normandy.
1153, Nov. 7. Stephen and Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, conclude a treaty at Winchester, by which Stephen is to enjoy the crown during his life, and Henry is to succeed him.
1154, Dec. 19, Sunday. Coronation of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, and lineal descendant of the old Saxon sovereigns.
1155. Thomas Becket is made Lord Chancellor.
1164, Jan. 25. Constitutions of Clarendon (*q. v.*).
1170, Dec. 29, Tuesday. Thomas Becket is killed in Canterbury Cathedral.
1171. Submission of Ireland to Henry II.
1174, July 12. Henry II. does penance at the shrine of Thomas Becket.
1176. England is divided into six districts, for the administration of justice, and itinerant judges are appointed.
1189, Sep. 3. Coronation of Richard I.—Dec. 11. The king departs for the Crusades.
1192, Dec. 20. Richard I. is made prisoner by the Duke of Austria, who sells him to Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, for a large sum.
1194, Feb. 4. He is ransomed for 150,000 marks, or about £300,000.
1198, Sep. 20. Battle of Gisors.
1199, April 6, Tuesday. Death of Richard I. He is succeeded by his brother John.
1204. John loses Normandy.
1208, March 23. England is placed under an interdict. (*See* EXCOMMUNICATION.)
1213, May 15. John surrenders his crown to Pandulph, the Pope's legate.
1215. June 15. Signing of Magna Charta (*q. v.*).
1236, Jan. 14. Henry III. marries Eleanor of Provence.
1254. County representation is instituted by Henry III. (*See* PARLIAMENT.)

A.D.
1258, June 11. The Mad Parliament assembles at Oxford
1264. De Montfort's rebellion. (*See* BARONS' WAR.)
1265, Jan. 20. The first regular representative Parliament is summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
1283. Edward I. completes the subjugation of Wales.
1290. He is invited to decide the Scottish succession.
1292, Nov. 30. He decides in favour of John Baliol, who renders him feudal homage at Newcastle.
1294. Guienne is seized by Philip IV. of France.
1305, Aug. 24. Sir William Wallace is executed in Smithfield.
1312, June 19. Piers Gavestone is put to death by order of the Earl of Lancaster.
1314. Edward II. invades Scotland. (*See* BANNOCKBURN.)
1321. Banishment of the Spensers.
1327, Jan. 20 or 21. Deposition of Edward II.—Sep. 21. He is murdered in Berkeley Castle.
1330, Oct. 19. Arrest of Mortimer and the queen dowager at Nottingham.—Nov. 29. Execution of Mortimer at Tyburn.
1331. The art of weaving woollen cloth is introduced by 70 Flemish families.
1333. Edward III. invades Scotland.
1339. Edward III. invades France.
1340, Aug. 26. The battle of Crécy.—Oct. 14. Battle of Neville's Cross (*q. v.*).
1347. Aug. 4. Capitulation of Calais.
1349. The Order of the Garter is instituted.
1356, Sep. 19. The battle of Poitiers (*q. v.*).
1360, May 8. Treaty of Bretigny (*q. v.*).
1364. The English language is substituted for the French in the courts of law.
1377. Wycliffe opposes the Pope's supremacy.
1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection.
1397. Arrest and murder of the Duke of Gloucester.
1398, Sep. 16. Richard II. banishes the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk.
1399, Sep 29, Monday. Abdication of Richard II.
1400. Richard II. is put to death some time in the spring.
1401, Feb. 12. William Sawtre, a Lollard priest, suffers at the stake. Owen Glendower's insurrection.
1402. Rebellion of the Percies.
1403, July 23. Battle of Shrewsbury. (*See* HATELEY FIELD.)
1405. The Archbishop of York, Lord Mowbray, and others, are frustrated in an attempt to stir up a rebellion in Northumberland.
1408. The Percies again rebel.—Feb. 19. Battle of Braham Moor (*q. v.*).
1414. Lollard insurrection, under Lord Cobham.
1415, Aug. 14. Henry V. sets sail for France.—Sep. 22. He captures Harfleur.—Oct. 25. Battle of Agincourt.
1420, May 21. Treaty of Troyes (*q. v.*).—June 2. Marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Catherine of France.
1426, Oct. Serious disputes commence between the Lord Protector Gloucester and the Bishop of Winchester.
1431, May 30. Execution of Joan of Arc.
1445, April 22. Marriage of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou.
1447, Feb. 23. Mysterious death of the Duke of Gloucester.
1450. Cade's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1455, May 22. First battle of St. Albans (*q. v.*).
1460, July 10. Battle of Northampton (*q. v.*).—Dec. 30. Battle of Wakefield (*q. v.*).
1461, March 4. Henry VI. is deposed by Edward IV.—March 29. Battle of Towton (*q. v.*).
1464, May 1. Private marriage of Edward IV. and Lady Elizabeth Grey.—May 8. Battle of Hexham (*q. v.*).
1469. The Earl of Warwick rebels against Edward.
1470, Oct. 3. Flight of Edward IV.—Oct. 6. Restoration of Henry VI.
1471, March 14. Return of Edward IV.—April 14. Battle of Barnet (*q. v.*).—May 4. Battle of Tewkesbury (*q. v.*).—June. Mysterious death of Henry VI. in the Tower.
1478, Feb. 18. Death of the Duke of Clarence in the Tower.
1483, June 26. The Duke of Gloucester usurps the throne of his young nephew Edward V., and ascends it as Richard III.—Aug. Edward V. and the Duke of York are murdered in the Tower.
1485, Aug. 22. Battle of Bosworth Field (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1486, Jan. 18. Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1487, June 16. Battle of Stoke (*q. v.*).
1492, Oct. 2. Henry VII. invades France, but withdraws his forces on receiving a ransom of 745,000 crowns.
1499, Nov. 23. Execution of Perkin Warbeck. (*See* WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.)
1509, June 7. Marriage of Henry VIII. to Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow.
1510, Aug. 18. Execution of Empson and Dudley.
1514, Aug. 5. Rise of Wolsey. He is created Archbishop of York.
1520, June 7–24. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
1521, Oct. 11. Papal bull, conferring on Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith.
1529, Oct. 17. Fall of Wolsey.
1530, Nov. 29. Death of Wolsey at Leicester.
1533, Jan. 25. Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn.—May 23. His former marriage with Catherine is declared null and void by Cranmer.
1534. Abolition of the papal supremacy in England.
1535, June 22. Execution of Bishop Fisher.—July 6. Execution of Sir Thomas More.
1536, May 19. Execution of Anne Boleyn.—May 20. Henry VIII. marries Lady Jane Seymour.
1537, Oct. 12. Birth of Edward VI.—Oct. 24. Death of Jane Seymour.
1538. Suppression of the monasteries.
1539. The statute of the "Six Articles" (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14).
1540, Jan. 6. Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, from whom he is divorced July 9.—July 28. Execution of Cromwell, Earl of Essex.—Aug. 8. The king marries Lady Catherine Howard.
1542, Feb. 12. Execution of Catherine Howard.
1543, July 12. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
1547, Jan. 19. Execution of the Earl of Surrey.—Jan. 28. Death of Henry VIII., who is succeeded by Edward VI., under the protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
1549, March 20. Execution of Lord Seymour, brother of the Lord Protector.—June 9. An insurrection in favour of papacy breaks out in the west.—Oct. 14. Disgrace of the Duke of Somerset.
1552, Jan. 22. Execution of the Duke of Somerset.
1553, July 6. Death of Edward VI.—July 10. Proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as queen.—July 19. She relinquishes the title, and Mary is proclaimed in London.
1554, Feb. 7. Suppression of Wyatt's insurrection (*q. v.*).—Feb. 12. Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley.—July 25. Marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain.—Nov. 30. Cardinal Pole pronounces the country reconciled to the Church of Rome.
1555, Feb. 4. Mary's persecution of the Protestants commences with the burning of John Rogers.—Feb. 9. Hooper suffers.—Oct. 16. Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer.
1556, March 21. Burning of Cranmer.
1558, Jan. 7. Loss of Calais, the last English possession in France.
1559. The reformed religion is restored by the Act of Uniformity (1 Eliz. c. 2).
1568, May 16. Mary, Queen of Scots, seeks shelter in England, and lands at Workington, in Cumberland.
1571. Pope Pius V. endeavours to incite the English to rebellion.
1581, Dec. 1. Execution of Campian, the Jesuit, and others, for conspiracy.
1586, Sep. 20 and 21. Execution of Babyngton and his accomplices.
1587, Feb. 8. Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle.
1588. Repulse of the Spanish Armada (*q. v.*).
1594. Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland.
1601, Feb. 25. Execution of the Earl of Essex.
1603, March 24. Death of Queen Elizabeth and accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I., under whom the Scotch and English crowns are united.
1604, Oct. 24. James I. assumes the title of King of Great Britain.
1605, Nov. 4. Discovery of the gunpowder plot (*q. v.*).
1606, April 12. The present national flag of England is announced by royal proclamation.
1611, May 22. James I. creates the title of baronet.
1612, Nov. 6. Sudden death of Henry, Prince of Wales.
1616, April 23. Death of Shakspeare.
1618, Oct. 29. Execution of Raleigh.
1621, May 3. Impeachment and disgrace of Lord Bacon.
1625, June 13. Charles I. marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
1626, April 9. Death of Lord Bacon.
1628, Aug. 23. Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by John Felton.
1634, Feb. Punishment of Prynne and others for publishing "Histrio Mastix."
1637, June 12. Trial of John Hampden. (*See* SHIP MONEY.)
1639, June 18. Pacification of Dunse (*q. v.*).
1641, Feb. 26. Parliament annuls the judgment against Hampden by 16 Charles I. c. 14.—May 12. Execution of the Earl of Strafford.
1642, Jan. 4. The king proceeds to the House of Commons, to seize five members accused of treason. Commencement of the civil war.—Oct. 23. Battle of Edgehill (*q. v.*).
1643, June 18. Battle of Chalgrove (*q. v.*).—Sep. 20. First battle of Newbury.—Sep. 25. The Solemn League and Covenant is approved by both houses of Parliament. (*See* COVENANTERS.)
1644, July 2. Battle of Marston Moor.—Oct. 27. Second battle of Newbury (*q. v.*).
1645, Jan. 10. Execution of Archbishop Laud.—June 14. Battle of Naseby (*q. v.*).
1646, May 5. Charles I. seeks protection from the Scotch.—Sep. 21. They sell him to the Parliament for £400,000.
1647, Jan. 30. The Scotch surrender the king to the Parliamentary commissioners.
1648, Dec. 6. "Pride's purge."
1649, Jan. 20. Trial of Charles I.—Jan. 27. He is sentenced to death.—Jan. 30. Charles I. is executed.
1651, Sep. 3. Battle of Worcester (*q. v.*).
1653, April 20. Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament.—Dec. 16. He is made Lord Protector. (*See* INTERREGNUM.)
1657, April 17. Death of Admiral Blake.
1658, Sep. 13. Death of Oliver Cromwell, who is succeeded by his son Richard.
1659, May. 13. Richard Cromwell resigns the title of Lord Protector.
1660, May 29. The Restoration.
1662, May 19. The Act of Uniformity (13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4).—May 20. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Bragança.
1664–5. The Great Plague.
1666, Sep. 2. The Great Fire of London.
1667, Dec. 18. Banishment of Lord Clarendon.
1674, Nov. 8. Death of John Milton.
1678, Aug. 12. Oates' "popish plot."—Oct. 17. Discovery of the body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.
1679, May 27. "Habeas Corpus" Act passed (31 Charles II. c. 2).
1680, Dec. 29. Execution of Lord Stafford.
1683, June 12. Discovery of the Rye-house plot.—July 21. Execution of Lord Russell.
1689, Dec. 7. Algernon Sydney is beheaded.
1685, June 20. (*See* MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.)—July 6. Battle of Sedgemoor.
1688, June 30. Acquittal of the seven bishops.—Dec. 23. Abdication of James II.
1689, Feb. 13. William III. and Mary are proclaimed king and queen.
1690, July 1. Battle of the Boyne.
1692. Commencement of the national debt.
1694, July 27. The Bank of England is incorporated.—Dec. 28. Death of Queen Mary.
1701, Sep. 16. Death of James II., at St. Germain.
1707, May 1. England and Scotland are united under the title of Great Britain.
1708, Oct. 28. Death of Prince George of Denmark, husband of the queen.
1710. Sacheverell's Riots.
1713, April 11. Treaty of Utrecht (*q. v.*).
1714, Aug. 1. Death of Queen Anne, and accession of the Hanoverian family, in the person of George I.
1715, Sep. 6. Mar's Insurrection (*q. v.*).—Dec. 22. The Chevalier lands at Peterhead.
1716, Feb. 24. Execution of the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure.
1720, Sep. 29. The South Sea bubble bursts.
1722, June 16. Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

A.D.
1737, George II. quarrels with his son Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales.—Nov. 20. Death of Queen Caroline.
1743, June 16. Battle of Dettingen (*q. v.*).
1745, July 25. The Young Pretender lands at Moidart, in Inverness-shire.—Sep. 17. He establishes himself at Holyrood House, Edinburgh.—Sep. 21. Battle of Prestonpans.—Dec. 4. His army penetrates into England as far as Derby.
1746, Jan 17. Battle of Falkirk.—April 16. Battle of Culloden (*q. v.*).—Aug. 10. Executions of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino.
1747, April 9. Execution of Lord Lovat.
1751, March 20. Death of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales.
1752, Sep. 3. The New Style is introduced into Great Britain, Sep. 3 being accounted the 14th.
1756, May 1. Commencement of the Seven Years' War.
1757, March 14. Execution of Admiral Byng.—June 23. Battle of Plassey (*q. v.*).
1760, Conquest of Canada.—Oct. 25. George II. dies, and is succeeded by his grandson, George III.
1761, Sep. 8. George III. marries the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Sep. 22. The coronation.—Oct. 9. The elder Pitt resigns the office of secretary of state.
1763, Feb. 10. By the peace of Paris, England acquires Canada and Florida, and an end is put to the Seven Years' War.—April 30. Arrest of Mr. Wilkes.
1765, March 22. The American Stamp Act is passed.—Dec. 30. Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
1771, May 8. Establishment of the right to report Parliamentary debates.
1772, April 1. The Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 2) is passed.
1773, Commencement of the American revolt.
1778, April 7. Lord Chatham is seized with a fit while speaking against the American war in the House of Lords.—May 11. Death of Lord Chatham.
1780, June 2–7. Lord George Gordon's anti-popery riots.
1781, Feb. 5. Lord George Gordon is tried and acquitted.
1782, Nov. 30. A provisional treaty, acknowledging the independence of the United States, is signed at Paris.—Dec. 5. The separation is announced by the king in his speech on opening Parliament.
1786, Aug. 2. Margaret Nicholson, a maniac, attempts the king's life.
1788, Feb. 13. Burke opens the impeachment of Warren Hastings before the House of Lords.—March 3. Death of Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, at Rome.—Nov. 19. The public are informed of the mental indisposition of the king.
1789, Feb. 19. Recovery of the king, and abandonment of the regency bill.—April 23. Public thanksgiving throughout the kingdom, in consequence.
1793, Feb. 11. War is declared against France.
1794, May 23. Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus" Act.—Oct. 28—Dec. 5. Trial of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, who are acquitted.
1795, April 8. The Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.—April 23. Acquittal of Warren Hastings.
1796, Jan 7. Birth of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince of Wales.
1797, Feb. 20. Commercial panic.—Feb. 27. The Bank of England stops payment.—July 29. Death of Edmund Burke.
1798, April 20. The "Habeas Corpus" Act is again suspended.—May. A rebellion breaks out in Ireland.—Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile (*q. v.*).
1800, May 15. James Hadfield fires at the king in Drury Lane Theatre.
1801, Jan. 1. Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.—April 2. Battle of Copenhagen (*q. v.*).—April 19. The "Habeas Corpus" Act is again suspended.
1802, March 25. The treaty of Amiens is concluded.
1803, May 18. War against France renewed, in consequence of Napoleon's aggressions.
1805, Oct. 21. Death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar (*q. v.*).
1806, Jan. 23. Death of Mr. Pitt.—April 29—June 12. Trial and acquittal of Lord Melville.—May 29. A privy council appointed to examine the charges against the Princess of Wales. (*See* DELICATE INVESTIGATION.)—Sep. 13. Death of Mr. Fox.

A.D.
1807, March 23. Abolition of the slave-trade.
1809, Jan. 27—March 17. Impeachment and acquittal of the Duke of York.—Oct. 25. Celebration throughout the kingdom of the jubilee of George III.'s reign.—Nov. Disastrous result of the Walcheren expedition.
1810, April 6. Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett. A riot is occasioned by an attempt to rescue him.—June 21. He is set at liberty.—Nov. 2. Death of the Princess Amelia, which so affects the king, that his reason is again shaken.
1811, Feb. 5. The regency of the Prince of Wales commences.—Nov. 11, &c. Luddite riots in the Midland counties.
1812, May 11. Assassination of Mr. Perceval, the premier, by Bellingham.—June 18. The United States declare war against England.
1814, May 30. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris.—June 7. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia visit England.—Dec. 24. The treaty of Ghent is signed, by which peace is concluded with the United States.
1815, Modification of the duties on corn.—June 18. Battle of Waterloo (*q. v.*).
1816, May 2. Marriage of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.—July 7. Death of Sheridan.—Dec. 2. Serious riots in London, which originate at a meeting held in Spa Fields.
1817, Jan. 28. The Prince Regent's life is attempted.—Feb. 4. The "Green Bag" inquiry commences. (*See* GREEN BAG.)—Feb. 24. Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus" Act.—Sep. 22. Partial resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England.—Nov. 6. Death of the Princess Charlotte.
1818, July 11. Marriages of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, and of the Duke of Kent with Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg of Saalfeld.—Nov. 17. Death of Queen Charlotte.
1819, May 24. Birth of Queen Victoria.—Aug. 16. Monster reform meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester. It is dispersed by the military. (*See* PETERLOO.)
1820, Jan. 23. Death of the Duke of Kent.—Jan 29. Death of George III., aged 81.—May 1. Execution of Thistlewood and his associates for participation in the Cato Street conspiracy.—Aug. 19—Nov. 10. Trial of Queen Caroline.
1821, May 1. The Bank resumes cash payments.—July 19. Coronation of George IV.—Aug. 7. Death of Queen Caroline.—Aug. 14. Riots on the occasion of her funeral procession to Harwich.
1824, April 19. Lord Byron dies at Missolonghi, in Greece.
1825, Dec. Commercial panic.
1827, Jan. 5. Death of the Duke of York.—Aug. 8. Death of George Canning, premier.
1829, April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed (10 Geo. IV. c. 7).—Nov. 5. Panic in London.
1830, June 26. Death of George IV.—Sep. 15. Opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, at which Mr. Huskisson, M.P., is killed.
1831, Sep. 9. Coronation of William IV. and Adelaide.—Oct. 8. Reform riots in the Midland counties.—Oct. 26. The cholera first appears in England at Sunderland.
1832, June 7. Passing of the Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45).—June 19. The king is assaulted by Collins, at Ascot races.—Sep. 21. Death of Sir Walter Scott.
1833, Aug. 28. Abolition of slavery.
1835, Sep. 9. The Municipal Corporations Act is passed (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76).
1837, June 20. Death of William IV.
1838, June 28. Coronation of Queen Victoria. The People's Charter is drawn up, and published.
1839, The Chinese war commences. (*See* CHINA.)
1840, Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into operation.—Feb. 10. Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha.—June 10. The Queen's life is attempted by Edward Oxford.—Nov. 21. Birth of the Princess Royal.
1841, Nov. 9. Birth of the Prince of Wales.
1844, Jan. 24. Visit of the King of Prussia.—May 30. John Francis attempts to shoot the Queen.—June 22. The income-tax is levied (5 & 6 Vict. c. 35).—July 3. John William Bean presents a pistol at the Queen.

A.D.
1843, April 21. Death of the Duke of Sussex.—Sep. 2—7. The Queen visits Louis Philippe at the Château d'Eu.

1844, June 1. The Emperor of Russia and King of Saxony visit England.—Oct. 6. Visit of Louis Philippe, the first occasion on which a French sovereign landed in England on a friendly mission.

1845, Aug. 9. The Queen visits Germany.—Nov. 30. The railway mania reaches its highest point.

1846, March. Railway panic.—June 26. Repeal of the corn-laws.

1848, April 10. A monster Chartist meeting is held on Kennington Common, London, to present to Parliament a petition signed by nearly 2,000,000 persons.

1849, May 19. William Hamilton fires at the Queen.—Aug. 1. The Queen embarks for Ireland.—Dec. 3. Death of Adelaide, queen dowager.

1850, May 27. Robert Pate assaults the Queen with a stick.—July 2. Death of Sir Robert Peel.—July 8. Death of the Duke of Cambridge.—Aug. 21. The Queen visits Belgium.—Sep. 30. The Pope publishes a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. (*See* DURHAM LETTER.)

1851, March 30. The census of the United Kingdom is taken, and the population returned at 27,637,761 persons.—May 1. Opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

1852, Sep. 14. Death of the Duke of Wellington.—Nov. 18. His public funeral takes place, at an expense of £12,000.

1853, June 16. Visit of the King and Queen of Hanover to England.

1854, March 11. The Queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead.—March 12. Treaty of alliance, between Great Britain, France, and Turkey is signed at Constantinople.—March 28. War is declared against Russia.—April 26. Fast-day in consequence of the war.—June 2. The King of Portugal visits England.—June 10. Opening of the Crystal Palace (*q. v.*).—Oct. 1. General thanksgiving in consequence of the abundant harvest.

1855, Jan. 29. Parliament orders an inquiry into the conduct of the war, which occasions the resignation of the Aberdeen ministry.—Feb 20. Death of Joseph Hume.—Feb. 23. Sebastopol Committee appointed.—March 21. General fast-day in consequence of the war.—April 16—21. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.—May 18. Public Distribution of Crimean medals.—June 24 (Sunday). Riots in Hyde Park, in consequence of popular opposition to the Sunday Trading Bill.—June 28. Death of Lord Raglan.—July 1. Visit of the King of the Belgians.—Aug 18—27. The Queen visits the Emperor of the French.—Sep. 10. News arrives of the fall of Sebastopol.—Sep. 15. Visit of Prince Frederick of Prussia.—Sep. 30. General thanksgiving for the fall of Sebastopol.—Nov. 30. Visit of the King of Sardinia.

1856, Jan. 17. An announcement is made that Russia accepts the conditions of peace.—March 30. The treaty of Paris.—April 28. Peace is officially proclaimed.—May 4. General thanksgiving, in consequence of the peace.—May 29. Public celebration of the peace.—Oct. Commencement of war with China. (*See* CHINA.)—Nov. 1. War with Persia (*q. v.*).

1857, March 4. A treaty of peace with Persia is signed at Paris.—April 11. First telegraphic intelligence of the Indian mutiny.—April 30. Death of the Duchess of Gloucester.—May 5. Opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester.—May 30. Visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.—June 26. Distribution of Victoria crosses.—Aug. 28. Meeting at the Mansion House to raise a relief fund for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. Similar meetings are afterwards held throughout the country.—Nov. 12. Suspension of the Bank Charter Act, in consequence of the commercial crisis.

1858, Jan 25. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.—Feb. 8. Lord Palmerston introduces the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in consequence of the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon by Orsini, &c.—Feb. 19. It is rejected by the Commons, and the Palmerston cabinet resigns.—June 15. The Queen visits Birmingham (*q. v.*).—June 28. Property qualification of members of Parliament abolished by 21 Vict. c. 26.—July 23. Jewish Disabilities Bill passed (21 & 22 Vict. c. 49).—Aug. 2. Act for the better government of India passed (21 & 22 Vict c. 106).—Aug. 4. The Queen visits Cherbourg (*q. v.*).—Sep. 6. The Queen visits Leeds, to open the new town hall.—Nov. 1. Royal proclamation throughout India, announcing the incorporation of that country with the British empire.

1859, May 1. General thanksgiving, in consequence of the suppression of the Indian mutiny.—June. Many volunteer rifle corps are formed.—Oct. 17. The Prince of Wales becomes a student at Oxford.—Dec. 28. Death of Lord Macaulay.

1860, Jan. 23. The commercial treaty with France is signed at Paris.—March 7. The Queen holds a *levee* for officers of the volunteer rifle corps.—June 23. The Queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde Park.—July 2. Important failures in the leather trade.—Nov. 15. The Prince of Wales returns from his visit to America. (*See* CANADA and UNITED STATES.)

1861, March 16. Death of the Duchess of Kent.—April 8. The census is taken.—Aug. 9. The marriage contract between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse is signed at Osborne.—Aug. 12. The King of Sweden arrives at Portsmouth on a visit to her Majesty.—Aug. 25. Fatal accident in Clayton tunnel, on the Brighton railroad.—Sep. 2. Fatal collision on the Hampstead Junction railroad.—Sep. 16. Post-office Savings Banks opened.—Oct. 31. A convention for intervention in Mexico is signed at London by representatives of England, France, and Spain. Middle Temple library inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.—Nov. 30. Earl Russell, in a despatch to Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, instructs him to leave America within seven days, unless the United States Government consent to the unconditional liberation of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. (*See* TRENT AFFAIR.)—Dec. 14. Death of Prince Albert. (*See* ALBERT MEMORIAL.)—Dec 23. His funeral takes place in the vaults of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1862, Jan. 29. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the Confederate States of America, arrive in England.—Feb. 12. The Prince of Wales visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.—April 30. A Japanese Embassy arrives in England.—May 1. Opening of the International Exhibition (*q. v.*).—May 4. The Middle Level Drain bursts its banks near King's Lynn, in Norfolk, and inundates 10,000 acres of cultivated land.—June 3. The Viceroy of Egypt visits England.—June 12. The Prince of Wales visits the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontainebleau.—June 4. The Prince of Wales returns to England after his tour in the East.—June 16. Death of Lord Canning. (*See* INDIA.)—July 1. Marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse.—Sep. 1—Oct. 25. The Queen and Royal family visit Belgium, Prussia, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Nov. 1. The International Exhibition (*q. v.*) is closed to the public.—Nov. 4. The intended marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, is officially announced in the *London Gazette*.—Nov. 13. Earl Russell declines the invitation of France to intervene between the belligerents in North America.—Dec. 27. The Cotton Famine (*q. v.*) reaches its height.

1863, Jan. 2. Rupture with Brazil (*q. v.*).—Feb. 3. Prince Alfred is elected King of Greece (*q. v.*).—Feb. 5. The Prince of Wales takes his seat in the House of Lords.—March 2. Earl Russell remonstrates against Russian cruelties in Poland.—March 6. The Princess Alexandra arrives at the Nore.—March 7. She lands at Gravesend, and proceeds through London to Windsor.—March 10. Marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.—April 13. Death of Sir George Cornewall Lewis. (*See* PALMERSTON (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.)—April 17. Death of Field Marshal Lord Seaton.—July 7. Death of William Mulready, R.A.—July 13. England, France, and Russia, the three protecting

A.D.
1863. powers, sign a treaty at London, sanctioning the election of Prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece.—July 28. Death of Lord Normanby.—Oct. 12. Death of Lord Lyndhurst.—Nov. 20. Death of Lord Elgin. (*See* INDIA.)—Nov. 27. Earl Russell declines the invitation of the Emperor of the French to the English Government, to take part in an international congress. (*See* FRANCE.)—Dec. 5. Lord Wodehouse is despatched to Berlin and Copenhagen to endeavour to preserve peace.

1864, Jan. 8. Birth of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.—Feb. 23. England invites Prussia and Austria to submit the disputed questions relative to Denmark, to a conference of the Powers which participated in the settlement of 1852. The proposal is opposed by Denmark (*q. v.*).—Feb. 25. The Government declines to afford Denmark material aid in her contest with Austria and Prussia.—March 2—April 19. The King of the Belgians visits England.—March 10. The infant prince is christened Albert Victor Christian Edward.—March 13. Maximilian, Emperor elect of Mexico (*q. v.*), visits England.—April 3. Garibaldi lands at Southampton on a visit.—April 6. Judgment adverse to the Government is finally given in the "Alexandra" case (*q. v.*).—April 23. The tercentenary of Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated throughout the kingdom. (*See* SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATIONS.)—April 25. A conference on the affairs of Denmark, attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and the Germanic confederation, assembles in London.—April 27. Garibaldi re-embarks for Caprera.—June 1. The Ionian Islands (*q. v.*) are delivered to the Greek Government.—June 25. The London Conference breaks up without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion.—Sep. 3—Nov. 7. The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Denmark and Sweden.—Oct. 18. Death of the Duke of Newcastle.

1865, Feb. 7. Parliament is opened by commission.—Feb. 12. Death of the Duke of Northumberland.—Feb. 15. Death of Cardinal Wiseman.—March 4. A lock-out commences in the iron trade. (*See* STRIKES.)—April 2. Death of Mr. Cobden.—May 1. Addresses of condolence with the people of the United States, and of indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, are voted by both houses of Parliament.—June 3. Birth of Prince George of Wales.—June 19. Commencement of the Cattle Plague (*q. v.*).—July 4. Resignation of Lord Chancellor Westbury. (*See* PALMERSTON (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.)—July 6. Parliament is dissolved.—July 10. The general election commences.—Aug. 8—Sep. 8. The Queen visits Germany.—Aug. 14. The Channel fleet visits Cherbourg.—Aug. 16. A treaty of navigation with Prussia is signed at Gastein.—Aug. 17. The *Great Eastern* returns from her unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph (*q. v.*).—Aug. 29—Sep. 2. The French fleet visits Portsmouth.—Sep. 14. Earl Russell issues a circular despatch, condemning the convention of Gastein (*q. v.*).—Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston. (*See* RUSSELL (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.)—Oct. 27. Lord Palmerston is buried in Westminster Abbey.—Nov. 9. The *Shenandoah* Confederate cruiser surrenders to the British Government at Liverpool.—Dec. 5. The marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian of Augustenburg is sanctioned by the Queen in Council.—Dec. 16. A preliminary treaty of commerce is signed with Austria.—Dec. 18. Sir Henry Storks leaves England as special commissioner, to examine into the circumstances attending the revolt in Jamaica (*q. v.*)

1866, Jan. 27. John Gibson, R. A., the sculptor, dies at Rome.—Feb. 6. The new Parliament is formally opened by the Queen in person.—March 24. Death of Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French, at Claremont (*q. v.*).—April. The betrothal of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to Prince von Teck is announced.—April 28. (3 A.M.) The Government franchise bill passes its second reading.—May 22. The opening of the International Horticultural Congress.—June 18. Defeat in the Commons of the Russell Ministry.—June 26. Resignation of the Russell Ministry.—July 6. The third Derby Ministry take office.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

827. Egbert.
837. Feb. Ethelwulph.
857. Ethelbald II.
860. Ethelbert.
866. Ethelred I.
871. Alfred the Great.
901. Oct. Edward I., the Elder.
925. Athelstan.
940. Edmund I.
946. Edred.
955. Edwy.
957. Edgar.
975. Edward II., the Martyr.
979. Ethelred II.
1013. Sweyn.
1014. Canute the Great.
1014. Ethelred II. (again).
1016. Edmund II. Ironside.
1017. Canute (again).
1035. Harold I.
1040. Hardicanute.
1043. Edward the Confessor.
1066. Harold II.

NORMANS.

1066, Dec. 25. William I.
1087, Sep. 26. William II.
1100, Aug. 5. Henry I.
1135, Dec. 26. Stephen.

PLANTAGENETS.

1154, Dec. 19. Henry II.
1189, Sep. 3. Richard I.
1199, May 27. John.
1216, Oct. 28. Henry III.
1272, Nov. 20. Edward I.
1307, July 8. Edward II.
1327, Jan. 25. Edward III.
1377, June 22. Richard II.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399, Sep. 30. Henry IV.
1413, March 21. Henry V.
1422, Sep. 1. Henry VI.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461, March 4. Edward IV.
1483, April 9. Edward V.
1483, June 26. Richard III.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485, Aug. 22. Henry VII.
1509, April 22. Henry VIII.
1547, Jan. 28. Edward VI.
1553, July 6. Mary.
1558, Nov. 17. Elizabeth.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603, March 24. James I.
1625, March 27. Charles I.
Interregnum.
1649, Jan. 30. Charles II.
1660, May 29. Restoration.
1685, Feb. 6. James II.
1689, Feb. 13. William III. and Mary.
1702, March 8. Anne.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714, Aug. 1. George I.
1727, June 11. George II.
1760, Oct. 25. George III.
1820, Jan. 29. George IV.
1830, June 26. William IV.
1837, June 20. VICTORIA (Vivat Regina!)

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN, Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819 married Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819; died Dec. 14, 1861.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William, of Prussia.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841 married, March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Prince Christian, afterwards King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Frederick William Louis, nephew of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844; created Earl of Ulster, Earl of Kent, and Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian Charles Augustus, of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

George Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, born May 27, 1819; married, Feb. 18, 1843, to Mary Alexandrina, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, the hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide (Princess Mary of Cambridge), born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Francis Lewis Paul Alexander von Teck.

ENGLAND, NEW.—(*See* NEW ENGLAND.)

ENGLEFIELD (Battle), or "The Field of the Angles," near Reading, celebrated as the scene of a disastrous defeat of the Danes by the Britons, led by Ethelwulph, Ealdorman of Berkshire, in 871.

ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—(*See* CONCERT.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Hallam (Introd. to Lit., pt. i. c. i. s. 47) says:—"Nothing can be more difficult than to determine, except by an arbitrary line, the commencement of the English language." The Saxon Chronicle was continued till the death of Stephen, in 1154, and considerable change may be noticed in the language of the later years. Layamon's translation of the French Brut romance, completed about 1200, exhibits further digressions from the primitive Saxon tongue; and some metrical lives of saints which were written about 1250, may be called the earliest specimens of English. The first dated document in the language is a proclamation by Henry III. in 1258, and the earliest English book is Sir John Mandeville's travels, written in 1356. By 36 Edw. III. c. 15 (1362), pleadings in courts of law were ordered to be in English, and in 1536 the language was introduced into Ireland. The use of English in all proceedings in English and Scotch law courts was rendered compulsory by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731). The development of the English language has been divided into the following periods:—

A.D.	
449—1066.	Anglo-Saxon.
1066—1250.	Semi-Saxon or Norman.
1250—1550.	Early English.
1550——.	Modern English.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—(*See* LYCEUM THEATRE.)

ENGLISH ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION.—(*See* CONCERT.)

ENGLISH AND WELSH BISHOPRICS.—Many bishoprics were founded in this country during the early period of the Church. All particulars, and even, in some cases, the names of the sees, are lost. British bishops were present at the councils of Arles in 314, of Nicæa in 325, and of Ariminum in 360; and their signatures are affixed to the canons passed at these synods. By 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which provided for the erection of the see of Manchester, it was enacted that the number of bishops having seats in the House of Lords should not be increased, and that in case of a vacancy, London, Durham, and Winchester being excepted, the junior bishop should remain without a seat. The Bishop of Sodor and Man never sat in Parliament, and consequently this arrangement did not affect that see. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the foundation of all the English bishoprics, and in cases in which this is not known, the earliest notice of them that occurs is given in the following list. The sees printed in *Italics* have either been suppressed or merged into others.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

A.D.	
180. *London.*	180. York.
180. *Caerleon.*	602. Canterbury.
	787–803. *Lichfield.*

BISHOPRICS.

180 or 516. Llandaff.	909. Wells.
360 or 447. Sodor and Man.	909. *Wilton.*
516. Bangor.	995. Durham.
521. St. David's.	1050. Exeter.
550. St. Asaph.	1072. Salisbury.
604. London.	1078. Bath.
604. Rochester.	1088. Lincoln.
630. *Dunwich*, or *East Angles.*	1078. *Thetford.*
635. *Lindisfarne.*	1078. Chichester.
635 and 886. *Dorchester.*	1092. Bath and Wells.
650. Winchester.	1092. Norwich.
669. Lichfield.	1109. Ely.
673. *Elmham.*	1132. Carlisle.
675. *Hexham.*	1540. *Westminster.*
676. Hereford.	1534. Chester.
680. *Lindsey.*	1541. Gloucester.
680. *Leicester.*	1541. Oxford.
680. *Selsey.*	1541. Peterborough.
680. Worcester.	1542. Bristol.
705. *Sherborne.*	1836. Bristol and Gloucester.
875. *Chester-le-Street.*	1836. Ripon.
909. *Cornwall.*	1847. Manchester.
909. *Devonshire.*	

ENGRAVING was practised at a very early date by the Egyptians, who used wooden stamps engraved with hieroglyphics for the purpose of marking their bricks. It is first mentioned, B.C. 1491, by Moses (Exod. xxviii. 9), who was commanded to "take two onyx stones, and grave on them the names of the children of Israel." Its revival in Europe dates from about the 15th century. Engraving on diamonds is said to have been invented in 1500, though some refuse it an earlier origin than 1564. Mezzotint engraving was invented by Col. von Siegen, about 1643; engraving in colours by J. C. Le Blond, about 1725; in imitation of pencil, by Gilles des Marteaux, in 1756; and aquatinta engraving by Le Prince, about 1762. The property of engravings was vested in the designer for 14 years by 8 Geo. II. c. 13 (1735); which was amended by 7 Geo. III. c. 38 (1767). These acts having proved ineffectual, persons infringing them were made liable to damages and double costs by 17 Geo. III. c. 57 (1777), and the provisions of all three were extended to Ireland by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 59 (Aug. 13, 1836). Copyright was applied to foreign engravings by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 10, 1844); and the various statutes on the subject were explained by the Copyright Amendment Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852).

ENGRAVING ON COPPER, or CHALCOGRAPHY, is said to have been practised in Germany about 1450. The invention is also claimed for the Italian goldsmith Finiguerra, in 1460, though no plate exists of earlier date than 1461. Andrea Mantegna (1431—1506) produced many fine works in this branch of art.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL.—Some early prints by Albert Durer, dated 1515 and 1516, are believed to be impressions from steel plates. This metal, however, was very rarely

employed by engravers: only one specimen, executed by Mr. J. T. Smith in 1805, being known until 1818, when Mr. C. Warren exhibited an impression from a soft steel plate to the Society of Arts. Bank notes are now printed by this means.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD is said to have been practised by the Chinese as early as B.C. 1120. The precise date of its introduction into Europe is unknown. Some authorities state that a series of woodcuts, illustrative of the career of Alexander the Great, was engraved by the two Cunio in 1285. This story is, however, doubtful; and, perhaps, the origin of the art may be traced to the wooden blocks used by notaries for stamping monograms in the 13th century, and to the engraved playing cards which appeared in France about 1340. The earliest woodcut in existence represents St. Christopher with the infant Saviour, and is dated 1423. Many block-books exist of about the year 1430, but the art was not brought to great perfection till the commencement of the 16th century. Albert Durer (1471—1528); Lucas of Leyden (1494—1533); Holbein, whose "Dance of Death" (*q. v.*) appeared at Lyons in 1538; Gerard Audran (1640—1703); Woollet (1735—1785); Thomas Bewick (1753—1828); Nesbit, born in 1775; and Harvey, born in 1796, rank foremost among wood-engravers.

ENIGMA.—(*See* ÆNIGMA.)

ENKIOPING (Battle).—At this place Albert I., King of Sweden, in 1365, defeated Haco of Norway, who had been elected King of Sweden in 1363.

ENLISTMENT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), enlistment of sailors was limited to 5 years; and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37 (June 21, 1847), military service was restricted to 10 years in the infantry and 12 years in the cavalry, artillery, and marines.

ENNISKILLEN (Ireland) was not a place of much importance when taken by the English in 1602. In 1612 it was erected into a corporate town, and subsequently became an important asylum for the Protestants of Ulster. The inhabitants proclaimed William III. and Mary, March 11, 1689, and, mustering to the number of 2,500 men, defeated 6,000 Jacobites under Macarthy, Lord Moncashel, at Newton Butler, July 30. The volunteers who gained this battle, and otherwise distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution, are the origin of the Enniskillen (6th) Dragoons. In 1776 the town gave its name to a viscount, who was made Earl of Enniskillen in 1789.

ENOCH. — The original version of this apocryphal work, written in Chaldee or Hebrew, is lost, as well as the Greek translation. In 1821, Dr. Lawrence translated the Ethiopic version, brought from Abyssinia by the traveller Bruce in 1773. Dr. Davidson supposed it to have been written about B.C. 40.

ENORORE (Battle), fought in Hindostan in 1760.

ENSIGN. — This officer, who carries the colours in infantry regiments, is mentioned in a list of the English army for 1557, when his pay was one shilling per diem. Ward, in his "Animadversions of Warre," published in 1639, says of this rank:—"The office of the ensigne being a place of repute and honour, doth not suite every yeoman, taylor, or fidler." (*See* CORNET.)

ENSISHEIM, or ENTZHEIM (Battle). — Marshal Turenne defeated the Imperialists at this place, in Alsace, Oct. 4, 1674, and compelled them to retire from the province.

ENTAIL.—Wharton defines an estate-tail as "a freehold of inheritance, limited to a person and the heirs of his body general or special, male or female." The custom of confining the succession to property in this manner resulted from the desire of the nobility to retain their possessions in their own families. It was commenced by the second statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285). Owing to the inefficacy of attainders of treason when estates were protected by entails, they were evaded in 1472 by a decision that common recoveries should constitute a bar to an entail. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1534), high treason confiscated entailed property to the crown; and by 21 James I. c. 19, s. 12 (1623), entailed estates were permitted to be sold in cases of bankruptcy. This latter act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, s. 65 (May 2, 1825), which was set aside by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74, ss. 55–65 (Aug. 28, 1833), and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 208 (Aug. 1, 1849). Leases made by tenants in tail are regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856).

ENTOMOLOGY.—Aldrovandus published a history of insects in 1604, and Moufet's "Theatrum Insectorum" appeared in 1634; but no good description existed till the appearance of Swammerdam's "General History of Insects," in 1669. In 1710, Ray's "Methodus Insectorum" was published, and in 1735 Linnæus announced his classification. Latreille's "Précis des Caractères des Insectes" appeared in 1797. The French Société Entomologique was established in 1832, and the Entomological Society of London in 1833.

ENVELOPES.—The practice of using envelopes for letters is supposed to have originated in France. Le Sage mentions them in "Gil Blas." An envelope attached to a letter, dated May 16, 1696, was found in the State Paper Office. Envelopes were not introduced for letters sent through the post till 1840, as till then it was customary to charge double postage on paper enclosed in another paper. The penny postage system commenced Jan. 10, 1840; but the use of envelopes did not become general until May 6, 1840, when stamped and adhesive envelopes were introduced. In 1841, about half the letters which passed through the Post-office were in envelopes, and in 1850, 300 out of every 336 were thus protected. Hill and De la Rue's ingenious machine for folding envelopes was patented March 17, 1845.

ENVOY.—This minister, in the third class of diplomatic agents, is said to have been first appointed by Louis XI. (1461—83) of France.

EOLODICON. — This musical instrument was invented by Eschenbach, in 1815, and an account of it was published at Leipsic in 1820.

EOOA, or MIDDLEBURG (South Pacific), the most eastern of the Friendly Isles, was dis-

covered by Abel Jansen Tasman, who gave it the name of Middleburg, Jan. 19, 1643.

EPERIES, or PRESSOVA (Hungary).—This town, taken from the Turks by the Austrians, under Gen. Schulz, Aug. 11, 1685, became, in 1768, the head-quarters of the confederation of Bar (*q. v.*). It was erected into a Greek Catholic bishopric in 1807.

EPERNAY (France).—This town, burned by Francis I., in 1544, to prevent its falling into the hands of his rival, Charles V., was subsequently rebuilt at his own expense. In 1569 it was sold to defray the expense of the ransom of Mary, Queen of Scots, and in 1592 it was taken by Henry IV. after an obstinate siege, in which Marshal de Biron was killed. It 1642 it was delivered to the Duke de Bouillon, in exchange for the county of Sedan. It is the chief depôt of the growers of champagne (*q. v.*).

EPHESIANS (Epistle).—St. Paul addressed this letter to the church at Ephesus, during his first captivity at Rome, about 61. De Wette, in his commentary on this epistle, published in 1847, and in his "Introduction to the New Testament," in 1848, endeavoured to prove that it is merely a paraphrase and expansion of the Epistle to the Colossians.

EPHESUS (Asia Minor) was founded at a very early date, and first inhabited by the Carians and Leleges. It was burned by the Amazons B.C. 1141, and rebuilt by the Ionians, who entered Asia Minor under the leadership of Androclus, son of Codrus, B.C. 1045. Crœsus, King of Lydia, seized Ephesus B.C. 559, and the temple of Artemis or Diana was erected B.C. 552. Ephesus surrendered to Cyrus B.C. 544, and remained under the Persian yoke until B.C. 501, when, with other Ionian cities, it revolted, and regained its independence. The Athenian and Eretrian fleets remained here previous to their assault on Sardis, B.C. 499, and the Spartan general Lysander established his head-quarters in the city, and defeated the Athenians in a sea-fight fought in its vicinity, B.C. 407. The temple was burned by the maniac Herostratus, B.C. 356, on the same day on which Alexander III. (the Great) was born. Its re-erection occupied 220 years, and the new building was regarded by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. Ephesus was destroyed by an inundation B.C. 322, but Lysimachus rebuilt it on a more elevated site B.C. 300. The Romans gave this city to the King of Pergamum, B.C. 190, and on the formation of their province of Asia, B.C. 129, erected it into the capital. It was reduced to ruins by an earthquake in 17. St. Paul preached here in 56, and made so many converts that a riot was stirred up in 59 by Demetrius, the silversmith, in consequence of the decreased demand for silver shrines for the goddess Diana (Acts xix. 23—41). Paul, in 65, ordained Timothy first bishop of the diocese. Ephesus was one of the seven churches of Asia. The temple of Diana was destroyed by the Goths in 262, and on the occasion of the third general council, in 431, the city was the scene of disgraceful ecclesiastical riots. Councils were held here in 196; 245; 401; 431, June 22—July 31 (the third general), 449; and in 476.

EPHORI, or EPHORS, magistrates, five in number, instituted in Sparta by Theopompus, B.C. 757. Thirlwall (vol. i. c. ix. p. 407) says of them:—"The royal dignity was forced on all occasions to bow to them; and as they could control the proceedings of the kings by their orders, could fine them for slight offences at their discretion, and could throw them into prison to await a trial on graver charges, so they alone, among all the Spartans, kept their seats while the kings were passing; whereas it was not thought beneath the majesty of the kings to rise in honour of the ephors; and it was their acknowledged duty to attend, at least on the third summons, before the ephoral tribunal."

EPHRATH.—(*See* BETHLEHEM.)

EPHYRE.—(*See* CORINTH.)

EPICUREANS.—This sect of philosophers was founded by Epicurus of Samos (born B.C. 342), who established a school at Athens B.C. 306, and continued to teach until his death, which occurred B.C. 270. He maintained that happiness is the object of life, and that it consists in the recollection or anticipation of sensual pleasures; and as a future state would interfere with his doctrines on this subject, he denied its existence altogether.

EPIDAMNUS.—(*See* DURAZZO.)

EPIDAURUS (Greece).—This town of the Peloponnesus was seized at an early period by the Dorians, who established a considerable commerce, which declined in the 6th century B.C., in consequence of the increasing importance of Ægina. The Argives were defeated in an attack upon the city B.C. 419. The temple of Æsculapius, or Asclepius, at this town, was so celebrated that the Romans sent a deputation to implore the aid of the Epidaurian deity against a pestilence which ravaged their city, B.C. 293. This temple was still rich with the gifts of the votaries of the god, when it was visited by L. Æmilius Paulus, B.C. 167. A congress convoked at this town, Dec. 15, 1821, proclaimed the independence of Greece in 1822.

EPIDEMICS.—*See* BLACK DEATH, CATTLE PLAGUE, CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE, SMALL-POX, SWEATING SICKNESS, &c.)

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (London) was established in 1850 by Mr. J. H. Tucker.

EPIGRAMS, originally inscriptions upon tombstones, on offerings to the gods, &c., were written by Archilochus, who flourished B.C. 688, and Simonides, B.C. 500. The Latin poet Martial (43—104) is considered to have excelled all other writers in this species of composition. The best English epigrams are those of Ben Jonson (June 11, 1574—Aug. 16, 1637); Dr. Donne (1573—March 31, 1631); Robert Herrick (born in 1591); John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (April 10, 1647—July 29, 1680); Matthew Prior (July 21, 1664—Sep. 18, 1721); Alexander Pope May 22, 1688—May 30, 1744); Jonathan Swift (Nov. 30, 1667—Oct. 29, 1745); John Byrom (1691—Sep. 28, 1763); David Garrick (1716—Jan. 20, 1779); Richard Porson (Dec. 25, 1759—Sep. 26, 1808); Richard Brinsley Sheridan (September, 1751—July 7, 1816); Theodore Edward Hook (1788—Aug. 24, 1841); and Thomas Moore (May 28, 1779—Feb. 25, 1852).

EPIPHANY.—This feast, celebrated Jan. 6, is said by Bingham (b. xi. c. vi. s. 7) to com-

memorate "the day on which Christ was baptized and manifested to the world." It was first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who flourished about 125, and does not appear to have been celebrated by the Church at large till long afterwards, as it is excluded from the list of feasts given by Origen (230). Its observance as a separate feast commenced in 813.

EPIRUS (Greece) was originally peopled by Pelasgians, but very little is known of its early history.

B.C.
1170. Arrival of Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.
635. The Corinthians found the city of Ambracia.
340. Accession of Alexander I., uncle to Alexander the Great.
326. Alexander I. falls in battle in Italy.
295. Pyrrhus, the greatest sovereign of Epirus, establishes himself on the throne.
291. He makes war against Demetrius, King of Macedonia.
289. Demetrius invades Epirus.
288. Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, and is expelled by Demetrius.
287. Pyrrhus again invades Macedonia, where he reigns, conjointly with Lysimachus, for about seven months.
280. Pyrrhus invades Italy, and gains a splendid victory over the Romans.
279. Battle of Asculum.
276. Pyrrhus again invades Italy.
274. Pyrrhus is defeated by the Romans, under Curius Dentatus, who expels him from Italy.
273. Pyrrhus wrests Macedonia from Antigonus Gonatus.
272. Pyrrhus is killed at Argos, by a tile thrown from a house-top.
219. The Epirotes unite with Philip V. of Macedon against the Ætolians.
167. Æmilius Paulus destroys 70 towns of Epirus, and carries away 150,000 of the inhabitants as slaves.
30. Augustus founds Nicopolis (*q. v.*), the Roman capital of Epirus.

A.D.
1204. The Despotat of Epirus, the rulers of which were known as the Despots of Albania, is founded by Michael I.
1350. Epirus is conquered by Stephen Dusclan, King of Servia.
1370. Epirus is invaded by Charles Tocco, Count of Cephalonia, and Duke of Leucadia.
1431. The Turks take Janina, or Joannina, and Ætolia.
1466. Epirus is annexed to the Ottoman empire.
1854, Jan. 28. The Epirotes rise in insurrection.—June 18. The rebellion is suppressed.

EPISCOPACY. — Church government by bishops was established by the Apostles. (*See* BISHOP.)

EPITAPHS.—Pettigrew says of the custom of placing inscriptions upon tombs, that "the Egyptians may lay claim to be the earliest recorders of this description, by the writing of their names, their descent, their functions, &c., upon their sarcophagi and coffins." Numerous epitaphs are found on Greek and Roman tombs, but the Saxons and Danes have left few memorials of this kind. Some interesting inscriptions of the latter part of the 7th century have, however, been discovered at Hartlepool. Epitaphs did not become general in England till the 11th century, when they were written in Latin, and chiefly inscribed upon the tombs of kings and ecclesiastical dignitaries. In the 12th century Leonine verses were very general. French epitaphs were not used in France till the 13th century; they were afterwards introduced into England, where they continued in use till the 15th, after which time epitaphs became general.

EPITHALAMIA, or HYMENEAL HYMNS, composed to be chanted at weddings. Sappho, who flourished B.C. 611—592, and Stesichorus, B.C. 632—552, are celebrated for the beauty of their productions of this kind.

EPITOMIZERS, or COLLECTORS OF CANONS, Byzantine authors, who flourished for the most part in the 12th century, wrote epitomes of the canons, &c. The principal were Constantine Harmenopulus, Alexius Aristenus, and Simeon Magister.

EPITON.—(*See* BATTLE ABBEY.)

EPSOM (Surrey).—The mineral springs from which Epsom salts are extracted were discovered in 1618, when the town became a fashionable watering-place. The public rooms were, however, pulled down in 1804. The parish church was rebuilt in 1824; the Grand Stand was erected in 1829–30; and the Royal Medical College was established in 1851. (*See* DERBY RACE, OAKS, HORSE-RACING, &c.)

EPULONES.—Three priests, appointed by the pontifices to superintend the feasts in the sacred games, were instituted B.C. 196. In the time of Sylla (B.C. 88—79) they were increased in number to seven.

EQUATOR.—(*See* ECUADOR.)

EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—Romulus (B.C. 753—B.C. 715) caused the curiæ to elect 300 equites or horsemen, which number increased under his successors till it reached 3,600. Originally each eques received a horse from the state, but at the siege of Veii, B.C. 403, many citizens volunteered to serve with their own horses, and a new class of equites, who received payment in money in lieu of horses, was instituted. The Lex Sempronia of Caius Gracchus required all juries to be chosen from the equestrian order, thus raising it to immense power in the state. This provision was, however, repealed by Sylla, B.C. 80–79, and the Lex Aurelia, B.C. 70, ordained that juries should be elected from the senators, equites, and tribuni ærarii. The Lex Roscia Othonis, B.C. 63, appropriated to the equites the first 14 seats in the theatre behind the orchestra. Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14) reorganized the order, placing at its head the heir presumptive to the throne, and making it the corps from which all the higher military officers and civil dignitaries were chosen. It gradually became extinct during the empire, in consequence of the indiscriminate manner in which honours were bestowed.

EQUITY (Courts).—The Romans, though preserving a distinction between the written laws and the *jus prætorium*, or equity, vested the administration of both in one tribunal. A dispute, commenced in 1616, as to the right of courts of equity to set aside judgments at common law, was decided in favour of the former. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Lord Nottingham, so improved this branch of law during his occupation of the Lord High Chancellorship (1673—1682), that he has been called "The Father of Equity." (*See* CHANCERY (Court of); COUNTY COURTS; ROLLS COURT; VICE-CHANCELLOR, &c.)

ERA.—(*See* ÆRA.)

ERASTIANS, the name given to persons who adopted the views of Thomas Lieber, or Erastus, a German physician and divine, who was born

Sep. 7, 1524, and died Dec. 31, 1583. They formed a separate party in the Assembly of Divines in 1643, and unsuccessfully advocated their peculiar views respecting the exclusively persuasive authority of the pastoral office, and the consequent impropriety of ecclesiastical excommunications, &c.

ERECTHEUM CLUB (London), established by Sir John Dean Paul in 1836, was afterwards merged in the Parthenon (*q. v.*).

EREMITES.—(*See* AUGUSTINE FRIARS and CAMALDULENSIANS.)

ERFURT, or ERFURTH (Prussian Saxony), said to have been founded by Erpes in the 5th century, and called Erpesford, was, in the time of Charlemagne, one of the most important commercial towns of Germany. A bishopric was established in 740. Its university, founded in 1392, is celebrated as having numbered Martin Luther among its students in 1501. In 1664 the town was taken by the French, who ceded it to the Elector of Mayence in 1667. In 1803 it was annexed to Prussia, but was again taken by the French under Murat, Oct. 15, 1806, when 14,000 Prussians, including Marshal Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange, were made prisoners. Napoleon I. and the Emperor Alexander of Russia had an interview here, Sep. 27, 1808. It resulted in a letter which they addressed to George III., Oct. 12, desiring him to accede to offers of peace. A reply was sent Oct. 28, to the effect that England could only treat in concert with Sweden and Spain. Erfurt was restored to Prussia Jan. 6, 1814. Its university was suppressed in 1816. A German parliament assembled here March 20, 1850.

ERICSSON'S PATENT. — A small vessel built to test the capabilities of Ericsson's (a distinguished engineer, born in Sweden in 1803) screw propeller, first patented in 1833, in an experimental trip on the Thames, May 25, 1837, towed a ship of above 600 tons, at the rate of 4½ knots per hour, against the tide. In 1851 Ericsson changed the form of his engine and built another vessel of 1,000 tons, named after the inventor, to be propelled by hot air instead of steam. In her trial trip, in 1853, she is said to have equalled Ericsson's expectations; but she ultimately proved a failure, and never crossed the Atlantic, for which she was specially designed. In 1855 the caloric engine was taken out of the *Ericsson*, and steam-engines were substituted.

ERIE CANAL (North America), commenced in 1817, was completed in 1824.

ERITH (Kent).—Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, founded an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, at this place, in 1178. Two powder magazines blew up in Plumstead Marsh, in the vicinity of Erith, Oct. 1, 1864, killing 10 and wounding several persons. A boat of the training ship *Worcester* capsized off this place Feb. 28, 1865, when 10 cadets were drowned.

ERIVAN, ERIWAN, or IRWAN (Asiatic Russia).—This town of Armenia, which rose to importance in the 7th century, became in the 16th century the residence of the Shahs of Persia. It was seized by the Turks in 1553 and in 1582, but was restored in 1618, and in 1629 was the seat of an Armenian school, which was removed in 1631 to Ejmiadzin. In 1635 the town was removed a short distance from its former site, and was captured by the Turks, who also seized it in 1724 and in 1735. In 1742 it was recovered by Nadir Shah, and in 1769 was annexed to the Persian sceptre. The Russians, repulsed in 1808, captured it in 1827, when their leader, Gen. Paskewitch, received the surname of Erivanski, and it was permanently ceded to them by the treaty of Turkmanshai, Feb. 22, 1828. Erivan was much shaken by an earthquake in 1840.

ERLANGEN (Bavaria).—The new town was founded in 1686, and its Protestant university in 1743. The town suffered severely from a fire in 1706, and came into the possession of Bavaria in 1800.

ERLAU (Hungary). — A bishopric was founded here by St. Stephen in the 11th century, and it was made an archbishopric in 1804. The hospital was founded in 1730.

ERMIA.—This order of knights was instituted by Francis I., Duke of Britanny, in 1450. The order became extinct when Britanny was annexed to France in 1532.

ERROAD, or EROUAD (Hindostan).—The English reduced Erroad in 1768. Hyder Ali having captured it, they regained possession in 1790, but it was again wrested from them the same year by Tippoo Saib. It was, however, ceded to the East India Company in 1792.

ERYX (Sicily).—This city, near Drepanum, was celebrated for a temple of Venus, of which Æneas was said to be the founder. The Carthaginians were defeated by the Syracusans in a sea-fight off Eryx, B.C. 406. It maintained several sieges, was taken by Pyrrhus B.C. 277, and was destroyed by Hamilcar, who removed the inhabitants to Drepanum, B.C. 260. It was afterwards restored, and was warmly contested between the Romans and Carthaginians.

ERZEROUM, or ERZERUM (Asiatic Turkey).—Anatolius, general of Theodosius II., erected, near Arsen, the fortress of Theodosiopolis, which afterwards formed the centre of a town called Arsen-er-Rum. It was flourishing in 1040, and passed under the authority of the Seljukian Turks in 1201. In 1241 it was taken by the Mongols, by whom the inhabitants were either massacred or sold into slavery; and in 1517 it was seized by the Turks. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Persia and Turkey, July 28, 1823. The city was taken by the Russians under Count Paskewitch, July 9, 1829. It was destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted from June 11 to July 17, 1859.

ESCHEATS.—Stephens (Com. b. ii. pt. i. c. 12) says of the word escheat, that it is "originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies chance or accident: but with us it is applied to the case where the tenant of lands in fee dies without having aliened them in his lifetime, or disposed of them by his last will and testament, and leaves no heir behind him to take them by descent, so that they result back, by a kind

of reversion, to the original grantor or lord of the fee." By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 5, 1850), beneficiaries and mortgagors were protected from the ordinary law of escheat in the event of a trustee or mortgagee dying heirless and intestate.

ESCHENDUN.—(*See* ASHDUNE.)

ESCORIAL, or ESCURIAL.—This ancient palace of the kings of Spain was, according to the generally received account, erected by Philip II., in consequence of a vow made during the battle of St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557, that he would, if victorious, found a church, a monastery, and a palace. The three are said to be combined in the Escorial, dedicated to St. Lorenzo, on whose day the vow was made. In honour of the martyrdom of the saint, who was broiled to death Aug. 10, 261, the ground plan of the new edifice was designed in form of a gridiron. The first stone was laid April 23, 1563, and the building was completed Sep. 13, 1584. The library was added about 1580. A subterranean passage, connecting the palace with an adjoining village, was added in 1770, for use during the hurricanes of winter, which are of astonishing fury. A French force under La Houssaye sacked the Escorial in Dec., 1808, and carried away a large quantity of valuables. The palace was repaired in 1842.

ESDRAS (Books).—Though usually ascribed to Ezra, the authorship and date of the first and second books of Esdras are involved in great obscurity. Lawrence supposes the second book to have been written B.C. 28—25. They were admitted as canonical by the Council of Carthage in 397 or 419, but have since been included in the Apocrypha.

ESDUD.—(*See* ASHDOD.)

ESHER (Surrey).—Sandon priory, founded here by Robert de Watevile early in the reign of Henry II. (1154—1189), was granted in 1436 to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark. William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester from 1447 to 1486, erected a palace, which was enlarged by Cardinal Wolsey in 1528. Claremont (*q. v.*) is in this parish.

ESPINOSA, or ESPINOSA-DE-LOS-MONTEROS (Battle).—Marshal Victor defeated the Spaniards under Gen. Blake and the Marquis de la Romana at this place in Spain, Nov. 10 and 11, 1808.

ESQUIMAUX, or ESKIMO.—A tribe of savages, who are supposed to have been identical with the modern Esquimaux, appeared in West Greenland in 1349, and destroyed several of the Norwegian settlers. In 1733 the Esquimaux were visited by some Moravian Brethren, who established a mission in Labrador in 1752; but the missionaries were compelled to return, in consequence of the ill-feeling of the natives. A second attempt, made in 1764, proved more successful. Hearne discovered Esquimaux near the Polar Sea in 1772, and MacKenzie in 1789.

ESQUIRE.—This title is of considerable antiquity, and, like armiger, scutifer, scutarius, and écuyer, is derived from the shield, and other portions of the knight's arms, which the esquire used to carry. Selden states that it was first used to express the next rank below a knight, about 850, and it is said to have been applied to other persons than attendants upon knights as early as 1245.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—This volume, which created much controversy, was published in 1860, and went through several editions. It contained the following essays:—"The Education of the World." By Frederick Temple, D.D.—"Bunsen's Biblical Researches." By Rowland Williams, D.D.—"On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity." By Baden Powell, M.A.—"Séances Historiques de Genève."—"The National Church." By Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D.—"On the Mosaic Cosmogony." By C. W. Goodwin, M.A.—"Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688—1750." By Mark Pattison, B.D.—"On the Interpretation of Scripture." By Benjamin Jowett, M.A. The judgment of the Court of Arches, delivered by Dr. Lushington, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862, sentencing Messrs. Williams and Wilson to one year's suspension and costs, for their contributions to this work, was reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 8, 1864.

ESSECK, or ESZEK (Austria), the capital of Slavonia, is built on the site of the ancient Mursia or Mursa. The Turks defeated the Germans, in a great battle at this place, in 1537. The fortress, commenced in 1712, was completed in 1719.

ESSENDINE (Battle).—(*See* ASSINGDON.)

ESSENES, or ESSENIANS.—A sect of ascetics which sprang up amongst the Jews after the return from the Babylonish captivity. They were also called Therapeutæ. Some writers are of opinion that John the Baptist belonged to this sect.

ESSEQUIBO (South America).—Pinzon discovered this river in 1499, and in 1580 the Dutch formed a settlement on its banks. This was captured by the English in 1796. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802. Having been recaptured Sep. 20, 1803, it was finally ceded to England by the convention signed with the Netherlands, Aug. 13, 1814. (*See* BRITISH GUIANA, DEMERARA, &c.)

ESSEX (England).—At the time of the Roman invasion, this county was in the possession of the Trinobantes. Erchenwin, in 527, established the Saxon kingdom of the name, which comprised Middlesex and parts of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and continued in existence until its incorporation with Wessex in 823. In 1381 the inhabitants rebelled under Wat Tyler to oppose the poll-tax; and, in 1659, Mr. Thomas Fanshaw incited them to rise in behalf of Charles II. Previous to 1832 Essex returned two members to Parliament, but the number was then increased to four. The earldom of Essex was created in 1572, by Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Walter Devereux.

ESSEX CONSPIRACY.—Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, having shown great want of judgment in his administration of Irish affairs during his government in 1599, suddenly returned to England without orders, in Sep., and was confined to his own house, and denied the privileges of his rank and functions in consequence. He was restored to freedom, but

not to royal favour, Aug. 26, 1600, and was induced by his secretary Cuffe to conspire to remove his enemies from the royal councils. He detained several of the council who were sent to question him, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1601, and was proclaimed a traitor, and compelled to surrender, after several lives had been lost in his defence. Essex, who with the Earl of Southampton was arraigned for high treason, Feb. 19, and found guilty, was executed on Tower Hill, Feb. 25.

ESSEX HEAD CLUB (London).—Founded by Dr. Johnson in 1783 for the purpose of assembling the surviving members of the Ivy Lane Club (*q. v.*), met at the Essex Head, Essex Street, Strand. In a letter to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dec. 4, 1783, Johnson says, "the company is numerous and, as you will see by the list, miscellaneous. The terms are lax, and the expenses light. * * * * We meet twice a week, and he who misses forfeits twopence." This club continued in existence for several years after Johnson's death, Dec. 13, 1784.

ESSLING (Battle).—(*See* ASPERN, Battle.)

ESSLINGEN (Würtemberg), founded in the 8th century, became a free city of the empire in 1209. The Frauen Kirche, or Church of Our Lady, was erected in 1440. Esslingen was ceded to Würtemberg Feb. 15, 1803.

ESTAPLES, or ÉTAPLES (France).—Peace between France and England was concluded at this town Sep. 3, 1492.

ESTATE (Cap of).—(*See* MAINTENANCE.)

ESTE (House).—In a Latin history of this house by Pignon, its origin is carried back as far as 418. Its most direct ancestor is Albert Azzo II., who was born about 996. In 1071, Guelph IV. established his authority in Bavaria, and thus founded the German branch of the family; and in 1176 Azzo V. acquired Ferrara by marriage, and became chief of the Guelphs of Venetia. The town of Este was destroyed by Ezzelin in 1247.

ESTHER.—This book, the author of which is not known, though some have supposed it to be the production of Mordecai, was written about B.C. 312.

ESTHONIA, or ESTLAND (Russia).—This province, conquered by the Danes in 1220, was sold by Denmark to the Teutonic Knights in 1346, and was given up to Sweden by the peace of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter the Great captured it in 1710, and it was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. It is sometimes called the province of Revel (*q. v.*).

ESTREMOZ (Battle).—A castle was erected here in 1360, and the Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at this place in 1663.

ETAMPES (France).—Clotaire II. was defeated, near this ancient town, in 604. The Northmen pillaged it in 911. It was besieged in 1420, and it suffered greatly during the religious wars. Henry IV. took it and destroyed the fortifications in 1590. A council was held here in 1130.

ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX, or STATES GENERAL.—The first assembly of this name, consisting of clergy, nobles, and commons, was convoked by Philip IV. (the Fair), in 1302, to settle the questions in dispute between him and Pope Boniface VIII. From this date they met at short intervals till 1614, when, in consequence of contentions between the three orders, they were dissolved. They were again summoned by Louis XVI., and met at Versailles May 5, 1789, when the commons, insisting that the states should constitute but one body, changed the title to National Assembly (*q. v.*), June 17.

ETCHING.—The inventor of this art is not known. It was practised by Albert Durer, whose print of the "Canon," in 1518, is perhaps the first example of its employment. Parmegiano, who died in 1540, is regarded by some as the inventor of etching. Henry Schwanhard discovered the art of etching on glass in 1670.

ETHANDUNE (Battle).—Alfred defeated the Danes at Ethandune, supposed to be Edington, near Westbury, in 878.

ETHER is thought to have been known in some form to Paracelsus, who flourished 1520—1541. Basil Valentine obtained it in the 16th century by distilling alcohol and sulphuric acid, and in 1681 nitric ether was discovered by Kunckel. In Middleton's "Women beware Women," printed in 1657, the following passage occurs:—

> "I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
> To this lost limb; who, ere they show their art,
> Cast one asleep, then cut the diseased part."
>
> *Act* iv. *sc.* i.

Its preparation was, however, lost, until rediscovered by Navier in 1742. Nitric ether was first analyzed by Boulay and Dumas in 1828. Hydratic, or, as it is incorrectly termed, sulphuric ether, was discovered by Gay-Lussac, and acetic ether by the Count de Lauragnais. Muriatic ether was first obtained by Gehlen in 1804, œnanthic ether by Liebig and Pelouze in 1836, and real sulphuric ether by Wetherill in 1848.

ETHICS, a word of Greek origin, signifying morals. The chief writers on the subject are Plato (B.C. 428—May, B.C. 347); Aristotle (B.C. 384—Aug., B.C. 322); Seneca (died in 65); St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (354—Aug 28, 430); Thomas Aquinas (1224—March 7, 1274); Adam Smith (1723—July 8, 1790); Adam Ferguson (1724—Feb. 22, 1816); William Paley (1743—May 25, 1805); Jeremy Bentham (1748—June 6, 1832); Dugald Stewart (1753—June 11, 1828); Sir William Hamilton (1788—May 6, 1856); and William Whewell (1794—March 6, 1866). (*See* PHILOSOPHY.)

ETHIOPIA (Africa), the Cush of the Scriptures. The term was applied to the extensive territories between the Red Sea and the Atlantic, and in a more restricted sense to the kingdom of Meroë.

B.C.

1615. The Ethiopians establish themselves in the south of Egypt.

941. Terah, King of Ethiopia, is defeated by Asa, at Mareshah.

719. Shebek, or Sabaco, leads an immense army into Egypt, where he establishes an Ethiopian dynasty.

698. Tirhakah, King of Ethiopia, marches to the assistance of Hezekiah against Sennacherib, but returns, in consequence of the miraculous destruction of the Assyrian army.

630. A great migration of warriors from Egypt to Ethiopia.

600. Ethiopia is invaded by Psammis, King of Egypt.

B.C.
524. Cambyses leads an army of 50,000 men into Ethiopia, all of whom are buried beneath the burning sands of the desert.
245. Ptolemy (III.) Energetes I. extends his power in Ethiopia.
22. Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, is defeated by Petronius.

ETHNOLOGY.—This science, which treats of the various races of mankind, owes its origin to the researches of Thunmann, Schlözer, Buhle, Klaproth, De Sacy, Ritter, &c. An ethnological society was established at Paris in 1839, and the Ethnological Society of London was founded by Dr. King in 1843.

ETIENNE ST. (France).—This town, founded in the 10th century, possesses the remains of a fine church erected in the 11th century, and was surrounded with walls by Charles VII. about 1441. In the 16th century it became a centre of the hardware and riband manufacture, the royal factory for fire-arms having been established in 1585. In 1585, 1628, and 1629 it was nearly depopulated by the plague. A large fire-arm manufactory was founded in 1764. St. Etienne, which has increased greatly in importance since the peace of 1815, became the capital of the department of the Loire, Jan. 1, 1856.

ETNA.—(*See* ÆTNA, MOUNT.)

ETOGES (Battle).—A fierce but indecisive contest took place Feb. 14, 1814, at this village of France, between the army of Silesia, under Marshal Blucher, and the French, under Napoleon I. and Marshal Marmont. Both sides claimed the victory.

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire) was founded by Henry VI., as the "College of the Blessed Marie of Eton by Wyndesore," Sep. 12, 1440. The charter was confirmed by act of Parliament at Westminster, May 4, 1441. The original foundation was a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar-scholars, and a master to teach them, and the like number of poor men. It now consists of a provost, 7 fellows, 2 conducts, 7 clerks, 70 king's scholars, 10 lay clerks, 10 choristers, and a number of inferior officers and servants. The Duke of Newcastle founded and endowed three scholarships of the annual value of £50 each in 1829, and Prince Albert instituted the annual prize of £50 for promoting the study of modern languages in 1842.

ETON MONTÈM.—This triennial procession of the scholars of Eton College is thus described by Lyson (Magna Britannia, i. 557):—"The chief object of the celebrity is to collect money for *salt*, as the phrase is, from all persons present, and it is exacted even from passengers travelling the road. The scholars who collect the money are called salt-bearers, and are dressed in rich silk habits. . . . This ceremony has been frequently honoured with the presence of his majesty (George III.) and the royal family, whose liberal contributions, added to those of many of the nobility and others who have been educated at Eton and purposely attend the meeting, have so far augmented the collections, that it has been known to amount to more than £800. The sum so collected is given to the senior scholar who is going off to Cambridge, for his support at the university." The date of its institution is not known, but it is of very early origin. At first it was celebrated Dec. 6, but in 1758 it was transferred to Whit-Tuesday. The ceremony was abolished May 25, 1847.

ETRURIA.—By the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801, the duchy of Tuscany was raised into the kingdom of Etruria, and bestowed upon Louis, son of the Duke of Parma, who began to exercise authority July 21. Napoleon I. suppressed this kingdom, adding it to the kingdom of Italy in 1807. (*See* TUSCANY.)

ETRURIA (Staffordshire).—This village, manufactory, and mansion, were founded by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the eminent improver of British pottery, in 1771. He died here Jan. 3, 1795.

ETRURIA, TYRRHENIA, or TUSCIA (Italy), the modern Tuscany.

B.C.
800. The Etruscans settle in Campania.
538. They unite with the Carthaginians in an expedition against the Phocæan colonists of Corsica.
521. They attack Cumæ.
506. Defeat of Porsenna at Aricia, by the Greeks and Romans.
474. Hieron of Syracuse defeats an Etruscan fleet.
453. The Syracusans ravage the coasts of Etruria.
396. The Romans capture Veii.
384. Dionysius of Syracuse invades Etruria.
351. The Etruscans conclude a 40 years' truce with the Romans.
310. Battle of the Vadimonian Lake (*q. v.*).
295. Battle of Sentinum (*q. v.*).
283. Second battle at the Vadimonian Lake.
265. Etruria is finally reduced to a Roman province.
89. The Etruscans receive the Roman franchise.
41. Etruscan nationality is extinguished by the capture of Perugia (*q. v.*).

ETTRICK (Scotland).—James V. of Scotland in 1530 vigorously suppressed the bands of moss-troopers who infested this village of Selkirkshire.——James Hogg, the poet (1772—Nov. 21, 1835), from his birth and residence in this place, is known as the Ettrick Shepherd.

EU (France).—This town was burned by Louis XI. to save it from the English in 1475. In 1578 the Duke of Guise rebuilt the castle, which in 1675 was purchased by Mademoiselle de Montpensier. Louis Philippe improved and extended it in 1821. Here the monarch received Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Sep. 2, 1843. A series of grand entertainments was given, and the royal guests returned to England Sep. 7, 1843.

EUBŒA (Ægean Sea).—This island was invaded by the Athenians, who defeated the inhabitants of its chief city, Chalcis (*q. v.*), and established a colony of 4,000 of their own countrymen, B.C. 506. The city of Eretria was destroyed by the Persians B.C. 490, and the island soon afterwards became subject to the Athenians. It revolted B.C. 445 and B.C. 411, and was in each case speedily reduced to tranquillity; but after the battle of Chæronea, B.C. 338, it was seized by Philip II. of Macedon, whose descendants retained possession of it till the Romans restored it to independence, B.C. 194. An insurrection against the Turks broke out in Eubœa in 1822. (*See* NEGROPONT.)

EUCHARIST.—(*See* CHEESE, COMMUNION SERVICE, and SUPPER OF THE LORD.)

EUCHITES, or MESSALIANS.—This sect, says Bingham (Antiq. iv. b. xi. c. 2, s. 5), "were so called from the Greek word εὐχὴ

prayer, and Messalians from the Syriac word *metsalack*, which is much of the same signification, because *they resolved all religion into prayer*." They arose in the 4th century.

EUGUBIAN, or EUGUBINE TABLES.—These tablets of brass were dug up between Cortona and Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium, or Iguvium, in 1444. The number of the tablets is seven, of which five contain Umbric inscriptions mixed with Etruscan and two Latin inscriptions. They are generally ascribed to the 4th century B.C.

EUNOMIANS.—The followers of Eunomius, Bishop of Cyzicus in 360, adopted the extreme tenets of Arianism. Theodosius I. published edicts against them in 394, by which they were forbidden to appoint bishops, and were declared incapable of inheriting property or making a will.

EUNUCHS. — Semiramis, the mythical Queen of Assyria, is said to have been the first who employed eunuchs as servants, B.C. 2017. The custom seems to have originated in Libya, whence it extended to Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and other Eastern nations. Constantine I. (323—337) and the other Christian emperors of Rome suppressed, with severe penalties, the making of eunuchs, and the Council of Nicæa (June 19—Aug. 25, 325) condemned and excluded from holy orders those who, from excess of zeal, practised self-mutilation.

EUNUCHS, or VALESIANS.—This heretical sect, founded by Valesius in the 3rd century, mutilated not only their own male children, but all upon whom they could lay hands.

EUPATORIA, or KOSLOV (Crimea), the ancient Pompeiopolis. The mosque of Devlet-Ghiri-Khan was built in 1552. This town was taken by the Russians in 1726 and 1771. It was occupied by the allied forces, Sep. 14, 1854, who repelled an attack of the Cossacks, Oct. 11. Omar Pasha defended it against a Russian force under Gen. Chruleff, Feb. 17, 1855, and it was finally restored to the Russians, May 31, 1856.

EUPHON, or EUPHONON.—This musical instrument was invented by Chladni in 1790, and improved in 1822.

EUPHRATENSIS.—(*See* COMMAGEN.)

EUPHUISM.—This affected style of phraseology, common in the reign of Elizabeth, was introduced or made popular by John Lilly, whose "Evphves," or "The Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England," were published in 1581. These works, says Gifford, "did incalculable mischief by vitiating the taste, corrupting the language, and introducing a spurious and unnatural mode of conversation and action."

EUROPE.—The Phœnicians founded colonies in Europe, the smallest of the four divisions of the world, between the 12th and 8th centuries B.C. The earliest notice of this quarter of the globe is found in the writings of the Greeks, who began to form settlements in the south of Europe in the 6th century B.C.

EURYMEDON (Battle).—Near this river of Asia Minor, Cimon, son of Miltiades, defeated a Persian fleet of 350 vessels, 200 of which he captured, B.C. 466. At the same time he encountered the land forces of the Persians on the banks of this river, and completely routed them.

EUSEBEA.—(*See* CÆSAREA.)

EUSEBIANS. — This ecclesiastical faction, followers of Eusebius, Bishop of Nicomedia, opposed Athanasius at the Council of Tyre in 335, and supported Arius at the Councils of Jerusalem in 335, and of Constantinople in 336.

EUSTACE, ST. (Battle).—The rebels were defeated at this place, in Lower Canada, Dec. 14, 1837. The insurgents laid down their arms, and their leaders took to flight.

EUSTATHIANS. — The Arians called the orthodox by this name, after Eustathius, or Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about 325. It also distinguishes the followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, who prohibited marriage. He was deposed for his errors by the Councils of Melitena in 357, and of Neo-cæsarea in 358, and his disciples were condemned by the Council of Nicopolis in 372.

EUSTATIUS, ST. (West Indies), one of the Leeward Islands, was colonized early in the 17th century by the Dutch, to whom it now belongs. It was taken and retaken several times during the 17th and 18th centuries. Admiral Rodney captured it Feb. 3, 1781. The French took it Nov. 26, 1781. The English regained possession, and the island was finally transferred to the Dutch by the convention with Great Britain, signed at London Aug. 13, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated by the English in a severely-contested action at Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, Sep. 8, 1781. The American army consisted of 4,000 men, and the English force was greatly superior in point of numbers.

EUTYCHIANS, the disciples of Eutyches, an ecclesiastic of Constantinople, who began to publish his views respecting the nature of Christ in 446. He taught that, after his incarnation, the Saviour only possessed one nature, compounded of Godhead and manhood. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Constantinople Nov. 8–22, 448, and Eutyches was deprived of his office; but the Council of Ephesus in 449 declared him orthodox, and reinstated him in his dignity. His doctrines were, however, again condemned by the fourth general council, held at Chalcedon Oct. 8, 451. (*See* ACEPHALI and MONOPHYSITES.)

EUXINE.—(*See* BLACK SEA.)

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A conference was held at Liverpool in Oct., 1845, to consider the possibility of uniting all branches of the Christian Church into one grand confederacy. Two meetings were held at the same town, Dec. 16, to consider the proposed alliance, and a conference, composed of members from all parts of the United Kingdom and several foreign countries, met at Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Aug. 19—Sep. 2, 1846, when nine propositions were adopted as the basis of the union. Meetings in connection with this society were held at Paris in 1855, at Berlin in 1857, and at Geneva in 1861.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION was organized in the United States by German immigrants in 1803.

EVANGELICAL UNION, a religious body formed in Scotland by the Rev. J. Morison, of Kilmarnock, in 1843. (*See* MORISONIANS.)

EVANGELISTS.—This term, formerly applied to all writers or preachers of the Gospel, is now generally confined to the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Matthew's is assigned by different authorities to various dates between 38 and 64; Mark's to 60 or 63; Luke's to 63 or 64; and John's to 97 or 98.

EVESHAM (Battle).—Near this town, in Worcestershire, Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated (Aug. 4, 1265) the English barons under De Montfort, and released his father, Henry III., who had been taken captive at the battle of Lewes. De Montfort and his son Henry were both killed. (*See* BARONS' WAR.)

EVIL MAY-DAY.—Stow remarks:—"The apprentices of London are so considerable a body that they have sometimes made themselves formidable by insurrections and mutinies in the city, getting some thousands of them together, and pulling down houses, breaking open the gates of Newgate and other prisons, and setting the prisoners free." Their resentment was generally directed against foreign merchants and artisans for supposed interference with their trade. A general insurrection occurred May 1, 1517, and the day received the name of "Evil May-day." Much damage was done, and many lives were lost, when Henry VIII. sent some troops, who quelled the riot, and took 300 prisoners. Several were executed on gibbets set up in different parts of the city. A similar outbreak against the French and Dutch, in Sep., 1586, was put down by the vigilance of the authorities. Another occurred June 29, 1595, for participation in which five apprentices were executed as traitors on Tower Hill, July 24. The apprentices also took part in the disputes between Charles I. and the Long Parliament. One of the last tumultuous assemblages occurred April 4, 1668, when they pulled down several disorderly houses. Four of the ringleaders were afterwards executed.

EVORA, or EBORA (Portugal). — This ancient city was taken, B.C. 80, by Quintus Sertorius, who erected a fine aqueduct, still in good preservation, about B.C. 70. Evora was seized by the Moors in 715, but was recaptured in 1166. The cathedral was founded in 1186, and the choir rebuilt in 1721; the archbishopric was created in 1540, and the university was established in 1578. The Spaniards occupied Evora for some weeks in 1663. An insurrection in favour of Don Miguel was suppressed here in 1828. (*See* AVIS.)

EVORAMONTE (Treaty).—By a convention signed at this place in Portugal, May 29, 1834, Don Miguel renounced all claim to the throne of Portugal (*q. v.*).

EVREUX (France).—This town of Normandy, the ancient Mediolanum, founded in the 5th century, and taken and plundered by the Northmen under Rollo in 892, was seized by Lothaire in 962, and erected into a county in 989. On the extinction in 1118 of the first line of counts, the succession was disputed by the Duke de Montfort and Henry I. of England, who burned the town in 1119. In 1194 and 1193 it was taken and burned by Philip II. (Augustus). The English were permanently expelled in 1441, and the town was seized by the Duke of Longueville in 1649. In 1793 attempts were vainly made to raise an insurrection here against the National Convention. The shrine of St. Thaurin, first bishop of the diocese, erected in 660, was enlarged into an abbey church by Richard II., Duke of Normandy, in 1026. The cathedral was founded in the 11th century. The château of Navarre, founded by Jeanne of Navarre, in 1330, and rebuilt by the Duke of Bouillon in 1686, was the residence till 1745 of the young Pretender, and afterwards of the Empress Josephine. It was destroyed in 1836. The clock-tower was erected by the English in 1417. The bishop's palace was built in 1484, and the little château in 1749, in honour of a visit of Louis XV. (*See* COCHEREL, Battle.)

EXALTATION OF THE CROSS. — (*See* CROSS.)

EXAMINATIONS (MIDDLE CLASS).—(*See* UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.)

EXARCH.—An officer first appointed in 553 by Justinian I. as the representative in peace and war of the Emperor of the Romans. Narses, the first exarch, administered the entire kingdom of Italy, but the jurisdiction of his successors in the office was limited to the province of Ravenna (*q. v.*).

EXCELLENCE, or EXCELLENCY. — This title was first applied to ambassadors at the congresses which commenced at Münster and Osnaburg in 1643, and resulted in the treaty of Westphalia.

EXCHANGE.—(*See* BILLS OF EXCHANGE; BURSE; COAL EXCHANGE; CORN EXCHANGE; ROYAL EXCHANGE; &c.)

EXCHEQUER.—This court, sometimes called Curia Regis ad Scaccarium, formed a part of the Curia Regis. Its origin is variously attributed to William I. in 1079, and to Henry I. It took cognizance of matters connected with the revenue, and also exercised jurisdiction over common-plea suits until a separate court was erected for their decision by Magna Charta, in 1215. (*See* COMMON PLEAS.) The name was derived from the table at which its sittings were held, which is described as "a four-cornered board, about ten feet long and five feet broad, fitted in manner of a table to sit about; on every side whereof is a standing ledge, or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth bought in Easter Term, which is of black colour, rowed with strokes, distant about a foot or a span." On the squares of this Scaccarium, or chequered cloth, counters were placed, to assist in making the needful computations. Barons of the exchequer were first appointed July 6, 1234, and chief barons about 1307. By 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1335), justices of assize, &c., were ordered to send all their records to this court annually at Michaelmas, and by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), the lord chancellor and lord treasurer were authorized to examine its erroneous judgments. (*See* EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.) By 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 1 (Oct. 5, 1841), the equity jurisdiction of the exchequer was transferred to the court of Chancery. The office of cursitor baron of the exchequer was abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86

(July 29, 1856), and the practice and procedure on the revenue side of the court was amended by 22 and 23 Vict. c. 21, s. 9, *et seq.* (Aug. 13, 1859). By 6 Anne, c. 26 (1707), a court of exchequer was established in Scotland, which was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 54 (June 23, 1832). Foss gives the following list:—

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A.D.

EDWARD II.

1307, Sep. 16? William de Carleton.
1308, Oct. 24? Thomas de Cantebrig.
1310, July 17? Roger le Scotre.
1312, Mar. 3? Walter de Norwich.

EDWARD III.

1327, Feb. 2–4. Walter de Norwich.
1329, Feb. 22. John de Stonore.
1332, Dec. 19. Henry le Scorpe.
1337, Mar. 24. Robert de Sadington.
1344, July 2. William de Shareshull.
1345, Nov. 10. John de Stouford.
1345, Dec. 8. Robert de Sadington (again).
1350, April 7. Gervase de Wilford.
1362. William de Skipwith.
1365, Oct. 23. Thomas de Lodelowe.
1374, Feb. 3. William Tank.
1375, Nov. 12. Henry de Asty.

RICHARD II.

1377, June. Henry de Asty.
1380, Dec. 6. Robert de Plesyngton.
1386, Nov. 5. John Cary.
1388, April 24. Thomas Cynchebek.
1389, May 12. John Cassy.

HENRY IV.

1399, Sep. 30. John Cassy.
1400, Nov. 15. John Cokayn.

HENRY V.

1413, April 28. William Lasingby.
1413, May 2. William Lasingby.
1419, Nov. 4. William Babington.

HENRY VI.

1422, Sep. William Babington.
1423, May 5. John Juyn.
1430, Feb. 9. John Fray.
1448, May 2. Peter Arderne.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Peter Arderne.
1462, Sep. 4. Richard Illingworth.
1471, May 22. Thomas Urswyke.
1479, April 3. William Nottingham.

RICHARD III.

1483, June 26. Humphrey Starkey.

HENRY VII.

1485, Aug. Humphrey Starkey.
1486, Oct. 29. William Hody.

HENRY VIII.

1509, April. William Hody.
1522, Feb. 8. John Fitz-James.
1526, Jan. 24. Richard Broke.
1529, May 12. Richard Lyster.
1545, Nov. 11. Roger Cholmley.

EDWARD VI.

1547, Jan. Roger Cholmley.
1552, May 21. Henry Bradshaw.

MARY.

1553, Sep. 1. David Brook.
1558, March 2. Clement Heigham.

ELIZABETH.

1558, Nov. 17. Clement Heigham.
1559, Jan. 22. Edward Saunders.
1577, Jan. 24. Robert Bell.
1577, Oct. 12. John Jeffery.
1578, Nov. 17. Roger Manwood.
1593, Feb. William Peryham.

JAMES I.

1603, March. William Peryham.
1604, Oct. 27. Thomas Fleming.
1607, June 25. Laurence Tanfield.

CHARLES I.

1625, Mar. 27. Laurence Tanfield.
1625, May 10. John Walter.
1631, Jan. 10. Humphrey Davenport.
1644, Jan. 25. Richard Lane.
1648, Oct. 14. John Wilde.

INTERREGNUM.

1649, Feb. John Wilde.
1655, May 28. William Steele.
1658, June 26. Thomas Widdrington.
1660, Jan. 17. John Wilde (again).

CHARLES II.

1660, June 1. Orlando Bridgeman.
1660, Nov. 7. Matthew Hale.
1671, May 23. Edward Turnour.
1676, April 12. William Montagu.

JAMES II.

1685, Feb. William Montagu.
1686, April 21. Edward Atkyns.

WILLIAM III.

1689, April 17. Edward Atkyns.
1695, June 8. Edward Ward.

ANNE.

1702, March 8. Edward Ward.

GEORGE I.

1714, Nov. 22. Samuel Dodd.
1716, June 10. Thomas Bury.
1722, May 4. James Montagu.
1723, Nov. 16. Robert Eyre.
1725, June 3. Jeffrey Gilbert.
1726, Oct. 22. Thomas Pengelly.

GEORGE II.

1727, June. Thomas Pengelly.
1730, April 30. James Reynolds.
1738, July 7. John Comyns.
1740, Nov. 28. Edward Probyn.
1742, Nov. 29. Thomas Parker.

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. Thomas Parker.
1772, Oct. 28. Sidney Stafford Smythe.
1777, Nov. 27. John Skynner.
1787, Jan. 26. James Eyre.
1793, Feb. 13. Archibald Macdonald.
1813, Nov. Vicary Gibbs.
1814, Feb. 14. Alexander Thomson.
1817, April 22. Richard Richards.

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. Richard Richards.
1824, Jan. 9. William Alexander.

WILLIAM IV.

1830, June. William Alexander.
1831, Jan. 18. John, Lord Lyndhurst.
1834, Dec. 24. James, Lord Abinger.

VICTORIA.

1837, June. James, Lord Abinger.
1844, April 15. Frederick Pollock.
1866, July 17. Fitzroy Kelly.

CHIEF BARONS FOR IRELAND, SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

1690, Dec. 5. John Hely.
1695, May 10. Robert Doyne.
1703, Dec. 27. Nehemiah Donnellan.
1706, June 25. Richard Freeman.
1707, June 12. Robert Rochfort.
1714, Oct. 14. Joseph Deane.
1715, June 16. Geffrey Gilbert.
1722, June 9. Bernard Hale.
1725, Sep. 2. Thomas Dalton.
1730, Sep. 29. Thomas Marlay.
1741, Dec. 21. John Bowes.
1757, March 11. Edward Willes.
1766, Sep. 8. Anthony Foster.
1777, July 3. James Dennis, afterwards Baron Tracton.
1782, July 2. Walter Hussey Burgh.
1783, Nov. 29. Barry Yelverton, afterwards Viscount Avonmore.
1805, Oct. 5. Standish O'Grady, afterwards Viscount Guillamore.
1831, Jan. 6. Henry Joy.
1838, July 20. Stephen Woulfe.
1840, Feb. 11. Maziere Brady.
1846, Sep. 1. David Richard Pigot.

EXCHEQUER (Chancellor).—John Mansell, appointed to reside at the receipt of the exchequer in 1234, is supposed to have been the

first chancellor of the exchequer. The following is a list of the Chancellors of the Exchequer since the Restoration :—

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

CHARLES II.

A.D.
1660, Sep. 8. Sir Robert Long.
1667, May 24. Anthony, Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury.
1672, Nov. 13. Sir John Duncombe.
1679, March 26. Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Viscount Hyde, and Earl of Rochester.
1679, Nov. 21. Sir John Ernley.

JAMES II.

1685, Feb. 6. Sir John Ernley.

WILLIAM III.

1689, Feb. 13. Sir John Ernley.
1689, April 8. Henry Booth, Lord Delamere.
1690, March 18. Richard Hampden.
1694, May 3. Sidney, Lord Godolphin.
1696, May 2. Charles Montague.
1699, Nov. 15. John Smith.
1701, March 29. Henry Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton.

ANNE.

1702, March 8. Henry Boyle.
1708, Feb. 11. John Smith (second time).
1710, Aug. 10. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford.
1711, June 14. Robert Benson, afterwards Lord Bingley.
1713, Nov. 1. Sir William Wyndham.

GEORGE I.

1714, Aug. 1. Sir William Wyndham.
1714, Oct. 13. Sir Richard Onslow, afterwards Baron Onslow.
1715, Oct. 10. Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.
1717, April 15. James Stanhope, afterwards Earl Stanhope.
1718, March 18. John Aislabie.
1721, Jan. Sir John Pratt.
1721, April 4. Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford (second time).

GEORGE II.

1727, June 11. Robert Walpole.
1742, Feb. 17. Samuel Sandys, afterwards Baron Sandys.
1743, Aug. 25. Henry Pelham.
1754, March 9. Sir William Lee.
1754, April 6. Henry Bilson Legge.
1755, Nov. 22. Sir George Lyttelton, afterwards Lord Lyttelton.
1756, Nov. 16. Henry Bilson Legge (second time).
1757, April 9. William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield.
1757, July 2. Henry Bilson Legge (third time).

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. 25. Henry Bilson Legge.
1761, March 12. William, Viscount Barrington.
1764, May 29. Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord le Despenser.
1763, April 16. George Grenville.
1765, July 13. William Dowdeswell.
1766, Aug. 2. Charles Townshend.
1767, Sep. 12. William, Lord Mansfield (second time).
1767, Dec. 1. Frederick, Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford.
1782, March 27. Lord John Cavendish.
1782, July 13. William Pitt.
1783, April 5. Lord John Cavendish (second time).
1783, Dec. 19. William Pitt (second time).
1801, Feb. 17. Henry Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth.
1804, May 12. William Pitt (third time).
1806, Feb. 5. Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne.
1807, April. Spencer Perceval.
1812, June 9. Nicholas Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley.

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. 29. Nicholas Vansittart.
1823, Jan. 31. Frederick John Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich and Earl of Ripon.
1827, April 12. George Canning.
1827, Aug. 17. John Charles Herries.
1828, Jan. Henry Goulburn.

WILLIAM IV.

1830, June 26. Henry Goulburn.
1830, Nov. 22. John Charles, Viscount Althorpe, afterwards Earl Spencer.
1834, Dec. 9. Sir Robert Peel.
1835, April. Thomas Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle.

VICTORIA.

1837, June 20. Thomas Spring Rice.
1839, Aug. 26. Francis Thornhill Baring.
1841, Sep. Henry Goulburn (second time).
1846, July 16. Charles Wood, afterwards a Baronet and in 1866 Lord Halifax.
1852, March. Benjamin Disraeli.
1852, Dec. William Ewart Gladstone.
1855, Feb. 22. Sir George Cornewall Lewis.
1858, Feb. Benjamin Disraeli (second time).
1859, June 30. William Ewart Gladstone (second time).
1866, July 6. Benjamin Disraeli (third time).

EXCHEQUER (Comptroller-General).—The offices of auditor, tellers of the exchequer, and clerk of the pells, were suppressed by 4 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834), which act ordered the appointment of a comptroller-general, with a regular staff of clerks and assistants.

EXCHEQUER (Tellers of the).—These officers, who existed as early as 1189, when they were ten in number, afterwards reduced to four, were abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834).

EXCHEQUER BILLS, which first appeared in 1696, have since been issued annually. They were first circulated by the Bank of England in 1706. Doubleday (Financial History of England, p. 77) defines them as "nothing more than promissory notes *due at certain dates*, and bearing interest, issued by Government when in want of money."

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—This court was erected by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), to discuss questions which other courts found doubtful, and to serve as a tribunal of appeal from the court of Exchequer. By 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1585), its jurisdiction was extended over erroneous judgments in the court of King's Bench, and it was confirmed and further regulated by 31 Eliz. c. 1 (1589). The constitution of this court was again altered by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 8 (July 23, 1830). In Scotland the court of Exchequer was, until the Union, 6 Anne, c. 11 (March 6, 1707), the King's revenue court. A new court was established by 6 Anne, c. 26 (1707), which was amended by 2 Will. IV. c. 54 (June 23, 1832), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 56 (July 21, 1856), which abolished the Scotch court of Exchequer, and transferred its jurisdiction to the court of Session. The court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland was established by the Irish Act, 40 Geo. III. c. 39 (Aug. 1, 1800).

EXCISE, or a duty levied upon articles of consumption, produced within the state in which the tax is levied, was introduced at Rome by Augustus, after the civil wars, B.C. 28. Gibbon says it seldom exceeded one per cent., that it was temporarily reduced one-half by Tiberius, after the annexation of Cappadocia in 17, and that it was altogether abolished by Caligula (37—41). An attempt, made in 1626, to introduce excise duties into England, proved unsuccessful. The Long Parliament levied the first excise duties in England, May 16, 1643. Wines, ale, beer, cider, perry,

and tobacco were the articles taxed. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), excise duties were levied as part of the revenues of the crown. The malt duty was first levied in 1695. A large number of articles on which excise was formerly levied are now exempted. The old Excise Office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774. In 1823, the Irish and Scotch Boards of Excise were incorporated with the English establishment. The Board of Excise was incorporated with that of Stamps and Taxes, under the name of Board of Inland Revenue, by 12 Vict. c. 1 (Feb. 27, 1849).

EXCLUSION BILLS.—The first Exclusion bill committed in the House of Commons, May 21, 1679, by 207 against 128, was lost by the dissolution of that Parliament, May 27. A second measure, "for securing the Protestant religion by disabling James, Duke of York, to inherit the imperial crown of this realm," passed the House of Commons Nov. 11, 1680; and was rejected in the House of Lords, on its first reading, Nov. 15. Charles II. sent a message to the Commons, refusing to pass a bill of exclusion, Jan. 7, 1681. In the Parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, March 21, 1681, the Commons ordered, March 28, that the bill for excluding James, Duke of York, was to be read a third time the next day. Charles II. at once dissolved the Parliament, stating, "as we are not likely to have a good end, when the divisions at the beginning are such."

EXCOMMUNICATION, as an ecclesiastical punishment, is of two kinds, the major or greater, and the less. The major excommunication is also called anathema (*q. v.*). The lesser excommunication consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the Eucharist, and the prayers of the faithful. Excommunication by Bell, Book, and Candle, formerly pronounced every quarter in English churches, was denounced in Westminster Hall against the violators of Magna Charta, in 1253. The following are the most celebrated instances in which excommunication has been pronounced by the popes. When levied against an entire state, it is termed an interdict.

A.D.
535. Baronius asserts that Agapetus I. threatened to put France under an interdict, because of a murder committed by King Clotaire I. This account is rejected as a fable.
998. Gregory V. excommunicates Robert, King of France.
1077. Gregory VII. excommunicates the Emperor Henry IV. (*See* CANOSSA.)
1115. The Emperor Henry V. is excommunicated at a council at Cologne.
1160. Interdicts are said, by some authorities, to have become frequent from the time of Alexander III.
1208, March 23. Innocent III. places England under an interdict, which is removed Dec. 6, 1213.
1227. Gregory IX. excommunicates the Emperor Frederick II. The excommunication is repeated in 1228, and the ban is removed in 1229.
1239. Gregory IX. again excommunicates the Emperor Frederick II.
1245, July 17. The Emperor Frederick II. is excommunicated at the 13th general council at Lyons.
1510. Julius II. excommunicates Louis XII. of France.
1535, Dec. 17. Paul III. publishes a bull, dated Aug. 31, 1535, excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII. of England.
1559. Paul IV. denies the right of Elizabeth to the English crown.
A.D.
1570, April 25. Pius V. publishes a bull declaring Elizabeth of England an usurper.
1786, May 4. Lord George Gordon is excommunicated at the parish church of St. Marylebone. (*See* GORDON RIOTS.)
1860, March 29. Pius IX. excommunicates all persons concerned in the rebellion, invasion, and usurpation of the Romagna. This sentence includes Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel.

EXCURSION TRAINS were first started in England Easter Monday, April 8, 1844.

EXECUTIONS.—In 1039 the executioner is mentioned as a person of exalted rank, and even now the sheriff is nominally the executioner by virtue of his office. Harrison's "Description of Great Britain," printed in 1577, states that 72,000 rogues and thieves suffered death in the reign of Henry VIII., —that is, about 2,000 a year. By 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 4 (June 27, 1828), the time for the execution of a murderer was fixed for the next day but one from that on which he received sentence. This was repealed by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30 (July 14, 1836).

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1700, Aug. 22	Rev. T. Hunter...	Murder ...	Edinburgh.
1701, May 23	Captain Kidd ...	Piracy ...	Execution Dock.
1716, Feb. 24	Lord Derwentwater	High treason	Tower Hill.
1718, May 21	John Price, the hangman	Murder ...	Bunhill Row
1724, Nov. 16	John Sheppard...	House-breaking	Tyburn.
1739, Apr. 10	Richard Turpin...	Horse-stealing	York.
1746, Aug. 18	Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino	High treason	Tower Hill.
1747, April 9	Lord Lovat.....	"	"
1759, Aug. 16	Eugene Aram ...	Murder ...	York.
1760, May 5	Lord Ferrers	"	Tyburn.
1761, April 4	Theodore Gardelle	"	Haymarket.
1761, Dec. 15	JohnM'Naughton	"	Strabane.
1767, Sep. 14	Mrs. Brownrigg..	"	Tyburn.
1774, Nov. 30	John Rann, *alias* Sixteen-string Jack	Highway robbery	"
1776, Jan. 17	Daniel and Robert Perreau	Forgery ...	"
1777, June 27	Rev. Dr. Dodd ...	"	"
1779, Apr. 19	Rev. JamesHackman	Murder ...	"
1781, April 2	John Donellan ...	"	Warwick.
1795, Aug. 3	Lewis Jeremiah Abershaw	"	Kennington Common.
1797, June 30	Richard Parker...	Mutiny ...	The *Sandwich*, off Sheerness.
1797, Dec. 11	Mrs. Phipoe	Murder ...	Newgate.
1798, June 7	James O'Coigley	High treason ...	Pennenden Heath.
1800, April	Richard Ferguson, *alias* Galloping Dick	Highway robbery	Aylesbury.
1802, Jan. 28	Joseph Wall, Esq.	Murder ...	Old Bailey.
1803, Jan. 18	George Foster ...	"	"
1803, Feb. 21	Col. Despard and others	High treason ...	Horsemonger Lane.
1803, Sep. 3	John Hatfield ...	Forgery ...	Carlisle.
1803, Sep. 20	Robert Emmett...	High treason ...	Dublin.
1806, April 8	Richard Patch ...	Murder ...	Horsemonger Lane.
1807, Feb. 23	Haggerty and Holloway	"	Old Bailey.*

* At this execution more than 40 people lost their lives from the crush.

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1808, Mar. 7	Thomas Simmons	Murder ...	Hertford.
1808, Oct. 3	Major Campbell	,, (duel)	Armagh.
1811, June 24	R. Armitage and C. Thomas	Forgery ...	Old Bailey.
1812, May 18	John Bellingham	Murder ...	,,
1813, Aug. 22	Philip Nicholson	,,	Pennenden Heath.
1813, Sep. 18	Michael M'Ilvena	Unlawfully performing the marriage ceremony	
1815, April 8	Joseph Blackburn, Esq.	Forgery ...	York.
1816, Aug. 29	Jeremiah Grant..	Burglary	Maryboro'.
1817, Mar. 12	John Cashman ...	Felony ...	Skinner St.
1817, July	Patrick Devan ...	Murder ...	Wild Goose Lodge, Ireland.
1817, Nov. 7	Jeremiah Brandreth, &c.	High treason	Derby.
1818, Aug. 3	Charles Hussey...	Murder ...	Pennenden Heath.
1820, May 1	Thistlewood.. Ings ..... Brunt ..... Davidson ... Tidd	High treason, Cato St. conspiracy...	Old Bailey.
1820, July 31	James Nesbett ...	Murder ...	Pennenden Heath.
1821, July 18	David Haggart...	,,	Edinburgh.
1823, July 28	Philip Stoffel and Chas. Keppel	,,	Horsemonger Lane.
1824, Jan. 9	John Thurtell ...	,,	Hertford.
1824, Nov. 30	Henry Fauntleroy	Forgery ...	Old Bailey.
1825, June 20	William Probert	Horse-stealing	,,
1826, Mar. 20	John Diggles.....	Murder ...	Manchester.
1827, Jan. 2	Charles T. White	Arson.....	Old Bailey.
1827, Jan. 26	John Peele.....	Forgery ...	Pennenden Heath.
1827, Sep. 1	Joshua Slade.....	Murder ...	Huntingdon
1828, Aug. 11	William Corder...	,,	Bury St. Edmunds.
1828, Dec. 8	Joseph Hunton...	Forgery ...	Old Bailey.
1829, Jan. 28	William Burke...	Murder ...	Edinburgh.
1829, Apr. 13	Esther Hibner ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1829, Apr. 29	Edward Barnett	,,	Monmouth.
1830, Jan. 11	William Banks...	Burglary	Horsemonger Lane.
1830, Aug. 2	Capt. Moir	Murder ...	Chelmsford.
1830, Dec. 24	H. & W. Packman and J. Dyke	Arson.....	Pennenden Heath.
1831, July 29	John A. B. Bell (aged 14)	Murder ...	,,
1831, Dec. 5	Bishop and Williams	,,	Old Bailey.
1832, Jan. 8	Elizabeth Ross ...	,,	,,
1834, July 9	Jonathan Smithers	Murder & arson	,,
1832, Aug. 10	James Cook	Murder ...	Leicester.
1834, Nov. 25	Moseley and Garside	,,	Horsemonger Lane.
1835, Apr. 15	Mary A. Burdock	,,	Bristol.
1837, Mar. 7	John Pegsworth	,,	Old Bailey.
1837, May 2	James Greenacre	,,	,,
1839, Dec. 16	William Lees.....	,,	,,
1840, July 6	F. B. Courvoisier	,,	,,
1841, April 3	Josiah Mister.....	Attempted murder	Shrewsbury
1841, Nov. 15	Robert Blakesley	Murder ...	Old Bailey.
1842, Feb. 5	John Delahunt...	,,	Dublin.
1842, July 4	Cooper	,,	Old Bailey.
1844, Jan. 13	Sarah Westwood	,,	Stafford.
1844, Aug. 7	William Saville	,,	Nottingham.*
1845, Mar. 24	James Tapping...	,,	Old Bailey.
1845, Mar. 28	James Tawell ...	,,	Aylesbury.
1845, Apr. 28	Thomas Hocker	,,	Old Bailey.

* Twelve persons were killed, and upwards of 20 seriously injured, from the excessive crowding at this execution.

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1845, June 2	Joseph Connor ...	Murder ...	Old Bailey.
1846, Jan. 5	Martha Browning	,,	,,
1846, April 4	Samuel Yarham	,,	Norwich.
1847, April 1	John Platts	,,	Derby.
1847, Apr. 17	Catherine Foster	,,	Bury St. Edmunds.
1848, Jan. 8	Patrick Reid	,,	York.
1849, Apr. 21	James B. Rush...	,,	Norwich.
1849, Aug. 21	Mary A. Geering	,,	Lewes.
1849, Nov. 13	Manning and his wife	,,	Horsemonger Lane.
1850, Aug. 24	Patrick Forbes ...	,,	Newcastle.
1851, Mar. 25	Sarah Chesham ..	,,	Chelmsford.
1854, Jan. 25	Wm. Cumming...	,,	Edinburgh.
1854, April 9	Quin, Grant, and Cooney	,,	Monaghan.
1855, Jan. 22	E. Barthelemy ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1856, Mar. 31	Wm. Bousfield ...	,,	,,
1856, June 14	Wm. Palmer	,,	Stafford.
1856, Aug. 9	William Dove ...	,,	York.
1856, Dec. 15	Robert Marley ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1857, Jan. 1	Desles Restanies	,,	Maidstone.
1857, July 6	Thomas Mansell	,,	,,
1857, July 23	Michael Crawley	,,	Chelmsford.
1857, July 25	John Lewis	,,	Cardiff.
1857, Sep. 11	Capt. Rogers.....	,,	Liverpool.
1857, Nov. 16	Thos. R. Davis ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1858, Jan. 12	John W. Beale ...	,,	Wilton.
1858, Jan. 14	John Thompson	,,	Paisley.
1858, Feb. 8	Christian Sattler	,,	Old Bailey.
1858, Apr. 26	Giovanni Lanl ...	,,	,,
1858, Aug. 24	Thos. B. Bucknell	,,	Taunton.
1859, Jan. 3	Henry Reid	,,	Liverpool.
1860, Sep. 4	W. G. Youngman	,,	Horsemonger Lane.
1860, Nov. 19	James Mullins ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1861, April 5	The brothers Wednore	,,	Taunton.
1861, Aug. 27	Martin Doyle ...	Attempt to murder	Chester.
1861, Sep. 19	Peter Masterson	Murder ...	Maidstone.
1862, Mar. 14	John Gould	,,	Reading.
1862, Mar. 15	Wm. Charlton ...	,,	Carlisle.
1862, Apr. 11	Richard Thorley	,,	Derby.
1862, Aug. 4	George J. Gilbert	,,	Winchester.
1862, Aug. 25	Richard Burke ...	,,	
1862, Sep. 13	William Taylor } John Ward }	,,	Kirkdale.
1864, Oct. 20	Catherine Wilson	,,	Old Bailey.
1862, Nov. 17	Robert Cooper ...	,,	,,
1863, Jan. 2	William Ockold (aged 70).....	Wife murder	Worcester.
1863, Mar. 24	Noah Austen	Murder ...	Oxford.
1863, April 6	Henry Carter.....	,,	Warwick.
1863, April 8	Daniel Ward.....	,,	Belfast.
1863, Apr. 11	Robert A. Burton	,,	Maidstone.
1863, Apr. 11	Edward Cooper...	,,	Shrewsbury.
1863, Apr. 13	Dennis Delane ...	,,	Limerick.
1863, Apr. 14	John Ducker.....	,,	Ipswich.
1863, Apr. 15	William Hope ...	,,	Hereford.
1863, Apr. 25	D. McPhail and G. Woods	,,	Kirkdale.
1863, Apr. 27	Joseph Brooks ...	,,	Old Bailey.
1863, Aug. 10	Joseph Kelly.....	,,	Wexford.
1863, Sep. 11	Alvarez ..... Hughes ..... O'Brien ..... Thomas	,,	Kirkdale.
1863, Dec. 28	Alice Holt	,,	Chester.
1864, Jan. 2	John Green	,,	Cambridge.
1864, Jan. 9	Luke Charles.....	,,	Kirkdale.
1864, Jan. 12	Samuel Wright...	,,	Horsemonger Lane.
1864, Feb. 22	Blanco ..... Duranno ..... Lopez ..... Lyons ..... Watto	Piracy & murder	Old Bailey.
1864, May 3	John Devine	Murder ...	,,
1864, Aug. 1	Charles Bricknell	,,	,,
1864, Aug. 5	Charles Stevens ..	,,	Aylesbury.
1864, Nov. 14	Franz Müller.....	,,	Old Bailey.
1864, Dec. 27	Francis Wane ...	,,	Chelmsford.
1865, Jan. 26	Ferdinand Kohl	,,	,,
1865, Mar. 16	Matt. Atkinson...	,,	Durham.

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1865, July 28	Dr. Edward W. Pritchard	Murder ...	Glasgow.
1865, Oct. 12	John Currie	,,	Maidstone.
1866, Jan. 11	Stephen Forwood, *alias* Southey	,,	,,

EXECUTORS were appointed in Greece and Rome. They are often mentioned in Anglo-Saxon wills. Mention is made in the Rotuli Parl. of the executors of the will of Bishop John of Kyrkeby in 1290.

EXETER (Bishopric).—On the erection of the see of Winchester, in 650, its ecclesiastical jurisdiction extended over all the west of England; but in 705 Devon and Cornwall were formed into the separate diocese of Sherborne. In 909 Edward the Elder created the sees of Wells, Cornwall, and Devonshire, the two latter of which were united in 1040, and in 1046 the see was transferred from Crediton to Exeter. The Scilly Islands were declared within this diocese July 30, 1838.

EXETER (Devonshire).—This city is one of the oldest in England, some authorities ascribing its foundation to Corinæus, nephew of the mythic Brutus, B.C. 1100, while others state that it was built by Vespasian in 49. But as it was anciently called by British names, such as Pancair, the chief city; Caer-Isc, the city of the Isc or Exe; and Caer-Rydh, the city of the red soil, it was most probably settled by the Britons previous to the Roman invasion.

B.C.
54. Rougemont Castle is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar.

A.D.
633. Penda, King of Mercia, besieges Exeter.
868. Ethelred founds a monastery.
876. The Danes winter in Exeter.
894. Alfred compels the Danes to raise the siege of the city.
918. Edward the Elder holds a witenagemot at Exeter.
932. Athelstan founds a monastery.
1003. Exeter is totally destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark.
1050. Edward the Confessor and his queen Edith visit Exeter, and found a cathedral.
1067. The inhabitants rebel against William the Conqueror, who besieges and takes Exeter.
1112. The cathedral is founded by Bishop Warlewast.
1140. Exeter surrenders to King Stephen, after a siege of three months, during which the cathedral is demolished.
1200. It is incorporated.
1239. The priory of St. John the Baptist is founded.
1250. A bridge is built over the Exe.
1280. Bishop Quivil rebuilds the cathedral.
1286. Edward I. and his queen hold their Christmas revels at Exeter.
1354. The first recorder is elected.
1357. The inhabitants entertain the Black Prince and King John of France, after the battle of Poitiers.
1463. Nine aldermen are appointed by Edward IV.
1469. Exeter is besieged by the Yorkists, under Sir Hugh Courtenay.
1497. Perkin Warbeck lays siege to Exeter.
1536, Aug. 3. Exeter is erected into a separate county.
1549, July 2. It is besieged by the Cornish rebels. Aug. 6. They are compelled to withdraw, and the day is still observed as an annual festival.
1555. The first chamberlain of the city is elected.
1588. Elizabeth grants the city "*Semper Fidelis*" as its motto, for its fidelity during the Spanish invasion.
1593. The Guildhall is erected.

A.D.
1643, Sep. 5. The Royalists, under Prince Maurice, take Exeter.
1646, April 9. The city surrenders to Sir Thomas Fairfax.
1688, Nov. 8. William III. makes his public entry into Exeter.
1696. William III. establishes a mint.
1725. The Topsham canal is completed.
1733, Oct. 16. The Duke of Marlborough reviews the troops here.
1770. A new bridge is commenced.
1773. The castle is partially demolished, and the assize hall built.
1775. The new bridge is destroyed by a flood.
1778. Exe bridge is opened.
1789, Aug. George III. visits Exeter.
1790. The gaol is built.
1801. St. Thomas's Lunatic Asylum is founded.
1807. The Bridewell is founded.
1813. The Devon and Exeter Institution is founded.
1817. Exeter is first lighted with gas.
1819. The city prison is erected.
1820. The Royal Subscription-rooms are built.
1821. The public baths are opened.
1825. The Mechanics' Institute is established.
1835. The Western market is built, the Athenæum instituted, and the waterworks are completed.
1838, July. The Eastern market is opened.
1844, May 1. The Bristol and Exeter railway is opened.
1847. The Polytechnic Institution is founded.—April 27. A destructive fire.—May 14. A serious food riot takes place.
1848, May 5. The South Devon railway is opened.
1849. The post-office is erected.
1865. The Albert Memorial Museum is erected.

EXETER CHANGE (London) is mentioned as a recent erection by De Laune in "The Present State of London, &c.;" published in 1681. It was designed for the use of milliners, hosiers, &c., but did not answer; in consequence of which it was afterwards used as a menagerie by Mr. Cross. The elephant "Chunee" was shot here in March, 1826, and the old building was pulled down in 1829. New Exeter Change, otherwise Wellington Arcade, completed in 1845, from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, was taken down in Dec., 1862.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford).—This college was founded in 1314, by Walter of Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, by whom it was called Stapledon Hall. Two new fellowships for the diocese of Salisbury were added in 1404 by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, from whom the college received its present name, and in 1565 Sir William Petre added eight fellowships. Charles I. founded a fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey in 1636, and in 1770 Mrs. Shiers bequeathed certain rents, which were devoted to the purpose of forming two additional fellowships for Hereford and Surrey. These arrangements were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

EXETER HALL (London).—This building was erected in the Strand by Gandy Deering, in 1830–1. It was intended for public meetings on religious and charitable matters; but has since been used as a concert-room for sacred music. A series of Sunday evening services commenced by clergymen of the Church of England, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, May 24, 1857, was discontinued in consequence of the opposition of the incumbent of the parish, Nov. 6. The Dissenters commenced a similar course Nov. 22. A very large meeting of the Sons of the Phœnix, a

body of teetotallers, formed into societies called lodges, like those of benefit societies, was held here Nov. 9, 1859.

EXHIBITION.—The idea of collecting objects of industrial manufacture first occurred to the Marquis d'Avèzo, in 1797; but he was unable to carry it out until 1798, when he opened at Paris what is termed in France an "exposition" of French goods. The undertaking proved so successful that the idea was adopted by the French Government, and similar collections were exhibited in 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, and since then every five years. A similar exhibition was opened at Ghent in 1820, at Berlin in 1834, and at Vienna in 1835. This led to the idea of a general exhibition, in which different nations should be competitors. The first on this extended scale was the Great Exhibition (*q. v.*), held in London in 1851.

A.D.
1852, June 10. Cork.
1853, May 12. Dublin (*q. v.*). July 14. New York (*q. v.*).
1855, Jan. 25. Calcutta. May 15. Paris.
1857, May 5. Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition (*q. v.*).
1861, Sep. 15. Florence.
1864, Jan. 12. Dublin (*q. v.*). Jan. 20. Lahore. March 1. South London.
1864, Oct. 17. North London.
1865, West London. (*See* FLORAL HALL.) May 8. Dublin (*q. v.*). Sep. Hastings. Sep. Oporto. Sep. 19. Bristol. Sep. 21. Preston. Dec. 12. Glasgow (*q. v.*).
1866, March 1. Manchester (*q. v.*). March 6. Guildhall, London.

(*See* ART EXHIBITIONS; GREAT EXHIBITION; INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS; INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION; &c., &c.)

EXILES (Battle).—The Austrians and Sardinians defeated the French and Spaniards at this place, near Mont Cenis, July 19, 1747. The French republican army failed in an attack upon the fort of Exiles in 1794.

EXODUS of the Israelites from Egypt occurred, according to the best authorities, B.C. 1491. Lepsius fixes it B.C. 1314, and Bunsen B.C. 1320.

EXODUS (Book of).—The second of the five books of Moses, containing a full account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, is supposed to have been written before B.C. 1451.

EXORCISTS, or persons who professed to possess the art of expelling evil spirits, existed in very ancient times, both among heathen and Christian nations. They were constituted an order in the Church towards the end of the 3rd century, when exorcism was added to baptism.

EXPLOSIONS.—The following are some of the most calamitous explosions of gunpowder on record:—

A.D.
1649, Jan. 4. Twenty-seven barrels of gunpowder explode in a shop in Tower Street, London.
1758, March 11, Aug. 6, and Dec. 29. Three serious explosions, unattended with loss of life, take place at the Hounslow Mills.
1765, Dec. 3. Two mills are blown up at Waltham.
1767, Jan. 1. The royal mills at Faversham are blown up.
1768, May 10. An explosion at Ewell effects destruction to the amount of £8,000.
1770, Sep. 1. A man and a horse are killed at Faversham.—Sep. 27. A man is killed by an explosion at Hounslow.
1771, Sep. 18. Three men are killed by an explosion at Moulsey.
1772, Jan. 6. Three powder mills are blown up at Hounslow.
1774, April 24. Two persons are killed at Hounslow.
1776, Aug. 20. Several persons are killed by an explosion in Picardy.
1777, Aug. 16. The Epsom mills are blown up.
1789, Oct. 3. One man is killed by an explosion at Faversham.
1790, Oct. 12. Six men are killed and great destruction is occasioned by an explosion at Dartford.
1794, Dec. 31. Eleven men are killed at Dartford.
1796, Jan. 14. Three men are killed and much property is destroyed by an explosion at Hounslow.—Aug. 10. Four persons are killed at Dartford.
1798, May 20. An explosion at Battle destroys three lives and much property.
1799, Jan. 14. Two men and a boy are killed at Dartford.—July 13. Four men are killed by the explosion of a mill on Twickenham Common.
1801, March 20. One man is killed at Battle.—April 25. The Waltham mills explode, and destroy nine lives.
1802, Sep. 8. Six men and three horses are killed by an explosion at Faversham.
1805, June 15. Two men are killed at Dartford.—Oct. 1. A mill explodes at Roslin, near Edinburgh, killing two workmen.
1807, Sep. 18. Six men and three horses are killed at Faversham.
1810, Jan. 16. Five men and a boy, and two horses, are killed by an explosion at Faversham.—Sep. 24. Two men are killed at Dartford.
1811, Nov. 27. The powder mills at Waltham are blown up, with a loss of seven men.
1812, July 4. Two men are wounded by an explosion at Hounslow.—July 14. The Roslin mills blown up, killing two men and wounding a third.
1813, Aug. 21. Two explosions, fatal to three workmen, take place at Hounslow.
1814, Sep. Three men are killed at Battle.
1816, April 16. The Toulouse powder mills explode, killing about 16 persons and wounding several more.
1817, Oct. 3. Three men are killed at Faversham.
1818, March 19. The powder mills at Brandy-wine, United States, blow up, killing 30 and wounding 10 persons.
1843, April 13. Seven men are killed and four buildings overthrown by an explosion at Waltham.
1850, March 11. Three explosions, resulting in the death of eight persons, occur at the Hounslow mills.
1859, March 30. The Hounslow mills again blow up, with a loss of seven lives.—Aug. 6. Five persons are killed by an explosion at the Ballincollig mills, near Cork.
1860, Sep. 10. Six men are killed at the Melford powder works, Argyleshire.
1860, Dec. 1. An explosion of gunpowder in a shop at Norwich kills two persons and destroys much property.
1861, Jan. 21. An explosion at the Government manufactory for hand grenades, &c., at Chatham, kills one man and injures several.
1861, May 27. The Waltham mills blow up, killing one man and wounding others.
1862, Sep. 9. Six women are killed by an explosion at the Nauce Kuke powder mills, Cornwall.
1864, Oct. 1. Frightful explosion at Erith (*q. v.*).—Dec. 9. A powder store explodes at Buenos Ayres, killing 160 soldiers.—Dec. 16. A powder vessel blows up in the Mersey at Liverpool (*q. v.*).—Dec. 24. A powder vessel explodes without damage at Wilmington, United States.
1865, March 29. Two persons are injured at Faversham.—April 11. Four or five barrels of powder explode in a shop at Southwark.—May 24. About 300 persons are killed by an explosion at Mobile, United States.—Sep. 21. A firework manufactory explodes at Manchester.—Sep. 28. Two men are killed by an explosion at the Ewell powder mills.—Sep. 26. A firework manufactory blows up at Bristol.

EXTRAVAGANTS.—(*See* CANON LAW.)

EXTREME UNCTION.—This ceremony of anointing persons on the point of death with oil, originated in the 7th century. In the 10th

century the clergy contended that if it did not benefit the body it was of great service to the soul, and this doctrine was generally accepted in the 12th century. Eugenius IV., at the Council of Florence (1439—1442), decreed it to be a sacrament. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent (1545—1563).

EYLAU (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the Russian army under Benningsen at this Prussian town, Feb. 8, 1807. The action was commenced by Augereau, whose division was defeated with immense slaughter; but Napoleon coming to the rescue, the fortunes of the day were retrieved, and the Russians compelled to retire to Königsberg. The loss of life was unusually great, though from the discrepancy in the reports, it is difficult to arrive at a positive conclusion. Alison (ch. xliv. s. 74) says: "On the side of the Russians 25,000 had fallen, of whom above 7,000 were already no more; on that of the French upwards of 30,000 were killed or wounded, and nearly 10,000 had left their colours, under pretence of attending to the wounded, and did not make their appearance for several days afterwards."

EZEKIEL.—This book, written by the prophet Ezekiel B.C. 595, has been elucidated in the commentaries of Marck, published in 1731, and of Venenia in 1790.

EZRA.—This book was for the most part written by Ezra the scribe, before B.C. 444, though it appears, from internal evidence, that Daniel and Nehemiah contributed some portions.

F.

FABII.—This, one of the most celebrated and ancient patrician families of Rome, did not become prominent in history till after the establishment of the Commonwealth, B.C. 510. Three brothers of the house held seven successive consulships, from B.C. 485 to B.C. 479. The name occurs as late as the 2nd century. (*See* CREMERA.)

FABLES.—Jotham's parable of the trees (Judges ix. 7–15), delivered about B.C. 1235, is the earliest fable extant. Very ancient examples by Pilpay, the Hindoo fabulist, and by the Arabian, Lokman, a contemporary of King David (B.C. 1055—1015), are preserved; but the first collection of any extent is that of Æsop, who flourished B.C. 570. His fables were turned into Greek verse by Babrius, who is believed to have lived before the reign of Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). Phædrus, the Roman fabulist, lived in the 1st century; and Stricker, the earliest known German writer of fables, flourished in the 13th century. The best modern fables are those of Jean de la Fontaine (1621—April 13, 1695), and John Gay (1688—Dec. 11, 1732).

FABRIANO, ST. (Battle).—John of Anjou, during his invasion of Naples, defeated Alexander Sforza and the Count of Urbino, the generals of Ferdinand I., in a hotly-contested battle at St. Fabriano, in the province of Macerata, July 27, 1460.

FACTIONS.—(*See* CIRCUS FACTIONS.)

FACTOR.—The law relating to a factor or broker was regulated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 94 (1825), called the Factors' Act, amended by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 51 (June 21, 1827), and extended by 5 & 6 Vict c. 39 (June 30, 1842).

FACTORY.—The first fire-proof cotton factory was erected at Belper by the Messrs. Strutt in 1797. Some regulations were introduced by 42 Geo. III. c. 73 (1802); and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103 (Aug. 29, 1833), called the Factory Act, amended by 4 Will. IV. c. 1 (Feb. 20, 1834), by which persons under 18 years of age, and women, were prohibited from working more than 12 hours a day; and the employment of children under nine years was altogether abolished. This act was amended by 7 Vict. c. 15 (June 6, 1844), which ordered that all machinery should be guarded to prevent accidents; that eight, not nine, years, should be the earliest age at which children could work in factories; that their hours of labour should not exceed six hours and a half a day; and that they should attend school daily. These acts were extended and amended by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29 (June 30, 1845), 10 Vict. c. 29 (June 8, 1847), by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 5, 1850), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38 (June 30, 1856). (*See* BLEACHING.)

FACULTIES.—The Court of Faculties, empowering the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to grant Faculties, Dispensations, &c., was established by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, s. 4 (1534).

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.—The profession of advocate has existed from time immemorial in Scotland; but its members did not form a faculty or society until the establishment of the College of Justice in 1532. Their number, at first confined to 10, is now unlimited, and has for some years exceeded 400. This body is presided over by a dean.

FAENZA (Italy), the ancient Faventia, was the scene of the defeat of Carbo and Norbanus by Metellus, B.C. 82. It submitted to the Emperor Frederick I. in 1162. Frederick II. captured it, after an obstinate siege, Sunday, April 14, 1241. Rodolph I. confirmed the Pope in its possession in 1275. The Bolognese seized it in 1282, and its walls were restored in 1286. Cæsar Borgia wrested it from the Manfredi in 1501, and it soon after passed into the possession of Venice (1504). The Papal authorities recovered it in 1509, and it submitted to the French in 1512. It was, however, restored to the popes, and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1859.

FÆSULÆ (Italy), an Etruscan city, the modern Fiesole, first mentioned during the war with the Gauls, B.C. 225, was devastated during the social war, B.C. 90 and B.C. 89. Belisarius captured it after a long siege in 539, and the Florentines are said to have destroyed it in 1010.

FAHRENHEIT.—(*See* THERMOMETER.)

FAINÉANTS, or DO-NOTHING KINGS, the name given to some of the Merovingian sovereigns of France, who were the puppets of the Mayors of the Palace (*q. v.*).

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE (Battle).—Lieut. Tompkins, with a small body of Federal cavalry, attacked the Confederates at this village in Virginia, and captured five prisoners, June 1, 1861.

FAIR ISLE (Atlantic Ocean).—At Stromceiler Creek, in this island, south of Shetland, the Duke Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in Aug., 1588.

FAIRLOP OAK (Essex).—This celebrated oak, which formerly existed in Hainault Forest, was so old that, according to Mr. Gilpin, "the traditions of the country traced it half-way up the Christian æra." About 1728, Mr. Day, of Wapping, commenced the custom of dining here every year with a party of friends. Other parties joined him in these annual picnics, until at length the company became so numerous that the gathering assumed the character of a regular fair, recurring the first Friday in July. Mr. Day died in 1767, and was buried in a coffin made of wood from his favourite oak. In 1805 the tree was accidentally set on fire. The trunk and most of the principal branches were seriously injured, and in Feb., 1820, it was blown down, and part of the wood was used for the pulpit and reading desk of St. Pancras new church. The trunk of this celebrated oak measured 36 feet in girth, and its branches covered an area of 300 feet in circumference.

FAIR OAKS (Battle).—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battles.)

FAIRS were established in Italy about 500, and at Aix-la-Chapelle and Troyes about 800. Alfred the Great introduced them into England in 886, and in 960 they were established in Flanders. Fairs for the sale of slaves were common throughout Germany and the north of Europe about 1000; and in 1071 they were encouraged in England by William the Conqueror. By 2 Edw. III. c. 15 (1328), it was enacted that the duration of fairs should always be declared at their commencement; and by 5 Edw. III. c. 5 (1331), any trader carrying on business after the stipulated time was to forfeit double the value of the goods sold. Disputes at fairs were adjusted at the courts of Pié-poudre, or Dusty-Foot, which were regulated by 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477). The time for holding fairs was specified by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1448), which prohibited them on certain feast days, and on all Sundays except the four in harvest time. This exception was repealed by 13 Vict. c. 23 (June 10, 1850). (*See* BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, &c.)

FAISANS.—This island, in the river Bidassoa, that separates France from Spain, was the scene of conferences for peace between Philip IV. and Louis XIV. in 1659. The result was the peace of the Pyrenees, signed Nov. 7, 1659. From this circumstance the place was also called the Isle of the Conferences.

FAITH.—(*See* DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.)

FAITH AND CHARITY (Knights).—Established in France, to suppress public robberies, about 1230, were approved by Gregory IX.

FALAISE (France).—William I. (the Conqueror) was born at this town, the ancient seat of the dukes of Normandy, towards the end of 1027, and a statue was erected to his memory Oct. 26, 1851. Prince Arthur was imprisoned at Falaise, whence he was removed to Rouen in 1202. Falaise received its charter from Philip II. (Augustus) in 1207.

FALCONET.—In the 15th century this name was given to small cannon.

FALCONRY, or HAWKING.—This sport, practised in Eastern countries before the Christian æra, is mentioned by Julius Firmicus, who flourished in the 4th century. It was established in Britain before the Heptarchy (*q. v.*), and was the favourite amusement of Frederick II., Emperor of Germany (1215–1250), who is said to have written a treatise upon it. The sport declined in the 17th century, and though partially revived in the 18th, has fallen into neglect since about 1725, owing to the increased popularity of shooting.

FALCZI, or PRUTH (Treaty).—Peter the Great having invaded Moldavia in 1711, with a force of 38,000 men, was surrounded by a Turkish army of 200,000 men at Falczi, on the Pruth, and was reduced to despair. The Empress Catherine, who was with him, restored his confidence, and negotiations were commenced between the two powers, which resulted in the conclusion of this treaty of peace, July 10, 1711. Its chief conditions were the surrender by the Czar of the fortress of Azof, the dismantling of his newly built castles near the Turkish frontier, and an engagement on his part not to interfere in the affairs of Poland or of the Cossacks.

FALERII (Italy).—The inhabitants of this city of the Falisci joined the Fidenates and Veientines against Rome, B.C. 437. Camillus took the city B.C. 396. They made war against Rome B.C. 356 and B.C. 293. The city was taken and destroyed by the Romans B.C. 241.

FALERNIAN WINE, so called from Falernus Ager, the district in which it was produced. This district was ravaged by the Carthaginians B.C. 217. Some writers suppose that a town named Faleria once existed in this part, though no evidence of the fact has been adduced. In later years the best Falernian wine was that produced at the village of Faustianum.

FALKIÖPING (Battle).—Margaret, Queen of Norway and Denmark, called the Semiramis of the North, defeated Albert of Sweden at this place in 1389.

FALKIRK (Battle).—The Scottish army under Sir William Wallace was surprised by the English, under Edward I., in the forest of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, July 22, 1298. As Wallace was doubtful of the fidelity of some of his troops, he wished to avoid an action; but finding it impossible, he chose an advantageous position. Just as the two armies joined, his heavy cavalry fled without striking a blow, and he was completely defeated, with the loss of at least 15,000 men.

FALKIRK (Scotland).—In 1057 a church was erected at this town of Selkirkshire, made a burgh of barony by James VI. in 1600, and a burgh of royalty by Charles I. in 1646. In 1715 it passed to the crown. The old church, removed in 1810, has been replaced by a modern edifice. Falkirk was enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

FALKIRK MUIR (Battle).—The Royalist forces, under Gen. Hawley, were defeated at Falkirk Muir by the Scotch, under Prince Charles Edward, Jan. 17, 1746. The English

loss amounted to less than 400 in killed and wounded, and that of the Scotch to about 120.

FALKLAND (Scotland).—This town of Fifeshire, anciently a manor of the earls of Fife, from whom it passed to the crown in 1425, was erected into a royal burgh by James II. in 1458. The palace was commenced in 1500, and the town was greatly improved by James V., who died here Dec. 14, 1542. The charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. The notorious Rob Roy garrisoned the palace and exacted contributions from the inhabitants in 1715.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (South Atlantic Ocean).—It is sometimes asserted that these islands were descried by Amerigo Vespucci, in 1502. They were visited by Hawkins in 1567, and by Davis in 1592. In 1594, Hawkins explored their northern shores, and in 1690 they were visited by Strong, who anchored in Falkland Sound, to which he gave its name. M. de Bougainville arrived Feb. 3, 1764, and planted a French settlement March 17; and Commodore Byron discovered Port Egmont in 1766, and took possession of the country by the name of Falkland's Islands. In 1767 the French ceded their claim to the Spaniards, who expelled the British in 1770, but were compelled to admit their right to the sovereignty of the islands by treaty, Jan. 22, 1771. As no attempts were made to establish an English settlement, the Republic of Buenos Ayres planted a colony at Port Louis in 1820. This was destroyed by the Americans in 1831, and in 1833 was erected into a British station. In 1840 the Government sent out a colony to Port Louis. It was removed to another situation in 1844.

FALLING WATER (Battle).—An indecisive skirmish took place between the Federals and Confederates at this place in Virginia, July 1, 1861.

FALMOUTH (Cornwall) was originally called Smithick. In 1613, Sir John Killigrew formed the project of erecting a town here, which received its charter and present name from Charles II. in 1661. In 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew built a new quay, which greatly added to the commercial importance of the town; and in 1688 its prosperity was increased by the establishment of the post-office packet to Lisbon and the West Indies. The hospital for disabled seamen was founded in 1750, and the gaol in 1831. Queen Victoria visited Falmouth Aug. 28, 1843.

FALSE ACCUSERS.—(*See* ACCUSERS, FALSE.)

FALSE MONEY.—(*See* COINING.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—By 33 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1541), persons convicted of counterfeiting "letters or privy tokens to receive money or goods in other men's names," were made liable to imprisonment, pillory, or such corporal pain, short of death, as the court should award. This Act was amended by 30 Geo. II. c. 24 (1757), which prescribed more definite penalties of whipping, imprisonment, pillory, &c.; and the offence was constituted a misdemeanour by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 53 (June 21, 1827). The laws on the subject were amended and consolidated by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 6, 1861).

FAMAGOSTA, or FAMAGUSTA.—This town, in the island of Cyprus, was taken by the Genoese in 1373, and by the Turks, Aug. 1, 1571.

FAMARS (Battle).—The Allied army attacked the French and drove them from their entrenched camp at Famars, near Valenciennes, May 23, 1793.

FAMIEH.—(*See* APAMEA.)

FAMILISTS, and FAMILY OF LOVE.—(*See* AGAPÆMONE.)

FAMILY COMPACT.—The treaty signed at the Escorial between Philip V. of Spain and Louis XV. of France, Nov. 7, 1733, is called by Spanish historians the First Family Compact, and the secret treaty of perpetual alliance between France and Spain, signed at Fontainebleau, Oct. 25, 1743, is termed by them the Second Family Compact. The celebrated treaty between the Bourbons of France and Spain (Louis XV. and Charles III.), known as the Family Compact, was concluded at Paris, Aug. 15, 1761. It was a defensive and offensive alliance between France and Spain. Ferdinand IV., King of Naples, acceded to the alliance.

FAMILY CONVENTION.—(*See* FLORENCE, Treaties.)

FAMINES.—(*See* INDEX.)

FAN.—Pharaoh is represented surrounded by his fan-bearers on the walls of the tombs of Thebes. Fans of peacocks' feathers were made in Greece in the 5th century B.C., and are mentioned in one of the tragedies of Euripides. The custom of using fans was introduced into England during the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1523 they were carried in winter as well as in summer. The ladies had prodigious fans, with handles half a yard long, and with these they often administered correction to their daughters. During the 16th and 17th centuries they were used by gentlemen. Sir Edward Coke rode the circuit with one of these large fans. Folding fans were introduced in the beginning of the 17th century. The Fanmakers' Company was incorporated in 1709.

FANJEAUX (France).—The ramparts of this place, the Fanum Jovis of the Romans, were removed in 1229, and the town itself was destroyed by Edward the Black Prince in 1355.

FANO (Battle).—The Alemanni defeated the Romans near this town, the ancient Fanum Fortunæ, in Umbria, in 270.

FARCE.—One of the earliest extant is in German, called the "Apotheosis of Pope Joan," and was written about 1480. The French farce of "Maître Pierre Pathelin" was first printed in 1490.

FARDINGALE, FARTHINGALE, or VERDINGALE.—This hooped petticoat, to which the modern crinoline bears a strong resemblance, is said to have been first worn in England by Catherine, Infanta of Spain, on her arrival in 1501, to marry Prince Arthur. Having become fashionable, it was superseded about 1640 by the hoop, which went out of fashion about 1820.

FARMERS-GENERAL, or FERMIERS GÉNÉRAUX.—This associated body, who farmed certain branches of the revenue in France under the old monarchy, formed in 1728, was abolished in 1789. Dupin read a report against them May 5, 1794, and 31 out of 32 then living were sent to the revolutionary tribunal.

Twenty-eight were executed May 8, and the remaining three May 14.

FARMING'S ISLAND (N. Pacific Ocean) was taken possession of in the name of Queen Victoria, by the steamer *Albert*, Feb. 8, 1861.

FARMVILLE (Battle).—Gen. Sheridan defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, near this place, in Virginia, April 6, 1865.

FARNHAM (Surrey).—In 860 this town was bestowed upon the bishops of Winchester by Ethelbald, King of Wessex; and in 894 Alfred defeated the Danes in its neighbourhood. Waverley Abbey was built by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, in 1128. The castle, which was founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129—1171), was taken by Louis the dauphin in 1216, and demolished by Henry III. In Dec., 1642, it was seized by the Parliamentary forces and again destroyed; but Bishop Morley commenced its re-erection in 1662. Farnham is celebrated as the birthplace of William Cobbett, March, 1762. Until about 1790 it was a borough.

FARNOVIANS.—The followers of Stanislaus Farnowski (Farnovius), who separated from the Unitarians in 1568, became extinct on the death of Farnowski in 1615.

FARNWORTH (Lancashire).—Birch House, situated in this parish, near Bolton, was erected in the reign of Charles I. (1625—1649). The public park was opened by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Oct. 12, 1864.

FAROE, or FERÖE ISLANDS (North Sea).—This group, discovered by the Norwegians between 858 and 868, now belongs to Denmark. They were held by the English from 1807 to 1814.

FARRIERS.—In 1267 farriers worked in shops open to the road as they do at present. Six farriers attended the army assembled to repel the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Farriers' Company was incorporated in 1670.

FARRINGDON, or FARYNDON INN.—(*See* SERJEANT'S INN.)

FARRINGDON MARKET (London).—The corporation were empowered by act of Parliament, in 1824, to remove the Fleet Market (*q. v.*) and erect a new one in its place. This was opened Nov. 20, 1829, under the name of Farringdon Market.

FARTHING.—This coin existed among the Anglo-Saxons, though no specimen remains. Farthings were first coined round in 1210, when King John ordered a large number to be struck for use in England and Ireland. In 1279 they were called Lundrenses, and until the reign of Edward VI. were made of silver. The want of a small coinage subsequently led to the manufacture and issue, by private persons, of leaden farthing tokens, which were suppressed by a royal proclamation, May 19, 1613. A few copper farthings were struck in 1665, but they were not issued till 1672. Tin farthings were coined by William III. and Mary in 1690. Half-farthings were first struck in 1843.

FASHION.—(*See* DRESS.)

FASTI.—Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—B.C. 673) instituted the custom of marking monthly records of the feasts, games, &c., observed at Rome, on tables of stone. These, preserved by the priests, became the calendar by which the course of public business and of justice was regulated. C. Flavius copied these Fasti, B.C. 300, and exhibited them in the Forum; and they subsequently became a kind of abridged annals, recording the names of public magistrates and the most important political events. A series of marble tables of Fasti, relating chiefly to the holders of the consular dignity, was discovered buried in the Forum in 1547. Additional portions were dug up in 1817 and 1818.

FASTS.—Moses fasted 40 days and 40 nights on Mount Sinai (Exodus xxiv. 18, xxxiv. 28, and Deut. ix. 9), B.C. 1491, and abstinence was one rule for observing the day of atonement (Lev. xxiii. 26—32), B.C. 1490. In consequence of the preaching of Jonah, the King of Nineveh proclaimed a solemn fast for both man and beast (Jonah iii. 5—9), B.C. 787, and Joel ordered a fast, in which even unweaned infants should participate (Joel ii. 15—17), B.C. 787. Our Saviour fasted 40 days and 40 nights (Matt. iv. 2), in 26, and Barnabas and Saul were ordained to the ministry with fasting (Acts xiii. 2 & 3), in 45. Mosheim, writing of the 1st century, says: "Of any solemn *public* fasts, except only on the anniversary day of Christ's crucifixion, there is no mention in the most ancient times. Gradually, however, stated days of fasting were introduced; first by custom, afterwards by legal sanction. Whether anything of this nature occurred in the 1st century, and what days were devoted to fasting, we have not the means of deciding." The custom of fasting every Wednesday and Friday became general about 111, and the Quadragesimal fast, or Lent (*q. v.*), was appointed about 136. The custom of holding special fasts was introduced before 173, and the fasting system in general was fully established in 222.

FATHERS, THE.—The principal ancient ecclesiastical writers, collectively styled the Fathers, were:—Pope Clement I. (91—100); Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, martyred Dec. 20, 115; Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna (80—169); Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons (130—200); Clement of Alexandria, died in 220; Hippolytus, died in 230; Tertullian of Carthage (160—240); Origen (185—253 or 4); Cyprian (200—Sep. 14, 258); Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea (265—338); Athanasius (296—May 2, 373); Cyril of Jerusalem (315—386); Gregory of Nazianzen, Bishop of Constantinople (329—390); Macarius (301—390 or 1); Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (340—April 4, 397); Epiphanius, Bishop of Constantia (310—May 12, 403); John Chrysostom (347—Sep. 14, 407); Orosius, flourished 415; Augustine, Bishop Hippo (354—Aug. 28, 430); Paulinus, Bishop of Nola (353—431); Socrates Scholasticus, died after 439; Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, died in 444; Theodoret, Bishop of Cyrus (393—457); Procopius, Bishop of Gaza, flourished 560; Johannes Scholasticus, died Aug. 31, 578; and Evagrius (536—600).

FATIMITES.—Mahadi Obaidallah, an alleged descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed, and of Ismael, grandson of Ali, having overthrown the Aglabites (*q. v.*) in 908, established his own dynasty in their stead. His descendant El Moez conquered Egypt and founded Cairo in 969, and his successors, after

diverging from orthodox Mohammedanism and protecting the heretical Shiites (*q.v.*), became extinct on the death of Adhid, in 1171.

FAUGHARD, or FOUGHARD TAGHER (Battle).—On this hill, near Dundalk (*q. v.*), Edward Bruce, the self-styled King of Ireland, was defeated by Sir John Bermingham, Oct. 5, 1318. Early in the battle Bruce was slain by John Maupas (who also fell in the contest), and his remains, divided into four quarters, were exhibited as a public spectacle in Ireland.

FAVERSHAM, or FEVERSHAM (Kent).—King Athelstan held a witenagemot at this ancient town in 930, and Stephen (1135—1154) erected a Cluniac monastery. James II., in his endeavour to escape to France, was taken here Dec. 12, 1688. The grammar-school was founded in 1575. (*See* EXPLOSIONS.)

FAYAL (Atlantic), one of the Azores, was captured by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1597.

FAYETTE (Battle).—A sharp but indecisive skirmish took place between the Federals, under Major Torneru, and the Confederates, at this town, in Missouri, Jan. 8, 1862.

FAYETTEVILLE (Battle).—The Confederate Gen. Cabell was repulsed by Col. M. La Rue Harrison at this place in Arkansas, after six hours' severe fighting, April 18, 1863.

FAYETTEVILLE (North America).—The arsenal at this town of North Carolina, containing 35,000 stand of arms, besides cannon and ammunition, was surrendered to a force of 800 Confederates, April 22, 1861. Gen. Sherman expelled the Confederates and occupied the town March 11, 1865, and, having destroyed the arsenal, retired March 15.

FEASTS and FESTIVALS.—The principal feasts of the ancient Jews were the Passover, instituted B. C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 43—49); the feast of Weeks or Pentecost, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxxiv. 22); of Trumpets, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxiii. 24, 25); of Tabernacles, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxiii. 39—43); and the Jubilee, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxv. 10—13.) The love-feasts of the primitive Christians were instituted about 35; and Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide are believed to have been observed since 68. Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, instituted the solemn processions called Rogations in 469; the feast of the Purification was established about 526. Boniface IV. instituted the festival of All Saints in 611, and the Greek Church founded the festival of Orthodoxy in 842. Urban IV. instituted the feast of Corpus Christi, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation, in 1264, and Boniface VIII. founded jubilees in 1300. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first observed in 1320, that of the Spear and Nails in 1354, and the feast of the Visitation in 1389. The Council of Basel confirmed the festival of the Immaculate Conception in 1431, and the feast of the Transfiguration was generally observed in 1456, though it was founded much earlier. In 1643 Urban VIII. published a bull to diminish the number of festivals, and in 1745 Benedict XIV. sanctioned the celebration of the feast of the Seven Joys of the Virgin Mary. (*See* AGAPÆ, MUSICAL FESTIVALS, &c.)

FEATHERS.—Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion that the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the mottoes "Ich Dien" and "Houmont," were derived from the house of Hainault, possibly from the comté of Ostrevant, the apanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

FEBRUARY, the second month of the year, was, with January, added to the calendar about B.C. 700, by Numa, who placed January at the beginning, and February at the end of the year. The decemvirs placed February next to January, B.C. 452. Its name is supposed to be derived from the ancient Roman festival Februa.

FÉCAMP (France).—Richard I., Duke of Normandy, founded a Benedictine abbey-church at this town in 988. The church of Notre Dame was built in the 14th century. Fécamp was taken from the leaguers by Marshal de Biron in 1594.

FECIALES.—The heralds of ancient Rome, whose duty it was to declare war and proclaim peace. On the occasion of a dispute with another power, they made three appeals, with an interval of 10 days between each, and if the matter was not then adjusted, they declared war by throwing a bloody javelin into the enemy's territory. They were instituted by Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—673), and received a code and laws from Ancus Martius (B.C. 640—616).

FEDERALS.—(*See* CONFEDERATE STATES and UNITED STATES.)

FEEJEE, FIJI, or VITI ISLANDS (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered in 1643 by Tasman, who named them Prince William's Islands, were visited about 1804 by fugitive convicts from New South Wales, who were allowed to remain by the native chiefs. Traders began to resort thither to buy sandal wood, &c., in 1806. The first missionaries landed Oct. 12, 1835, and the group was surveyed by the United States exploring expedition, under Capt. Wilkes, in 1840. In consequence of the murder of two white men by the natives, Capt. Worth, of the *Calypso*, destroyed the town of Noundavau in June, 1848. Alarmed by incursions of the Friendly or Tongan Islanders, Thakombau, King of Feejee, placed his dominions under British protection in 1858.

FEHRBELLIN (Battle).—The Swedes were defeated by the Germans at this place, in Brandenburg, in 1675.

FELDKIRCH.—The French, under Massena and Oudinot, failed in several attempts to wrest this town, in the Grisons, from the Austrians, in March, 1799. It fell into the hands of the French in 1800.

FELSINA.—(*See* BOLOGNA.)

FELT.—This material, called by the ancients *lana coacta*, was used in the time of Xenophon (before B.C. 444—after B.C. 357) as soldiers' cloaks and corslets, and for horse-furniture. The Tartars employed it for clothes and tent-coverings, and even used it in the construction of their idols. The hatters, by whom felt is principally employed, refer its invention to St. Clement, martyred about 100, who, having put carded wool between his feet and his sandals during a pilgrimage, found at its termination that the pressure had converted

the material into cloth. The Felt-makers' Company was incorporated in 1604.

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.—The first corps of this force for service in a particular district was raised in Argyleshire, July 21, 1759. Other regiments of a similar character were raised in 1778 and 1779. A similar force, called Fencible Light Dragoons, to serve in any part of Great Britain, was raised in 1794.

FENCING.—In consequence of the disorders perpetrated by proficients in this art in the reign of Edward I., all the fencing-schools in London were ordered to be closed by 13 Edw. I. st. 5 (1285). The old system of cutting in fencing was supplanted by the rapier-thrust in Italy before 1553, and the new method was introduced into England in 1578.

FENIANS.—According to tradition the Fenians, Fenii, or Finians, were a national militia established in Ireland by Fin, Fingal, or Fionn, the son of Cumhal and son-in-law of King Cormac (213—253). Each member of the band swore never to receive a portion with a wife, but to choose her for her good manners and virtues; never to offer violence to any woman; never to refuse to relieve the poor to the utmost of his power; and never to flee before nine champions. Other authorities regard the ancient Fenians as a distinct Celtic race, who migrated at an early period from Germany into northern Scotland and Ireland; and others conjecture that the word is a corruption of "Phœnicians." Sir Walter Scott, quoting a Celtic poem, speaks of the "bare-armed Fenians" (Antiquary, ch. xxx.). The name has been adopted by an Irish faction, formed in the United States for the purpose of subverting the British supremacy in Ireland.

A.D.

1864. Secret meetings of Fenians are held near Clonmel.

1863, May. Thomas Clarke Luby visits America, where he co-operates with the Brotherhood.—Nov. The first Fenian convention assembles at Chicago, United States.

1864, Feb. 23. The Fenians expel the National Party from a meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin (*q. v.*).

1865, Sep. 15. The police seize the office of the *Irish People* newspaper at Dublin, and make many arrests.—Sep. 16. Several arrests take place at Cork, and shortly afterwards at Clonmel, Killarney, Rathkeale, &c.—Sep. 20. Some Fenians are apprehended at Manchester and Sheffield.—Oct. 16. A congress of the order assembles at Philadelphia.—Nov. 11. James Stephens, "head-centre" of the Irish Fenians, is arrested.—Nov. 24. He escapes from Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.—Nov. 27. The trial of the prisoners commences at Dublin.—Dec. 1. Thomas Clarke Luby, proprietor of the *Irish People*, is sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.—Dec. 6. O'Leary, the editor, receives a similar sentence.—Dec. 13. O'Donovan is condemned to penal servitude for life.—Dec. 14. A special commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners is opened at Cork.

1866, Feb. 17. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland.—Feb. 19. A Fenian senate assembles at Nashville, United States.—March 4. A monster demonstration of Fenians against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus takes place at New York.—March 17. An alarm that this day, the feast of St. Patrick, will be signalized by a Fenian raid upon Canada, proves groundless.—May 10. James Stephens arrives in New York.—May 31. A body of Fenians, under Col. O'Neil, cross the Niagara river, near Buffalo, and occupy Fort Erie, in Canada.—June 2. They are defeated, and Col. O'Neil is killed by the Canadian regular and volunteer forces.—June 7. President Johnson issues a proclamation against the Fenian movement.

FEODOSIA.—(*See* CAFFA.)

FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (Battle).—The Austrians, under Prince Schwartzenberg, attacked and defeated the French divisions of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, at this place, in France, March 25, 1814. The French loss amounted to 5,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners, among whom were the generals Pachtod and Arney.

FERENTINUM (Italy).—The Volscians took refuge in this town after their defeat by the Romans, B.C. 413. It was afterwards given to the Hernicians. The Romans captured it B.C. 361, and Hannibal ravaged the territory B.C. 211. The modern town, called Ferentino, was the scene of a meeting between the Emperor Frederick II., Pope Honorius III., and other rulers, in March, 1223, in favour of the fifth crusade.

FERIÆ LATINÆ.—An annual festival held in commemoration of the union of the peoples of Latium, was celebrated in March, May, or June, and consisted of the offering of sacrifices to Jupiter by all the tribes of the alliance. Some authors state that Tarquin the Proud founded this festival (B.C. 534—510); others consider it of earlier origin. At first it lasted one day; on the expulsion of the kings, B.C. 510, a second day was added to commemorate the event; and a third was afterwards added.

FERMO (Italy).—This city of the Papal States, anciently called Firmium Picenum, was built by the Sabines, and colonized B.C. 264 by the Romans. The popes obtained possession in the 8th century, and the university, founded in 850, was restored in 1824. The French, under Gen. Rusca, defeated the Neapolitans here, Nov. 30, 1798.

FERNANDINA.—(*See* CUBA.)

FERNANDO PO (Bight of Benin) was discovered in 1471, by the Portuguese, who ceded it to Spain in 1778. The Spaniards abandoned it, and the English formed a settlement in 1827. They retired in 1834, and the Spaniards again took possession in 1844, calling the island Puerto de Isabel.

FERNS (Bishopric) was founded about 598 by St. Edan. Its earlier prelates were styled archbishops of Leinster. In 1600 the see of Leighlin was annexed to Ferns. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Ferns and Leighlin were to be added to Ossory on their next avoidance, which took place on the death of Bishop Elrington in 1835.

FEROZESHAH (Battle).—Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs at this village in Lahore, Dec. 21 and 22, 1845. The British force consisted of 16,700 men and 69 guns, and the Sikhs mustered about 50,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon, which were nearly all captured. The former lost 2,415 in killed and wounded during the two days.

FERRARA (Italy).—This town, founded in the 5th century, and fortified about 585, was made a bishopric in 661, and an archbishopric in 1735. In 1067 it became a free city, joined the Lombard League against the Emperor Frederick I., in 1175, and soon after passed under the sway of the house of Este. Venice seized Ferrara in 1308, and Clement V. claimed it as a fief of the Church in 1309. The Este family

regained possession, and Ferrara was made a duchy by Paul. II., April 14, 1471, and was annexed to the Papal dominions in 1597. It surrendered to the French June 19, 1796, was retaken by the allies May 24, 1799, and was once more resigned to France by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. Restored to the Pope in 1814–15, its inhabitants revolted in 1860, and Ferrara became part of the new Italian kingdom. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in Nov., 1570. The cathedral was founded in 1135; the university in 1264, was reorganized in 1402, closed in 1794, and reopened in 1824; and the library in 1740. Treaties of peace were concluded here in 1428 and 1433. A council was held here Jan. 10, 1438. The last sitting took place Jan. 10, 1439.

FERRARS'S ARREST.—Mr. George Ferrars, M.P. for Plymouth, had become security for a man, who failed to pay at the appointed time. The creditor consequently brought an action against Ferrars, who was arrested by the officers of the city of London, and imprisoned in the Compter. The Speaker laid the matter before the House of Commons, and they despatched the sergeant-at-arms into the city to demand the release of the prisoner. A scuffle ensued, in which the sheriffs and city constables took part with the municipal authorities; and the sergeant, after having broken the mace in his efforts to defend himself, was compelled to retreat. The Commons next proceeded in a body to the House of Lords, where the judges declared the arrest illegal, and pronounced it a very great case of contempt. The sergeant was again sent to the prison, this time the officials offering no resistance, and Mr. Ferrars was released from captivity. At eight o'clock the following morning, March 28, 1542, the sheriffs, and other persons concerned, appeared at the bar of the House, and the sheriffs and creditor were committed to the Tower, the clerk of the Compter to a place known as "Little Ease," and the constables who had attacked the sergeant to Newgate. They were, however, released, at the intercession of the mayor, March 30, and in April the king expressed his approbation of the steps the House had taken.

FERROL (Spain).—A British fleet assailed this seaport, without success, Aug. 25, 1800. It was blockaded by a British fleet in 1805; and Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail of the line, defeated the French and Spanish fleet, consisting of 20 sail of the line, 7 frigates, and 2 brigs, off Ferrol, July 22, 1805. Marshal Soult captured it in 1809.

FERTILE ISLE.—(*See* CHRISTOPHER'S, ST.)

FESTIVALS.—(*See* FEASTS and FESTIVALS.)

FÊTE DIEU.—(*See* CORPUS CHRISTI.)

FETHANLEA, or FRETHERN Battle.—Ceawlin defeated the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 584.

FEUDAL SYSTEM.—Alexander Severus (222—235) and Probus (276—282) gave grants of land to their soldiers on condition that they and their heirs should do military service for them. The custom was afterwards imitated by the Lombards and other northern nations, by whom it was introduced into civilized Europe. The oldest codes of laws founded on the feudal principle are the Salic law, which was promulgated by the Salians or Franks about 481; the code of the Lombards, commenced about 646; and the Capitularies, published in 827. It is believed some such system was introduced into England by the Saxons, but it was not till after the Norman Conquest, in 1066, that it attained its full operation in this country. It was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008. The "Liber Feudorum" was compiled by the Emperor Frederick I. in 1170, and it is regarded as the chief authority as to the feudal law of the continent. The "Coutumier de Normandie" was composed about 1229. The system was discouraged in France in 1470, limited in England in 1495, and finally abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

FEUILLANT CLUB (Paris).—During the Revolution, a club, first called the club of 1789, that assembled in the old convent of the Feuillants (1791), was named after them. A ministry composed of their leaders assumed power in June, 1792. The Jacobins conspired against them, and the Feuillant Club was closed in July, 1792.

FEUILLANTINES.—This order of nuns, subject to the rule of the Feuillants (*q. v.*), was founded in 1590, and possessed a house at Paris, established in 1622 by Anne of Austria.

FEUILLANTS.—This name was given to a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière, at Feuillant, in Languedoc, in 1577, and sanctioned by Sixtus V. in 1588. In 1587 it established itself in Paris, and in 1630 a separation took place between the Feuillants of France and those of Italy.

FEUILLETON first appeared in the "Journal des Débats," in Paris, in 1800.

FEVER.—Scarlet fever is believed to have originated in Africa, whence it was brought into Europe by the Moors. It is known to have existed in England for the last 200 years. Typhus fever, which has been known for 300 years, caused great mortality in the armies of Napoleon I. and of the allied forces in the Crimea.

FEVERSHAM.—(*See* FAVERSHAM.)

FEZ, or FAS (Africa), the capital of a kingdom of the same name, was founded by Edris, in 829. His dynasty lasted till 907. Fez became subject to Morocco in 1550.

FEZZAN, or FESSÂN (Africa), the ancient Phazania, the country of the Garamantes, was attacked by the Romans under Cornelius Balbus, B.C. 20. It was long governed by independent princes, who afterwards became subject to Tripoli, and was conquered by the Turks in 1842.

FIDDLE.—(*See* VIOL, VIOLIN.)

FIDENÆ (Italy), captured B.C. 496 by the Romans, with whom its inhabitants were frequently engaged in war, was taken and plundered B.C. 426, and its inhabitants were sold as slaves. The amphitheatre fell during an exhibition, in 27, when 50,000 persons were killed or wounded. Its site is occupied by Castel Giubileo.

FIEF.—Ducange (iii. p. 433) states that the word fief, as applied to a possession held by a tenant of a superior, was not used until 884, in the reign of Charles the Fat. (*See* FEUDAL SYSTEM.)

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.—Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, held interviews between Guisnes and Ardres, near Calais, June 7—24, 1520. Such was the magnificence displayed, that the place of meeting was called the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

FIELD OF MARCH, or FIELD OF MAY.—This name was given to assemblies of the Frankish people which were held in France under the Merovingian kings, every year in the month of March. They have been called Parliaments of the Champ de Mars. The people assembled in arms on these occasions. Pepin the Short, after his accession to the throne in 747, revived this national assembly, changing the time of meeting from March to May. Charlemagne also convoked them. Sheppard (Fall of Rome and Rise of the New Nationalities, sect. ix.) remarks: "Of these assemblies the chroniclers enumerate thirty-five between the years 770 and 813. That convoked in spring, and styled 'the field of May,' alone had the privilege of passing laws, and in it the third estate, or the people, were associated with the clergy and nobles."

FIELD SPORTS. — From the time of Nimrod, the "mighty hunter before the Lord" (Gen. x. 9), hunting has been popular in all countries and in every age. The Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, and Persians, pursued it with avidity, hunting the lion, tiger, leopard, deer, hare, &c., and employing, to track the game, sporting dogs, and lions, and other beasts of prey trained for the task. The Greeks and Romans, in the early period of their history, hunted the lion, panther, leopard, &c., in Thrace and in Asia Minor, and afterwards the wild boar furnished their favourite sport. Stag and hare hunting, and coursing, were also practised, Xenophon (B.C. 444—B.C. 357), Arrian (90—170), and other authors having left accounts of the manner in which they were conducted. The ancient Britons were enthusiastic sportsmen, and many skeletons of their hunting dogs are found in the barrows (*q. v.*) which formed their places of sepulture. The Saxons practised hunting, which was a favourite recreation of Alfred the Great (871—901), and it was a favourite pastime in the time of Edward II. (1307—1327). (*See* ANGLING, FALCONRY, FOX-HUNTING, GAME LAWS, &c., &c.)

FIERY CHAMBER, or CHAMBRE ARDENTE. — The name given to a French tribunal called the Grande Chambre, convoked for the punishment of heresy. Francis I. established a Fiery Chamber in 1535. In 1679 it was employed by Louis XIV. to inquire into the reports of poisoning cases that were circulated on the trial of the Marchioness Brinvilliers, and its operations soon after ceased.

FIESCHI CONSPIRACY. — Joseph Marco Fieschi having conceived a hatred for Louis Philippe in consequence of the suppression, by the prefect of the Seine, of a situation which he held, constructed an infernal machine of about 100 gun-barrels fixed in a frame, which he discharged simultaneously, by means of a train of gunpowder, from a house in the Boulevard-du-Temple, during a review of the National Guard, July 28, 1835. The king escaped unhurt, but Marshal Mortier and 17 people were killed, and many more wounded. Fieschi, with his accomplices, Pepin and Morey, was guillotined, Feb. 16, 1836.

FIESCO CONSPIRACY. — Giovanni Luigi Fiesco, Count of Lavagna, disliking the republican government established at Genoa by the Admiral, Andrew Doria, formed a plot for his assassination, and the establishment of an oligarchy. The insurrection took place Jan. 2, 1547, when Doria was compelled to flee, and his grand-nephew, Giannetino, was put to death; but the leader, Fiesco, at the commencement of the outbreak, slipped while stepping from a galley, and, being overweighted by his armour, sank in the waves and perished.

FIESOLE.—(*See* FÆSULÆ.)

FIFE. — This instrument, which is represented on Greek sculptures commemorating the Argonautic expedition, was introduced at an early date into the English army by the Switzers, and is mentioned by Shakspeare, who (Othello, act iii. sc. 2) speaks of the "ear-piercing fife." It was discontinued in the reign of James I., but was reintroduced into the Guards by the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745, and was adopted in marching regiments in 1747.

FIFE (Bishopric), founded June 11, 1727, was annexed in 1837 to Dunkeld and Dumblane. (*See* ANDREWS, ST.)

FIFTH MONARCHY MEN. — A sect of ultra-republicans who appeared in England in 1645, and taught that Christ was about to reappear on earth, and establish a new universal monarchy. In 1653 they held weekly meetings in London, at which they denounced Cromwell as "the man of sin," "the old dragon," and "the dissemblingest perjured villain in the world;" in consequence of which he put a stop to their preaching. They reappeared, however, at the Restoration, and stirred up a riot, in which several lives were lost, Jan. 6, 1661.

FIG-TREE. — The common fig-tree was brought to England before 1548; and the Botany Bay fig-tree from New South Wales in 1789. Cardinal Pole is said to have planted fig-trees at Lambeth, during the reign of Henry VIII.

FIGUERAS (Spain).—The citadel, called St. Ferdinand, was built by Ferdinand VI. (1746—1759). The French captured it Nov. 24, 1794. It was several times assailed, and having fallen into the hands of the French in 1808, was restored by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

FIGURED BASS is said to have been invented by Ludovico Viadana in the 17th century.

FIJI ISLANDS. — (*See* FEEJEE or FIJI ISLANDS.)

FILBERT.—This fruit, said to have received its name from Philibert, a king of France, originally brought from Pontus into Italy, was introduced into England about 1612.

FILE-CUTTING MACHINES.—Various instruments for the manufacture of files have from time to time been invented, of which Duverger's in 1699, Fardonet's in 1725, Thiout's

in 1740. Brachat and Germain's in 1756 and 1778, Raoul's in 1800, Ericsson's in 1836, and Sir J. Robinson's, improved by Johnson, Cammell, and Co., in 1843, are the best known. In Feb., 1860, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Leeds, read a paper at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which he described a machine, invented by M. Bernot, of Paris, which he stated would perform its work at an eighth of the expense of other machines.

FILES are of great antiquity, and were the only means permitted to the Jews by the Philistines for sharpening their agricultural implements, B. C. 1093 (1 Sam. xiii. 19—21). They are mentioned in the Odyssey of Homer (B.C. 907), and were used in the classic period.

FILIBUSTER.—The correct spelling of this word, a corruption of the English term free-booter, is flibustier. It was applied to the bucaneers of the 16th century, and to lawless bands from the United States, who assailed Cuba in 1850 and 1851, and various parts of Central America in 1857 and other years. The filibuster William Walker, who attacked Nicaragua, was shot at Truxillo, Sep. 12, 1860.

FILTER. — The unglazed earthenware for filtering was patented by Mrs. Hempel of Chelsea in 1791. Peacock patented his ascending filter in 1791, and Witt conducted some important experiments at the Chelsea Water-works, which added considerably to the knowledge of the best materials for filtering-beds, &c., in 1856.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES, in large numbers, under the Limited Liability Act, were formed in London in 1863 and 1864.

FINE ARTS.—(*See* ARCHITECTURE, MUSIC, PAINTING, POETRY, SCULPTURE, &c., &c.)

FINES AND RECOVERIES.—The practice of evading the laws of entail by means of fines and recoveries was introduced in the reign of Edward IV., and sanctioned and regulated by 4 Hen. VII. c. 24 (1487). They were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 28, 1833), which ordered no more to be levied or suffered after Dec. 31, 1833. (*See* AMERCEMENT.)

FINISTERRE.—(*See* CAPE FINISTERRE.)

FINLAND (Europe). — Eric IX., King of Sweden, obtained a footing in Finland about 1157, when he compelled the Finns to embrace Christianity. Peter the Great seized it in 1714. It was restored, again taken, and finally ceded to Russia by the peace of Frederickshamm, Sep. 17, 1809.

FIORENZUOLA (Battle).—Berenger was defeated at this place, near Piacenza, by Rodolph II., King of Burgundy, in 923.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR was patented by Phillips in 1849.

FIRE-ARMS, as distinguished from artillery and cannon (*q. v.*), originated about the year 1364, when 500 hand-cannon were made at Perouse, or Perugia. Hand-guns were used at the siege of Arras in 1414, and of Lucca in 1430. Tubes for firing gunpowder, held in the hand, and termed Scorpions, appeared in England in 1440, and in 1471 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns, each of which required two men to manage, accompanied Edward IV. when he landed at Ravenspur. A corps of arquebusiers was formed in 1476, and in 1510 the Swiss had a troop of 500 cavalry, armed with fire-arms, engaged in Italy. The wheel-lock pistol was common in Germany in 1512. By the use of light fire-arms at the battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525, the Spaniards defeated Francis I. of France. Muskets were first used by the Duke of Alva against the Flemings in 1567, and were introduced into the French army in 1573. The earliest mention of a flint arm is dated 1588, and the earliest specimen of this kind of weapon is of the year 1614. The firelock came into use about 1669, and the fusil was adopted in the French army in 1671. A brass fire-arm, called the fancy gun, in the shape of a walking-cane, and which might be used either as a gun or pistol, was invented in 1712, but was never generally adopted. The harpoon gun was invented in 1731. The Rev. A. J. Forsyth took out his patent for igniting gunpowder on the percussion principle, April 11, 1807. All fire-arms were ordered to be proved before use by 53 Geo. III. c. 115 (July 10, 1813), which was amended by 55 Geo. III. c. 59 (May 12, 1815). Percussion-cap guns were adopted in the French army in 1830, and the Enfield rifle musket in the English army in 1853.

FIRE-BRIGADE.—Each of the fire insurance companies of London had a separate establishment of fire-engines until 1825, when the Union, the Sun, and the Royal Exchange companies united their fire-engine establishments. Other companies joined from time to time, and in 1833 a new association, including all the principal fire insurance companies, was formed. This, constituting the Fire-brigade, was managed by a committee. By 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90 (July 5, 1865), called an act for the establishment of a Fire-brigade within the metropolis, the Fire-brigades were placed under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works, whose authority commenced Monday, Jan. 1, 1866. It is called "The Metropolitan Fire-brigade."

FIRE-ENGINE.—Ctesibius, who flourished B.C. 250, is believed to have invented a species of fire-engine. Instruments for extinguishing fires are first mentioned in the accounts for the city of Augsburg in 1518, but no distinct description of a machine of the kind exists till Hautsch of Nuremberg constructed his engine, about 1657. In 1672, Jan Vanderheide introduced the flexible hose, and in 1699 Duperrier received a patent for making fire-engines for France. Newsham's engine was patented about 1700; and Leupold added the air-chamber in 1720. In 1792 Simpson patented an improved form of Newsham's machine; and in 1793 Joseph Bramah took out a patent for an engine on the vibratory principle. A steam fire-engine was invented by Braithwaite in 1830, and in 1832 the insurance companies adopted an engine of the kind. Further improvements in steam fire-engines were effected in America by Capt. Ericson, who gained a prize offered by the United States Government. In 1858 Messrs. Shand and Mason constructed a land steam fire-engine for the Emperor of Russia, and a second in July, 1859, both of which proved perfectly successful.

FIRE-ESCAPE.—Various ingenious contriv-

ances to enable people to escape in cases of conflagration have been from time to time invented. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1761, expressed their approbation of M. Varcourt's invention for this purpose. The fire-escape which served as the basis for those used in London was invented by Mr. John Davis in 1809. After having undergone several improvements, they were in 1836 brought into general use by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. There are now above 70 of these useful machines stationed in different parts of the metropolis.

FIRE INSURANCE.—(*See* INSURANCE.)

FIRE-LOCK came into use, according to Merrick, in 1669.

FIRE RAISING.—(*See* ARSON.)

FIRES.—(*See* INDEX.)

FIRE SALVAGE CORPS.—This brigade, formed by the leading fire insurance companies in the metropolis, for the better protection of property from fires, was established towards the close of 1865 in consequence of the transfer of the control of the Fire-brigade (*q. v.*) to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

FIRE-SHIPS, filled with combustibles, were used amongst ancient nations, and Livy speaks of some employed by the Rhodians B.C. 190. Mention of them is made in the 13th century. Fire-ships were launched against the Spanish Armada in Calais roads, Sunday, July 28, 1588 (O.S.). In the English navy-list for 1710, five of these vessels formed part of the naval defences of the kingdom.

FIREWORKS.—The art of pyrotechny was brought to great perfection by the Chinese and Hindoos long before it was known in Europe. From a passage in Claudian, who wrote in the 4th century, it appears that the Romans celebrated triumphs, &c., by exhibitions of moving fires, though their ignorance of gunpowder rendered their efforts very limited. In 1258 the King of Delhi sent 3,000 carriages of fireworks to the ambassadors of Halaku. They were scarcely known in England till the reign of Elizabeth; but in the time of Charles I. they became common. By 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), the throwing or firing off of squibs, serpents, or other fireworks, was declared a common nuisance, punishable by fine. The chief improvements in the construction of fireworks for ornamental purposes were made by Ruggieri about the year 1743. The following are some of the most remarkable exhibitions of fireworks:—

A.D.
1697, Nov. 16. On the entry of William III. into London, after the peace of Ryswick, £12,000 were expended in fireworks.
1748, Nov. 23. A grand display takes place in London, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1770, May 31. One at Paris, on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. A panic arose, in consequence of some fire falling amongst the crowd, and 3,000 persons were killed or wounded. 712 bodies were afterwards found.
1814, Aug. 1. In London, to celebrate the general peace.
1831, Sep. 8. In London, at the coronation of William IV.
1856, May 29. In London, on the conclusion of peace with Russia.

FIRST-BORN.—(*See* CONSECRATION.)

FIRST CONSUL.—(*See* CONSULATE.)

FIRST COVENANT.—(*See* CONGREGATION OF THE LORD.)

FIRST-FRUITS.—(*See* ANNATES.)

FIRST PRAYERS.—A right exercised by Rodolph of Habsburg (1273—1291) and his successors, which empowered the emperor, on his accession to the throne, to nominate a priest to a benefice in every *immediate* chapter and abbey in Germany.

FISHERIES were established among the Arabians about B.C. 1800, and the practice of salting fish was common in Egypt B.C. 1350. The Scotch carried on thriving fisheries about 1040, and an important herring-fishery was established at Schonen in 1204. By 1482 the English fisheries formed a considerable portion of the national wealth. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532), hemp and flax were ordered to be sown for the manufacture of fishing-nets; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the fishing towns of the east coast were brought under statutory regulation. In 1553 Spain agreed to pay an annual sum of £1,000 for leave to fish on the Irish coasts, and strangers were prohibited from fishing in our seas by a proclamation of Charles I. in 1636. In 1635 the Dutch paid £30,000 for the privilege of using the English fisheries; and in 1656 Sweden obtained liberty to employ 1,000 vessels in British waters. The company of the Royal Fishery of England was established in 1677, but proved a failure. The Free British Fishery Corporation was established in 1750. The Society of Arts devised a machine for conveying fresh fish to London in 1761, and Parliament granted £2,500 to further the scheme in 1764. The British Society of Fisheries was established in 1786, the Northumberland Fishery Society in 1789, and the Irish Fishery Commission in 1819. A convention fixing the limits of oyster and other fisheries on the coasts of Great Britain and France, was signed at Paris, Aug. 2, 1839. (*See* SALMON FISHERY.)

FISHER'S HILL (Battles).—The retreating Confederates under Gen. Ewell made a stand at this pass in Virginia, and were defeated by Gen. Milroy, June 2, 1862. Gen. Sheridan defeated the Confederates at the same place, Oct. 9, 1864.

FISHGUARD (Wales).—A French force of 1,200 men landed near this town Feb. 22, 1797, and surrendered Feb. 24.

FISHMONGERS.—Mention of the fishmongers of London occurs as early as 1290. They originally formed two companies, the Salt Fishmongers, incorporated in 1433, and the Stock Fishmongers in 1509, united in one company in 1536. Their ancient arms were confirmed in 1575. The company of fishermen was incorporated in 1687. The Fishmongers, before the union of their two companies, possessed six halls. The new Fishmongers' Hall was completed in 1835. The Prince of Wales received the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, Feb. 12, 1863.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge).—Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died Feb. 5, 1816, bequeathed his collection of books, paintings, &c., and the interest of £100,000, for the purpose of establishing a museum at Cambridge. The building was commenced by

George Basevi, Nov. 2, 1837, and continued till 1847, when operations were suspended for a time, to allow for the accumulation of sufficient funds to carry out the design.

FIUME (Illyria).—This seaport, in the possession of Austria, was made a free port in 1722, and was taken from Hungary and incorporated with Croatia in 1849.

FIVE FORKS (Battle).—After a fierce contest, Gen. Sheridan, with 30,000 men, drove the Confederates under Gen. Pickett from their entrenchment at this junction of five roads, near Richmond, Virginia, Saturday, April 1, 1865. The Federals lost nearly 3,000 men, and the Confederates as many, besides 4,000 prisoners.

FIVE HUNDRED (Council of the).—The National Convention in 1795 vested the legislative power in two councils, that of the Ancients (*q. v.*), and that of the Five Hundred. To the latter was entrusted the sole right of originating laws. Its sittings were transferred to St. Cloud (*q. v.*) Nov. 9, 1799. This council was dissolved by Napoleon Buonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT.—This act (17 Charles II. c. 2, 1665) prohibited Dissenters who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, from approaching within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (12 Charles II. c. 11, 1660), under a penalty of £40. Nonconformists who consented to sign the declaration attached to the act for disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament (30 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1, 1677), were relieved from this restriction by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1688).

FIVES.—This game, under the name of palm-play, or hand-tennis, was known both in France and England as early as the 14th century.

FLADENHEIM (Battle).—Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV. near this town in Thuringia in 1080.

FLAG.—The earliest flag was suspended from two corners like a square sail. Flags were used by the Greeks as naval ensigns from the earliest period of their history. The present style of flag was introduced into Europe by the Moors when they entered Spain in 711. The embroidery of flags afforded occupation to the ladies of the Middle Ages; thus the celebrated raven standard of the Danes, which was captured by the English in 878, was said to have been worked by the three sisters of Hubba. The renowned *carrocium*, or car-standard, of the Italians, was invented at Milan about the year 1040. Flags were first attached to lances during the 11th and 12th centuries, and were distinguished by various badges by the Crusaders in 1188. For a long period the dragon was the national badge of the English. It was used by Harold II. at Hastings, by Richard I. in 1191, and by Henry III. in 1264. Edward III. blazoned his banners with the arms of England and France quarterly in 1340. The Dutch yielded the honour of the flag to England in 1673. The flag-officers in the English navy are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red, and blue.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—The Russians fired upon a flag of truce at Odessa, April 6, 1854, and at Hango, June 5, 1855.

FLAGELLANTS, or WHIPPERS.—Many persons in Italy, holding no peculiar doctrines, formed themselves into processions, and inflicted chastisement upon themselves as they marched along, about 1260. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. v. b. xi. ch. 2) says they "seemed to rise almost simultaneously in different parts of Italy. They began in Perugia. The penitential frenzy seized Rome: it spread through every city, Guelph and Ghibelline crossed the Alps, and invaded Germany and France." It was a purely religious movement, which had been preceded in 1251 by that of the Pastoureaux (the Shepherds in Flanders and in France. Clement VII. anathematized the new flagellants who sprang up early in the 14th century. An attempt to revive these practices was made in Thuringia and other parts of Germany in 1414. Conrad, the leader of the sect in Thuringia, with many others, suffered at the stake. Flagellation was much practised amongst the early monks. (*See* BLACK DEATH.)

FLAGEOLET, said to have been invented by Sieur Juvigny in 1580.

FLAMINIAN ROAD or WAY.—The Flaminia Via at Rome, constructed by Caius Flaminius B.C. 221, terminated at Ariminum. It was continued to Milan, under the name of the Via Æmilia, B.C. 179.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION.—In consequence of a tax levied to meet the expense of the Scottish wars of Henry VII., the Cornishmen rose in rebellion under Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, of Bodmin. They marched towards London, and at Wells were headed by Lord Audley. On arriving at Winchester, they compelled their leaders to conduct them to Kent, expecting to be joined by many natives of that county, and encamped on Blackheath, where Henry VII. resolved to give them battle. An engagement ensued, June 22, 1497, in which the rebels were defeated, and 2,000 of their number slain. Lord Audley was beheaded on Tower-hill, and Flammock and Joseph were drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn, June 28.

FLANDERS is believed to have been covered by the sea in ancient times. In 793 it was erected into a county, and in 802 was colonized by a Saxon tribe. It was annexed to France in 843, passed under the government of counts in 862, and acquired celebrity as a centre of woollen manufacture about 960. In 1100 a terrible inundation forced many families into exile, and thus led to the establishment of a Flemish settlement in Cumberland, and subsequently, in 1112, in Wales. The first commercial treaty between Flanders and England was concluded in 1274; but in 1309 disagreements broke out between the two countries, which, in 1322, led to open war. Peace was restored in 1325, and in 1369 it was annexed to Burgundy by marriage. The insurrection of the "White Hats" broke out in 1378, and Flanders remained in a very unsettled state till the accession of Philip II., the Bold, in

1364. In 1477 Flanders passed into the possession of the house of Austria, in consequence of the marriage of the duchess Mary with the archduke Maximilian, and in 1556 it was annexed to Spain. In 1581 the Flemings asserted their independence, and the country was engaged in wars with Spain till the conclusion of the peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. In 1668 many of the inhabitants repaired to England, and in 1680 some parts of the country were seized by Louis XIV. of France. By the peace of Radstadt, March 6, 1714, it formed part of Germany, and Dutch Flanders was ceded to France by the treaty signed at the Hague, May 16, 1795. (*See* BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.)

FLANDRIANS, or FLEMINGS, a branch of the Anabaptists, arose in the 16th century, and rebaptised not only those who had received baptism in other denominations in their childhood or infancy, but also such as had received it when adults.

FLANNEL.—Various kinds were introduced into this country in the reign of Charles II. (*See* WOOLLEN TRADE, &c.)

FLAX.—The culture and manufacture of flax, carried on in Egypt about B.C. 1706, were introduced thence into Tyre B.C. 588. The manufacture was in operation in England in 1189, and was practised in Scotland in 1210. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the culture of flax in England was made imperative, and in 1703 a bounty was paid on flax imported from the American colonies. A duty of 1*d.* per cwt. was imposed upon imported flax by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), which was removed by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). (*See* LINEN.)

FLEET MARKET (London), for meat and vegetables, was established in the centre of the present Farringdon Street, and exactly over the Fleet ditch, Sep. 30, 1737. It was removed to its present site, and called Farringdon Market, Nov. 20, 1829.

FLEET MARRIAGES.—One of the most glaring abuses of the Fleet prison was the illegal performance of the marriage ceremony by clergymen confined within its precincts for debt. The first notice of a Fleet marriage is in 1613, and the first entry in a register in 1674. They were suppressed by the Marriage Act (26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753), which took effect March 25, 1754. The register books of the Fleet marriages were purchased by Government in 1821.

FLEET PRISON (London) was built on the east side of Fleet ditch, in the first year of the reign of Richard I., and became a prison for debtors in 1640. It was burned down in the great fire of 1666, and again in Lord George Gordon's riots in 1780. It was rebuilt in 1781–2. By the act for consolidating the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons (5 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842), this prison was abolished, and was pulled down in 1844. In 1845 the site was purchased by the Corporation of London for £25,000, and the outer walls were removed Feb. 20, 1846.

FLEETWOOD (Lancashire).—This port was laid out by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., in 1836. It takes its name from its founder, who died April 12, 1866.

FLEIX (Treaty).—Concluded at the castle of Fleix, in Périgord, Nov. 26, 1580, between Henry III. of France and the Protestants, terminated the seventh of the French wars of religion, or the "War of the Lovers."

FLENSBORG (Denmark).—Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, died at this place Oct. 28, 1412. The prosperity of the town was greatly increased by the neutrality of Denmark in the American war, from 1770 to 1783. The Iron Church was opened in 1854. The Danes defeated the German and Sleswig allies April 10, 1848, near the town, which was taken by the Prussians and Hanoverians, April 25, 1848, and was occupied by the Danes July 16, 1850. The Germans entered it Feb. 7, 1864.

FLETCHERS.—The Fletchers' or Arrowmakers' Company was incorporated in 1487, and the Bowyers' in 1620.

FLEUR-DE-LYS.—Tradition states that Clovis I., on his baptism, in 496, received from an angel a lily, which he and his successors on the French throne consequently assumed as a badge, bearing as their arms a blue shield sown with an indefinite number of golden fleurs-de-lys, which were, however, afterwards limited to three. Berry (Encyclopædia Heraldica, i. under Fleur-de-lis) says:—"Authors have much differed as to the origin and nature of the bearing, some supposing that they were intended to represent the top of a *sceptre*, others the French *battle-axe*, called *francisca*, or rather the iron of the *angon*, or *javelin*, of the ancient French, which last seems the most probable conjecture." It is said to be an emblem of the Trinity from its three branchings, and lilies, it is said, were the principal ornament in Solomon's crown. It is shaped on Roman medals of a very early period. Charles V. is said to have adopted the fleur-de-lys in 1365, and the French arms were first quartered by Edward III.

FLEURUS (Battles).—Several severe actions have been fought near this town, in Belgium. The first was between the Spanish (Roman) Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Germans of the Protestant Union, Aug. 30, 1622.——Marshal Luxemburg defeated the Prince of Waldeck here July 1, 1690.——The Prince of Saxe-Coburg and the Austrians were defeated by the army of the French republic under Marshal Jourdan, who employed a balloon to examine the position of the enemy, June 26, 1794. The engagement commenced early in the morning, and was continued without definite result till the evening, when the French were reinforced by a detachment of artillery, which enabled them to secure the victory. The number of killed in this battle has not been positively ascertained: in the official report to the Convention it was stated at upwards of 10,000. ——Napoleon I. defeated the allies under Blucher here, June 16, 1815. This engagement is also called the battle of Ligny.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—Nearly every primitive or savage race, whether of ancient or modern times, appears to have used weapons, tools, &c., of flint. Implements of this description were found in 1715, buried with the remains of an elephant, in Gray's Inn Lane, London; and at Hoxne, in Suffolk, similar

deposits were discovered, with the fossil skeleton of some gigantic animal, in 1797. Numerous flint arrow-heads, &c., have been dug up from the drift, at Abbeville, in France, respecting which M. Boucher de Perthes published a work in 1836, and introduced them to the notice of the French Academy in 1840. His discoveries, however, failed to excite general interest till 1859, when Dr. Falconer, vice-president of the Geological Society of London, visited the scene of the excavations, and directed the attention of Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, and other eminent geologists to the subject.

FLOATING BATTERIES.—The Chevalier D'Arçon constructed 10 large floating batteries, which were employed by the French at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1782. They were of prodigious strength, and were deemed impregnable; but the red-hot shot of the English proved too formidable, and all of them were destroyed during the siege. The construction of floating batteries as a regular branch of the English navy has been much discussed, and various experiments have been tried to ascertain their efficiency. A commission for examining into the subject assembled Oct. 10, 1859, and published a report containing many suggestions as to the conditions necessary for insuring success. A parliamentary return, ordered to be printed June 14, 1865, gives the following list of the armour-plated floating batteries constructed for the British navy:—

A.D.		A.D.	
1855, April 17.	Thunder.	1856, April 22.	Thunderbolt.
1856, April 5.	Etna.	,, 26.	Terror.
,, 19.	Erebus.		

FLODDEN FIELD (Battle).—James IV., King of Scotland, was defeated and slain by the English army, under the command of the Earl of Surrey, at this place, near Coldstream, in Berwickshire, Friday, Sep. 9, 1513. The Scottish force amounted to 50,000 men, while the Earl of Surrey only mustered about 26,000.

FLOGGING, or WHIPPING, has in all ages formed one of the most common punishments. In Greece and Rome it was used for the correction of military offenders and of schoolboys. The Anglo-Saxons scourged prisoners with a whip of three cords, knotted at the ends. During the Middle Ages, English soldiers were flogged with switches, superseded, about 1770, by the cat-o'-nine-tails. The whipping of females in public was abolished by 57 Geo. III. c. 75 (July 7, 1817); in private by 1 Geo. IV. c. 57 (July 15, 1820). Flogging may be inflicted on juvenile offenders, by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 82, s. 1 (July 22, 1847), which was repealed as far as concerned offenders above 14 years old by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 37, s. 1 (July 29, 1850). A regulation introduced into the army and navy in 1860, requires an offender to have been convicted at least once before of the offence for which he receives sentence of flogging, and prohibits, under any circumstances, the infliction of more than 50 lashes. (*See* GARROTTE.)

FLORAL DIRECTORIES. — Dr. Thomas Forster, a Roman Catholic physician, published in 1828 the "Circle of the Seasons, and Perpetual Key to the Calendar and Almanack, &c.," which gave a flower for each day of the year. Later authors have freely availed themselves of Dr. Forster's labours.

FLORAL HALL (London), adjoining the new Covent Garden Theatre, was opened with a Volunteer ball, March 7, 1860. It was used for the sale of flowers from May 22 to Aug., 1861. The West London Industrial Exhibition was held in this building from May 1 to Aug. 2, 1865.

FLORALES LUDI, or FLORALIA.—This festival, in honour of Flora, was first held at Rome B.C. 238. It lasted from April 28 to May 2. Having been discontinued on account of its immorality, it was restored B.C. 173.

FLORENCE (Italy).—This city, the ancient Florentia, afterwards capital of Tuscany (*q. v.*), and in 1864 of Italy, originated in a Roman colony established by Sylla about B.C. 80. According to tradition, St. Peter appointed Frontinus Bishop of Florence in 56.

A.D.
405. Florence, besieged by Radagaisus, is relieved by Stilicho, called the "Deliverer of Italy."
541. Florence is destroyed by Totila.
800. (circa.) Florence is restored by Charlemagne.
1055. A council is held.
1080. (circa.) The Ponte Vecchio is erected.
1105. A council is held.
1150. The Florentines seize Pistoja (*q. v.*).
1198. Florence becomes an independent republic.
1218. The Ponte Nuovo is founded.
1235. (circa.) The Ponte alle Grazie, or Bridge of Rubaconte, is erected.
1244. (circa.) The Compagni della Misericordia hospital is founded.
1250. The church of La Santa Trinità is erected.
1266. The Florentines are divided into 14 guilds, or companies of trade, called *Arti*, or Arts, seven of which, including the professional and mercantile classes, and styled the *Arti Majori*, constitute the aristocracy; and five, consisting of retail traders, &c., and called the *Arti Minori*, form the plebiscity. The number of *Arti Minori* was afterwards increased to 14.
1278. The Dominican church of S. Maria Novella is commenced.
1282. The *Arti Majori* obtain the government.
1283. A decree is issued for building the walls.
1286. The Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, the chief medical school of Florence, is founded.
1293. Institution of the Gonfaloniер (*q. v.*).
1294. Arnolfo di Lapo founds the church of Santa Croce, or the Florentine Pantheon.
1298. He lays the first stone of the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, called also the Duomo, and founds the Palazzo Vecchio.
1300. Florence is agitated by the factions of the Bianchi and Neri (*q. v.*).
1325, Sep. 23. Battle of Cappiano (*q. v.*).
1329. The Florentines obtain Pistoja.
1334. Giotto commences the Campanile.
1343. The *Arti Minori* obtain the ascendancy.
1348. The plague rages with great violence.
1350. The Academia delle Belle Arti is established.
1361. The Florentines acquire Volterra.
1375. The Loggia de' Lanzi is erected.
1377. The Hospital of Bonifazio is founded by Bonifazio Lupi of Parma, Marquis of Soragno.
1378. The Ciompi, or inferior class of artisans, not associated with the *Arti*, rise in rebellion under Silvester de Medici, and compel the government to erect them into three new corporations.
1384. Arretium becomes subject to Florence.
1406, Nov. 8. Pisa (*q. v.*) surrenders to the Florentines.
1409, Feb. A council is held.
1411. Cortona (*q. v.*) is acquired by purchase.
1421. The Florentines acquire Leghorn (*q. v.*). The Spedale degl' Innocenti, or Foundling Hospital, is established.
1425, Dec. 3. An alliance is concluded with the Venetian Republic against Milan.
1428, April 19. Peace is concluded with Milan.
1430. The Palazzo Riccardi is founded.

A.D.
1434. Cosmo de Medici, surnamed, from his liberality during a famine, the "Father of his Country," triumphs over his rivals, the Albizzi, and thus commences the ascendancy of the Medici.
1435. The Pitti Palace is commenced by Luca Pitti.
1438. He founds the university.
1439. Feb. 29. A general council transfers its sittings from Ferrara to Florence.
1442. The council is transferred to Rome.
1444. Cosmo founds the library.
1464. Aug. 1. Death of Cosmo de Medici.
1478. April 26. Julian de Medici is assassinated by conspirators in the cathedral: his brother, Lorenzo, escapes.
1481. The Palazzo Gondi is erected.
1489. The Palazzo Strozzi is commenced by Benedetto da Majano.
1492. April 7. Death of Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed, from his patronage of the arts and literature, the "Magnificent."
1494. Peter II. de Medici is expelled from Florence by the monk Jerome Francis Savonarola, the Pisans, and Charles VII. of France.—Nov. 17. Charles VIII. enters Florence, and pillages the palace of the Medici.
1498. May 23. Savonarola is burned at Florence.
1530. Aug. 12. Florence surrenders to Charles V.—Oct. 28. Alexander de Medici is made governor for life.
1532. April 27. Florence is erected into a grand duchy by Charles V.
1535. Pope Clement VII. erects the fortress De Basso.
1540. The Accademia Fiorentina is founded.
1550. The Palazzo Uguccioni is erected, and the Boboli Gardens are laid out.
1560. The Uffizi Gallery is founded.
1566. March 1. Cosmo I., afterwards Grand Duke of Tuscany, founds the present Ponte di Santa Trinita.
1569. Florence is made the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany (*q. v.*) by Cosmo I. de Medici.
1582. The Della Crusca Academy is founded.
1590. Ferdinand I., Grand Duke of Tuscany, erects the Belvedere fortress.
1604. Jan. Ferdinand I. founds the Medicean Chapel.
1650. The old La Pergola theatre is built.
1737. A triumphal arch is erected opposite the Porta San Gallo.
1738. The theatre of La Pergola is erected.
1752. The Biblioteca Marucelliana is opened.
1817. The Society of San Giovanni Battista, or St. John the Baptist, is founded for the endowment of poor maidens.
1837. Two suspension bridges, the Ponte San Ferdinando and the Ponte San Leopoldo, are erected.
1859. April 27. A revolution breaks out. (*See* TUSCANY.)
1860. March 11 and 12. The Florentines vote in favour of annexation to Sardinia.
1861. Sep. 15. An Exhibition of Italian Industry is opened by Victor Emanuel.
1864. Sep. 15. By the convention of Paris (*q. v.*), Florence is declared the capital of the kingdom of Italy.
1865. Feb. 3—23. Florence is visited by Victor Emanuel.—April 26. It is formally declared the capital of Italy.—May 11. The court is removed hither from Turin.—May 14. The six-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dante is celebrated.—Nov. 18. The Italian Parliament assembles for the first time in Florence.
1866. June 11. The works for demolishing the old walls are commenced.

FLORENCE (Treaties).—John Gaston, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by a treaty signed here July 25, 1731, and called the Family Convention, recognized Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain, as his heir.——A treaty of peace between Napoleon Buonaparte and Ferdinand IV. of Naples and of Sicily, was concluded here March 28, 1801.——Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations signed an alliance Aug. 20, 1859.

FLORÉS (Atlantic).—One of the Azores (*q. v.*).——An island sometimes called Endé, in the Indian Archipelago, is also known by this name.

FLORIDA (North America) was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Juan Ponce de Leon re-discovered it on Palm Sunday (called in Spanish Pasqua Florida), April 4, 1512; whence its name. The Spaniards failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1521: it was explored in 1539, and the French Calvinists sent an expedition in 1562. The new settlers were assailed and defeated by a Spanish force, Sep. 4, 1565. Florida was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Havana, in 1763. The Spaniards took it in 1781, and were guaranteed in the possession of the same by the peace of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. By a treaty concluded between Spain and the United States, Oct. 24, 1820, Florida passed into the possession of the latter. A constitution was adopted in 1833, and it was made a state March 3, 1845. It joined the Confederate States, Jan. 10, 1861. The tract of country formerly known by the name of Florida was of much greater extent than the present state.

FLORIN.—This coin is said to have been first issued at Florence, whence its name, in 1252, and in the 14th and 15th centuries was current over all Europe. English silver florins, valued at two shillings, coined in 1849, were declared by proclamation, in 1852, to be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom.

FLORINIANI, or FLORINIANS.—The followers of Florinus, the pupil of Polycarp, constituted an obscure Gnostic sect in the 2nd century.

FLOWERS.—"There has been a class of men," says Disraeli, "whose patriotic affection, or whose general benevolence, has been usually defrauded of the gratitude their country owes them: these have been the introducers of new flowers, new plants, and new roots, into Europe."

Date.	Flowers, Plants, &c.	Introduced into England from
A.D.		
1726	Allspice	Carolina.
1596	Anemone (hortensis)	Holland.
1596	Ditto (poppy)	Levant.
1710	Ash (flowering)	Italy.
1792	Atragene (Alpine)	S. Europe.
1797	Ditto (American)	N. America.
1753	Ditto (Siberian)	Siberia.
Before 1597	Auricula	Switzerland.
1808	Azalea (Indian)	China.
1596	Balsam	India.
1696	Bell-flower (Canary)	Canary Islands.
Before 1596	Broom (Butcher's)	Hungary.
„ 1548	Ditto (Spanish)	S. Europe.
1843	Calceolaria	Chili.
1811	Camellia	China.
1629	Cardinal-flower	Virginia.
1814	Ditto (splendid)	Mexico.
1597	Carnation	Poland.
1818	Ceanothus (blue)	New Spain.
Before 1570	Chaste-tree	Sicily.
1596	Christ's thorn	Africa.
1764	Chrysanthemum (Chinese)	India.
1560	Clary	
1783	Clematis (Angustifolia)	
1812	Ditto (awned)	New Holland.

Date.	Flowers, Plants, &c.	Introduced into England from
A.D.		
1836	Clema'is (blue)	Japan.
1746	Ditto (curled)	N. America.
1802	Ditto (cylindrical-flowered)	N. America.
1776	Ditto (florid)	Japan.
1831	Ditto (mountain)	India.
1731	Ditto (Oriental)	Levant.
1569	Ditto (vine-bower)	Italy.
1767	Ditto (Virginian)	N. America.
1636	Convolvulus (Canary)	Canary Islands.
1779	Ditto (many-flowered)	Ditto.
1789	Dahlia	Spain.
1597	Double-rocket	Italy.
1803	Dryandra	New Holland.
1787	Echium (large-flowered)	Cape.
1772	Edwardsia (ditto)	New Zealand.
1793	Everlasting (giant)	Cape.
1781	Ditto (great-flowered)	Ditto.
1714	Fernbush (sweet)	N. America.
1698	Foxglove (Canary)	Canary Islands.
1777	Ditto (Madeira)	Madeira.
1788	Fuchsia (scarlet)	Chili.
1823	Ditto (tree)	Mexico.
1755	Gazania (great-flowered)	Cape.
1803	Gomphol-bium (great-flowered)	New S. Wales.
1802	Goodenia (large flowered)	Ditto.
1803	Hakea (many-flowered)	New Holland.
Before 1683	Hawthorn (American)	N. America.
1800	Heath (ardent)	Cape.
1791	Ditto (bell-flowered)	Ditto.
1803	Ditto (fragrant)	Ditto.
1775	Ditto (great-flowered)	Ditto.
1775	Ditto (pearl-flowered)	Ditto.
1804	Ditto (perf ated)	Ditto.
1789	Ditto (tremulous)	Ditto.
Before 1564	Hollyhock	
1688	Honey-flower (great)	Cape.
1752	Honeysuckle (African fly)	Ditto.
1806	Ditto (Chinese)	China.
1806	Ditto (Japan)	Japan.
1656	Ditto (trumpet)	N. America.
Before 1596	Hyacinth	
1788	Hydrangea	China.
1596	Iris (Florentine)	Italy.
1596	Ditto (Spanish)	Spain.
1629	Ditto (Persian)	Persia.
Before 1548	Jasmine	Circassia.
1629	Ditto (Catalonia)	East Indies.
1656	Ditto (yellow Indian)	Madeira.
Before 1596	Laburnum	Austria.
,, 1568	Lavender	S. Europe.
1597	Lilac	Persia.
1800	Lily (gigantic)	New S. Wales.
1794	Liparia (globe-flowered)	Cape.
1793	Lupine (tree)	
1790	Magnolia (purple)	China.
1688	Ditto (swamp)	N. America.
1562	Mandrake	S. Europe.
1752	Mignonette	Africa.
1713	Milk-wort (great-flow'red)	Cape.
1814	Ditto (showy)	Ditto.
1774	Monsonia (large-flowered)	Ditto.
1699	Myrtle (candleberry)	N. America.
1776	Ditto (woolly-leaved)	China.
168	Nasturtium	Italy.
1683	Oleander (sweet scented)	East Indies.
Before 1576	Oleaster	S. Europe.
1771	Olive (sweet-scented)	China.
1699	Passion-flower	Brazil.
1792	Ditto (orange)	N. Caledonia.
1597	Periploca	Greece.
1823	Petunia	Brazil.
1820	Pink (tree)	Candia.
1596	Ranunculus	Levant.
1763	Rhododendron	Gibraltar.
1789	Rose (China)	China.
Before 1573	Ditto (damask)	S. France.
1793	Ditto (Japan)	China.
1596	Ditto (moss)	
1596	Ditto (Provence)	Italy.
1597	Ditto (white)	
1726	Ditto (without thorns)	N. America.
A.D.		
1629	Rose (yellow)	Levant.
Before 1548	Rosemary	S. Europe.
1731	Sage (blue African)	Cape.
1731	Ditto (golden, ditto)	Ditto.
1724	Ditto (Mexican)	Mexico.
1774	Selago (clustered-flow'red)	Cape.
1597	Scammony	Syria.
1756	Snowdrop-tree	Carolina.
1730	St. Peter's Wort	N. America.
1640	Trumpet-flower	N. America.
1844	Tuberose	India.
Before 1577	Tulip	Vienna.
1827	Verbena (Melindres)	Buenos Ayres.
1837	Victoria Regia	Guiana.

FLUORTYPE was invented by Robert Hunt in 1844.

FLUSHING, or VLISSINGEN (Holland).—The inhabitants of this fortified town, on the island of Walcheren, threw off the Spanish yoke in 1572. The French took Flushing in 1795. It was ceded to France by the King of Holland, Nov. 11, 1807, and formally annexed by a decree published Jan. 21, 1808. The English having captured it Aug. 16, 1809, destroyed the works and retired in Nov. (*See* WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.) It again fell into the hands of the French, who surrendered it by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

FLUTE.—This instrument was in use in very early times, and several kinds are described in the "Harmonie Universelle," by Father Mersenne, published at Paris in 1636.

FLUXIONS.—This department of mathematical science was invented in 1665 by Sir Isaac Newton, who explained it in a letter of Dec. 10, 1672, and published a description in 1704. The first work on the subject was published by John Harris in 1702. Leibnitz published his method of the differential calculus in 1684, and a long controversy resulted as to whether he had borrowed the idea from Newton's former discovery. Recent researches have relieved him from the imputation of plagiarism.

FLYING MACHINE.—(*See* AERONAUTICS.)

FOGGIA (Italy).—Manfred defeated the Papal troops at this place, supposed to have been built from the ruins of Arpi, in 1254. Its Gothic cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake in 1731.

FOIX (France), though said to derive its name from its foundation by a colony of Phocians, does not appear to have existed before the 2nd century, when it grew up around the ancient abbey of St. Volusien. The castle is first mentioned in the will of Roger I., Count of Carcassonne, in 1002. In the 11th century, Foix became the capital of the county of the same name, the princes of which were often celebrated in French history. It was besieged by the Albigenses in 1210, and by Philip III., the Bold, in 1273. The county of Foix, erected in 1050, became tributary to the kings of France in 1229, and was united to Béarn in 1290. In 1398 it passed by marriage into the family of Grailly, and in 1494 into the house of Albret, from whom it descended to the line of

Navarre, and on the accession of Henry IV., in 1589, it was united to the French crown.

FOKSHANI (European Turkey).—A congress for the settlement of peace between Turkey and Russia, assembled at this town in 1772, and broke up in Sep., without effecting the desired object. The Russians gained a victory over the Turks at Fokshani, July 31, 1789.

FOLEMBRAI (Treaty). — Henry IV., of France, by a treaty concluded with the Duke of Mayenne, at this castle in France, in Jan., 1596, put an end to the Roman Catholic League (*q. v.*).

FOLIGNO (Italy). — An armistice between Napoleon Buonaparte and the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Foligno, the ancient Fulginium, Feb. 18, 1801, led to the treaty of Florence (*q. v.*). Foligno suffered from the effects of an earthquake in 1832.

FOLK-MOTE.—(*See* COMMON COUNCIL.)

FOLKSTONE (Kent).—This town, founded by the Romans, was of some importance under the Saxons, and was ravaged by the Danes. A fortress was built about 1150, of which no trace remains. Dr. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here April 1, 1578. Sir Elias Hervey, in 1674, endowed a charity for educating 20 poor children, and for supplying nets to poor fishermen. The harbour, constructed in 1809, was much improved in 1842.

FONDI (Italy).—This city of Naples, the ancient Fundi, obtained the privileges of a Roman city B.C. 336. In 1222 it was burned by the adherents of the Emperor Frederick II., and in 1534 it was besieged by the Turks.

FONT, or BAPTISTERY, was, according to Bingham, for many ages, a distinct place from the body of the church. The same author remarks: "The baptistery, properly speaking, was the whole house or building in which the font stood, and where all the ceremonies of baptism were performed; but the font was only the fountain or pool of water, wherein persons were immersed or baptized." Fonts were erected inside the churches in the 6th century.

FONTAINEBLEAU (France).—A royal palace existed here as early as 999, and a chapel in honour of the Virgin was founded by Louis VII. in 1169. Louis IX. established the convent of the Holy Trinity in 1230. In 1518 it was much improved by Francis I., who added the library and great garden in 1530. The celebrated conference between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots assembled in May, 1600. Henry IV. formed the park in 1607. A treaty of alliance between France and Sweden was signed here Sep. 24, 1661, and peace concluded with Denmark, Sep. 2, 1679. A treaty of union and alliance with Spain was signed Oct. 25, 1743; the preliminaries for a peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 3, 1762; and a definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor of Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785. Napoleon I. concluded a treaty of peace with Spain here, Oct. 27, 1807, and issued the decree of Fontainebleau, which ordered all English merchandise to be burned, Oct. 19, 1810. Pius VII. and Napoleon I. concluded a concordat (*q. v.*) Jan. 25, 1813, whereby it was agreed that the Pope should continue to exercise pontifical government in France and Italy. Napoleon I. here bade adieu to the Old Guard previous to his retirement to Elba, April 20, 1814. The marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg was celebrated here May 30, 1837. Louis Philippe restored the castle 1837—1840.

FONTAINE FRANÇAISE (Battle).—In this battle Henry IV., of France, defeated the Spaniards, June 6, 1595.

FONTAINE-L'ÉVÊQUE (Belgium). — This town, long the subject of contention between the counts of Hainault and the princes of Liége, fell, in 1757, into the hands of the Austrians, by whom it was surrendered to the French in 1794. It was annexed to Holland in 1814, and on the separation of Belgium (*q. v.*), formed part of the new kingdom.

FONTARABIA, or FUENTE-RABIA (Spain). —A conference was held at this strongly fortified town between Henry IV. of Castile and Louis XI. of France, in 1463. The French captured it in 1794. It was taken by the royal troops during the civil war in Spain, May 18, 1837.

FONTENAI, or FONTENAY (Battle). — Charles II., the Bald, of France, and Louis II., the German, Margrave of Bavaria, defeated their brother, Lothaire I., Emperor of Germany, and their nephew, Pepin II. of Aquitaine, at this village of Burgundy, June 25, 841. The victory produced no definite or permanent results.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE (France). — This town, which received a charter of commune in 1471, was taken by the Huguenots in 1568 and 1570, and by the Roman Catholics in 1574. Henry IV. seized it in 1590, and it was taken by the Vendéans in 1793. The church of Notre Dame was erected in 1600.

FONTENOY (Battle). — The French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allied army, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, at this village, near Tournay, in Belgium, April 30, (O.S.), May 11 (N.S.), 1745. The French army amounted to 76,000 men, in a position defended by 220 pieces of artillery, whilst the allied forces consisted of 50,000 men, of whom about 28,000 were English and Hanoverians. At the commencement of the battle, the English carried everything before them, but the Dutch took to flight. The victory was in a great measure due to a charge made by the Irish brigade, led by Lord Clare.

FONTEVRAULT.—This order of monks and nuns was founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, who erected a monastery at Fontevrault, in France, in 1099. In 1106 it received the sanction of Pope Pascal II., and in 1113 was rendered independent of episcopal jurisdiction. Some monks of the order established themselves in England by invitation of Henry II. in 1177. It was re-formed in 1507 by the abbess Renée of Bourbon.

FONTHILL ABBEY (Wiltshire).—This magnificent mansion, built from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt, was founded by William Beckford in 1796. Warner says that in it "expense has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments; every room is a gold-mine, and every apartment a picture-

gallery." The cost of the building was £240,000, and in 1807 the proprietor fixed his residence here. In 1822 the house was sold, and in 1823 the pictures, statues, &c., were disposed of by an auction which continued for 41 days. The grand tower fell Dec. 21, 1825, and irreparably injured the building, which was consequently sold in lots, and converted into a private villa, a cloth-factory, &c. William Beckford, who wrote "Vathek" and other works, died May 2, 1844.

FOO-CHOW-FOO, FOU-TCHOU-FOO, or FU-CHOO (China).—This city stands on both sides of the river Min, which are here connected by a stone bridge of 33 arches, mentioned by the Jesuits in the 17th century. The town was one of the five ports thrown open to British commerce by the treaty of Nankin (*q. v.*), Aug. 29, 1842, which was ratified at Hong Kong, June 26, 1843.

FOOL.—(*See* ABBOT OF FOOLS and JESTER.)

FOOLS (Feast of).—This festival, supposed to be derived from the Saturnalia of the Romans, was celebrated in France on the 1st of Jan., as early as 1230, and it lasted till the Reformation. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about the end of the 14th century.——The *Feast of Asses* was celebrated at Beauvais about the same time. An annual fair held in the Broad Gate, Lincoln, Sep. 14, is called Fools' Fair. (*See* ALL FOOLS' DAY.)

FOOLS Order of.—This association, founded by Adolphus, Count of Clevès, Nov. 12, 1381, and composed of nobles and gentlemen of high rank and honour, who united for charitable purposes, continued in existence till the commencement of the 16th century, and is last mentioned in some verses prefixed to a German translation of Sebastian Brand's "Ship of Fools," published at Strasburg in 1520.

FOOT BALL.—This game, supposed to be identical with the Roman *Pila Paganica*, is mentioned by Fitz Stephen as an amusement of the English in the reign of Henry II. (1154—1189), and was a fashionable diversion of the aristocracy in the time of James I. (1603—1625).

FOOT MESSENGERS.—(*See* COURIERS.)

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 67 (Aug. 15, 1853), for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland, amending 9 Geo. IV. c. 58 (1829), permitted grocers to obtain certificates for the sale of beer, spirits, &c., by retail, not to be consumed on the premises. It was introduced by W. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P. for Liverpool, from whom it received its name.

FORCALQUIER (France), the Forum Neronis or Forum Calcarium of the Romans, became the capital of a county erected in 1054, and was united to Provence in 1208.

FORCED LABOUR.—(*See* CORVÉE.)

FORCHHEIM (Bavaria).—Councils were held at this town in May, 890; in 903; and March 13, 1077, when Rodolph, Duke of Swabia, was elected Emperor of Germany, instead of Henry IV. (*See* CANOSSA.)

FORCONIO (Italy).—The ancient see of this town was transferred in 1257 to Aquila (*q. v.*).

FOREIGN CLUBS.—(*See* CLUBS, Foreign.)

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). This act was temporarily suspended by an order in council of June 10, 1835, which permitted the Spanish Government to raise a body of 10,000 mercenaries in Great Britain.

FOREIGN LEGION.—The name given to regiments composed entirely of foreigners, who in various wars have served under the English flag. About 9,000 Hessians arrived at Chatham in May, 1756, to resist an expected invasion by the French, and in June, 1798, soldiers of the same nation were sent to Ireland to subdue the rebels. By 18 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1854), permission was granted for the enlistment of foreigners to serve in separate corps during the Russian war, and for one year after the conclusion of peace. A regiment was consequently formed, composed chiefly of Germans and Swiss, who formed a camp at Shorncliffe, near Dover, where they were reviewed by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 9, 1855.

FOREIGN OFFICE (London).—This department was created in 1782. The new building near St. James's Park was commenced in 1864.

FOREIGN ORDERS.—According to regulations issued by the Foreign Office, May 10, 1855, and published in the *London Gazette* May 11, no British subject may accept a foreign order, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained the permission from the sovereign, signified by a warrant under sign manual.

FORENZA (Italy).—This city, the ancient Ferentum or Forentum, taken by the Romans B.C. 319, was colonized B.C. 118.

FORESTALLING, ENGROSSING, or REGRATING, is the name given to the offence of buying articles of food on the way to market, or persuading persons not to offer them for sale, or to increase the price. By 25 Edw. III. c. 3 (1350), persons convicted of it were liable to forfeit the things forestalled, or two years' imprisonment. Many subsequent acts were passed for its suppression, the most important being 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 (1552), all of which were repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24 (July 4, 1844).

FORESTERS (Ancient Order of).—This association of members of the working classes for rendering assistance in sickness and distress, was formed in 1836.

FORESTS.—"The forests in England," says Coke, "sixty-nine in number, except the New Forest, in Hampshire, erected by William I., and Hampton Court Forest by Henry VIII., and by authority of parliament, are so ancient as no record or history doth make any mention of their history or beginning." The larger number of these forests has now entirely disappeared. Courts for levying amercements for offences against the forest laws have not been held since 1632. The surveyor-general of the land revenues of the crown, and the surveyor-general of woods and forests, &c., were united under a board, called Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). By 2 Will. IV. c. 1 (Feb. 13, 1832), the surveyor-general of works and buildings was united with the board, then named Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Build-

ings. A Select Committee of the House of Commons on Royal Forests sat in 1863, and another on Open Spaces (Metropolis) in 1865.

FORESTS (Charter).—Magna Charta, which was signed by King John, June 15, 1215, contained several articles relating to forests, which were afterwards thrown into a separate charter, known as the Charta de Foresta, by Henry III., in Sep. or Nov., 1217. It was confirmed by Henry III., Feb. 10, 1225, and by statute 25 Edw. I. c. 1 (1297).

FORFARSHIRE steamer was wrecked on one of the Farne Islands, Sep. 6, 1838, on the voyage from Hull to Dundee. Grace, daughter of William Darling, keeper of the lighthouse, induced her father to assist her in rowing a small boat through the heavy sea to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in saving nine persons. This was accomplished on the morning of Sep. 7. The fame of this brave action brought numerous visitors to Grace Darling's humble home, and a considerable sum of money was given to her. Consumption proved fatal to her Oct. 20, 1842.

FORGED DECRETALS.—(*See* DECRETALS.)

FORGERY.—The laws respecting this crime were very indefinite until the passing of 5 Eliz. c. 14 (1562), which rendered forgers liable to pay double costs and damages; to be set in the pillory, and have their ears cut off, and nostrils slit and scared; to forfeit to the crown all their revenues of lands and tenements, and to suffer imprisonment for life. In 1634 it was made a capital offence, and in 1722 to forge letters of attorney for the transfer of stock was made felony, without benefit of clergy, by 8 Geo. I. c. 22. All capital forgeries were collected into one act by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830), which was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123 (Aug. 16, 1832), whereby the sentence was commuted into transportation for life, except in the case of forgery of wills and powers of attorney. Capital punishment was abolished in all cases, and transportation substituted, by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 84 (July 17, 1837). The greatest number of executions for forgery in one year occurred in 1818, when 24 convicts suffered. The first execution for forgery took place June 4, 1732, and the last Dec. 31, 1829. William Roupell, ex-M.P. for Lambeth, was convicted of forgery on his own confession, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, Sep. 24, 1862. Buncher, Burnett, Griffiths, and Williams, who had stolen paper manufactured expressly for the notes of the Bank of England, and had thus been enabled to perpetrate extensive forgeries, were condemned to long terms of imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court, Jan. 9, 1863. (*See* CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.)

FORK.—The use of the fork was, according to Beckmann, first known in Italy towards the end of the 15th century. In France, forks at court were entirely new towards the end of the 16th century. Thomas Coryat, who saw forks in Italy in 1608, introduced them into England. His tour, entitled "Crudities," &c., was published in 1611. Silver forks were introduced into England about 1814.

FORLI (Italy), the ancient Forum Livii, said to have been founded by Marcus Livius Salinator after the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207, suffered greatly during the wars amongst the petty princes of Italy. The citadel was founded in 1361. Forli became the seat of a republic, and was annexed to the States of the Church in 1503. The French took it in 1797; but it was restored to the Pope in 1815, and annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. It is the seat of a bishop.

FORLIMPOPOLI (Italy).—This town of the Papal States was destroyed by the Lombards in 700, and by Gregory XI. in 1370. Murat defeated the allies here April 21, 1815.

FORMÂ PAUPERIS.—By 11 Hen. VII. c. 12 (1494), any poor person having due cause for action was provided with writs, according to the nature of his case, and with counsel and attorney, gratis. By 2 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 8 (1729), persons arrested on charges relating to the customs were entitled to the benefit of this statute, provided they could swear that their property, exclusive of their wearing apparel, did not amount to £5. Suitors in divorce and matrimonial causes are enabled to sue *in formâ pauperis*, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 54 (Aug. 28, 1857).

FORMIGNY (Battle).—The English were defeated at this place, in France, with the loss of 3,000 men, April 15, 1450.

FORMOSA.—This island, off the coast of China, was not known to the Chinese, who call it *Tai-wan*, till early in the 15th century. The Dutch settlement, founded in 1624, was destroyed by some Chinese rebels, who ruled the island until they were expelled by the Chinese Government, about 1683.

FORMULA OF CONCORD.—This Lutheran confession of faith was published in 1580 by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who compelled ministers and schoolmasters to subscribe to it.

FORMYLE.—(*See* CHLOROFORM.)

FORNOVO (Battle). — Charles VIII., of France, defeated the Italians at this town, near Parma, July 6, 1495.

FORRES (Scotland).—This town of Elginshire, the scene of the assassination of King Duffus in 972, was a royal borough in the reign of David I. (1124—1153), though no charter exists earlier than June 23, 1496. The parish church was erected in 1775, the Nelson commemoration tower in 1806, the suspension bridge over the River Findhorn was opened in 1832, and the town-house was completed in 1839.

FORT AUGUSTUS (Scotland) was built near Inverness in 1715, and was taken by the rebels in 1745.

FORT COX.—(*See* CAFFRE WAR.)

FORT DEARBORN.—(*See* CHICAGO.)

FORT DETROIT (Upper Canada). — The American Gen. Hull, with 2,500 men and 33 pieces of cannon, capitulated at this fort to a British force consisting of 700 men, including militia, and 600 auxiliary Indians, Aug. 16, 1812. The English withdrew from the fort in 1813.

FORT DU QUESNE.—(*See* FORT PITT.)

FORT ERIE (North America) was evacuated by the English, July 3, 1814. An English force, 2,000 strong, assailed the American garrison and army, consisting of 3,500 men, Aug.

15, 1814. Owing to some want of punctuality in the arrival of two of the attacking columns, the success achieved by the first could not be maintained. The Americans, having made a sortie, Aug. 20, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter, blew up their works and retired, Nov. 5, 1814. (*See* FENIANS.)

FORT FISHER (North America).—This citadel of North Carolina, the principal defence of the port of Wilmington (*q. v.*), was attacked, Dec. 15, 1864, by the Federal iron-clads under Admiral Porter, who was compelled by the weather to defer active measures till Dec. 23. The gun-boat *Louisiana*, laden with 250 tons of powder, was then towed close under the walls, and exploded, 1.45 A.M., Dec. 24, without weakening the defences. The bombardment, which commenced the same day, was abandoned Dec. 25, when a reconnoitering party under Gen. Weitzel pronounced the works too strong for an assault. Land reinforcements under Gen. Terry having arrived, a second bombardment commenced Jan. 13, 1865, and the fort was invested in the rear by the land forces. A combined attack, made Jan. 15, resulted in the capture of the fort, with 1,971 prisoners. The total Federal loss was 691 killed and wounded; that of the Confederates was 329.

FORT FRANCE, or FORT ROYAL (Martinico).—This town, the capital of the island, founded in 1672, was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1839.

FORT GEORGE (Scotland).—This citadel of Inverness-shire was erected in 1747, at a cost of £160,000, to prevent a repetition of the Highland rebellion, which had just been suppressed. It is the most important fortress in Scotland.

FORT HARE.—(*See* CAFFRE WAR.)

FORT MARLBOROUGH.—(*See* BENCOOLEN.)

FORT PILLOW (North America).—Two forts of this name were the scene of operations in the American civil war. One, situated in Tennessee, on the Mississippi, was attacked by Federal gun-boats, which, anchoring in the neighbourhood, April 13, 1862, opened fire April 17, and compelled the Confederates to evacuate it, June 4.——Fort Pillow, Kentucky, garrisoned chiefly by negroes under Major Booth, was attacked by Confederates under Gen. Forrest, who carried the works, April 12, 1864, and killed a considerable number of the defenders.

FORT PITT (North America).—The French built Fort Du Quesne in 1755. Having been abandoned by them, it fell into the hands of Brigadier Forbes, at the head of a British force, Nov. 24, 1758. The British standard was erected on the fort, the name of which was changed to Fort Pitt, in honour of the minister.

FORT ST. DAVID (Hindostan).—A factory was established at this place, near Cuddalore, by the English, in 1689. Count Lally captured the fort, then the strongest place the English possessed in India, June 1, 1758, when the fortifications were destroyed.

FORT ST. GEORGE (Hindostan).—(*See* MADRAS.)

FORT SUMTER.—(*See* CHARLESTON.)

FORT WAGNER.—(*See* CHARLESTON.)

FORT WILLIAM.—(*See* CALCUTTA.)

FORTH.—(*See* CLYDE CANAL.)

FORTIFICATION.—The earliest fortification was probably the wall with which Cain surrounded the city of Enoch (Gen. iv. 17), B.C. 3875. The art was brought to great perfection in Babylon and Nineveh, the former of which cities was defended by a wall 100 feet high and 32 thick. Bastions were introduced by the Italians in the 14th or 15th century, the oldest extant being at Verona, built in 1523, and at Antwerp in 1545. The first writer on fortification was Albert Durer, whose work appeared in 1527. The covered way was first described by Tartaglia in 1554. Errard de Bois-le-Duc published a work on flank fortification in 1594, which was much improved by Antoine de Ville in 1629. Great improvements were introduced in 1645, by the Count de Pagan; and the Marechal de Vauban, who flourished 1633—1707, left numerous works, of which the treatise, "De l'Attaque et de la Défense des Places," was published in 1737. The best work on subterranean fortification was published by M. Monzé in 1804. During the session of 1860 measures were taken and money was voted for strengthening the fortifications at several harbours and arsenals in Great Britain.

FORTROSE, or FORTROSS (Scotland).—This seaport of Ross-shire was formed in 1444, by a charter uniting the towns of Chanoury and Rosemarkie, which was confirmed in 1592 and 1612. The Fortrose and Rosemarkie Friendly Society was established in Jan., 1831.

FORTUNATE ISLANDS.—(*See* CANARY ISLANDS.)

FORTUNE-TELLERS.—By 17 Geo. II. c. 5, s. 2 (1743), every person professing to tell fortunes by palmistry, or otherwise, was adjudged a rogue and vagabond, and by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 4 (June 21, 1824), was rendered liable to imprisonment in the house of correction for a period not exceeding three calendar months.

FORTY SHILLING FREEHOLDERS.—(*See* FRANCHISE and FREEHOLDERS.)

FORUM.—The Romans called by this name the places where markets and courts of justice were held. The principal was the Forum Romanorum, at Rome, which, established after the union of the Romans and Sabines, B.C. 747, was improved and beautified by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 616—B.C. 578). It ceased to be used as a market about B.C. 472, when it became the place of assembly of the Comitia Tributa. After the reign of Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14), the Forum lost its ancient importance, and gradually fell into ruins. It was called during the Middle Ages Tria Fata, from a group of statues of the three Fates, and it remained a favourite place for popular assemblies till the sack of Rome by Robert Guiscard in 1081. In 1812 and 1813 the French Government cleared a part of the Forum, and commenced measures of preservation, which have been continued by the pontifical authorities.

FORUM TREBONII (Battle).—Near this small town, called Abrutum, or Forum Trebonii, in Mœsia, the Roman emperor Decius and his son were slain, and their army defeated by the Goths in Nov., 251. Gibbon says the Roman

army was irrevocably lost in a morass, and that the body of the emperor could not be found.

FOSSALTA (Battle).—Prince Enzio, natural son of the Emperor Frederick II., at the head of the Ghibelline forces, was defeated and made prisoner at Fossalta, near Bologna, May 26, 1249. He was kept in captivity at Bologna till his death, which occurred in 1272.

FOSSANO (Battle).—The Austrians, under Gens. Melas and Kray, defeated the French, under Gen. Championnet, at this town of Sardinia, Nov. 5, 1799.

FOSS DYKE.—(*See* CANALS.)

FOSSOMBRONE.—(*See* METAURUS, Battle.)

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire) was founded soon after the Norman Conquest, by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, and rebuilt by Edmund of Langley, Duke of York (1345—1400). Richard III. was born here, Oct. 21, 1450, and the castle is famous as the scene of the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, Oct. 11—14 (after which it was conducted at Westminster), 1586, and of her execution, Feb. 8, 1587. It was dismantled by James I. in 1604.

FOUGERES (France).—This town, important during the Middle Ages as the key to Britanny, was seized by the English in 1173, in 1202, and in 1448. It was taken by the Vendéans in 1794.

FOUGHARD (Battle).—(*See* FAUGHARD.)

FOUNDERS.—This company was incorporated in London in 1614.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS, for the reception of children abandoned by their parents, existed under the Roman empire. A foundling hospital existed at Angers, in France, in the 7th, and at Trèves, in Germany, in the 8th century. A similar institution was established at Milan in 787. The Hospital of the Holy Ghost was established at Montpelier in 1180. It was confirmed by Innocent III. in 1198, and settled at Rome in 1201. An hospital of the Holy Ghost existed at Einbeck before 1274, and one at Nuremberg, commenced in 1333, was completed in 1341. A foundling hospital was established at Florence in 1316, and at Venice in 1380. The great foundling hospital at Paris was established in 1620. The first proposal for a foundling hospital in England was made in 1687. Capt. Thomas Coram obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital of London in 1739. The present building, commenced in 1742, was opened June 2, 1756.

FOUNTAINS, for public uses, existed in many Greek and Roman cities. Hero of Alexandria, who flourished B.C. 150, invented an artificial fountain, the principle of which is still employed in some places to drain mines. Among the most celebrated fountains may be classed the Fontana Paolina, constructed in 1612, and the Fontana di Trevi, in 1735, at Rome; the Fontana dell' Atlante, in 1532, the Fontana Scapellata, in 1541, and the Fontana del Sebeto, in 1590, at Naples; the Fontaine des Innocents, in 1551, the Fontaine des Capuchins, in 1713, the Château d'Eau, in 1811, the Fontaine Louvois, about 1840, and the Fontaine Molière, in 1844, at Paris. The only fountains in London of any note are those in Trafalgar Square, which were erected in 1845. The fountains at the Crystal Palace were first displayed in operation June 18, 1856. (*See* DRINKING FOUNTAINS.)

FOURIERISTS.—This school of Socialists accept the doctrines of François Marie Charles Fourier, who, born at Besançon, April 7, 1772, died at Paris, Oct. 8, 1837. His system, analogous in some respects with that of the Communists (*q. v.*), though in others widely differing, is based on the assumption that the earth and mankind are in their infancy, and that association, not community of property, is the principle whereby the highest good may be realized. He, accordingly, planned a division of society into classes, or *Phalansteries*, each containing 400 families, or 1,800 persons, who should inhabit one vast building in the centre of a highly cultivated plain, and which, being united into larger groups and series, should eventually form one world-wide and harmonious government.

FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB (London) attained its highest prosperity during the reign of George IV. (1820—1830).

FOUR TABLES.—(*See* COVENANTERS.)

FOUR TOWNS.—(*See* CONFESSIO TETRAPOLITANA.)

FOWEY, or FOY (Cornwall).—This seaport town, which attained great importance during the wars of Edward I. (1272—1307) and Edward III. (1327—1377), contributed 47 ships and 770 men to the fleet with which the latter monarch besieged Calais in 1347. The town having been burned by the French in 1457, Edward IV. (1461—1483) built some blockhouses, and Henry VIII. (1509—1547) erected the fort of St. Catherine to defend the entrance to the river Fowey, on which it stands. In 1588 the inhabitants opposed the Spanish Armada, and in 1646 the town was taken by Fairfax. Fowey, which returned two members to Parliament, was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832.

FOXGLOVE.—The Canary foxglove was introduced into England from the Canary Isles in 1698, and the Madeira foxglove from Madeira in 1777.

FOX AND GRENVILLE COALITION MINISTRY.—(*See* ALL THE TALENTS.)

FOX-HUNTING.—The first public mention of this sport is in the reign of Richard II. (1377—1399), who granted a charter to the Abbot of Peterborough, in which he was permitted to hunt the fox. The sport did not become general in England till about 1680.

FOX AND NORTH.—(*See* COALITION MINISTRY.)

FRAGA (Spain).—Aphonso I., King of Aragon, besieged this city in 1133. A great battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the Christian and the Moorish hosts, July 17, 1134. The Christians were defeated, and the place of the battle was called the Field of Mourning. Alphonso I. is said to have died of grief, July 25.

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS.—This company was incorporated in 1663.

FRANC.—This coin, current in France, superseded the livre Tournois in 1795.

FRANÇAIS, CAPE.—(*See* CAPE HAYTIEN.)

FRANCAVILLA (Sicily).—The Spaniards defeated the Austrians at this town, near the river Cantara, in Naples, June 20, 1719. It

suffered greatly from the effects of an earthquake in 1734.

FRANCE, which formed part of the ancient Gallia or Gaul, received the name of France from the Franks, a German tribe which first invaded Gaul about 256.

A.D.
418. The empire of the Franks in Gaul commences under Pharamond.
419. The Visigoths obtain possessions in the country.
451. Battle of Châlons-sur-Marne (*q. v.*).
481. Clovis I. reigns in Belgic Gaul.
486. Battle of Soissons (*q. v.*).
493. Clovis I. marries Clotilda, daughter of the King of Burgundy, and a Christian.
496. Clovis I. defeats the Alemanni in the battle of Tolbiac, and becomes a Christian.
507. Battle of Vouglé (*q. v.*). Clovis I. establishes the seat of his government at Paris, where he founds the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.
511. The Salic law is introduced. Death of Clovis I., who divides his territories between his four sons.
524. Clodomir, King of Orleans, is killed by the Burgundians.
530. Thuringia is reduced to subjection.
534. The Burgundians lose their independence.
558. Clotaire I. becomes sole monarch.
561. The inheritance of Clotaire I. is divided between his three sons.
575. Sigebert I., King of Austrasia, is assassinated by Frédégonde, wife of Chilperic I., King of Soissons.
584. Chilperic I. is assassinated by Frédégonde.
587. The treaty of Andelot is signed, which lays the foundation of the feudal system.
613. Queen Brunehaut is put to death, by order of Clotaire II.
622. Clotaire II. cedes Austrasia to his son Dagobert I.
656. On the death of Sigebert II., Grimoald, Mayor of Austrasia, attempts to secure the throne for his son, but is defeated by Clovis II.
681. Ebrouin, the last defender of the Merovingians, is assassinated.
687. Battle of Testry (*q. v.*).
714. Charles Martel succeeds Pepin d'Heristal, and reduces the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Thuringians, to subjection.
732. Battle of Poitiers (*q. v.*).
739. Charles Martel completes the conquest of Provence.
747. Carloman retires to a monastery, and leaves Pepin le Bref sole actual ruler of France, though the title of king still belongs to Childeric III.
751. Pepin deposes Childeric III., and assumes royal authority.
774. Charlemagne conquers Lombardy.
778. The battle of Roncevalles (*q. v.*).
799. Charlemagne subdues the Avars.
800, Dec. 25. He is crowned Emperor of the West.
822. Louis I. (le Débonnaire) does penance for the murder of his nephew Bernard.
830. He is imprisoned in a convent by his sons.
841. The battle of Fontenai is fought, between the Germans on the one side, and the Neustrians, Aquitainians, Burgundians, and Provençaux, on the other.
843. Treaty of Verdun (*q. v.*).
848. Brittany becomes an independent kingdom.
877. Charles II. (the Bald) signs the charter of Kiersy.
879. Boson is proclaimed King of Provence.
888. The Northmen attack Paris, which is defended by Eudes.
911. Charles III (the Simple) cedes Normandy to Rollo.
929. Charles III. dies in captivity in the castle of Peronne.
938. Louis IV. suppresses an insurrection, headed by Hugh, Count of Paris.
1002. Robert II. inherits Burgundy.
1119. Louis VI. calls the communes to arms under their feudal lords.
1152. Louis VII. divorces his wife Eleanor.
1185. The provinces of Amiens, Vermandois, and Valois are obtained.
1191. Artois is annexed to France.
1213. Battle of Muret (*q. v.*).
1214. Philip II. (Augustus) defeats the Germans at Bovines, or Bouvines (*q. v.*).
1250. Louis IX. (St. Louis) is taken prisoner by the Saracens, at Mansurah (*q. v.*).
1258. Guienne (*q. v.*) is ceded to England.
1266. Sicily is conquered by Charles of Anjou.
1270. Louis IX. dies of the plague at Tunis.
1274. The first French patent of nobility is conferred upon Raoul, the king's goldsmith.
1282. The Sicilian vespers (*q. v.*).
1299. A daughter of Philip IV. (the Fair) marries a son of Edward I. of England, which leads to the subsequent claim of the English monarchs to the French crown.
1302. Philip IV. quarrels with Pope Boniface VIII., and summons the first states-general.
1304. The rising influence of the commonalty retards the progress of chivalry.
1307. The Templars are suppressed in France.
1309. Clement V. takes up his abode at Avignon.
1337. War breaks out with Flanders.
1341. Philip VI. wages war in Brittany (*q. v.*).
1346. Battle of Crécy (*q. v.*).
1347. The English take Calais.
1349. Philip VI. acquires Montpellier and Dauphiny by purchase.
1356. John II. is taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at Poitiers (*q. v.*).
1358. Insurrection of the Jacquerie (*q. v.*).
1360. The treaty of Bretigny (*q. v.*).
1392. Charles VI. is seized with insanity.
1407. John, Duke of Burgundy, assassinates the Duke of Orleans, brother of the king.
1415. Battle of Agincourt (*q. v.*).
1419. The Duke of Burgundy is assassinated on the bridge of Montereau.
1420. Treaty of Troyes (*q. v.*).
1422. Henry VI. is crowned King of England and France at Paris.
1429, May 8. Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans. —June 18. Battle of Patay (*q. v.*).
1431, May 30. Joan of Arc is burned at Rouen, as a sorceress.
1435. Treaty of Arras (*q. v.*).
1437. France is ravaged by plague and famine.
1440. The insurrection of La Praguerie.
1449-50. The English lose Cherbourg, Falaise, Caen, Harfleur, and Rouen.—April 15. Battle of Formigny (*q. v.*).
1465. League of the Public Good (*q. v.*).
1475. Edward IV. of England invades France.
1494. Charles VIII. invades and conquers Naples.
1495. The French lose Naples.
1499. The French seize Milan.
1508. League of Cambray (*q. v.*).
1511. The Holy League (*q. v.*).
1513. The English invade Picardy.—Aug. 16. The battle of Guinegate.
1514, Oct. 9. Louis XII. marries Mary, sister of Henry VIII.
1515, Sep. 13 and 14. Battle of Maleguano (*q. v.*).
1520. The Field of the Cloth of Gold (*q. v.*).
1521. Francis I. loses the Milanese and Genoa.
1525, Feb 24. Battle of Pavia (*q. v.*). Persecution of the Protestants commences.
1526, March 18. Francis is released from captivity.
1529. The peace of Cambray (*q. v.*).
1531. A royal printing-press is established, and private presses are forbidden.
1532. Brittany is finally annexed to France.
1540, Dec. Charles V. is entertained by Francis I. at Paris.
1544, July. Henry VIII. invades France with 30,000 men.
1545. The Vaudois are persecuted, with much barbarity, 20 towns and villages being burned, and the inhabitants massacred.
1546, June 7. Peace is concluded with England.
1548, Aug. 13. The dauphin is affianced to Mary, Queen of Scots.
1552. The Duke of Guise defends Metz against the Emperor Charles V.
1555, May 23. An alliance is agreed upon with Rome.
1558. The English lose Calais, their last possession in France.
1562. Civil wars commence between the Huguenots and the Papists.—March 1. Massacre at Vassy.—Dec. 19. Battle of Dreux (*q. v.*).
1563, Feb. 24. The Duke of Guise is killed at the siege of Orleans.—March 19. Treaty of Amboise.
1566. An alliance for the extirpation of heresy is concluded with Spain.
1567, Nov. 10. The Roman Catholics gain the battle of St. Denis (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1793, Jan. 19. Louis XVI. is sentenced to death.—Jan. 21, Louis XVI. is executed.—Feb. 1. War is declared against England, Spain, and Holland. —March 10. The royalists of La Vendée rise in insurrection.—March 25. Robespierre and his colleagues are invested with dictatorial authority.—May 31. The *Reign of Terror* commences. —July 13. Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat. —Aug. 13. Napoleon Buonaparte first distinguishes himself at the siege of Toulon.—Oct. 14. Trial of the queen.—Oct. 16. She is executed.—Nov. 6. Philip Egalité, Duke of Orleans, is beheaded.—Nov. 8. Madame Roland is beheaded.—Nov. 24. The revolutionary calendar is adopted by the Convention.—Dec. 12. The insurrection in La Vendée is suppressed.

1794, March 24. The leaders of the Cordeliers Club are executed.—April 5. Danton and his colleagues are guillotined.—May 12. Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., is executed.—June 7. Robespierre celebrates the festival of the God of Nature, and acts as high priest.—July 27. The revolution of the 9th Thermidor, and fall of Robespierre.—July 28. Robespierre, St. Just, and 70 of their partisans, are guillotined, which terminates the *Reign of Terror*.—Sep. 8. The National Convention orders the closing of the Jacobin clubs.

1795, April 5. Peace is concluded with Prussia at Basel. —June 8. Louis XVII. dies in prison in the Temple.—Oct. 5. A rebellion of 30,000 royalists against the convention is suppressed by Napoleon Buonaparte.—Oct. 28. The Council of the Ancients and of the Five Hundred hold their first meetings. The Directory is established.

1796, April 9. Napoleon commences his Italian victories. Nov. 14, 16, and 17. Battle of Arcola (*q. v.*).

1797, May 20. Baburuf's conspiracy.—Sep. 4. A revolution in favour of the Directory takes place in Paris. —Dec. 10. Napoleon Buonaparte returns to Paris. Magnificent fêtes are given in his honour as "the Pacificator."

1798, Jan. 4. All English merchandise in France is confiscated.—May 20. Napoleon Buonaparte embarks for Egypt.

1799, June 22. England, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples, form the second coalition against France.—Nov. 10. The Directory is dissolved, and the consular government established. —Dec. 13. Napoleon Buonaparte is chosen first consul.

1800, June 14. Battle of Marengo (*q. v.*).—Dec. 24. Napoleon Buonaparte's life is attempted by means of an infernal machine, which exploded in the Rue de St. Nicaise, destroying about 40 houses.

1801, Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville (*q. v.*).—July 15. (*See* CONCORDAT.)—Sep. 11. The Roman Catholic religion is re-established.—Oct. 8. Peace with Russia.—Oct. 9. Peace with Turkey.

1802, March 25. Treaty of Amiens (*q. v.*).—May 19. The Legion of Honour is instituted.—Aug. 2. Napoleon Buonaparte is appointed first consul for life.

1803, March 13. Napoleon Buonaparte publicly insults Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador.—May 16. War is declared against England.

1804, Jan. 15. A new civil code is adopted.—Feb. 16. The Georges conspiracy (*q. v.*).—March 21. Execution of the Duke d'Enghein.—May 18. Napoleon is proclaimed Emperor of the French.—Dec. 2. He is crowned by the Pope at Notre Dame.

1805, May 26. Napoleon I. is crowned King of Italy.—June 4. Genoa is annexed to France.—Aug. 9. England, Russia, Naples, and Austria, form the third coalition against France.—Sep. 26. The French invade Germany.—Oct. 21. Battle of Trafalgar (*q. v.*).—Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz.—Dec. 26. Treaty of Presburg.

1806, July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine.—Oct. 6. England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, form the fourth coalition against France.—Oct. 8. Prussia declares war.—Oct. 14. Battle of Jena (*q. v.*).—Nov. 19. Publication of the Berlin Decree (*q. v.*).

1807, Feb. 8. Battle of Eylau (*q. v.*).—June 26. Napoleon I. has an interview with the Emperor of Russia.—July 7 and 9. Treaty of Tilsit (*q. v.*).—Dec. 17. Publication of the Milan Decree (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1808, May 5. Charles IV., King of Spain, is compelled to abdicate in favour of Napoleon, which leads to the Peninsular war. (*See* SPAIN.)

1809, April 6. England and Austria form the fifth coalition against France.—June 10. Napoleon I. is excommunicated.—Oct. 14. Treaty of Vienna.—Dec. 15. Napoleon I. is divorced from his wife Josephine.

1810, April 1. Napoleon I. marries Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.—July 9. Holland is incorporated with the French empire.

1811, March 20. The empress gives birth to a son, who receives the title of King of Rome.

1812, Napoleon's invasion of Russia. (*See* RUSSIA.)

1813, Jan. 25. The Concordat.—March 16. Russia and Prussia form the sixth coalition against France.—Oct. 7. Wellington crosses the Bidassoa (*q. v.*) and enters France.—Dec. 31. Napoleon I. dissolves the Legislative Council.

1814, March 30. Paris surrenders to the allies.—April 4. Napoleon I. abdicates in favour of his son.—May 3. The Bourbons are restored in the person of Louis XVIII.—May 4. Napoleon I. arrives in Elba.

1815, March 1. Napoleon I. suddenly returns from Elba, and lands at Cannes, with 1,000 men.—March 15. Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia form a new alliance against Napoleon.—March 19. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris and the empire is restored.—March 29. Napoleon I. abolishes the slave trade.—June 1. Napoleon I. promulgates a new constitution.—June 12. He leaves Paris to take the command of his forces.—June 15. He invades Belgium.—June 18. Battle of Waterloo (*q. v.*).—June 22. He again abdicates in favour of his son.—July 3. He attempts to embark for America.—July 6. Louis XVIII. returns to Paris. —July 15. Napoleon I. seeks refuge with Capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*.—Aug. 8. He is transferred to the *Northumberland*, at Torbay, and sent to St. Helena.—Oct. 16. He arrives at St. Helena.—Dec. 7. Execution of Marshal Ney.

1816, Jan. 12. The allied sovereigns issue a decree, permanently excluding the Buonaparte family from the throne of France.

1820, Feb. 13. The Duke de Berri is assassinated.

1821, May 5. Death of Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena.

1824, Sep. 16. Death of Louis XVIII., who is succeeded by his brother, Charles X.

1827, April 30. The National Guard is disbanded.—Nov. 5. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and 76 new peers are created.

1829, Aug. 8. The Polignac administration is formed.

1830, May 19. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.—May 25. An expedition sails for Algeria (*q. v.*).—July 25. Royal ordinances are issued respecting the system of electing the Chamber of Deputies.—July 26. They are published in the *Moniteur*, and create great dissatisfaction.—July 27. The streets are barricaded, and the revolution commences.—July 28. Paris is declared in a state of siege.—July 30. The fighting ceases.—July 31. The royal family flee from St. Cloud, and the Duke of Orleans accepts the lieutenancy-generalship of the kingdom.—Aug. 2. Charles X. announces his abdication.—Aug. 7. The crown is offered to the Duke of Orleans, who ascends the throne as Louis Philippe I.—Aug. 17. Charles X. seeks refuge in England.—Dec. 21. The Chamber of Peers pronounces a sentence of imprisonment for life against the Prince of Polignac and some other members of his ministry.

1831, Feb. 14 and 15. Riots in Paris.—Feb. 26. The criminal law is reformed.—July 31. A law is passed to prohibit the assembling of the National Guard unless by authority.—Dec. 28. The hereditary peerage decree is repealed.

1832, March 28. The cholera appears in Paris, and rages in France with great fury for several months.—July 22. Death of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon Buonaparte and Maria Louisa, at Schönbrunn.—Nov. 19. The king's life is attempted.

1833, Aug. 14. The Court of Delegates is abolished.

1834, May 20. Death of Lafayette.

A.D.
1835, July 28. The Fieschi conspiracy (*q.v.*).
1836, June 25. Louis Alibaud attempts the king's life.—Oct. 29. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III., attempts to create an insurrection at Strasburg.—Nov. 6. Death of Charles X., the ex-king.—Nov. 23. Prince Polignac is released from prison.—Dec. 27. Meunier attempts the king's life.
1837, May 9. An amnesty for political offenders is published.
1838, May 20. Death of Talleyrand.—July 12. War with Mexico.
1839, May 11. An insurrection occurs in Paris.
1840, March 1. Thiers becomes minister of foreign affairs.—May 12. The Chambers order the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to France.—Aug. 6. Louis Napoleon makes a descent upon Boulogne.—Oct. 6. Louis Napoleon is sentenced to imprisonment for life.—Oct. 15. The king's life is attempted by Darmès.—Oct. 29. M. Guizot accepts the portfolio of foreign affairs.—Dec. 15. The remains of Napoleon I. are solemnly re-interred in the Hôtel des Invalides.
1841, Sep. 13. Attempted assassination of the Duke D'Aumale.
1842, July 13. Death of the Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, in consequence of a fall from his carriage.
1843, Sep. 2—7. The Queen of England visits the French royal family at the Château d'Eu.
1844, Sep. 6. Peace with Morocco.
1846, April 16. Lecompte makes an attempt upon the king's life.—May 25. Louis Napoleon escapes from the fortress of Ham.—July 29. Joseph Henri attempts the king's life.—Oct. 16, &c. Inundations of the Loire and Rhone destroy an immense amount of property.
1847, Dec. 18. Death of Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Buonaparte.—Dec. 21. Abd-el-Kader is surrendered to the French.
1848, Feb. 21. A great reform banquet is prohibited by proclamation.—Feb. 22. The revolution commences, Paris being in a state of anarchy.—Feb. 24. Louis Philippe abdicates, and, with his family, escapes from Paris.—Feb. 26. A republic is proclaimed.—March 3. The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven.—March 4. The victims of the revolution are buried with great public solemnity.—May 4. The National Assembly is opened.—May 7. The government is entrusted to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly.—May 15. The mob attack the National Assembly.—May 30. Louis Philippe and his family are condemned to perpetual banishment.—June 13. Louis Napoleon is elected a member of the National Assembly.—June 23. The Red Republicans rise in insurrection in Paris.—June 24. Paris is declared in a state of siege, and all executive power is entrusted to Gen. Cavaignac.—June 25. The left bank of the Seine is cleared of the insurgents.—June 26. The Archbishop of Paris is mortally wounded while administering consolation to the dying, and comparative order is at length restored.—June 28. Gen. Cavaignac is made President of the Council.—July 6. Solemn funeral of the victims of the insurrection.—Sep. 26. Louis Napoleon takes his seat for the department of l'Yonne in the National Assembly.—Oct. 19. Paris is delivered from its state of siege.—Nov. 12. The Constitution is solemnly published in Paris and throughout France.—Dec. 20. Louis Napoleon is declared President elect of the French Republic.
1849, Jan. 29. An insurrection of the Red Republicans is prevented.—Aug. 22. The Universal Peace Congress assembles at Paris.
1850, May 16. The French ambassador is recalled from England.—Aug. 26. The ex-king, Louis Philippe, dies at Claremont.
1851, Jan. 10. Gen. Changarnier loses the command of the National Guard.—Sep. 27. Telegraphic communication is established with England.—Oct. 19. Death of the Duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.—Nov. 4. The President proposes to restore universal suffrage.—Nov. 13. The National Assembly reject the President's proposition.—Nov. 26. Death of Marshal Soult.

A.D.
1851, Dec. 2. The *coup-d'état*. The President dissolves the Legislative Assembly, establishes universal suffrage, proposes the election of a president for 10 years, and declares Paris in a state of siege. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and about 180 of the National Assembly, are arrested.—Dec. 12. The President appoints a consultative commission.—Dec. 20 and 21. Voting for the election of a President for 10 years takes place throughout France.
1852, Jan. 1. The *Moniteur* announces the result of the votes to be that the nation desires Louis Napoleon to continue the government on the principles he laid down Dec. 2, 1851. He is accordingly installed at Notre Dame, and takes up his official residence in the Tuileries.—Jan. 7. The motto "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité," is ordered to be erased throughout France.—Jan. 9. Gens. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, are set at liberty in Belgium, with instructions not to return to France.—Jan. 10. Eighty-three members of the Legislative Assembly are banished, and 575 persons are transported to Cayenne for having opposed the *coup-d'état*.—Jan. 15. The President promulgates a new constitution.—Jan. 23. The property of the Orleans family is annexed to the state.—Jan. 25. Titles of nobility are restored.—Feb. 3. The official statement as to the election of deputies to the Legislative Assembly is published in the *Moniteur*.—Feb. 17. The President abolishes all national holidays except the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon (Aug. 15).—March 28. The departments are released from martial law.—March 29. The legislative chambers assemble.—March 30. A presidential decree authorizes the erection of a permanent crystal palace in Paris.—May 10. The President distributes eagles to the army.—July 1. A plot for the assassination of the President is discovered at Paris.—July 19. The President visits Strasburg.—Aug. 8. Thiers and other exiles are permitted to return to France.—Sep. 13. The senate petitions for the re-establishment of the "hereditary sovereign power in the Buonaparte family."—Sep. 19. The President visits Lyons to inaugurate a statue of the Emperor Napoleon.—Sep. 23. The police at Marseilles seize an infernal machine designed to destroy the President.—Sep. 27. The President visits Toulon, and orders the enlargement of the fortifications.—Oct. 7. He visits Bordeaux.—Oct. 16. He releases Abd-el-Kader.—Nov. 4. He announces his intention of restoring the empire.—Nov. 7. The senate calls upon the President to assume the title of emperor.—Nov. 12. A protest from the Count de Chambord against the empire appears in the Paris papers.—Nov. 21 and 22. The votes of the nation are taken as to the restoration of the empire.—Dec. 1. The Corps Législatif declares the result of the voting: —Ayes, 7,864,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326. The President accepts the empire, and assumes the title of Napoleon III.—Dec. 2. He is proclaimed in Paris.
1853, Jan. 29. Napoleon III. marries Eugénie de Montijo, Duchess of Teba.—Feb. 4. The *Moniteur* announces the pardon of 4,312 political offenders.—Aug. 21. Napoleon III. and the empress visit Dieppe.—Oct. 2. Death of François Arago.—Nov. 7. Thirty-three persons are tried on the charge of plotting to assassinate the emperor: 10 of the accused are transported for life, and the rest sentenced to various imprisonments.—Nov. 20. The two branches of the Bourbons are reconciled.
1854, Feb. 6. The Russian ambassador leaves Paris.—March 12. Treaty of Constantinople.—March 27. France declares war against Russia.—July 12. Napoleon III. reviews the troops at Boulogne.—Sep. 3. Napoleon III. visits Boulogne, where he entertains the Kings of Belgium and Portugal, and Prince Albert.—Sep. 29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud.
1855, April 17—21. Napoleon III. and the empress visit England.—April 28. Pianori fires at the emperor.—May 15. Opening of the Paris exhibition.—Aug. 16—27. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France.—Sep. 8. Pellemarre attempts the emperor's life.—Dec. 29. The Imperial Guard enter Paris.

A.D.
1856, March 16. Birth of the Prince Imperial, in consequence of which the emperor pardons more than 1,000 political offenders.—March 30. Peace is concluded with Russia.—June 1. Inundations occur in the south of France.

1857, Jan. 3. Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris.—March 15. A conference assembles at Paris to settle the Neufchatel difficulty. (*See* NEUFCHATEL.)—April 30. The Grand-duke Constantine of Russia visits the emperor.—July 16. Death of Beranger.—Aug. 7. The Italians, Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartoletti, are tried for plotting against the life of the emperor.—Aug. 8. Napoleon III. and the empress visit England.—Sep. 25. Napoleon III. meets the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgardt.—Oct. 26. Death of Gen. Cavaignac.

1858, Jan. 14. Orsini conspiracy (*q. v.*).—Feb. 1. Napoleon III. appoints the empress regent in the event of his death during the minority of the Prince Imperial.—Feb. 24. Numerous arrests take place in consequence of an apprehended insurrection.—April 15. Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff, arrives in London as French ambassador.—May 22—Aug. 19. A conference meets at Paris to adjust the organization of the Danubian principalities.—Aug. 4 and 5. Queen Victoria meets the emperor at Cherbourg (*q. v.*).—Oct. 9. A treaty of friendship is concluded with Japan.—Nov. 2. Death of Count Esterhazy.—Nov. 24. Trial and condemnation of the Count de Montalembert.—Dec. 21. The count is partially acquitted by the court of appeal.

1859, Jan. 1. Napoleon III. addresses some ominous words to the Austrian ambassador.—Jan. 30. Marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde of Savoy.—April 23. The French army leaves Paris for Italy.—May 2. The French ambassador quits Vienna.—May 3. Napoleon III. declares war against Austria.—May 4. The Austrian ambassador leaves Paris.—May 10. Napoleon III. leaves Paris to assume the command of the army in Italy, the empress having been appointed regent during his absence. (*See* ITALY.)—July 16. Napoleon III. returns to Paris.—Aug. 14. The army recently engaged in Italy makes its solemn entry into Paris.—Aug. 16. Napoleon III. publishes an amnesty to Frenchmen in imprisonment or exile for political offences.—Nov. 10. The treaty of Zurich (*q. v.*).—Dec. 31. In a letter to the Pope, Napoleon III. insists upon the cession of the Romagna.

1860, Jan. 5. Napoleon III. announces his intention of relieving commerce from many existing restrictions.—Jan. 23. The treaty of commerce with Great Britain is signed at Paris.—Jan. 29. *L'Univers*, the organ of the Ultramontane party, is suppressed.—Feb. 25. The cession of Savoy and Nice to France is demanded. (*See* SARDINIA.)—March 10. Publication of the commercial treaty with England.—June 24. Death of Prince Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte.—Aug. 4. A French force is sent to Syria, to protect the Christians against the Mohammedans.—Aug. 25. Napoleon III. writes to Count Persigny, French ambassador in London, to repudiate any hostile designs against England.—Nov. 14. The empress visits England and Scotland privately.

1861, Feb. 2. A treaty is signed at Paris with the Prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquebrune to France.—Feb. 15. The pamphlet "France, Rome, and Italy," is published.—March 7. A treaty of boundary is concluded with Sardinia.—April 6. A treaty for the protection of literary and artistic property is concluded with Russia.—April 29. A commercial treaty is concluded with Turkey.—May 1. A treaty of commerce, and for the protection of literary and artistic property, is concluded with Belgium.—June 11. The *Moniteur* announces the intention of France to preserve strict neutrality in the American civil war.—June 23. Napoleon III. recognizes Victor Emanuel of Sardinia as King of Italy.—Aug. 6. The King of Sweden visits Paris.—Aug. 18. A dispute commences with Switzerland. (*See* SWITZERLAND.)—Oct. 6. The King of Prussia visits the emperor at Compiègne.

A.D.
1861, Oct. 12. The King of Holland meets the emperor at Compiègne.—Oct. 31. A convention for intervention in Mexico is signed at London, by plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Spain.—Nov. 14. M. Achille Fould is appointed minister of finance.

1862, June 12. The Prince of Wales visits the emperor and empress at Fontainebleau.—Oct. 15. M. Drouyn de Lhuys succeeds M. de Thouvenel as minister of foreign affairs.—Oct. 30. France invites England and Russia to join her in intervention in North America.—Nov. 8. Russia declines to interfere.—Nov. 13. England maintains her neutrality.

1863, Jan. 9. The minister of foreign affairs addresses a second note to the cabinet at Washington, suggesting propositions for re-establishing peace.—Jan. 17. Death of Horace Vernet, the historical painter.—Feb. 17. France remonstrates with Prussia respecting her proposed interference in Poland.—Feb. 18. The French Government invites Russia to tranquillize Poland. (*See* POLAND.)—Feb. 27. Porto Novo, Western Africa, is received under French protection.—June 25. Count Walewski becomes minister of state.—Oct. 13. Death of M. Billault, minister of state.—Nov. 4. Napoleon III. invites the sovereigns of Europe to a general congress.—Nov. 5. The session of the new chambers is opened by the emperor.—Dec. 29. Four Italians, named Greco, Imperatori, Trabucco, and Scaglioni, are arrested at Paris on a charge of conspiring against the life of the emperor.

1864, Jan. 16. Death of Admiral Hamelin, commander of the French naval forces during the Crimean war.—Feb. 25. The conspirators are tried, convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and transportation.—April 8. A revolt breaks out in the province of Oran. (*See* ALGERIA.)—May 22. Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff, and Governor General of Algeria.—June 20. The Japanese ambassadors sign a treaty at Paris, and return to Japan.—Aug. 16. The King of Spain visits the imperial court at St. Cloud.—Sep. 15. A treaty is concluded with Italy, by which France agrees to evacuate Rome, and Italy arranges to transfer the seat of government to Florence.—Oct. 27-28. Napoleon III. visits the Emperor of Russia at Nice.—Dec. 9. Death of M. Mocquard, senator and chief of the emperor's cabinet.—Dec. 24. Prince Napoleon is appointed vice-president of the privy council.—Dec. 27. A convention concerning telegraphs is signed with Prussia.

1865, Jan. 1. The bishops are forbidden to insert in their episcopal instructions the first part of the Pope's encyclical letter.—Jan 10. M. Fould publishes his financial report for 1865.—Jan. 19. Death of Pierre Joseph Proudhon.—Feb. 14. A treaty with Sweden and Norway is signed at Paris.—Feb. 15. The French Chambers are opened by the emperor.—Feb. 21. The Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 are appointed.—March 10. Death of the Duke de Morny.—March 29. M. de Lavalette is appointed minister of the interior.—April 14. An attempt is made upon the life of the Secretary to the Russian Legation at Paris.—April 26. Napoleon III. appoints the empress regent during his intended visit to Algeria.—May 3. The emperor arrives in Algeria (*q. v.*).—May 15. Prince Napoleon inaugurates a statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio.—May 23. The emperor, in a letter to the prince, strongly disapproves of his speech on that occasion.—May 27. Prince Napoleon resigns the presidency of the Privy Council and of the Exhibition of 1867.—May 29. Death of Marshal Magnan.—June 10. Napoleon III. returns to Paris.—June 24. The budget is adopted by the Corps Legislatif.—Aug. 14—21. The English Channel fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.—Aug. 29—Sep. 4. The French fleet visits Portsmouth.—Sep. 2. Count Walewski is appointed President of the Corps Legislatif.—Sep. 9. The emperor and empress meet the Queen of Spain at St. Sebastian.—Oct. 20 and 23. The emperor and empress visit the cholera hospitals at Paris.—Nov. 15. The emperor publishes a decree for the reduction of the army.—Dec. 24. M. Fould publishes his financial statement for 1866.

A.D.
1866, Feb. 25. The Prince Imperial is formally appointed president of the Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1867.—March 10. A congress on the affairs of Roumania (*q. v.*) holds its first meeting at Paris.—May 7. Napoleon III., in a speech at Auxerre, denounces the European settlement of 1815.—May 25. Official invitations to take part in a conference for the prevention of hostilities on the continent are forwarded to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, and Florence.—June 5. The French Government announces that in consequence of the reservations made by Austria, the project of the conference must be abandoned.—June 11. The emperor, in a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Foreign Secretary, expresses his desire to avoid participation in a continental war, and states his opinion that Austria, for an equitable compensation, should cede Venetia to Italy. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIANS.

A.D.
418. Pharamond.
428. Clodion.
447. Merovæus.
458. Childeric I.
481. Clovis I.
511. Thierry I. (Austrasia or Metz).
Clodomir (Orleans).
Childebert I. (Paris).
Clotaire I. (Soissons or Neustria).
534. Theodebert I. (Metz).
548. Theodebald (Metz).
558. Clotaire I. (France).
561. Caribert (Paris).
Gontran (Orleans and Burgundy).
Chilperic I. (Soissons).
Sigebert I. (Austrasia).
575. Childebert II. (Austrasia).
593. Ditto (Burgundy).
584. Clotaire II. (Soissons).
613. Ditto (France).
595. Thierry II. (Burgundy).
Theodebert II. (Austrasia).
628. Dagobert I.
638. Sigebert II. (Austrasia).
Clovis II. (Soissons and Burgundy).
656. Clovis II. (France).
660. Clotaire III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
Childeric II. (Austrasia).
670. Childeric II. (France).
673. Dagobert II. (Austrasia).
Thierry III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
691. Clovis III. (Neustria and Burgundy).
695. Childebert III. ,, ,,
711. Dagobert III. ,, ,,
715. Chilperic II. ,, ,,
717. Clotaire IV. ,, ,,
720. Thierry IV. ,, ,,
737. Interregnum ,, ,,
744. Childeric III. ,, ,,

CAROLINGIANS.

A.D.
752. Pepin the Short.
768. Charles I., Charlemagne or the Great.
814. Louis I., le Débonnaire.
840. Charles II., the Bald.
877. Louis II., the Stammerer.
879. Louis III., and Carloman.
882. Carloman (alone).
884. Charles the Fat (emperor).
887. Eudes.
898. Charles III., the Simple.
922. Robert I.
923. Rodolph, or Raoul.
936. Louis IV., d'Outremer.
954. Lothaire.
984. Louis V., le Fainéant, or Indolent.

CAPETIANS.

A.D.
987. Hugh Capet.
996. Robert II.
1031. Henry I.
1060. Philip I.
1108. Louis VI., the Fat.
1137. Louis VII., the Young.
1180. Philip II., Augustus.
1223. Louis VIII., the Lion.
1226. Louis IX., St. Louis.
1270. Philip III., the Bold.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair.
1314. Louis X., the Headstrong (Hutin).
1316. John I.
1316. Philip V., the Long.
1324. Charles IV., the Fair.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

A.D.
1328. Philip VI., de Valois.
1350. John II., the Good.
1364. Charles V., the Wise.
1380. Charles VI.
1422. Charles VII.
1461. Louis XI.
1483. Charles VIII.
1498. Louis XII.
1515. Francis I.
1547. Henry II.
1559. Francis II.
1560. Charles IX.
1574. Henry III.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

A.D.
1589. Henry IV.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just.
1643. Louis XIV., le Grand.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved.
1774. Louis XVI.
1793. Louis XVII. (merely nominally a king).

THE REPUBLIC.

A.D.
1792. Convention.
1795. Directory.
1799. Consulate.

THE EMPIRE.

A.D.
1804. Napoleon I.
1814. Louis XVIII. (king).
1815. Napoleon I. (again).

HOUSE OF BOURBON RESTORED.

A.D.
1815. Louis XVIII.
1824. Charles X.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

A.D.
1830. Louis Philippe I.
1848. Republic.

THE EMPIRE RESTORED.

A.D.
1854. Napoleon III. (Charles Louis).

FRANCHE-COMTÉ (France).—This ancient province, conquered by the Franks in 534, formed part of the duchy of Burgundy, and was bestowed on Philip II. of Spain on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Henry II. of France, in 1559. Louis XIV. conquered it in 1668, and restored it to Spain by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 12, 1668. He conquered it again in 1674, and it was ceded to France by Spain, by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sep. 17, 1678.

FRANCHISE.—A royal privilege, or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject, was of various kinds, and existed from a very early date. Charlemagne made capitulars in 779, securing the franchise of churches. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), the franchise was conferred upon forty-shilling freeholders. (*See* REFORM BILLS.)

FRANCISCA.—(*See* BATTLE-AXE.)

FRANCISCANS, called also Grey Friars, Minor Friars, Minorites, and Lesser Brethren, were mendicant friars, founded by Francis D'Assisi, or St. Francis, in 1208. Pope Innocent III. in 1210, the Council of the Lateran in 1215, and Honorius III. in 1223, approved the order. The first general chapter was held at Assisi in 1216. Francis died Oct. 4, 1226, and was canonized in 1228. In 1228, a dispute, which lasted till 1259, arose between the Dominicans and the Franciscans, concerning the dignity and preference of their respective orders. Gregory X. made it one of the four orders to which he reduced the mendicants in 1274. The Franciscans came to England in 1219. The Capuchins (*q. v.*), the Fraticelli (*q. v.*), the Observants (*q. v.*), and the Clares, or Clarisses (*q. v.*), are branches of the Franciscans.

FRANCIS'S ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.—At six o'clock in the evening, May 30, 1842, John Francis, a young man in his twentieth year, son of a machinist at Covent Garden Theatre, discharged a pistol at the Queen, who, accompanied by Prince Albert, was riding in a barouche and four down Constitution Hill, London. He received sentence of death June 17, but was respited and condemned to transportation for life, July 2.

FRANCONIA (Germany).—This name was originally applied to the country on both sides of the Maine which was colonized by Frankish settlers under Thierry I., eldest son of Clovis I., who succeeded to his father's German possessions in 511. (*See* FRANCE.) Conrad, Duke or Count of Franconia, was elected King of Germany Nov. 8, 911, and princes of the same house occupied the throne from 1024 till 1250. The Emperor Wenceslaus, in 1387, divided the empire into four circles, of which Franconia and Thuringia constituted one; and Maximilian I., in 1512, erected Franconia into a distinct circle. In 1806 it was divided between Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, the Saxon duchies, and Bavaria, but since 1814 the greater part has belonged to Bavaria, where the districts or circles of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia were established in 1837.

FRANEKER (Holland).—The university, founded in this town in 1585, was abolished by Napoleon I. in 1811, and the building was converted into an Athenæum in 1816.

FRANKENHAUSEN (Battle).—Münzer and his followers, who raised an insurrection in Thuringia, were defeated at this town, in Germany, May 15, 1525. The old town was destroyed by fire in 1833.

FRANKENMARKT (Battle).—The French, under Gen. Richepanse, defeated the Austrians at this place in Austria, Dec. 17, 1800.

FRANKENTHAL (Germany), founded by some Flemish Protestants in 1562, has been frequently assailed. The French captured it in 1792, and the Austrians Nov. 12, 1795.

FRANKFORT (N. America), the capital of the state of Kentucky, was founded in 1786, and made the seat of government in 1792.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE (Germany) was founded by the Franks in the 5th century. Charlemagne, who had a palace in this city, summoned a council in 794, and it was surrounded with walls by Louis I. in 838. It was the capital of the Eastern Franks from 843 to 889, when Ratisbon was selected. Frederick I. was elected at Frankfort in 1152. From that time it became the place of election for the emperors, and the Golden Bull confirmed it in the possession of the privilege in 1536. Frankfort was made a free city in 1257. The bridge over the Maine was built in 1342. Frederick of Prussia signed a treaty, known as the Union of Frankfort, with the Empire, France, and Sweden, at this city, May 13, 1744. The French captured it Jan. 2, 1759, and again in 1792; but the Prussians wrested it from them Dec. 2, 1792. It was bombarded by the French July 12, and surrendered July 16, 1796. It formed part of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Napoleon I. erected Frankfort and some of the surrounding territory into a duchy in 1810. The Declaration of the Allied Powers was issued at Frankfort Dec. 1, 1813. By the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was made one of the four free cities of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic diet. It was made a free port in 1831. The Constituent Assembly, elected in 1848, held its sittings at Frankfort. They were transferred to Stuttgardt, May 30, 1849. Francis Joseph II. of Austria summoned a congress of German princes to meet here, Aug. 17, 1863. The congress separated Sep. 1. It was occupied by the Prussians July 16, 1866. Councils were held here in 794, 853, 1001, 1007 (Feb. 2), 1234, and 1409.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (Prussia).—Three periodical fairs, instituted at this town in 1253, are much frequented. It was besieged by the Hussites in 1430, by the Poles in 1450, and by the Duke of Sagan in 1477. Its university, founded in 1506, was removed to Breslau (*q. v.*) in 1811. The Russians and Austrians took Frankfort Aug. 3, 1759; the Prussians, however, regained possession Aug. 12.

FRANKINCENSE.—This vegetable resin, used as a scent, and especially for burning as incense, was employed by Moses in preparing the "perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy" (Exod. xxx. 34, 35), which was reserved, under penalty of death, for the exclusive service of the tabernacle, B.C. 1491. It was used in the ceremonies of the temple throughout the Jewish history, and as one of the most precious of known substances, was, with gold and myrrh, offered to the infant Redeemer by the wise men from the east (Matt. ii. 11) B.C. 4. It is still employed in the services of the Romish and Greek Churches.

FRANKING.—The privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage was claimed by the House of Commons in 1660. A warrant was soon after issued to the postmaster-general, granting the privilege to the weight of two ounces. This was confirmed by 4 Geo. III. c. 24 (1764). The privilege of franking was regulated by acts passed in 1764, 1765, and 1795, and by 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837). By the third clause of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 17, 1839), the Treasury had power to suspend the privilege of franking, which ceased altogether on the introduction of the penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840.

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS.—John Franklin made three expeditions to the Arctic regions previous to that in the *Erebus* and *Terror*. As lieutenant in command of the *Trent*, he, in company with Capt. Buchan of the *Dorothea*, left England for Spitzbergen April 25, 1818. They arrived at their destination May 26, and returned to England the following Oct. Capt. Franklin sailed from Gravesend for America May 23, 1819, in order to conduct a land expedition in search of the north-west passage. He set out in sledges from the Hudson's Bay Company's station at Cumberland House, Jan. 19, 1820, and arrived at Winter Lake Aug. 20, where he remained during the severe weather ten months. The party embarked on the Polar Sea, July 21, 1821, and commenced their return journey to

England Aug. 22. —— Capt. Franklin sailed from Liverpool to undertake a second land expedition, Feb. 16, 1825, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan in July. The party separated into two divisions, July 3, 1826, but reunited Sep. 21, and the expedition returned to England Sep. 26, 1827. He received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1829. ——Sir John Franklin's last expedition, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, sailed from Sheerness May 26, 1845. The last despatch home was written July 12, and the ships were seen for the last time by the *Prince of Wales* whaler, July 26. From information afterwards collected by Capt. M'Clintock, of the *Fox*, an account of whose expedition is appended, it appears that the two ships were beset with ice Sep. 12, 1846. A party of six men, under Lieut. Gore, left the ships May 24, 1847, at which time all was going on well. Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, and the ships were abandoned April 22, 1848. The officers and crew, in number 105 men, landed April 25, and they intended to start for Back's Fish River April 26. This is the latest intelligence obtained respecting this ill-fated expedition. No anxiety was felt respecting the vessels until the close of 1847, but numerous expeditions were subsequently despatched, an account of which is given in the following table. The case of Sir John Franklin, and his officers and crew, was officially pronounced hopeless, and their names were removed from the "Navy List," March 13, 1854.

A.D.

1848—55.—1848, Jan. 1. The *Plover*, Commander Moore, sails from Sheerness, with orders to proceed to Behring's Strait, and meet the *Herald*, Capt. Kellett. —Aug. 22. She reaches the Sandwich Islands.—1849, July 15. Is joined by the *Herald* at Chamisso Island.—1850, July 18. The two ships are joined by the *Nancy Dawson* yacht.—July 25. A boat expedition is sent under Lieut. Pullen. —Aug. 5. They see the *Investigator*.—1851. The *Herald* returned to England.—1854. Nov. 9. The *Plover*, after long arctic service, was sold, at San Francisco, not being seaworthy.—1855, April 8. The crew arrive in England.

1848—52.—1848, March 25. Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae leave Liverpool to conduct a land expedition.—April 10. They arrive in New York.—Aug. 3. Enter the estuary of the Mackenzie River.—1849, May 1. Dr. Rae is despatched, with a party of eight men, to attempt to reach Wollaston Land, but in consequence of excessive ice, he was unable to accomplish this object.—1849, Nov. 6. Sir John Richardson arrived at Liverpool.—1851, May. Dr. Rae succeeded in exploring the shores of Wollaston.—Aug. 21. He discovered a fragment of a flagstaff, supposed to have belonged to the missing party.—1852. He returned to England.

1845—7.—1845, June 12. Sir James Ross (*Enterprise*) and Capt. Bird (*Investigator*) leave England. They fail in an attempt to get to the westward of Leopold Island, and return to England, Nov. 3, 1849.

1849—50.—1849, May 16. The *North Star*, Mr. Saunders, master, sails with provisions for Barrow's Strait.—Sep. 28, 1850. He returns to England.

1850—55.—1850, Jan. 10. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under Capts. Collinson and M'Clure, sail from the Thames.—Jan. 20. They leave Plymouth.—April 19. The two vessels are parted by stress of weather.—July 29. The *Investigator* crosses the Arctic circle.—Aug. 5. The *Investigator* is seen by the *Plover*.—Aug. 29. The *Enterprise* is compelled by the ice to steer southward and winter at Hong Kong.—Sep. 7. M'Clure takes possession of Baring Island.—Oct. 26. He discovers the north-west passage.—July 10, 1851. The *Enterprise* leaves Port Clarence for the North.

A.D.

1852—55.—1852, Sep. 26. She reaches Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, and winters there.—1853, April 6. Lieut. Pim, of the *Resolute*, brings assistance to the *Investigator*.—June 3. She is abandoned, the crew being received on board the *Resolute* and *Intrepid*.—1854, April 14. The crew of the *Investigator* proceed on foot to Beechy Island.—Sep. 6. They reach Disco, on the coast of Greenland.—Sep. 28. They arrive in England.—1855, May 6. The *Enterprise* returns.

1850—51.—1850, April 13. Capt. Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, and Capt. Stewart, of the *Sophia*, sail from Aberdeen.—1851, Sep. They return.

1850—51.—1850, April 20. Sir John Ross, in the *Felix*, and Commander Phillips, in the *Mary*, sail from Loch Regan, the expense of the expedition being defrayed by public subscription. Sep. 25, 1851. They return.

1850—51.—1850, May 4. Capt. Austin's expedition sails from Greenhithe. It consists of the *Resolute*, Capt. Austin; the *Assistance*, Capt. Ommaney; the *Intrepid*, Lieut. Osborn; and the *Pioneer*, Lieut. Cator.—1851, Sep. The *Resolute* and *Assistance* return to England.

1850—51.—1850, May 23. The American expedition, the *Advance* and the *Rescue*, under Lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane, sails from New York. The expense of this undertaking was sustained by Mr. Grinnell, a wealthy American merchant.—Aug. 27. They fell in with some relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.—1851, Sep. 30. They arrive at Brooklyn.

1850, June 5. The *Prince Albert*, Capt. Forsyth, sails from Aberdeen, Lady Franklin having equipped the expedition.—Oct. 1. It returns.

1851—52.—1851, May 21. The *Prince Albert* is again fitted up by Lady Franklin, and sails from Aberdeen, under the command of Mr. Kennedy and Lieut. Bellot, of the French navy.—1852, Oct. 9. They return after wintering in Prince Regent's Inlet.

1851, Sep. 27. Lieut. Pim proposed to conduct an expedition through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma, and to explore the north coasts of Asia; but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the representations of the Russian Government.

1852—55.—1852, April 15. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, viz., the *Assistance*, Sir E. Belcher; the *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett; the *North Star*, Capt. Pullen; the *Intrepid*, Capt. M'Clintock; and the *Pioneer*, Capt. Osborn, sailed from Woolwich, with the double object of searching for the Franklin expedition, and for the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, which had been absent since 1850.—Aug. 18. They arrive at their winter quarters, in Northumberland Sound.—1854, May 14. The *Resolute* and *Intrepid* are abandoned.—Aug. 25. They abandon the *Assistance* and *Pioneer*, the whole of the officers and crews being transferred to the *North Star*.—Sep. 28. Sir E. Belcher and Capt. Kellett returned to England in the *Phœnix*.—1855, Sep. 10. The *Resolute* was discovered drifting in the ice, by Capt. Buddington, of the U.S. whaler *George Henry*. The British Government having relinquished all claim to the vessel, it was purchased by Congress for 40,000 dollars, and sent as a present to the Queen. She reached Spithead, under the care of Capt. Hartstein, of the U.S. navy, by whom she was formally presented to her Majesty, Dec. 16, 1856.

1852, July 4. The *Isabel*, Capt. Inglefield, sails from Woolwich.—Nov. 4. She returns, having explored 600 miles of new coast without success.

1853, April 8. The *Isabel* again sails for Behring's Strait, under Mr. Kennedy, of the *Prince Albert*. She reaches Valparaiso, where the officer and crew disagree, and the expedition is abandoned.

1853, May 19. The *Phœnix*, Capt. Inglefield, with Lieut. Bellot as a volunteer, and the *Breadalbane* transport, sail from Sheerness.—Aug. 8. They reach Beechey Island.—Aug. 18. Lieut. Bellot meets his death by accident. (*See* BELLOT STRAIT.)—Oct. 4. The expedition returns with news of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, and of the missing *Investigator*.

1853—55. 1853, May 30. The American ship *Advance*, commanded by Dr. Kane, sails from New York.—1855, Oct. 11. She returns.

A.D.
1854, May 6. The *Phœnix*, Capt. Inglefield, again sails to Beechey Island.—Sep. 28. She arrives at Cork with Sir Edward Belcher and Capt. Kellett on board.
1855, June 1. The United States despatch the *Release* and *Arctic*, under Lieut. Hartstein, in aid of Dr. Kane's expedition.
1857, July 2. Lady Franklin despatches the steam yacht *Fox*, Capt. M'Clintock, from Aberdeen.—1858, Aug. 11. She reaches Beechey Island.—1859, April 2. The crew divide into two parties, one of which is commanded by Capt. M'Clintock and the other by Lieut. Hobson.—May 6. Mr. Hobson discovered the record of the fate of the Franklin expedition in a cairn at Point Victory.—Aug. 9. The *Fox* commences her homeward voyage.—Sep. 21. She arrives at Portsmouth.
1860, May 29. Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, sails from New London, Connecticut, U.S., with the intention of searching to the north of Fury and Hecla Strait for further traces of the Franklin expedition.
1860, July 7. Dr. Hayes starts from America for Smith's Sound.
1861, April. Dr. Hayes, having wintered near Cape Alexander, starts for the north.
1864, Dec. Capt. Hall receives information from the Esquimaux, which induces him to hope that Capt. Crozier and other companions of Sir John Franklin may still survive.
1865, Sep. The *Queen of the Isles*, chartered by the citizens of Hamburg to explore the polar regions, breaks down a few miles below Cuxhaven, and the expedition is abandoned.

FRANK-PLEDGE.—On the establishment of decennaries by Alfred the Great, about 890, each member was required to pledge his word for the right conduct of all his fellow-members. This pledge was called frank-pledge. The custom is by some authorities said to have existed at an earlier period. Courts for the view of frank-pledge were held annually, and were regulated by the statute for view of frank-pledge, 18 Edw. II. (1325). (*See* COURT-LEET.)

FRANKS.—This confederation was formed, about 240, by the tribes dwelling on the banks of the Lower Rhine and the Weser, who united under the title of Franks or free men. They invaded Gaul in 256, and for 12 years ravaged that country and Spain, extending their incursions as far as the opposite continent of Africa. Probus drove them back into their native marshes in 277; but their influence gradually increased, and after the death of Constantine I., in 337, they constituted a powerful faction at the imperial court. In 355 they again invaded Gaul, and were defeated by Julian, who permitted them to establish a colony in Brabant, or Taxandria. In 418 they again invaded Gaul, where, under their leader Pharamond, they founded the modern kingdom of France (*q. v.*).

FRASCATI (Italy).—This town was founded near the ancient Tusculum, destroyed in 1191. The church of San Rocco was built in 1309, and the new cathedral in 1700. The first bishop of the see was consecrated in 260.

FRASERBURGH (Scotland). — This town, called Faithly, was made a burgh of barony in 1546. James VI. changed its name to Fraserburgh in 1592, and made it a free port in 1601. Sir A. Fraser in 1592 obtained a crown charter, ratified by Parliament in 1597, and renewed by the crown in 1601, for a college and university; but the scheme has not been carried out.

FRASER, FRAZER, or TACOUTCHE-TESSE RIVER (British Columbia). — Large deposits of gold were found on its banks in 1857.

FRATICELLI, FRATICELLIANS, or LESSER BRETHREN, a branch of the Franciscans (*q. v.*) that arose in Italy towards the end of the 13th century. They were, according to Milman, bound to the Cœlestinians by the closest ties. By some authors they have been confounded with the Beghards, to whom the name Fraticelli, or Fratercali, was applied as a term of reproach. They disappeared towards the end of the 15th century.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT.—By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 17, 1857), trustees or bankers who fraudulently dispose of property, or keep false accounts, or wilfully destroy books or other documents, or publish false statements, are declared guilty of misdemeanour, and rendered liable to penal servitude for three years. The provisions of the act were not extended to Scotland.

FRAUSTADT (Battle). — The Swedes defeated an allied German and Russian army at Fraustadt in Posen, Feb. 12, 1705.

FREDERICIA (Jutland). — This town was founded by Frederick III. of Denmark in 1650. The Danes defeated the Sleswig insurgents near this fortress, May 3, 1849. It was bombarded by the Prussians and Austrians March 20, 1864, and was evacuated by the Danes April 29. The Austrians commenced the demolition of the fortifications May 3.

FREDERICKSBORG (Denmark).—This palace was built by Frederick II., about five Danish miles from Copenhagen, upon three islets, which he acquired in 1560. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Christian IV. between 1602 and 1608, and was destroyed by fire Dec. 17, 1859.

FREDERICKSBORG (Treaty).—By a treaty concluded at this place in Denmark, July 14, 1720, the Kings of Sweden and Denmark agreed not to restore the fortifications of Wismar, and to facilitate postal arrangements between their own states.

FREDERICKSBURG (Battle).—The Federals under Gen. Burnside commenced four pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock, Dec. 11, 1862. The main body crossed the river to Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 12. The attack upon the Confederate position on the heights took place Dec. 13, and after raging with desperate violence through the day, terminated in the defeat of the Federals. Little fighting took place Dec. 14 and Dec. 15, and Burnside was permitted to recross the river without opposition Dec. 16. The Federals lost 1,138 men killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing,—in all 12,321 men. (*See* CHANCELLORSVILLE, Battle.)

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSHALD (Norway).—Charles XII. of Sweden was killed whilst besieging the castle of Frederickstein, near this town, Dec. 11, 1718. The death of the king led to the immediate raising of the siege. An obelisk was erected on the spot in 1814.

FREDERICKSHAMM (Finland).—The Rus-

sians wrested this fortress from the Swedes in 1742. Gustavus III. of Sweden, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788, stormed its defences, and destroyed the docks, timber, and stores in 1790. A treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded at this town Sep. 17, 1809.

FREDERICKTOWN (Battle).—The Confederate garrison of this town of Missouri was defeated by the Federals Oct. 21, 1861.

FREDERICTON (New Brunswick). — This town, formerly called St. Anne's, the capital of the colony, was erected into a bishopric in 1845.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In consequence of the opposition of a large portion of the Scotch presbyterians to the right of patrons to nominate whom they pleased to vacant livings, a large body seceded from the Kirk, May 18, 1843, and founded the Free Church of Scotland. At first the infant Church endured much privation, in consequence of the general opposition of the landed proprietors to the movement; but a subscription of £366,719 14*s.* 3*d.* was raised, and at the meeting of the General Assembly in May, 1844, the society was declared in a very prosperous condition. In 1845, £100,000 were collected for the erection of manses for the seceding clergy; and in 1846 a college was founded by Dr. Chalmers, who died May 30, 1847. In 1853 there were about 850 Free Church congregations in Scotland.

FREE COMPANIES.—Bands of discharged soldiers, who ravaged France after the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Bertrand du Guesclin, born in Britanny in 1314, put himself at their head, and led them against Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, whom he dethroned in 1365, placing Henry, Count of Trastamara, on the throne. Edward the Black Prince recalled the free companies, defeated Henry at Najara, April 3, 1367, and restored Peter the Cruel, who was, however, defeated March 14, 1369, and killed by Henry of Trastamara March 23.

FREEHOLDERS were exempted from distrainment on account of their freeholds by 52 Hen. II. c. 22 (1267); and they were protected from the councils of the lords, which had usurped the functions of the law of the land, by 15 Rich. II. c. 12 (1391). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), electors for Parliament were compelled to possess land to the amount of 40 shillings per annum, and 19 Geo. II. c. 28 (1746), rendered a similar qualification necessary in the case of electors of boroughs. Electors in Ireland are obliged to possess a freehold estate of £10 a year, by 10 Geo. IV. c. 8 (April 13, 1829).

FREE LANCES. — (*See* CONDOTTIERI and FREE COMPANIES.)

FREEMANTLE (Australia).—This town, on Swan River, was founded in 1830.

FREEMASONRY. — Members of this order claim for it the highest antiquity; some asserting that it was introduced into Egypt by Mizraim, grandson of Noah; others that it originated at the building of Solomon's temple, B.C. 1011; and others that it arose from the Eleusinian mysteries (*q. v.*). The Rev. G. Oliver, in his "Antiquities of Freemasonry," styles St. John the grand patron of the order. England was almost the first country to encourage modern Freemasonry, it having been introduced about 676. The grand lodge at York was formed in 926, and the members of the fraternity are believed to have contributed materially to the erection of the beautiful Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. In 1140 the order appeared in Scotland; and in 1424 it was prohibited in England by 3 Hen. VI. c. 1. It is supposed to have been introduced into France during the 16th century. The grand lodge of England was founded in 1717, and in 1734 a misunderstanding arose between it and the grand lodge of York, which resulted in a division of the order. The first French lodge was formed in 1725. In 1729 the order was introduced into the East Indies, and in 1730 into America. The grand lodge of Ireland was also established in 1730. In 1731 a lodge was erected at the Hague; in 1735 the first German lodge was instituted; in 1736 the grand lodge of Scotland was established, and a lodge founded at the Cape of Good Hope; in 1738 one was planted at Brunswick; and in 1749 the order appeared in Bohemia. The Pope published a bull of excommunication against Freemasons in 1738. The meetings of the order were sanctioned by 39 Geo. III. c. 79, ss. 5—7 (July 12, 1799), and by 57 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 26 (March 31, 1817). The tavern in London was erected in 1786, and the charity for female children established in 1788. The new tavern was commenced in 1865.

FREEMASONS' HALL (London), founded May 1, 1775, was opened May 23, 1776.

FREE SPIRIT.—(*See* BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE FREE SPIRIT.)

FREETHINKERS.—This deistical sect, the apostles of the so-called Natural Religion, based upon reason and free inquiry, arose in England in the 17th century. Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581—Aug. 20, 1648); John Toland (1669—March 11, 1722); Lord Shaftesbury (1671—Feb. 15, 1713); Anthony Collins (1676—Dec. 13, 1729); Thomas Woolston (1669—Jan. 27, 1733); Matthew Tindal (1657—Aug. 16, 1733); and Viscount Bolingbroke (1678—Dec. 15, 1751), advocated these doctrines. (*See* DEISTS.)

FREE TRADE, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, and to some extent adopted by the French Economists, formed the basis of the Anti-Corn-Law League (*q.v.*). Richard Cobden died April 2, 1865.

FREE-WILL ISLANDS (Pacific), three in number, were discovered by Carteret in 1767.

FREGOSI.—(*See* ADORNO.)

FREIBERG (Saxony). — The discovery of silver mines in the neighbourhood during the 12th century, raised this city into importance. It was long the residence of the Saxon princes. The town-house was built in 1410, the cathedral 1484—1512, and the mining academy was opened in 1767. Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrian and Saxon army near this town in 1745. (*See* HOHENFREIBERG.)

FREIBERG, or FREYBERG (Battle). — Prince Henry of Prussia defeated the Austrians

under the Prince of Stolberg, near this place in Saxony, Oct. 29, 1762.

FREIBURG (Baden).—The cathedral, commenced in 1122, was not completed till 1513. The university was founded in 1456.

FREIBURG, FREYBURG, or FRIBURG (Switzerland), the capital of a canton of the same name, was built in 1179. Freiburg became a sovereign canton in 1481. The form of government was remodelled in 1830. The canton joined the Sonderbund in May, 1846, and the town was taken by the confederate troops Nov. 13, 1847. The suspension-bridge was erected in 1834. This town must not be confounded with a place of the same name in Baden.

FREISING (Bavaria), made a bishopric in 738, of which the holders became princes in 1619. It was secularized in 1802. The cathedral dates from the 12th century.

FREJUS (France), the ancient Forum Julii, was made the seat of a Roman colony by Julius Cæsar. A Roman navy was, under the emperors, stationed at this port. An action between a French squadron and some English ships took place near Frejus Bay, July 13, 1795, when three English vessels suffered some damage, and the French 74, the *Alcide*, took fire. Napoleon Buonaparte disembarked at this port, Oct. 9, 1799, on his return from Egypt. He arrived here April 27, 1814, and embarked the following day for Elba.

FRENCH AMERICA.—The French possess a portion of Guiana, Guadaloupe, Martinico, and some smaller islands in America.

FRENCH FURY.—(*See* ANTWERP.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The French language is, according to Hallam, one of the principal of "many dialects deviating from each other in the gradual corruption of the Latin, once universally spoken by the subjects of Rome in her western provinces." Latin seems to have been the vulgar tongue as late as about 670; but by the middle of the 8th century, a rustic dialect was established, which was ordered to be used in the explanation of homilies, by the Council of Tours, in 813. The earliest written record of this language is the oath of Louis of Germany and Charles II. (the Bald), in 842. The earliest poem extant in this dialect is a fragment on Boëtius, supposed to have been written about 1000. French became the language of the English court after the Conquest, in 1066, but its use in law pleadings was discontinued in 1362.

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), having been seized by the Americans, Jan. 22, 1813, was recaptured by Gen. Proctor Jan. 24. The Americans, who had lost 300 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

FRESCO, or FRESCO-PAINTING, was practised by the Egyptians and the Greeks at a very early period. The art was revived in Italy during the 14th century, and carried to great perfection. Having fallen into disuse, it was restored by some Germans in 1816.

FRÉTEVAL or FRETTEVAL (Battle). — Richard I. defeated Philip II. of France at this place in France, July 15, 1194. Richard I. captured the records of the kingdom.

FRETHERN (Battle). — Ceawlin's brother Cutha was killed in a battle with the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 584. Ceawlin gained the victory, and committed great ravages.

FRETVILLE.—A treaty was concluded between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France at this town, between Chartres and Tours, July 21, 1170. Becket, who was in the neighbourhood, held a conference with Henry II., with whom he was reconciled July 22, 1170. (*See* CLARENDON CONSTITUTIONS.)

FREUDENSTADT (Würtemberg).—This town was founded in 1599 by Protestant refugees from Austria, under Duke Frederick, by whom it was called Friedrichstadt, which was changed for its present title in 1609. It was taken by the French in 1799.

FREYR (Treaty).—The earliest commercial treaty between France and Spain was signed at this castle in Belgium, Oct. 25, 1675.

FREYSINGEN (Bavaria).—The cathedral of this city was erected in 718 by St. Corbinian. It was formerly the capital of a sovereign bishopric, which was annexed to Bavaria in 1803. The timber bridge over the Isar was erected in 1808, and the bishopric was transferred to Munich and made archiepiscopal in 1817.

FRIARS HERMITS MINOR. — (*See* CAPUCHINS.)

FRIARS OBSERVANT.—(*See* OBSERVANTS.)

FRICKTHAL (Switzerland).—This district, invaded by the Hungarians in 900, was ceded to France by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. In 1802 it was restored to Switzerland, and by the Act of Mediation, Feb. 20, 1803, it was incorporated with the canton of Aargau.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week, is said to be named after Frea, or Friga, the wife of Odin, in Scandinavian mythology.

FRIDAY-STREET CLUB (London). — (*See* MERMAID CLUB.)

FRIEDBERG (Battle).—Gen. Moreau, having crossed the Danube Aug. 19, forced the passage of the Lech at Augsburg Aug. 24, and defeated Gen. Latour at Friedberg in Bavaria the same day. (*See* JOHANNISBERG.)

FRIEDLAND (Battle).—The French, commanded by Napoleon I., defeated the Russian and Prussian army in a great battle at this town, on the Alle, in Prussia, June 14, 1807.

FRIEDLINGEN (Battle). — Marshal Villars defeated the cavalry of Prince Louis of Baden at this place on the Upper Rhine, Oct. 12, 1702.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (Würtemberg).—This town was formed by King Frederick I. of Würtemberg in 1811 and 1812.

FRIEDWALD (Treaty) was concluded between France and the Protestant princes of Germany, Oct. 5, 1551.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS (Pacific), also called Tongan Islands, consisting of three groups, containing nearly 200 islands, were discovered by Tasman, in Jan., 1643. Capt. Cook gave them the name of the Friendly Islands in 1773, on account of the kind reception which he experienced from the inhabitants. Missionaries were first sent to these islands in 1797. (*See* AMSTERDAM ISLAND and TONGA.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. — These institu-

tions are of very early origin, and were general among the Anglo-Saxons, though the date at which they originated is not known. One was founded in London in 1715, which was, perhaps, the earliest modern friendly society, and they made such progress that 16,000 societies are said to have existed between June 19, 1829, and Sep. 30, 1852. They were first brought under legislative control by 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (June 21, 1793), which is known as Mr. Rose's Act. Many statutes were subsequently enacted. They were repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63 (July 23, 1855), which consolidated all previous statutes, and was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 2, 1858), and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 58 (Aug. 6, 1860), which are the laws now in force respecting friendly societies.

FRIENDS (Society of).—(*See* QUAKERS.)

FRIENDS OF GOD arose in the 14th century in Germany and Switzerland. Milman (Lat. Christ. b. xiv. ch. 7) describes them thus:—"In all the great cities rose a secret unorganized brotherhood, bound together only by silent unfelt sympathies, the Friends of God. This appellation was a secession, a tacit revolt, an assumption of superiority. God was not to be worshipped in the church alone, with the Clergy alone, with the Monks alone, in the Ritual, even in the Sacraments; he was within, in the heart, in the life. This and kindred brotherhoods embraced all orders,—Priests, Monks, Friars, Nobles, Burghers, Peasants; they had their Prophets and Prophetesses; above all, their Preachers."

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.—An association under this name was formed in London in the spring of 1792. Its object was to obtain a reform in the representation of the people, and it included amongst its members, according to a contemporary authority, some of "the most conspicuous characters, among the merchants and literary men, throughout the kingdom." A debate on the subject followed in the House of Commons, April 30, 1792. A similar society was formed in Edinburgh.

FRIESLAND, or EAST FRIESLAND (Hanover).—This territory, occupied by the ancient Frisians, was divided into East and West Friesland in the 13th century. It became a fief of the empire in 1657. Prussia obtained possession in 1744. It was wrested from her by France, and transferred to Holland in 1807. In 1810 it was made a province of France. The French were expelled by the allied armies in 1813, and East Friesland was restored to Prussia in 1814, and allotted to Hanover in 1815.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND (Holland), called West Friesland, to distinguish it from a province of the same name in Germany, forms part of the country occupied by the ancient Frisians. It was made one of the United Provinces in 1581, and became a province of Holland in 1609.

FRISIANS, or FRISII.—This ancient Teutonic race, inhabiting the north-west of Germany, were made tributary to Rome by Drusus, but revolted in 28. Corbulo, the general of Claudius, reduced them to subjection in 47, and Nero (54—68) expelled them from some lands they had seized on the south shores of the Zuyder Zee. A band of Frisii accompanied the Saxons on their invasion of Britain in the 5th century, and in 689 part of the nation was subdued and compelled to embrace Christianity by Pepin d'Heristal. Charlemagne conquered the eastern Frisians in 785, and despatched Christian missionaries, who prepared the *Lex Frisionum* for their defence and government in 802. (*See* FRIESLAND.)

FRITZLAR, or FRIZLAR (Hesse-Cassel).—This town, the seat of the bishopric of Bürberg, erected by St. Boniface in 741, was taken by Conrad, Landgrave of Thuringia, in 1232; and by the Duke of Brunswick in 1761. In 1802 it was annexed to Hesse-Cassel.

FRIULI (Austria).—This province of Venetia, erected by the Lombards into a duchy, which comprised part of Carniola (*q. v.*), was afterwards conquered by Charlemagne, and given in the 9th century to Eberhard. In the 10th century it belonged to the Patriarch of Aquileia, from whom it was wrested in 1420 by the Venetians, who abandoned part of it to the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1509. In 1797 the remainder was ceded to Austria, who surrendered it to Napoleon I. by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805. It was restored to Austria in 1814. In consequence of revolutionary movements, a state of siege was proclaimed here Nov. 11, 1864.

FROBISHER STRAIT was discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher, Aug. 11, 1576.

FRONDEURS and MAZARINS.—The arbitrary acts of Mazarin provoked opposition in France, and those who supported the minister were called Mazarins, and those who supported the Parliaments who opposed him were called Frondeurs, or Slingers. The name by which they were compared to the scholars, who fought with slings in the ditches of Paris, and took to flight on the approach of the watch, was given to them in derision. The struggle between these parties led to civil strife, called the war of the Fronde, which lasted from 1648 to 1652.

FRONSAC (France).—The castle of this town, erected by Charlemagne in 768, and restored in the 15th century, was destroyed by order of Louis XIII. in 1623. The town, which gave title to a count in 1551, became a marquisate in 1555, and a dukedom in 1608.

FRONTIGNAN (Sea-fight).—Admiral Collingwood compelled the French Admiral, Baudin, to run his fleet aground and burn his vessels at this place at the mouth of the Rhone, Oct. 24, 1809.

FRONT ROYAL (Battle).—The Federals, under Col. Kenley, were defeated and driven from their position at this place in Virginia, by the Confederates under Col. Ashby, May 23, 1862.

FROZEN OCEAN.—This term is applied to the Polar Seas. In 1636 the Russians ascertained that they washed the northern shores of Asia. Wrangel explored the limits of the Frozen Ocean in 1821.

FRUIT.—The following table contains a list of the principal fruits, and the date of their introduction into this country:—

Date.	Fruits.	Introduced into England from
In 1548	Almond-tree	Barbary.
„ 1780	Apple (Chinese)	China.
„ 1736	Ditto (custard)	N. America.
„ 1818	Ditto (osage)	Ditto.
„ 1524	Apricot	
About 45	Cherry	
1819	Ditto (Chinese)	China.
Temp. Hen. VIII.	Ditto (Flemish, or Kentish)	Flanders.
In 1596	Ditto (Cornelian)	Austria.
„ 1794	Ditto (Tartarian)	Russia.
„ 1705	Currant (hawthorn)	Canada.
„ 1597	Egg-plant	Africa.
Before 1548	Fig	Italy.
In 1789	Ditto (Botany Bay)	N. S. Wales.
Before 1648	Lemon	
„ 1752	Lime (American)	N. America.
In 1570	Melon (Musk)	Jamaica.
„ 1597	Ditto (water)	Italy.
Before 1548	Mulberry (common)	Ditto.
„ 1751	Ditto (paper)	Japan.
„ 1629	Ditto (red)	N. America.
„ 1596	Ditto (white)	China.
In 1562	Nectarine	Persia.
„ 1648	Olive	
„ 1730	Ditto (Cape)	Cape of Good Hope.
„ 1784	Ditto (laurel-leaved)	Madeira.
„ 1771	Ditto (sweet-scented)	China.
„ 1730	Ditto (wave-leaved)	Cape.
Before 1596	Orange	S. Europe.
„ 1596	Ditto (mock)	S. Europe.
In 1562	Peach	Persia.
	Pears	Imported by the Romans.
Before 1746	Pear (snowy)	N. America.
In 1657	Pine-apple	W. Indies.
Before 1500	Plums	France and Italy.
„ 1596	Plum (date)	Barbary.
„ 1629	Ditto (Pishamin)	N. America.
„ 1548	Pomegranate	Spain.
„ 1573	Quince (common)	Austria.
„ 1796	Ditto (Japan)	Japan.
„ 1700	Raspberry (flowering)	N. America.
„ 1696	Ditto (Virginian)	Ditto.
In 1727	Strawberry (Chili)	France.
„ 1744	Ditto (Oriental)	Levant.
„ 1596	Tomato	S. America.
„ 200	Vine	By the Romans.
Before 1629	Walnut (black)	N. America.
In 1562	Ditto (common)	France.

FRUITERERS.—This Company was incorporated in 1605.

FU-CHOW.—(*See* FOO-CHOW-FOO.)

FUCHSIA.—The fuchsia was first noticed by Fuchs in 1501. The scarlet fuchsia was introduced from Chili in 1788, the slender fuchsia from the same place in 1822, and the tree fuchsia from Mexico in 1823. There are many varieties of this American plant.

FUCINUS.—(*See* LAKE FUCINUS.)

FUENTE CANTOS (Battle).—The French, under Marshal Mortier, defeated the Spaniards at this town in Spain, Sep. 15, 1810.

FUENTES DE ONORO (Battle).—Several actions took place between the French and English near this town, in Spain, in 1811. Here Wellington, with 32,000 foot and 1,200 horse, defeated Massena at the head of 40,000 foot and 5,000 horse, May 3, 1811. Massena renewed the attack May 5, and after a gallant struggle was compelled to retire.

FUESSEN (Peace), between Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, and the Elector of Bavaria, was concluded at the instigation of the English Government, April 22, 1745. The Elector renounced his pretensions to the Austrian succession, and Maria Theresa relinquished her claims to Bavaria.

FUGALIA.—(*See* REGIFUGIUM.)

FUGGERS.—This family of merchants, residing at Augsburg, amassed great wealth in their trade with India and many parts of Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Charles V. made them counts of the empire in 1530. Some members of the family were distinguished for their encouragement of literature. They established libraries and charitable institutions.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—By this act, which passed the American Congress Sep. 18, 1850, fugitive slaves who had escaped into another state were to be restored to their owners, their testimony was not to be admissible, and any assistance shown them in their flight, or opposition offered to their arrest, was declared penal.

FÜHNEN, FÜNEN, FIONIE, or FYEN (Denmark).—This island, forming part of the kingdom of Denmark, was occupied by the Danish army which left the whole of Jutland in the occupation of the Prussians and Austrians, April 29, 1864.

FULDA (Hesse-Cassel).—An abbey founded here in 744, by St. Boniface, obtained great privileges, and was made a bishopric in 822. The church of St. Michael was built in 822. Fulda, with its territory, was erected into a principality by the Prince of Nassau-Orange in 1803. Napoleon I. annexed it to the grand-duchy of Frankfort in 1810. It was divided in 1814, and ceded to Hesse-Cassel in 1815.

FULFORD (Battle).—Edwin and Morcar were defeated at this place, near York, by the Norwegians, under Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, and Tostig, Sep. 20, 1066.

FULGURITES were first discovered in 1711 at Maasel, in Silesia.

FULHAM (Middlesex) belonged to the bishopric of London as early as 691. The bishop's palace was erected during the reign of Henry VII., and the gardens began to acquire celebrity in 1650. Sir William Powell's almshouses were founded in 1680, the bridge to Putney was built in 1729, the Starch-green almshouses were erected in 1812, and the new almshouses in 1834.

FULTON (Battle).—Col., afterwards Gen. McNeil, defeated the Confederate, Gen. Harris, at this place in Missouri, July 17, 1861.

FUMAGE.—(*See* HEARTH MONEY.)

FUNCHA, or FUNCHAL (Madeira).—This town, the capital of the island, was erected into a bishopric, subject to the Patriarch of Lisbon, in 1422. It was much injured by inundations in Oct., 1803; in Oct., 1842; and in Dec., 1855.

FUNDS.—The funding system appears to have originated at Venice, where it was established as early as 1172. In 1600 it was introduced into Holland, in 1672 into France by Louvois, and in 1689 into England. In this country the legal per-centage was at first six per cent; but by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16 (1713), it

was reduced to five per cent. The legal restriction to five per cent. for interest was abolished by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

A.D.
1716. The sinking-fund is established.
1726. Bank annuities are created.
1747. Three per cent. reduced annuities are established.
1751. Three per cent. consols are created.
1758. Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities are created.
1761. Long annuities are created.
1762. Four per cent. consols are introduced.
1771. New three-and-a-half per cent. annuities are created.
1796. Five per cent. annuities are created.
1818. Three-and-a-half per cents. are introduced.
1822. The five per cents. are reduced to four per cents.
1843. The "dead weight" annuity, to expire in 1867, is created.
1824. Reduced three-and-a-half per cents. are created.
1830. New five per cent. annuities are created.
1844. New annuities are formed. The three per cents. at par the first time in the century.
1852. The three per cents. above par.
1853. New annuities at two-and-a-half per cent., and new three-and-a-half per cent. annuities.
1860. The long annuities expire.

FUNERAL GAMES. — The Greeks and Romans frequently celebrated the funeral obsequies of persons of distinction by races, processions, dramatic representations, and gladiatorial combats. The practice was of ancient origin, as Homer commemorates the games celebrated by Achilles in honour of Patroclus. The "Adelphi" of Terence was first performed at the funeral of Lucius Æmilius Paulus, B.C. 160.

FUNERALS and FUNERAL RITES.—The first people who celebrated funerals with special ceremonies are supposed to have been the Egyptians, from whom the custom was imported into Greece by Cecrops, about B.C. 1556. The practice of delivering orations over the bodies of eminent persons is one of great antiquity, and is probably alluded to in the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan, (2 Sam. i. 17—27), B.C. 1055. The custom was introduced into Greece by Solon, and Pericles delivered a famous harangue in honour of the Athenian victims of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431. The first Roman lady honoured with an oration was Popilia. Nero pronounced one over his wife, Poppæa, in 65. The ancient Christians always interred their dead, in opposition to the heathen, who practised incremation, though they also adopted the custom of sepulture before 420. Speaking of funerals among the primitive Christians, Bingham says (xxiii. ii. s. 6, c. 3, 1), "No act of charity was more magnified by the ancients than this of burying the dead; and therefore they many times ventured upon it even with the hazard of their lives." The Romish custom of burying the Eucharist with the dead originated about 814. The custom of burying the dead with a monk's cowl over the head was discontinued in 1530. Funeral feasts were so common, that they were forbidden in 1569, to prevent the increase of plague. The following eminent persons have been honoured with public funerals:—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, April 30, 1670; the Duke of Rutland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson, Jan. 9, 1806; Mr. Pitt, Feb. 22, 1806; Mr. Fox, Oct. 10, 1806; Mr. Sheridan, July 13, 1816; Mr. Canning, Aug. 16, 1827; and the Duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852.

FUNF-KIRCHEN, or FIVE-CHURCHES (Hungary).—This town existed, according to tradition, in the time of the Romans. Its university was established in 1364. It was seized in 1543 by the Turks. In 1664 it was taken and pillaged by the Austrians, and in 1686 was finally surrendered by the Ottomans.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS (Bass's Strait) were discovered by Capt. Furneaux, Friday, March 19, 1773.

FURNES, or VEURNE (Belgium). — This town, having been destroyed by the Vandals and Northmen, was rebuilt about 870, by Baldwin I. (Bras-de-Fer), Count of Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1297 and 1488; by the Spaniards in 1583; by the French in 1646; by the Austrians in 1648; and by the French in 1658, 1667, 1675, 1693, 1744, 1792, 1793, and 1794, and formed, till 1814, part of the department of the Lys.

FURNIVAL'S INN (London).—(*See* LINCOLN'S INN.)

FURRUCKABAD (Hindostan).—This territory was ceded to the East India Company June 4, 1802. Holkar's army was defeated by Lord Lake, at the fortified town of Furruckabad, at one time called Nellaru, Nov. 17, 1804.

FURS.—Beckmann says that furs are not often mentioned as articles of clothing in the Scriptures. They were known to the Romans in the 2nd century. Honorius forbade the use of furs in Rome in 397. This order was renewed in 399 and 416. A Norwegian ship brought furs to England, as merchandise, in 878. Furs were dyed as early as the 12th century; and about this time the clergy were forbidden to use them by decree of a council. In 1336, Edward III. enacted that no person who did not possess a yearly income of one hundred pounds should be permitted to wear them. The fur trade grew into importance in the beginning of the 17th century. (*See* HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.)

FÜRSTEN BUND, or LEAGUE OF THE GERMAN PRINCES. — This league of the princes of Germany, formed at the instigation of Frederick II. of Prussia, to resist the encroachments of the Emperor Joseph, was signed at Berlin July 23, 1785, by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover; and was joined by the Electors of Mayence and Trèves, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Dukes of Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Gotha; and other minor German princes. It formed the basis of the Germanic Confederation (*q. v.*).

FURTH (Battle).—Gustavus II. (Adolphus) failed in an attempt to storm Wallenstein's camp, near this town of Bavaria, in 1632.

FURTH (Bavaria). — This town, founded about the 10th century, and the scene in 947 of a council of the German nobles and the Emperor Louis IV., was burned in 1634 by the Austrian Croats, and was again destroyed by fire in 1680. It was annexed to Bavaria by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and obtained municipal rights in 1818. The railway to Nuremberg, the first established in Germany, was completed in 1836.

FURY and HECLA STRAIT (N. America).—This channel, dividing Cockburn Island from the peninsula of Melville, was discovered in 1821 by Parry.

FUSILIERS. — These soldiers were originally armed with fusees, which they threw with slings. The 21st regiment, or Royal North British Fusiliers, were raised Sep. 23, 1679; the 7th regiment, or Royal English Fusiliers, June 11, 1685; and the 23rd regiment, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, March 17, 1688.

FÜSSEN (Treaty). — By this treaty, concluded at Füssen, in Bavaria, April 22, 1745, Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, recognized Charles Albert, the deceased Elector of Bavaria, as Emperor of Germany, and his widow as Empress, and restored to his son, the Elector Maximilian Joseph I., all his Bavarian possessions. The Elector, on his part, renounced his claim to the Austrian succession, and guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction (*q. v.*).

FUTEHGUNGE (Battles).—The Nabob of Oude having in 1774 gained a victory in the district of Bareilly, by which he acquired a large part of Rohilcund, erected the town of Futehgunge, or Victory Market, to commemorate the success. A second battle, fought in 1796 near the scene of the first, is also distinguished by the erection of a town bearing the same name.

FUTTEGHUR, or FUTTY-GUHR (Hindostan).—The native troops stationed here displayed much insubordination June 3 and 10, 1857. Some of the English took to their boats, and proceeded down the Ganges, June 10. Those that remained defended the fort with great gallantry until July 4, when they also sought refuge in their boats. Both parties were inhumanly massacred by Nana Sahib. Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, defeated the mutineers at this place, Jan. 2, 1858.

FYZABAD (Hindostan).—This city became the capital of Oude about 1730. Lucknow obtained this distinction in 1775, and Fyzabad has declined in importance. The native troops stationed at Fyzabad rebelled June 8, 1857.

G.

GABALA (Galilee).—Herod the Great (B.C. 47—4) fortified this city, supposed to be the same as Gamala.

GABELLE. — Though introduced in 1286, Philip VI. is generally supposed to have established this tax, which secured the monopoly in salt throughout France, by an ordinance dated March 20, 1340. The people, both in town and country, opposed the gabelle, and it was repealed by the states-general in 1356. It was restored by Charles V. (1364—1380), and ultimately abolished by the National Assembly, May 10, 1790.

GABINIAN LAW, introducing the ballot in the election of magistrates at Rome, was proposed by Gabinius, B.C. 139.

GADARA (Palestine). — This strong city, captured by Antiochus, was restored by Pompey. Vespasian took it, slaughtered all the adult population, and committed it to the flames in 68.

GADEBUSCH (Battle). — The Swedes defeated a Danish and Saxon army near this town, in Mecklenburg, Nov. 20, 1712.

GADES, or GADIR.—(*See* CADIZ.)

GAETA (Italy), the ancient Caieta (*q. v.*), was a port of some importance in early times, and after the destruction of Formiæ by the Saracens in the 9th century, attained great prosperity. For a long period its form of government was republican. It was made a duchy in 572. Alphonso V. of Aragon captured it in 1435, and annexed it to the crown of Naples. It has sustained many sieges. The Spaniards took it Jan. 1, 1504; the Austrians in Sep., 1707; and the Spaniards Aug. 7, 1734. The French seized it Jan. 4, 1799. It was wrested from them by the English, Oct. 31 in the same year. The French recovered possession, after a desperate struggle, July 18, 1806. Pope Pius IX. took refuge here Nov. 24, 1848. A revolution having broken out at Naples, the king, Francis II., fled to Gaeta, Sep. 7, 1860. It was besieged by the Sardinian army Nov. 3, and surrendered to Gen. Cialdini, Feb. 14, 1861.

GAGGING BILL.—This term was applied to the bills for preserving his majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts, and for the suppression of seditious meetings and assemblies, 36 Geo. III. cc. 7 & 8 (Dec. 18, 1795), and also to the act for more effectually preventing seditious assemblies, 60 Geo. III. c. 6 (Dec. 24, 1819).

GAIANITES.—This branch of the Eutychians received this appellation in 537, from their leader, Gaian, Bishop of Alexandria.

GAILLON (France). — Cardinal George d'Amboise erected a castle at this town in 1515, and Cardinal Charles de Bourbon, who died in 1590, built a Chartreuse or Carthusian monastery, which was burned in 1764.

GAINES'S MILL (Battles).—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY.)

GAINSBOROUGH (Battle).—Cromwell defeated the Royalist Gen. Cavendish, about a mile and a half from this town in Lincolnshire, Thursday, July 27, 1643.

GAINSBOROUGH, or GAINSBURGH (Lincolnshire). — Founded during the Saxon Heptarchy, and the scene, in 868, of the marriage of Alfred the Great and Elswitha, was ravaged in 1013 by Sweyn, King of Denmark. The church was originally founded by the Templars about 1209. Gainsborough was taken from the Earl of Kingston by the Parliamentary forces of Lord Willoughby in June, 1643. The bridge over the Trent was completed in 1790, and the town was made a port in 1840.

GAIS (Battle). — The Swiss defeated the Austrians at this village of Switzerland in 1405.

GAITO (Battle).—Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians under Marshal Radetsky at this place in Northern Italy, May 30, 1848.

GALACZ, or GALATZ (Moldavia), taken by the Russians in 1789, was made a free port in 1834. The Russians assembled 10,000 men, and collected a park of artillery, numbering 120 guns, at this place, in Dec., 1853. They crossed to attack the Turks, Jan. 12, and again in March, 1854.

GALACZ, or GALATZ (Treaty).—Preliminaries of peace, signed by Russia and Turkey at this town in Moldavia, Aug. 11, 1791, were confirmed by the treaty of Jassy (q. v.), Jan. 9, 1792.

GALAPAGOS (Pacific).—This group of islands was discovered by a whaling ship towards the end of the 18th century. The Spaniards formed a settlement on the island of La Floriana in 1832. They were ceded to the United States for three millions of dollars by the republic of Ecuador, Nov. 20, 1854.

GALATA, or PERA.—The Genoese established themselves in this suburb of Constantinople in 1261. They maintained several contests with the Greeks, who were supported by the Venetians; and by a treaty, signed May 6, 1352, the Venetians and Catalans were for ever banished, and a monopoly of the trade was secured to the Genoese.

GALATIA, or GALLO-GRÆCIA (Asia Minor).—This ancient kingdom was founded by the Gauls after their defeat at Delphi, B.C. 279. They crossed the Hellespont B.C. 278, and received a grant of land from Nicomedes I., King of Bithynia, in return for the assistance they rendered him against his brother Zipœtes. They subsequently waged war with Antiochus Soter, King of Syria, who is said to have fallen in a battle fought with them B.C. 261; and they also assisted at the battle of Raphia, B.C. 217. Their rule in Asia was limited to Galatia by Attalus I., King of Pergamus, who reigned from B.C. 241 to B.C. 197, and opposed a successful resistance to their growing power. Prusias I., King of Bithynia, defeated them in a great battle fought B.C. 216. Galatia was invaded by the Romans under Cn. Manlius, B.C. 189, and the inhabitants were treated with great severity, according to some authorities as many as 40,000 of their nation dying in battle. Mithridates VI. murdered all the Galatian tetrarchs, with their women and children, B.C. 86, to prevent them from deserting to Sylla. Mark Antony conferred the kingdom on Amyntas, King of Pisidia, B.C. 36, and it was made a Roman province by Augustus B.C. 25. Galatia was twice visited by the apostle Paul, in 51 or 53 (Acts xvi. 6), and in 56 (Acts xviii. 23).

GALATIANS (Epistle to the) was written by the apostle Paul about 52. Various dates, between 48 and 58, have been assigned for its production, and biblical critics are at variance whether it was written at Ephesus, Corinth, or in Macedonia.

GALENA (United States).—This town, in Illinois, was commenced in 1819.

GALENISTS.—In 1664 the Flemings of Amsterdam separated into two parties,—the Galenists and the Apostoolians, named after two preachers, Galenus Abrahams de Haan, and Samuel Apostool. Mosheim remarks: "The Galenists are equally ready, with the Arminians, to admit all sorts of persons into their church, who call themselves Christians; and they are the only Anabaptists (in Holland) who refuse to be called Mennonites. The Apostoolians admit none to membership who do not profess to believe the doctrines contained in the public formula of their religion."——The followers of Galen (130—200), the great authority in medical science, are called Galenists.

GALICIA (Austria).—This province of Poland, on the first partition in 1772, was divided into two provinces, called East and West, the former being annexed to Austria. The Austrians invaded West Galicia in Oct., 1793, and it was annexed to their empire in 1794. It was made part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809, and recovered by Austria in 1815. An insurrection, which was speedily suppressed, broke out in Galicia Feb. 19 and 20, 1846.

GALICIA (Spain).—The Vandals made themselves masters of this territory in 411. It became the subject of frequent contests, and was taken by the Moors in 713. Pelayo expelled the Moors in 721, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, Galicia was annexed to Leon in 913. Almansor invaded it in 993. It was made a separate kingdom in 1065, but its king was expelled in 1071, and his territories were annexed to Castile in 1072. It was ruled by its own counts until 1475. It was subdivided into four provinces in 1822.

GALILÆANS.—This ancient Jewish sect, named after Judas the Gaulonite, resisted the Roman tax established by Quirinus, and rebelled at various intervals, till Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, Sep. 8, 70. Eleazar, the grandson of Judas, after the capture of Jerusalem, retired with 960 followers to a strong fortress, where they were exterminated.

GALILEE (Palestine).—From this, the most northern of the three divisions of Palestine, Christ and his disciples were called Galileans (Matt. xxvi. 69, and Mark xiv. 70), in 30.

GALL, ST. (Switzerland).—This canton was formed in 1798, by the union of the territories of the Abbot of St. Gall with the free town of St. Gall, and other districts. The town of St. Gall grew up around a cell formed by St. Gall, or Gallus, in the beginning of the 7th century. An abbey, erected soon after, was celebrated in the 9th century for its school. The abbey was destroyed by the Magyars in the 10th century. St. Gall became a free town at the Reformation, and the abbey was secularized in 1805. It was soon after made a bishopric, joined to Chur in 1823, and separated in 1847.

GALLE, or POINT DE GALLE (Ceylon).—This town was obtained by the Portuguese in 1517. A colony of Chinese was established in 1801.

GALLEYS.—The Corinthian triremes, or galleys, with three rows of oars, were first constructed B.C. 786, or B.C. 703. The dromones, or light galleys of the Byzantine empire, had two tiers of oars. During the Middle Ages, galleys with one bank of oars were used by the Venetians and Genoese, by whom they were introduced into France, about the reign of Charles VI. (1380—1422). The first document referring to the punishment of the galleys, called in French Bagnes, is an ordinance of the

French parliament in 1532; but criminals were most probably condemned to row in them at an earlier period. In 1564, the minimum duration of punishment at the galleys was limited to 10 years. The office of captain of the galleys was abolished by an ordinance of Louis XV., Sep. 27, 1748, when the slaves were removed to work in the docks and arsenals.

GALLIA.— *See* GAUL.

GALLICAN CHURCH.—The French Church was established at a very early period, bishops of many of the existing dioceses having assisted at the Council of Arles in 314. Articles directed against the encroachments of Rome were, in 1438, embodied in the Pragmatic Sanction (*q. v.*), which was superseded in 1516 by the concordat of Leo X. with Francis I. A declaration of the French clergy, promulgated March 12, 1682, and regarded as the charter of Gallicanism, declares that the authority of the Pope is limited to spiritual affairs, and that it is in all respects inferior to the decision of a general council. This declaration was condemned by Pope Innocent XI. in April, 1682, by Alexander VIII. in Aug., 1690, by Clement XI. in 1706, and by Pius VI. in 1794.

GALLIPOLI (Italy).—This Neapolitan port, called by the Greeks Callipolis, and founded by Leucippus, a Lacedæmonian, was visited by Christian preachers in 44. It was ravaged by the Vandals in 450, and in 1284 was destroyed with much barbarity by Charles of Anjou.

GALLIPOLI (Turkey), the ancient Callipolis, was seized by the Catalans in 1303, and, fortified by them, resisted the troops of the Greek emperor. The walls were shattered by an earthquake. In 1357 the town fell into the hands of the Turks, who restored the fortifications. Gibbon calls it the key of the Hellespont. The French landed March 30, and the English April 5, 1854; and, by April 21, the allied forces amounted to 27,000 men. An advance to Varna was made in May. There was another Callipolis in Sicily, now called Mascali (*q. v.*).

GALLO (Peru).—This island was discovered by Ruiz in 1526. Pizarro took refuge here in 1527.

GALLOWAY (Bishopric) was founded by St. Ninian about 450. It was suppressed with the other Scotch sees at the Revolution, but was restored and annexed to Glasgow in 1837.

GALLOWAY (Scotland.)—This ancient province of southern Scotland, comprising the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, with other territories, was overrun by the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century. "Jacobus, rex Gallwallie," was one of the eight tributary princes who did homage to Edgar, King of England, at Chester, in 973, and it continued under the government of independent sovereigns, paying nominal submission to the kings of Scotland, till 1233, when its last ruler, Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, died without male heirs, and his estates were divided between his three daughters. During the 12th century this district was called by the English the land of the Picts.

GALLOWS, and GIBBET.—Fosbroke says that the Roman *furca* took the form of our gallows when Constantine I. abolished crucifixion in 325. The ancient gallows in England were provided with hooks. The triangular gallows occurs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the 14th century an Italian lord erected a gallows before the door of his house, and repaired it every year. Gibbets, on which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains, were first erected in the 17th century. All the gibbets in the Edgeware Road were cut down April 3, 1763. The last gibbets in England were erected near South Shields for an execution which took place Aug. 6, 1832; and at Leicester, for an execution, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1832. The former was removed in 1832, and the latter in 1856. A piece of an old gibbet might be seen, in 1856, at the corner of Ditchling Common, Sussex. It was called "Jacob's Post," from the name of a Jew who was hung in chains here Aug. 31, 1734, for a barbarous murder.

GALVANISM.—The earliest notice of this branch of electrical science was made by Sulzer, who mentioned the peculiar sensation arising from a piece of silver and a piece of lead in contact with each other and the tongue, in 1762. In 1791, Galvani published the discovery he had made a short time previous, that the limbs of a dead frog were convulsed when touched by a dissecting-knife, and submitted to an electric spark simultaneously; and in 1793 Volta broached the contact theory of galvanism. Aldini produced powerful galvanic convulsions on the head of a recently killed ox, in 1796; and in 1800 Volta announced the discovery of the voltaic pile, which was successfully applied to the decomposition of water by Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, May 2 in the same year. Aldini performed some galvanic experiments on the body of an executed criminal in 1803, by which he produced violent muscular contortions; and in 1805 Behrens constructed a dry pile of 80 pans of zinc, copper, and gilded paper. Sir Humphry Davy decomposed potash, and produced potassium by galvanism, Oct. 6, 1807; and in 1809 Mr. Children constructed a battery of sufficient power to fuse platinum, diamond, and other very hard substances. De Luc's pile of tinned iron and gilded paper was made in 1810; and Zamboni's pile of paper disks, covered on one side with tin and on the other with peroxide of manganese, in 1812. Ritter's secondary pile was constructed the same year, which was also memorable for the first application of galvanism to blasting purposes. Sir Humphry Davy discovered the galvanic arc in 1813; Dr. Wollaston constructed his thimble battery, and used it to fuse platinum wire, in 1815; and Dr. Ure performed some curious experiments on the body of a recently executed criminal in 1818. Ampère exhibited his galvanometer to the Royal Academy, Sep. 18, 1820. Other instruments for measuring galvanism were produced by Schweigger in 1820, by Professor Cumming in 1821, by De la Rive in 1824, by Ritchie in 1830, and by Joule in 1843. Galvanism was applied by Sir Humphry Davy to the protection of the copper sheathing of ships from the effects of water in 1824. Ohm's formulæ, relating to the quantity of the galvanic current, were published in 1827; and, in 1829, Becquerel constructed his double-fluid

battery. Sturgeon's cast-iron single-fluid battery was invented about 1830; Daniell's "constant" battery, and Mullin's sustaining battery, in 1836; Grove's battery in 1839; Jacobi's and Smee's in 1840; Bunsen's and Robo's batteries, and Grove's gas battery, in 1842. Faraday proved that the producing power of a battery depends on the size of the plates, in 1834; and Wheatstone invented his chronoscope (*q. v.*), 1840.

GALVESTON (United States).—This port of Texas, first settled in 1837, was fired upon by the Federal schooner *Dart*, Capt. Alden, Aug. 3, 1861. The town, taken by Commander Renshaw, Oct. 8, 1862, was held by the Federals till Jan. 1, 1863, when it was captured by the Confederates of Texas, under Gen. Magruder. It again surrendered to the Federals, June 5, 1865.

GALWAY (Ireland), called the "City of the Tribes," was fortified in 1124, and the walls were erected in 1270. Richard II. granted it a charter of incorporation, and it became celebrated for maritime enterprise in the 17th century. Galway surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, July 10, 1651, and Gen. Ginkel captured it July 21, 1691. All traces of the walls had been removed by 1779. The railroad to Dublin was opened Aug. 1, 1851. The church of St. Nicholas was founded in 1320, the west bridge was built in 1442, and the Royal College was founded in 1484. Queen's College was opened in Nov., 1849. Riots, caused by Gavazzi's attempts to preach, occurred March 29, 1859. The Galway line of steamers to America was founded by Mr. J. O. Lever, who despatched the *Indian Empire* from this port June 19, 1858. A postal contract was made with the Government, Oct. 22, 1858, and one of the mail steamers performed the passage from Cape Race in 4 days 23 hours. Owing to an alleged breach of the contract, the subsidy was withdrawn May 15, 1861. It was restored by a vote of the House of Commons, March 20, 1863, and the first ship, the *Hibernia*, sailed Aug. 18, 1863. It again lapsed in 1864.

GAMALA (Palestine).—This ancient city, situated in the eastern half of the tribe of Manasseh, first mentioned as a strong fortress captured by King Alexander Jannæus (B.C. 104—B.C. 78), was taken and destroyed by the Romans under Vespasian in 67. It is believed to be identical with Gabala (*q. v.*).

GAMBIA (Africa).—This name is given to a British colony, settled in 1618, consisting of several trading stations on the river Gambia. It was guaranteed to England by the 10th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

GAMBIER ISLANDS (Pacific), called also the Mangareva group, discovered by the missionary ship *Duff*, in 1797, and named after Lord Gambier, were surveyed in 1826.

GAMBLING, or GAMING.—The passion for play has in all ages been common among the wealthy and unemployed, and frequently even among the poorer classes. Tacitus mentions the excess to which it was carried by the ancient Germans, who frequently staked their freedom on the hazard of the die, and suffered themselves to be sold as slaves, to liquidate their gaming debts. Justinian's Code (529) contains several enactments for its suppression. The Romans were much addicted to it in the latter days of the Republic and the Empire. The practice was introduced very early into England. The first statute directed against it (33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1541) prohibited the keeping of gaming-houses under a penalty of 40*s.* per day, and the frequenting of such places under forfeiture of 6*s.* 8*d.* By 16 Charles II. c. 7 (1664), any person winning money by fraud, cozenage, or deceit, was to forfeit treble the value of his gains, and by 9 Anne, c. 14 (1710), any one who had lost at one sitting, and paid, the sum of £10, might sue the winner, and recover the same with treble its value, and the costs of the suit. The game of passage, and all other games played with dice, except backgammon, were prohibited by 13 Geo. II. c. 19 (1740), and gaming-house keepers were subjected to imprisonment with hard labour by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (Aug. 5, 1822). The police are entitled to enter gaming-houses, and arrest the frequenters, by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 48 (Aug. 17, 1839), and most of the former statutes on the subject were consolidated, repealed, or amended by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (Aug. 8, 1845), which is now the principal statute respecting gaming. Betting-offices were suppressed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the opposition of constables in their efforts to enter a house was made proof that the said house is a common gaming-house, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 38 (July 24, 1854). Before 1838, the French Government restricted the right of keeping gaming-houses in Paris to one company, but the Chamber of Deputies discontinued their licence that year, and it has not been revived. (*See* BETTING HOUSES.)

GAME-LAWS.—The Theodosian Code, published in 438, imposed severe restriction on the hunting and slaughter of game, which term was then limited to ferocious animals. The game-laws of England originated in the desire of the Norman nobility to preserve a stock of animals of the chase for their exclusive pleasure. The first statute on the subject is 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 13 (1389), which restricted the use of hunting dogs or implements to laymen holding land of 40 shillings per annum and upwards, and to priests of not less than £10 a year. Fish were first protected from poachers by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1539), and the appointment of gamekeepers was authorized by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 25 (1670). Certificates for the killing of game were first granted, under a duty, by 24 Geo. III. c. 43 (1784), which act was amended by 25 Geo. III. c. 50 (1785). The laws respecting game in England were amended and consolidated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32 (Oct. 5, 1831), and in Scotland the principal statute on the subject is 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 68 (July 7, 1832). The shooting of hares without certificate by occupiers and owners of inclosed lands was legalized by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29 (July 22, 1848). A reduction in the duties on game certificates and licences was made by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 13, 1860). By 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114 (Aug. 7, 1862), police constables were empowered to search any person suspected of unlawfully killing game, and to seize his guns, nets, &c., the offender being liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

GAMES.—The games of the ancients were mostly of a religious nature, serving as important institutions for the promotion of harmony and social union. The education of the ancient Britons chiefly consisted in proficiency in the following games:—The lifting of great weights, running, leaping, swimming, wrestling, riding, archery, sword-play, two-handed sword exercise, spear exercise, coursing, fishing, fowling, music, and heraldry. (*See* ACTIAN, ISTHMIAN, OLYMPIC GAMES, &c. &c.)

GAMONAL (Battle).—Marshal Soult defeated the Spanish under the Count de Belvedere and Gen. Blake, at this place, near Burgos, in Spain, Nov. 10, 1808.

GAMUT.—This musical scale was known previous to the 11th century, as the monk Guido d'Arezzo, who flourished in 1022, mentions it as having been in use before his time.

GANDIA (Spain).—The university of this town, founded in 1547, was suppressed in 1772.

GANGES (Hindostan).—The Bengal Government sent an expedition to explore the Ganges in 1808. A canal for irrigating the valley between the Ganges and the Jumna was opened April 8, 1854, and considerable advantages have been already derived from it.

GANGRA (Asia Minor).—This town of Paphlagonia, the residence in the 1st century of Deiotarus III., the last king of the country, became a bishopric at an early period. Hypatius, the first bishop of the diocese of whom any record remains, having assisted at the Council of Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325. A council was held here some time in the 4th century, which has been referred by various authorities to the period between 324 and 341, and to the years 360, 370, 379, and 380.

GAOL CHAPLAINS existed in some places in the 18th century, and by 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 28 (July 10, 1823), the nomination was placed in the hands of the justices assembled in general or quarter sessions, who might appoint one chaplain to two gaols when they were sufficiently near each other. They were obliged to receive the licence of the bishop, previous to assuming their office, to perform divine service on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and to keep a journal of all their transactions with the prisoners for the inspection of the justices.

GAP (France).—This ancient town, the capital of the Tricorii, and the Vapincum of the Romans, erected into a bishopric in the 4th century, was united to Dauphiny in the 12th century. It was taken by Lesdiguières in 1575, and was held by the Huguenots till 1582. A national synod of the Huguenots assembled here in 1603. The town, which was ravaged by the plague in 1630, was shaken by an earthquake in 1644, and was sacked by Victor Amadæus II., Duke of Savoy, in 1692.

GARDENING.—The art was common among the Persians and Babylonians, and was in high estimation with the Jews. The Greeks received it from the Persians, and imparted it to the Romans, who planted gardens of great extent and beauty. Lucullus, who flourished about B.C. 110—57, was particularly famous for the magnificence of his gardens, and Pliny (23—79) also carried the art of gardening to considerable perfection. Gardening was revived by Charlemagne in the 9th century, and is said to have been carried to some perfection in England in the reign of Henry II. (1154—1189). The earliest attempt to elevate gardening into a refined art in this country is believed to have been made in the arrangement of the grounds at Nonsuch, which were planned about 1540. The Gardeners' Company was incorporated in 1616. The Horticultural Society was established in 1804, and the Botanical Society in 1839.

GARGAR.—(*See* AROER, Battle.)

GARIGLIANO (Battle).—Gonsalvo of Cordova, at the head of a Spanish army, defeated the French near the river Garigliano, the ancient Liris, in Italy, Friday, Dec. 29, 1503. This has been called the rout of the Garigliano.

GARNET.—This gem, mentioned by Theophrastus (B.C. 370—B.C. 287), and Pliny the Elder (23—Aug. 24, 79), was much esteemed during the Middle Ages, when several magical properties were ascribed to it.

GAROTTE, or GARROTTE.—When this punishment is inflicted, the prisoner is placed in a chair with a high back, to which his head is fastened by an iron clasp. This encloses his neck, and is fastened to the back of the chair by a screw, which, being turned several times, strangles the victim and breaks his neck. It was practised in a more primitive mode in Spain and its colonies in the 16th century. The term garotting has of late years been applied in this country to a mode of strangulation adopted by thieves in robbery on the highway. By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 21 (Aug. 6, 1861), garotters were rendered liable to penal servitude for life or for any term not less than three years; or to imprisonment for not more than two years. These measures proving insufficient, it was ordered by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 44 (July 13, 1863), that male garotters should, at the discretion of the judge, be once, twice, or thrice privately whipped.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE (London).—Thomas Garway, tobacconist and coffee-man, of Change Alley, Cornhill, commenced in 1651 the sale of "tea in leaf and drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants and travellers into those eastern countries," thus attracting "very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, and gentlemen of quality" to his shop "to drink the drink thereof." In 1673 wines were sold here by Inch of Candle (*q. v.*), and in 1722 Garway's, or, as then spelt, Garraway's, is mentioned as the chief resort of "People of Quality, who have business in the City, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens." It was closed in August, 1866.

GARRICK CLUB (London) was founded in 1831 "for the general patronage of the drama; the formation of a theatrical library, and works, and costume; and for bringing together the patrons of the drama." The new house, commenced in 1862, was opened in 1864.

GARRICK THEATRE (London).—This minor theatre, situated in Goodman's Fields, was opened in 1830.

GARTER (Order of the).—King Edward III.,

wishing to emulate the example of the renowned Arthur, and found an order of chivalry which should become as famous as the Round Table, issued letters, Jan. 1, 1344, in which he invited knights of all nations to take part in a grand tournament, to be celebrated at Windsor, Monday, Jan. 19. According to Selden, the order of the Garter was founded April 23, 1344; but Ashmole considers it to have originated in 1349 or 1350. The companions were not chosen till July, 1346, and Sir Harris Nicolas is of opinion that the order was not definitely established until the latter part of 1347. The earliest delivery of mantles to the knights was in Sep., 1351, and in May, 1418, the office of Garter King-at-Arms was created. The collar and George of the order were granted by Henry VII. about 1497, and new statutes were adopted in 1522. The star was granted by Charles I. in 1626. The order of the Garter was re-constituted Jan. 17, 1805, and made to consist of the sovereign and 25 knight-companions, with such lineal descendants of George III. as may be elected, and the Prince of Wales.

GARTER KING-AT-ARMS. — (*See* GARTER, Order of the.)

GAS.—A burning spring in the collieries of Wigan, Lancashire, which was noticed by Mr. Shirley in 1659, was doubtless nothing more than ignited gas, although it was not so understood at the time. In 1726 Dr. Hales ascertained by experiment the quantity of inflammable air evolved from coal, and in 1733 Sir James Lowther sent specimens of the air to the Royal Society, who used it for experiments. In 1739 the Rev. J. Clayton published an account of his experiments on the distillation of coal, which had extended over a long period of years; and in 1792 Murdoch, of Redruth, Cornwall, conceived the project of applying gas to purposes of artificial illumination. The first gas-works were erected by him at Boulton and Watt's Soho foundry in 1798, and at the peace rejoicings in 1802 the light was publicly exhibited at that establishment with great success. The first employment of gas in Paris also occurred in 1802. In 1803 the new light was adopted by Mr. Winsor in the Lyceum Theatre, and in 1804 Murdoch erected gas-works on a grand scale at Phillips and Lee's cotton-mill, Manchester. Gas was used to light Pall Mall Jan. 28, 1807. The London and Westminster Gas-light Company was incorporated in 1810, and Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas Dec. 31, 1813; and its use became general throughout London in 1816. The London Gas-light Company was established in 1833. Gas was introduced at Sydney, in Australia, in 1841. In Dec., 1851, a stream of natural gas was discovered at Chat Moss, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. Gas was obtained from oil and resin by Taylor in 1815, and an improved method for its production was patented by Laming and Evans, April 23, 1850.——Water-gas is also the subject of several patents, the chief of which are Donovan's, dated 1830; Lowe's, 1832; Manby's, 1839; Val Marino's, 1839; Radley's, 1845; Lowe's, 1846; and White's, 1847. The sale of gas in the metropolis is regulated by 23 & 24 Vict. cc. 125 & 146 (Aug. 28, 1860). Gas was applied to the illumination of railway trains by Allen, of the Scottish Central Railway, in 1862. Mongruel's photogenic gas was invented in 1862.

GASCONY (France).—An ancient province, that nearly corresponded to the Aquitania of Cæsar, received this name from the Vascones, or Gascones, a Spanish people who settled here at an early period, and were subdued by the Franks in 602. Gascony for a time formed part of Aquitaine, and on the union of the latter with the French monarchy, in 867, the duchy of Gascony continued independent. It passed under English rule in 1152, and became the subject of frequent contests between England and France, until finally annexed to the latter in 1453. In the chronicles of the time the terms Gascony and Guienne are used as though they were synonymous. They were, however, distinct provinces. Auch was the chief town of Gascony.

GAS-METER was invented by Clegg in 1815, and improved and patented in 1816. The dry gas-meter was patented by Malam in 1820. Defries' dry meter was patented in 1844.

GASTEIN (Convention).—This convention, signed at Gastein, in the duchy of Salzburg, Aug. 14, 1865, by Herr von Bismark and Count Blome, and subsequently confirmed at Salzburg by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, transferred the government of Sleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria. Lauenburg was ceded to Prussia for 2,500,000 Danish dollars: both powers engaged to propose in the federal diet the establishment of a German fleet having its harbour at Kiel, and it was agreed to unite Sleswig and Holstein to the Zollverein.——A treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Prussia was signed here Aug. 16, 1865.

GATESHEAD (Durham).—A monastery was established at this place some time before 653. In 1068 William I. gained a great victory at Gateshead Fell, in the neighbourhood, over Malcolm II. of Scotland, who had espoused the cause of Edgar Atheling. The church was destroyed by fire May 14, 1080, and in 1164 Bishop Pudsey gave the burgesses the liberty of his forests in the vicinity of the town. St. Edmund's Hospital was founded before 1248, and restored by James I. in 1610; and in 1695 the government of the town was vested in two stewards, who were elected by the borough-holder and freemen. Gateshead, enfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832, returns one member to Parliament. A fire, which broke out in a worsted manufactory at midnight, Oct. 5, 1854, and afterwards extended to a bond warehouse, where large quantities of gunpowder and other explosive materials were stored, caused the death of about 50 persons, and serious injury to many more. The flames extended over the Tyne to Newcastle, and the total value of the property destroyed was estimated at £1,000,000.

GAUGAMELA.—(*See* ARBELA, Battle.)

GAUGING was practised in this country as early as 1272. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 8 (1353), all wines imported into this country were ordered to be gauged by the king's gaugers,

under penalty of forfeiture and imprisonment in case of neglect.

GAUL, or GALLIA.—This ancient country was divided by the Romans into Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, the former signifying the countries of North Italy, on the Roman side of the Alps, and the latter the territory beyond the Alps, now called France.

B.C.
600. A colony of Phocæans from Asia Minor founds Massilia, or Massalia, the present Marseilles.
506. The Gauls invade North Italy, and drive the Etruscans before them.
391. The Gauls again invade Etruria.
390. Under their leader Brennus they take Rome. (*See* ALLIA, Battle.)
349. The Gauls attack the Venetians.
299. They again invade Rome.
295. Battle of Sentinum (*q. v.*).
285. Battle of Arretium.
283. Second battle of the Vadimonian Lake (*q. v.*).
279. The Gauls invade Greece.
222. The Romans form the province of Cisalpine Gaul.
218. The Gauls assist Hannibal.
191. Scipio Nasica defeats the Boii of Cisalpine Gaul.
186. An army of 12,000 men from Transalpine Gaul penetrates into Venetia, and is compelled to return by the Romans.
154. The Massaliots invite the assistance of the Romans against the Ligurians.
122. The Romans found Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, their first settlement north of the Alps.
121. The Romans invade the land of the Allobroges (*q. v.*).
118. The Romans found Narbo Martius, or Narbonne, which secures them the mastery of the province.
112. The Cimbri from Transalpine Gaul invade Italy.
101. Cisalpine Gaul is invaded by the Cimbri, who are defeated by Marius and Catulus.
58. Julius Cæsar invades Gaul for the first time, and defeats the Germans and the Helvetii.
52. The Gauls rebel from the Roman yoke.
51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul by the capture of Uxellodunum (*q. v.*), and erects the whole country into a Roman province.
43. Cisalpine Gaul ceases to have separate governors, and is incorporated with Italy.
39. The Ubii are removed into Gaul.
27. Augustus organizes the government of Gaul, and visits the province.

A.D.
21. The Gauls rebel under Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir.
68. The Gauls rebel against Nero.
120. The Emperor Hadrian visits Gaul.
177. The Christians in Gaul are subjected to cruel persecutions.
213. Caracalla visits Gaul.
234. Severus suppresses a revolt of the Gauls.
250. Seven Christian missionaries are sent into Gaul.
258. Gallienus opposes the Franks in Gaul.
260. Invasion of the Franks.
258—265. Postumus governs Gaul.
277. Probus commands in Gaul, and defeats the Frankish and Burgundian marauders.
280. The culture of the vine is introduced.
287. Jan. 1. Maximian I. defeats the Gauls, and establishes large colonies of Franks in their territory the following year.
296. Constantius defeats the Gauls at Vindonissa.
298. Battle of Lingonum Civitas (*q. v.*).
306. Constantine I. defeats the Franks in Gaul.
330. Gaul gives its name to one of the four prefectures of the empire, and comprises Gaul, Hispania, and Britannia.
341. The Franks again contend against the imperial forces in Gaul.
355. The barbarians again ravage Gaul.
357. Julian marches to the rescue of the province, defeats the Alemanni (*see* STRASBURG), and winters in Paris.
361. Julian is proclaimed emperor at Paris.
365. The Alemanni resume their inroads.
371. The Franks and the Alemanni are expelled from Gaul and Rhætia by Theodosius I.
377. The Alemanni again ravage Gaul, and are expelled by Richomer.

A.D.
383. Gaul is ceded to Maximus.
405—6. The Vandals, Burgundians, and other barbarian tribes invade Gaul.
412. Jovinus revolts in Gaul.
419. The Goths obtain Toulouse and the south-west parts of Gaul.
451. Attila invades Gaul with 500,000 Huns. (*See* CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE.)
455. The Britons plant a colony in Gaul, which afterwards becomes Brittany. (*See* ARMORICA.)
464. Ægidius, last Roman governor of Gaul, dies.
470. Euric attempts to usurp the supreme authority.
473. Julius Nepos cedes Auvergne to the Visigoths.
476. The Roman empire in the West is overthrown, Gaul having passed under the dominion of the Franks, from whom it is called France (*q.v.*).

GAULTIERS, or GAUTIERS.—These bands of armed peasants, organized in Lower Normandy in 1586, to oppose the ravages of the regular soldiery, were suppressed by the Duke of Montpensier in 1589.

GAUR, GOUR, LAKNAOUTY, or LUCKNOUTI (Hindostan).—This town, the chief of which became independent in 648, was taken in 1202 by Bakhtiar Kilji, and was made the capital of Bengal in 1212. In 1450 it was surrounded with walls by Nasir Shah, in 1536 it was taken by Sher Shah, and in 1574 it was seized by Monaim Khan, who was, however, speedily compelled by the pestilential climate to abandon it.

GAURUS (Battle).—On this mountain of Campania, Valerius Corvus defeated the Samnites, B.C. 341.

GAUZE.—This light fabric is said to have received its name from Gaza, in Palestine, where it was first made at an early period. The manufacture of silk gauze was introduced at Paisley in 1760. A tax of from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per yard was placed upon it in 1784.

GAVELKIND.—This tenure, limited to the county of Kent, was the common tenure of the Anglo-Saxons. Its chief distinction is the division of the property of an intestate father equally among his sons, or, in default of male issue, among his daughters. It was abolished in Wales by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26, s. 91 (1543).

GAVOTTE.—This dance, introduced upon the stage in the 18th century, was adapted by Gardel to private drawing-rooms, in 1794. Its popularity declined early in the 19th century.

GAWELGHUR (Hindostan).—This strong fortress was taken by Sir Arthur Wellesley Dec. 15, 1803.

GAY SCIENCE meant (N. & Q., 3rd s. vol. v. 299) in its largest sense poetry generally, more frequently the poetry of the Troubadours, and in a more special sense still their erotic poetry. (*See* ROMANCE.)

GAZA (Palestine), the ancient capital of the Philistines, is mentioned Gen. x. 19 (B.C. 2218). It was the scene of Samson's triumph and death (Judges xvi. 30), B.C. 1117, and was taken by Alexander III. (the Great), after a long and arduous siege, B.C. 332. Ptolemy I. defeated Demetrius in its neighbourhood B.C. 312, and Ptolemy (IV.) Philopator used it as a depôt for military stores B.C. 217. It was destroyed by Antiochus B.C. 198, was afterwards rebuilt, and was selected by the Emperor Hadrian as the seat of a fair for the sale of Jewish captives in 119. Gaza was a bishopric of the primitive Church, and, accord-

ing to some authorities, the first bishop was Philemon, to whom Paul addressed his epistle in 63 or 64. The first of whom any certain date is known was Asclepas, who was deposed at the Council of Antioch in 331. A council was held here in 541. Gaza was taken by the Sultan Saladin in 1170, and was the scene of a victory gained by the Carismians over the united armies of the Christians and Ayoubites, Oct. 18–19, 1244. Napoleon took it during his campaign in Egypt in March, 1799, and it was seized by Ibrahim Pasha in 1831.

GAZETTE.—The publication of the official gazette, which commenced at Oxford in 1665, was afterwards removed to the metropolis, and it was called the *London Gazette*.

GAZETTEER.—The first work with the title was "The Gazetteer's or Newsman's Interpreter, being a Geographical Index, &c.," by Laurence Echard, published in 1703–4.

GAZNEVIDES.—(*See* GHIZNEVIDES.)

GEDROSIA.—(*See* BELOOCHISTAN.)

GEEL, or GHEEL (Belgium). — Dymphna, a Christian lady of British origin, martyred on the site of this town in the 6th century by her heathen father, for refusing to comply with his incestuous proposals, became the tutelary saint of all persons troubled with mental alienation; and her shrine, at a very early period, was celebrated for the cures it effected in such cases. The town, which, in consequence, has been ever since the resort of lunatics, became in 1803 the asylum for incurably insane Dutch and Belgian patients, who reside with the citizens, and are employed in such labours as seem best suited to their capacities.

GEELONG (Australia), the capital of Grant county, Victoria, was formally claimed as a possession of the English crown by John Bateman in 1835, and founded on the harbour of Corio in 1837. Its importance dates from the gold discoveries of 1851. The railroad to Melbourne was completed in 1855.

GELA (Sicily).—This city, on the river Gela or Gelas, was founded by a joint colony of Cretans and Rhodians, B.C. 690. Its inhabitants sent out a colony which founded Agrigentum B.C. 582. Cleander obtained despotic power B.C. 505, and ruled till B.C. 498, when he was succeeded by his brother Hippocrates, who died B.C. 491. His successor Gelon was followed by his brother Hiero, B.C. 478, and from this time Gela rapidly declined. The Carthaginians captured Gela B.C. 405; whereupon the majority of the inhabitants abandoned the city. They returned, and Gela once more became prosperous. Phintias, Despot of Agrigentum, removed the inhabitants to Phintias, and demolished Gela, B.C. 280.

GELALÆAN ÆRA, instituted by Malek Shah, one of whose titles was Gelaleddin, "Glory of the Faith," commenced March 14, 1079.

GELDERN, or GUELDRE (Prussia).—This town, founded in 1097, was, till 1343, the residence of the sovereigns of Guelderland (*q. v.*). It was given to Prussia in 1713, and surrendered to the French in 1757. Its fortifications were destroyed by Frederick II. in 1764.

GELLHEIM, or GOELHEIM (Battle).—The Emperor Albert I. defeated and slew his rival, Adolphus of Nassau, at this town of Germany, July 2, 1298.

GELNHAUSEN (Hesse-Cassel). — Frederick I. (Barbarossa) erected a castle at this ancient free imperial city in 1144. The town, which suffered severely during the Thirty Years' War, was given to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel by a recess of the deputation of the empire signed Feb. 25, 1803. It was much injured by the military operations of the campaign of 1813.

GEMAUERS (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Russians at Gemauers, or Gemauershof, July 28, 1705.

GEMBLOURS (Battle).—Don John of Austria defeated the Netherlanders with great slaughter at this place, nine miles from Namur, Jan. 31, 1578.

GEMS have been held in high estimation from the most remote antiquity. The Hindoo poem of Ramajana, which is said to date from a period of 2,000 years B.C., mentions them; and they were employed in the construction of Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 15–29). They were also much prized by the Egyptians, Persians, and Phœnicians, and the historical records of the Mexicans and Peruvians establish the antiquity of gems as ornaments in the Western Hemisphere. The Romans carried the admiration of gems to such an excess, that in 460 it was found necessary to pass a law prohibiting their use in the harness of their horses. On the decline of the Roman empire, the demand for gems abated; but it revived in the 12th century, and reached its height in this country during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

GENDARMERIE, a name given to a chosen corps of cavalry in the old French monarchy. It was formed by Charles VII. in 1439, but was not known as the gendarmerie till the 16th century. The gendarmerie of the guard was enrolled by Henry IV. in 1609, and suppressed in 1787. It was, however, restored in 1791, and regulated by ordinances issued April 17, 1797, and Oct. 29, 1820.

GENERAL.—This title, which originated in France, was first conferred upon the commander of the royal army about the middle of the 15th century. The title of captain-general occurs in a list of the English army which served at St. Quentin in 1557. In 1620 and 1639 the commander of our army bore the title of lord general.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, composed of laity and clergy, is the Convocation of the Church of Scotland. The first was held in 1561. James I. suppressed it, and it was restored at the Revolution. The Free Church, on their separation in 1843, established an independent General Assembly.

GENERAL COUNCILS. — The Anglican Church, in common with the Universal Church, acknowledges only the first six, and the Greek Church the first eight, of the 20 general councils recognized by Rome.

A.D.
325, June 19—Aug. 25. Council of Nicæa, or Nice, in Bithynia, was summoned by Constantine I. against Arius.
381, May—July 30. Council of Constantinople (*q. v.*).
431, June 22—July 31. Council of Ephesus, against Nestor and Pelagius.

A.D.
451, Oct. 8—Nov. 1. Council of Chalcedon, which justified Flavian and anathematized Dioscorus.
553, May 4—June 2. Council of Constantinople (*q. v.*).
680, Nov. 7—681, Sep. 16. Constantinople *q. v.*).
787, Sep. 24—Oct. 23. Council of Nicæa, or Nice, which anathematized the Iconoclasts, and restored image-worship.
869, Oct. 5—870, Feb. 28. Council of Constantinople, which deposed Photius, and restored Ignatius.
1123, March 18—April 5. Council of Lateran.
1139, April 20. Council of Lateran, for the reunion of the Church.
1179, March 5—19. Council of Lateran, on discipline.
1215, Nov. 11—30. Council of Lateran, against the Albigenses, &c.
1245, June 28—July 17. Council of Lyons, which deposed Frederick II. of Germany.
1274, May 7—July 17. Council of Lyons, which published ordinances respecting the election of bishops, &c., and reunited the Greek and Latin Churches.
1311, Oct. 16—1312, May 6. Council of Vienne, in Dauphiny, where the Pope published the suppression of the Templars.
1409, March 25—Aug. 7. Council of Pisa.
1414, Nov. 16—1418, April 22. Council of Constance (*q. v.*).
1431, July 23—1443, May 16. Council of Basel (*q. v.*).
1439, Feb. 29—1442, April 23. Council of Florence (*q. v.*).
1545, Dec. 13—1563, Dec. 3. Council of Trent, against the doctrines of Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin, and for the reformation of manners.*

GENERAL FUND.—(*See* CONSOLIDATED FUND.)

GENERAL SAFETY (Committee of), composed of 25 members, and established at Paris by the Revolutionary party, Oct. 2, 1792, was superseded by the Committee of Public Welfare (*q. v.*).

GENERAL WARRANTS, not specifying any particular persons, were declared illegal, Friday, May 6, 1763. John Wilkes had been arrested on a general warrant, Saturday, April 30, 1763. Having obtained an acquittal, he brought the subject forward in the House of Commons, and commenced an action against Robert Wood, under-secretary of state, for having seized his papers. This was tried Dec. 6, 1763, and resulted in a verdict in favour of John Wilkes, with £1,000 damages.

GENERALISSIMO.—Cardinal Richelieu is said to have been the first person to bear this title, which he did on taking the command of a French army in Italy in 1629.

GENESIS, the first book of the Pentateuch (*q. v.*), was written by Moses, who died B.C. 1451.

GENEVA (Switzerland) is mentioned by Cæsar as a town of the Allobroges, B.C. 58.

A.D.
200 (about). Geneva is made a bishopric.
426. Geneva is taken by the Burgundians, who make it their capital.
534. Geneva is seized by the Franks.
1285. The citizens conclude an alliance with the Count of Savoy.
1387. Bishop Fabri grants the town a charter.
1417. It is rendered subject to the Duke of Savoy.
1499. Louis XII. and Philibert II., Duke of Savoy, sign a treaty at Geneva.
1515, Nov. 7. Francis I. and eight of the Swiss cantons conclude a treaty at Geneva.
1516. The other cantons accede to the treaty.
1519. The inhabitants conclude a treaty with Freiburg and Berne.
1524. The Genevese shake off the yoke of Savoy.
1535. The Calvinists expel the bishop, who retires to Annecy, in Savoy.
1536. Calvin repairs to Geneva, which becomes a republic in alliance with Berne.
1553, Oct. 27. Michael Servetus is burned, at Geneva, for heresy.
1584. Geneva forms an alliance with the Swiss cantons.
1602. The Duke of Savoy fails in an attempt to effect its capture.
1603. Henry IV., of France, acknowledges its independence.
1712. A general assembly is convened, but without important results.
1738. The republic adopts a regular constitution.
1770. An insurrection is suppressed.
1781. Delay in the publication of a new code of laws creates great dissatisfaction.
1782, March. A rebellion breaks out, and the inhabitants admit foreign troops into the city.—Sep. One thousand of the inhabitants petition the Irish government for permission to settle in Ireland, which is granted, and £50,000 are voted to enable them to do so.
1783, July. A deputation arrives in Waterford to found New Geneva; but after £30,000 have been expended, the scheme is suddenly abandoned.
1789. The inhabitants compel the magistrates to extend their privileges.
1794, July. A revolution takes place, some of the gentry are executed, and others are exiled, or imprisoned.
1798, April. Geneva is annexed to the French republic.
1814. Geneva is restored to Switzerland, of which it becomes a canton.
1834, Feb. 5. Some Polish refugees excite the lower orders of Geneva to aid them in a rebellion against the Sardinians.
1846. It is disturbed by insurgents, who obtain an alteration of the constitution, which becomes more democratic.
1849. The fortifications are destroyed.
1860, March 30. From 50 to 80 persons, who had set out to plant the Swiss flag at Thonon and Evian, are arrested, and brought back.
1864, Aug. 22. Serious disturbances take place on the election of a member of the council of state.—Aug. 23. The riot is suppressed by the Swiss federal troops, who occupy the city.
1865, Feb. 10. The military occupation ceases.

GENEVIEVE, ST. (Missouri), was founded in 1755.

GENEVOIS (Italy).—This province, governed in the Middle Ages by the counts of Geneva, passed to the house of Savoy in 1564, when it was erected into a duchy. In 1659 it was incorporated with Savoy, and in 1792 was annexed to France. It was restored to Sardinia in 1815.

GENNET (Order of).—This, the first order of chivalry established in France, was founded by Charles Martel, in memory of his victory over the Moors between Poitiers and Tours in 732. It was named Gennet, or Wood Marten, because numbers of these animals were found in the camp of the invaders.

GENOA (Italy), the ancient Genua said to have been founded about B.C. 707, was the chief maritime city of the Ligures, and at the beginning of the second Punic war, B.C. 218, was in alliance with Rome. Mago, the Carthaginian, seized it B.C. 205, and reduced it to ruins; but it was rebuilt by Sp. Lucretius, B.C. 203.

A.D.
262. The cathedral is founded.
381. A bishop of Genoa is present at the Council of Aquileia.
641. Genoa is seized by the Lombards.
936. It is pillaged by the Saracens.
985. The cathedral is rebuilt.
1119. War is declared against Pisa.
1122. It is governed by consuls, who hold their office for a year at a time.
1133. The see is made archiepiscopal.
1146. The Genoese take Minorca from the Moors.

* Authorities differ respecting the list, some making the Council of Pisa (1511, Sep. 1—1512, April 21) and others that of Lateran (1512, May 3—1517, March 16) general councils.

A.D
1190. The administration is entrusted to a podestà.
1257. The town is governed by a captain.
1270. Doria and Spinola usurp the government, and assume the titles of Captains of Liberty.
1284. Sea-fight of Meloria (*q. v.*).
1290. The Genoese destroy Porto Pisano.
1293. War is declared against Venice.
1299. An advantageous peace is concluded with Venice.
1334. The citizens appoint Simon Boccanegro doge.
1344. The nobles depose Boccanegro, and elect Giovanni da Murta.
1346. The Genoese defeat the Venetians near Constantinople.
1350. The republic is again at war with Venice.
1356. Boccanegro is reappointed doge.
1381. The Genoese again make peace with Venice.
1391. The Genoese place themselves under the protection of Charles VI. of France, who puts them under the rule of Marshal Boucicaut.
1399. They seek assistance from the Marquis of Montferrat.
1407. The Bank of St. George is founded.
1421. The Duke of Milan is invited to superintend their government.
1458. They place themselves under the protection of Charles VII. of France.
1461, March 9. The Genoese expel the French governor and garrison.
1464. Louis XI. resolves to have nothing to do with so troublesome a dependency, and the republic passes under the sway of the Duke of Milan.
1478. Genoa is invaded by the Turks.
1499. It is again subjected to the French.
1507. An insurrection of the inhabitants is suppressed by Bayard.
1528. Andrew Doria opposes Francis I. and obtains a new constitution, the chief power being in the hands of a doge, elected biennially.
1547, Jan. 2. Louis Fiesco fails in a conspiracy against Andrew Doria. The lighthouse is erected.
1684. Genoa is bombarded by the French, and the doge repairs to Versailles to tender submission to Louis XIV.
1729. Corsica revolts.
1745, Sep. 26. Genoa is bombarded by Admiral Rowley.
1746, Nov. 9. It surrenders to Charles Emanuel, King of Sardinia, and the Austrians.—Dec. 10. The invaders are expelled by the citizens.
1747, March 31. The Austrians renew the siege.—June 10. The Austrians retire.
1768, Aug. 5. Corsica is ceded to France.
1777. The palace of the doge is destroyed by fire.
1796. Genoa is occupied by the French.
1797, June 14. The republic assumes the title of the Ligurian Republic.
1800. Massena is besieged in Genoa by the English and Austrians.—June 4. He is compelled to retire.
1805, June 4. Genoa is incorporated with the French empire.
1812. The university is founded.
1814, April 18. Genoa surrenders to the English under Sir William Bentinck.—Dec. 14. It is annexed to Sardinia by the Congress of Vienna.
1828. The Carlo Felice theatre, the largest in the city, is opened.
1846, Sep. 27. A monument is commenced in honour of Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa.
1849, April 3. The inhabitants expel the Sardinian forces, and proclaim the restoration of the Ligurian Republic. The city is declared in a state of siege by Gen. Della Marmora.—April 11. The city surrenders.
1853. The harbour is connected with Turin by a railway.
1859, May 12. Napoleon III. disembarks to join the French army in the war against Austria.
1860, May 5. Garibaldi embarks for Sicily with 2,000 men.
1861, June 7 and 8. The theatres, &c., are closed, in consequence of the funeral of Count Cavour.

GENOLA (Battle).—The French, under Championnet, were defeated by the Austrians, under Gen. Melas, at this place, in Northern Italy, Nov. 4, 1799.

GENTILLY (France).—St. Eligius, who died in 659, founded a monastery at this town, which was annexed to the bishopric of Paris by Louis II. (the Stammerer) in 878. A council concerning images was held here in 767.

GENTLEMAN.—This name is derived from the Latin *gentilis*, which signified such as were of the same family or *gens*, and is a corruption of the French *gentilhomme*. It exists in some form in all the Romance languages, and is defined by Selden (Titles of Honour, p. 852) as "one that, either from the blood of his ancestors, or the favour of his sovereign, or of them that have power of sovereignty in them, or from his own virtue, employment, or otherwise according to the laws and customs of honour in the country we speak of, is ennobled, made gentile, or so raised up to an eminency above the multitude, perpetually inherent in his person, that by those laws and customs he be truly *nobilis* or noble, whether he have any of the precedent titles or not fixed besides on him."

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.—This branch of the royal body-guard, instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, under the title of the "Band of Gentlemen Pensioners," originally numbered 50 men, reduced to 40 by Charles II. in 1670. It received its present designation from William IV. in 1834.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Malte-Brun founded one at Paris in 1821. The Royal Geographical Society of London was founded in 1830. The African Association, established June 9, 1788, was incorporated with it July 23, 1831. The Palestine Association, founded in 1805, joined it March 4, 1834; and the Geographical Society of Bengal, founded in 1831, joined it in June, 1832.

GEOGRAPHY.—Egyptian tradition ascribes the origin of this science to Hermes or Mercury, and the invention of geographical maps to Sesostris, who flourished about B.C. 1618. The first Grecian map was prepared by Anaximander of Miletus, about B.C. 568, and the science, reduced to rule by Eratosthenes, B.C. 240, was afterwards improved by Hipparchus, B.C. 135. Strabo, who flourished B.C. 71 to A.D. 14, is the most eminent of the ancient geographers. Modern geography was revived by the Moors, who introduced it into Spain in 1201. In 1478, Arnold Buckinck published at Rome an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, illustrated with copper-plate engraved maps; and in 1532 Simon Grynæus printed an account of the state of geography in his time, embodying the recent discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese. Maritime charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Ramusio's collection of Travels appeared in 1550, and Ferrari's Lexicon Geographicum in 1627. The first volume of Malte-Brun's Geography was published in 1810.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was instituted in London in 1807, and its charter of incorporation is dated April 23, 1826. The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was founded Feb. 11, 1814. The Geological Society of Dublin was founded in Feb., 1832; that of Edinburgh in 1834; of Manchester in 1838; and of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1838. The French Geological Society was established in 1830.

GEOLOGY is a science of recent origin, although the knowledge of fossils attained by

Frascatorio in 1517, and the deductions Agricola drew from the information of the Saxon miners in 1546, might naturally have led to its cultivation. Kircher's "Mundus Subterraneus," which appeared in 1662, contains all then known on the subject. In 1683, Dr. Lister suggested the preparation of maps exhibiting the various soils of England, and in 1694 Burnet published his "Theory of the Earth." Woodward's theory appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1695; and Whiston published his work on the same subject in 1696. In 1743, Parke published his Chorographical Chart of East Kent, and in 1749 the "Protogæa" of Leibnitz announced his views on the science. The first volumes of Buffon's "Natural History," which also appeared in 1749, are devoted to his exposition of the theory of the earth, which he was afterwards compelled by the Sorbonne to recant. The regular order of strata was proved by the Swedish philosopher Tylas, in 1750, and enlarged upon by the German Lehmann in 1756. Werner's treatise on minerals appeared in 1774, and was controverted by Hutton in 1795. English geology may be said to have been founded by William Smith, who walked over nearly the whole of England in order to prepare his "Tabular View of British Strata," which he published in 1815.

GEOMETRY.—Herodotus and other ancient writers state that this science was first cultivated in Egypt, whence it was introduced into Greece by Thales (B.C. 636—B.C. 546). Pythagoras, born about B.C. 580, and Hippocrates, B.C. 480, made many important additions to the science, which was enriched by the writings of Euclid, B.C. 285. Archimedes, born B.C. 287, and Ptolemy, who flourished in 125, are also eminent among the ancient geometricians. Geometry, with the other sciences, suffered a temporary decline in consequence of the destruction of the Alexandrian library by Omar I. in 640. It was revived by the Moors in the dark ages, and gradually resumed its rank as an important branch of mental education. Euclid was first translated into Latin about the year 1150, by a monk of Bath, named Adelard, or Athelard; and Thomas Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1349, was eminent for his skill in this science. Lamberti's translation of Euclid appeared in 1505, and the treatise of Regiomontanus on triangles in 1533. In 1552, books of astronomy and geometry were condemned to be burned in England as connected with necromancy; but the science appears to have speedily regained the public good opinion, as the first English translation of Euclid appeared in 1570. The application of algebra to geometry was brought to perfection by Descartes, 1596—1650. Kepler's treatise on the capacity of casks, which appeared in 1615, originated the modern school of geometry, which was brought to fuller perfection by Cavalieri of Bologna in 1626. Among modern geometers, Pascal (1623—1662), Simson, whose Euclid, first published in 1756, still maintains its rank as one of the best, and Legendre (1752—1833), are the most distinguished. (*See* DEGREES OF GEOMETRY.)

GEORGE.—George florins, coined at Orleans, were made current in England in Feb., 1340. George nobles of gold were first coined by Henry VIII. in 1533. Their value was six shillings and eightpence.

GEORGES CONSPIRACY.—This plot against the life of Napoleon I. takes its name from its originator, Georges Cadoudal, a Chouan chief. He associated with him in the scheme Gens. Moreau and Pichegru, and others; but the affair becoming known Feb. 16, 1804, the leaders were arrested, and the plot was abandoned. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, April 6; Moreau was sentenced to two years' exile June 10; and Cadoudal was executed June 25.

GEORGE'S CLUB (London), which met on St. George's Day (April 23), at the sign of the George, and the members of which were used to swear "before George," is mentioned as "still fresh in every one's memory" in the *Spectator*, No. 9, March 10, 1710–11.

GEORGE, ST., or George of Cappadocia, was born in Cilicia, according to some authorities, and in Cappadocia according to others, in the 4th century. The English crusaders found St. George elevated to the rank of a warrior saint, bearing the title Victorious, in 1096. The Council of Oxford (June 11, 1222) commanded his feast to be kept a holiday of the lesser rank. Edward III. made him patron of the order of the Garter, and from that time he has been the tutelary saint of England. St. George was the ancient English war-cry. His day is April 23.

GEORGE, ST.—This town, on the island of St. George's, one of the Bermudas, was founded in 1613. The general assembly was instituted to meet at this town Aug. 1, 1620. The government house was built in 1847.

GEORGE, ST. (Knights of).—There have been several orders of St. George. Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, founded one in 1470, as a defence against the Turks.——The military Russian order of St. George was founded by Catherine II., Nov. 26, 1769. It was afterwards neglected, but was restored to its original dignity by Alexander I., Dec. 12, 1801.——The order of St. George of the Réunion was founded by Joseph Buonaparte as the order of the Two Sicilies, Feb. 24, 1808, remodelled in 1815 by Ferdinand I., and received its present name from King Ferdinand II., Jan. 1, 1819.——The order of St. George of Lucca was established by the Duke Charles Louis, June 1, 1833.——The Hanoverian order of St. George was founded April 23, 1839. (*See* ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.)

GEORGE, ST. (Religious Order).—The order of St. George in Algha, founded at Venice by Antony Corrario and Gabriel Gondelmaire in 1404, was suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668.

GEORGE'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, near Hyde Park Corner, London, was founded in 1733. The present edifice was erected in 1830.

GEORGE'S (ST.) ISLAND, one of the Azores, was colonized by some Flemings and Portuguese in 1450.——Another island of the same name, one of the Bermudas, was colonized by the English in 1612.

GEORGE THE FIRST, son of Ernest, the Elector, and Sophia, Electress of Hanover, was born at Osnaburg, May 28, 1660. He

married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682. She died a prisoner at Ahlen, Nov. 2, 1726. They had one son (*see* GEORGE II.) and a daughter, named Sophia Dorothea, born March 16, 1687, and married to Frederick William I. of Prussia in 1706. George I. succeeded to the electorate of Hanover in 1698, and, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Settlement, became king on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714. He arrived at Greenwich Sep. 18, entered London Sep. 20, and was crowned Oct. 20, 1714. He died at Osnaburg, on a journey to Hanover, June 11, 1727.

GEORGE THE SECOND, the only son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, was born at Hanover Oct. 30, 1683. He married Wilhelmina Caroline, daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, Aug. 22, 1705. They had three sons and five daughters: Frederick Louis, born Jan. 20, 1707, made Duke of Gloucester Jan. 10, 1718, died March 20, 1751; Anne, born in 1709, died Jan. 12, 1759; Amelia, born in 1711; Caroline, in 1713; George William, born Nov. 3, 1713, died in 1714; William Augustus, born in April, 1721, created Duke of Cumberland in 1726, and died in 1765; Mary, born in 1723, married in 1740 to Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; and Louisa, born in 1724, married in 1743 to Frederick V. of Denmark. George II. succeeded his father June 11, 1727. He died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760.

GEORGE THE THIRD, the eldest son of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, married April 25, 1736, was born in Norfolk House, St. James's Square, May 24, 1738 (O.S.). He succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25, 1760. He married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sep. 8, 1761. His queen died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818. They had nine sons and six daughters. George Augustus Frederick, afterwards George IV. (*q.v.*); Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1763, made Duke of York Nov. 27, 1784, and died Jan. 3, 1827; William Henry, afterwards William IV. (*q.v.*); Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born Sep. 29, 1766; Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767, made Duke of Kent in April, 1799, died Jan. 23, 1820; Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768, died in 1840; Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771, made Duke of Cumberland in April, 1799, died Nov. 18, 1851; Augustus Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773, made Duke of Sussex in April, 1779, died April 21, 1843; Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774, made Duke of Cambridge in April, 1799, died July 8, 1850; Mary, born April 25, 1776, became Duchess of Gloucester July 22, 1816, died April 30, 1857; Sophia, born Nov. 5, 1777, died May 27, 1848; Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783, died Nov. 2, 1810; and Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, and died Nov. 6, 1817. George III. died at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1820, in the 60th year of his reign.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, the eldest son of George III., was born Aug. 12, 1762. He married Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, April 8, 1795. They had one daughter, Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, and married to Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, May 2, 1816. She died Nov. 6, 1817. George IV. separated from his wife in 1796. She was accused of having given birth to a son in 1802, and a commission of inquiry was instituted in 1806. The evidence was published in a volume, entitled "The Book," in 1813. He ascended the throne Jan. 29, 1820; and Queen Caroline, who had retired to the continent in 1816, returned to London June 6, 1820. She was refused admittance to Westminster Abbey at the coronation, July 19, 1821; and, falling ill, died at Hammersmith Aug. 7, 1821. George IV. died at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S CORONATION GULF (Arctic Sea) was discovered and named by Franklin in July, 1821.

GEORGE TOWN (United States).—A Roman Catholic College was erected at this town in Maryland in 1789, which received authority from Congress to confer degrees in 1815. There is also the Convent of Visitation, which was founded in 1796.——George Town, formerly called Stabrock, in British Guiana, was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 29, 1828.

GEORGE TOWN, or PORT DALRYMPLE (Tasmania).—This town was founded by the English in 1809.

GEORGIA (Asia).—This country, lying between the Caspian and the Black seas, corresponds to the ancient Iberia (*q.v.*). The present name is derived from Gurj, Gurj-i-stan, or Gurg-i-stan, "the land of wolves," the designation given it by the Arabs and Persians in the 11th and 12th centuries. Alp Arsan conquered the country 1065–8. The Tartars invaded it in 1235, and Timour conquered it in 1388, retiring in 1404. The Turks obtained possession of a large portion of Georgia in 1589, and it fell under the Persian yoke in 1618. The Russians obtained great influence in the country early in the 18th century. Peter the Great obtained some provinces by treaty in 1723 and 1724, and though they were subsequently restored, Georgia was declared a Russian province in 1800. George XIII., its last king, bequeathed his dominions to the Czar of Russia, by will, dated Oct. 28, 1800, and Alexander I. published a manifesto accepting the responsibility, Sep. 12, 1801. Other parts of the country were acquired by the Russians in 1813, 1828, and 1829.

SOVEREIGNS OF GEORGIA.

FIRST DYNASTY.

B.C.		B.C.	
	Karthlos.		Ouplos.
	Mitzkhethos.		

The country is invaded by the Scythians, who put an end to this dynasty in the 7th century B.C.

SECOND DYNASTY.

B.C.		B.C.	
247.	Pharnavas.	140.	Mirvan.
215.	Sourmag.	109.	Pharnadj.

DYNASTY OF THE ARSACIDES.

71.	Archag I.	10.	Archag II.
	Artag.	A.D.	
44.	Bartom.	1.	Aderkhi.

DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

A.D.		A.D.	
58.	Bartos and Khartham.	103.	Amasap and Derokh.
74.	Pharsaman I. and Khaos.	113.	Pharsaman II. and Mirdat.
87.	Asork and Armasel.		

THE MONARCHY RESTORED.

A.D.		A.D.	
122.	Adam.	213.	Vatché.
125.	Pharsaman III.	231.	Bakour.
181.	Amsasp II.	243.	Mirdat II.
186.	Iiev.	264.	Asphagour.

DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES.

265.	Mirian.	532.	Pharsaman VI.
342.	Bakhar.	557.	Bakour II.
364.	Mirdat III.	561.	Stephanos I.
379.	Barsabakhar.	574.	Gouram Pagratides.
398.	Tirdat.	600.	Stephanos II.
405.	Pharsaman IV.	614.	Adarnassus.
408.	Mirdat IV.	631.	Stephanos III.
413.	Artchil.	635.	Moslem Invasion and Interregnum.
454.	Mirdat V.	730.	Mirman, or Mir.
446.	Vakhtang.	760.	Artchil II.
499.	Datchi.	781.	Joanné and Djouancher.
528.	Bakour I.		
548.	Pharsaman V.		

DYNASTY OF THE BAGRATIDES.

787.	Achot.	845.	David I.
841.	Bagrat I.	881.	Aternitch.

(After which the list is confused.)

GEORGIA (United States) was founded and named after George II., by an English company, in 1732. The Spaniards invaded Georgia in 1742. It became crown property in 1752, and the provincial legislature was established in 1755. Georgia joined the Confederacy in 1776, was occupied by the English from 1778 to 1786, and was one of the original states of the Union. Its constitution, framed in 1785, was remodelled in 1798; and it seceded Jan. 19, 1861.

GEORGIAN, or TAHITIAN ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Wallis in 1767. (*See* OTAHEITE.)

GEORGIEVSK (Russia), founded in 1771, was from 1793 to 1825 the capital of the Caucasus.

GEORGINIA.—(*See* DAHLIA.)

GEORGIUM SIDUS.—William Herschel discovered this planet March 13, 1781, and named it in honour of George III. It has been called Herschel, and more generally Uranus. Two satellites were discovered in 1787, two in 1790, and two in 1794.

GEPIDÆ.—This Germanic tribe, originally inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, expelled the Burgundians from Northern Germany in the middle of the 3rd century, and invaded the Roman territory in 269. Having been conquered by the Huns late in the 4th century, they regained their independence on the death of Attila in 453, but are not mentioned after 566 or 567.

GERBEROI (Battle).—William I. was wounded in a battle fought at this place in 1078. Having engaged in a personal encounter with his son Robert, who had joined Philip I., King of France, his horse was killed, and his own life placed in great peril.

GERBEROI (France).—Henry II. of England seized this town in Oct., 1160, and in 1418 it was taken by the Burgundians and English, from whom it was wrested in 1432 by the Count of Clermont, who reduced it to ruins. The English, who failed in an attempt in 1435, seized it in 1449, and were expelled by Louis de Soyécourt de Mony. It was pillaged by the Burgundians in 1472, delivered from the Leaguers in June, 1591, and was retaken by them in 1593 and 1594.

GERBI, JERBA, or ZERBI (Mediterranean).—This island, the ancient Meninx, situated near the coasts of Tunis, the refuge of Marius when expelled from Africa, B.C. 87, was taken in the 16th century by the Spaniards, who were driven out by the Turks in 1560.

GERGOVIA (France).—Vercingetorix defeated Cæsar in an attempt to capture this city, belonging to the Averni, B.C. 52. The modern Gergoie, near Clermont, occupies its site.

GERIZIM (Palestine).—On this mountain of Samaria, Darius Nothus (B.C. 424—405) erected a temple designed to supersede that of Jerusalem. It was destroyed by John Hyrcanus about B.C. 127, and its site was transferred to the Christians by the Emperor Zeno in 474.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST. (France).—King Robert II. built the monastery of St. Germanus in the 11th century. Louis VI. resided here in 1124. The English burned the town in 1346, in 1419, and in 1438. A palace was built by Charles V. in 1370. Francis I. rebuilt it in 1547, and it was improved by various sovereigns. James II. of England held a mock court here from 1689 till his death, Sep. 6, 1701. Napoleon I. established a military school in 1809, and English troops were quartered here in 1815.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST., or ST. GERMAIN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at this place. The first, signed by Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny Aug. 8, 1570, accorded liberty of worship to the French Huguenots, with amnesty for their past opposition to government and permission to reside in any part of the kingdom.——By another, concluded March 17, 1632, Canada and other portions of N. America, captured by the English during the war, were restored to France.——Another, signed Oct. 26, 1635, established an alliance between Louis XIII. of France and the Duke of Weimar, who received the landgraviate of Alsace and a large sum of money in return for supplying 18,000 men to the French army.——Great Britain, Sweden, and the States-General signed, April 25, 1668, a preliminary treaty, confirmed at Aix-la-Chapelle (*q. v.*), May 12, 1668.——Peace was restored between Frederick William, Duke of Prussia, and the Kings of France and Sweden, by another treaty signed here June 29, 1679.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.—(*See* DUNKERS.)

GERMAN KNIGHTS.—The knights of Germany formed during the Middle Ages a feudal order acknowledging no authority. The Emperor Rodolph I. (of Habsburg) dismantled many of their castles in Thuringia in 1289. Götz von Berlichingen and Hans Selbig von Frauenstein, two of the most notorious German knights, attacked a caravan between Forcheim and Neuss in May, 1512, capturing 31 persons and a considerable booty. In 1522 the knights under Hans Thomas von Absberg infested all the roads in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg, and cut off the right hands of their prisoners. Sickingen, the most powerful of the Rhenish knights, also headed a league of his fellow nobles formed at Landau in the spring of 1522

and, under the pretence of assisting the Reformation, declared war against the Archbishop of Trèves, Aug. 27. He was put under the ban of the empire Oct. 8, and in April, 1523, was besieged in his castle of Landstuhl, which capitulated to Philip of Hesse, the Elector of Trèves, and the Elector Palatine, May 7, when he died of his wounds. (*See* BARONS OF GERMANY.)

GERMAN LEGAL PROTECTION SOCIETY. —This association of German residents in London defended Franz Müller, charged with having murdered Mr. Thomas Briggs in a carriage of the North London Railway, July 9, 1864. The prisoner, who had escaped to New York, was arrested there by Inspector Tanner, of the London detective police force, Aug. 24, and arrived in custody at Liverpool Sep. 17. His trial, which commenced Oct. 27, terminated in a conviction Oct. 29; and in spite of vigorous efforts to procure a mitigation of his sentence, he was executed at Newgate, having previously confessed his guilt, Nov. 14.

GERMAN, SAN (Porto Rico), was founded in 1511.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. — This union of the states of Germany, formed by an act of the Congress of Vienna, June 8, 1815, to supersede the Confederation of the Rhine (*q. v.*), comprised the empire of Austria: the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, and Würtemberg; the grand-duchies of Baden, Hesse, Oldenburg, and Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the free cities of Bremen, Frankfort-on-the Maine, Hamburg, and Lubeck; and some minor states. The 50th anniversary of its foundation was celebrated June 8, 1865. In consequence of the Prussian invasion of Saxony (*q. v.*), Anhalt and Waldeck seceded from the Confederation June 25, 1866. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

GERMANO, SAN (Italy). — An agreement between the Emperor Frederick II. and Pope Honorius, deferring the crusade till Aug., 1227, was concluded at this Neapolitan town, in July, 1225. Frederick II. concluded a humiliating treaty of peace with Pope Gregory IX. June 14, 1230. The town was taken by the Spaniards in 1730; and the Austrians defeated Murat here March 16, 1815.

GERMANS, ST. (Cornwall). — The seat of the bishopric of Cornwall (*q. v.*), founded in 909.

GERMANTOWN (Battle). — The English defeated the Americans at this town (included within the limits of Philadelphia since 1854), in Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1777.

GERMANY. — The Romans applied the term Germania to a much more extensive tract of country than that at present known under the name of Germany. It was occupied by various warlike tribes, the name itself meaning "man of war."

B.C.
113. The Cimbri and Teutones cross the Danube. (*See* NOREIA, Battle.)
102. They are defeated by Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ.
72. Ariovistus, King of the Marcomannic Suevi, seizes Burgundy.
55. Julius Cæsar builds a wooden bridge over the Rhine, and enters Germany.
12-9. Drusus makes four incursions into Germany.

A.D
9. Battle of Teutoburg (*q. v.*).
14. Germanicus invades Germany.
21. The Germans conspire against Arminius, and put him to death.
50. Colonia Agrippina is founded.
69. The Batavi revolt under Claudius Civilis.
86. The Germans, under Decerbal, defeat Domitian, and compel him to pay tribute.
121. Hadrian constructs a wall from the Rhine to the Danube.
180. The Romans withdraw from their garrisons beyond the Danube.
238. The Franks appear in Gaul.
288. The Saxon confederation is mentioned by Eutropius.
375. The Huns invade Germany.
409. The Alani, Suevi, and Vandals enter Spain.
420. The Vandals invade Africa.
449. The Saxons, and other tribes, appear in England.
450. The Huns invade Gaul.
568. The Longobardi invade Italy.
772. Charlemagne declares war against the Saxons.
785. The Saxons promise submission, and receive Christianity.
800, Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the West. (*See* HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.)
843, Aug. 11. The treaty of Verdun (*q. v.*).
890. The Germans, under Arnold, take Rome by storm.
911. Louis the Child dies, which puts an end to the supremacy of the Carolingians in Germany. Conrad, Duke of Franconia, is elected king in his stead, Nov. 8.
934. Henry I. defeats the Danes.
962, Feb. 2. Otho I. is crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.
978, Oct. 1. Otho II., the Red, invades France, and conquers Lorraine.
1020. Pope Benedict VIII. visits Germany.
1044. Peter of Hungary does homage to Henry III. for his kingdom.
1055. The eldest son of the emperor receives the title of "King of the Romans."
1073. Hildebrand is elected pope, by the title of Gregory VII., without the sanction of the emperor, Henry IV., which occasions the dispute as to the right of investiture.
1077, Jan. 25. Henry IV. is compelled to submit to the Pope, and do penance at Canossa (*q. v.*).—March. The Pope elects Rodolph of Swabia emperor.
1080. Rodolph is killed in battle. (*See* MERSEBURG.)
1084, March 21. Henry IV. takes Rome, and enthrones Clement III. as pope. Gregory VII. escapes to Salerno.
1122. The dispute between the emperor and the Pope is concluded by the treaty of Worms.
1140. The Ghibellines and Guelphs are first used as party names at the battle of Weinsberg.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa, Duke of Swabia, is elected emperor at Frankfort. On the father's side he was connected with the Ghibellines, and on the mother's with the Guelphs.
1154. Frederick I. invades Italy.
1162. Frederick I. takes and destroys Milan.
1167. Frederick I. besieges and takes Rome.
1176. Battle of Legnano (*q. v.*).
1180. Frederick I. pronounces sentence of outlawry on Henry the Lion of Bavaria, who is deprived of his dignities and possessions.
1190, June 10. Frederick I. is drowned while crossing the river Calycadnus, in Syria.
1197. On the death of Henry VI., the Guelphs elect as emperor Otho IV., son of Henry the Lion; and the Ghibellines, Philip of Swabia.
1208. Philip is assassinated at Bamberg, and Otho is solemnly crowned sole emperor at Rome.
1215. Otho IV. is deposed, and Frederick II., son of Henry VI., elected in his stead.
1229. Frederick II. becomes King of Jerusalem.
1240. Frederick II. is deposed by his subjects, who elect Henry of Thuringia.
1247. The Hanseatic League (*q. v.*).
1254. The death of Conrad IV. produces a disputed succession and interregnum.
1257. Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England, is elected emperor, but merely enjoys nominal dignity.
1268, Oct. 29. Conradin of Swabia, son of Conrad IV., is beheaded at Naples.

A.D.
1273. Rodolph I. of Habsburg is elected emperor.
1308, May 1. Albert I. is assassinated by his nephew, John of Swabia.
1313. On the death of Henry VII., the empire is contended for by Louis V. and Frederick of Austria.
1322, Sep. 28. Battle of Mühldorf (*q. v.*).
1325. Frederick is associated in the empire.
1347. Gunther, Count of Schwartzburg, who disputes the throne with Charles IV., dies.
1353. Germany is ravaged by the plague.
1356. Charles IV. signs the Golden Bull (*q. v.*).
1363. The Tyrol passes under the house of Austria.
1387. The empire is divided into circles.
1410. Sigismund, King of Hungary, and Jossus, of Moravia, are elected emperors.
1411. Jossus dies, and Sigismund reigns alone.
1439. The title of emperor is limited to the house of Austria, by the Pragmatic Sanction.
1462. Frederick III. is besieged in Vienna, by his brother Albert, to whom he cedes Lower Austria for eight years.
1483. Nov. 10. Birth of Martin Luther.
1497. Feb. 16. Birth of Philip Melancthon.
1514. The Poor Conrad League originates in Würtemberg.
1517. Oct. 31. Luther condemns indulgences.
1519, June 28. Charles V. of Spain is elected emperor.
1521, April 17. Luther is excommunicated at the diet of Worms.
1529, March 13. The reformers are condemned by the diet of Spires. (*See* PROTESTANTS.)
1530, June 25. The reformers publish the Confession of Augsburg.—Dec. 3. The League of Smalcald.
1535, June 25. The Roman Catholics take Münster. (*See* ANABAPTISTS.)
1546, Feb. 18. Death of Martin Luther.—June 26. The emperor declares war against the Smalcald confederates.
1552, July 31. The treaty of Passau (*q. v.*).
1555, Oct. 25. Charles V. abdicates in favour of his brother Ferdinand.
1560, April 19. Death of Philip Melancthon.
1570. Hungary is annexed to the empire.
1599. The League of Heidelberg.
1608. The Evangelical Union of the Protestants is formed by the Elector Palatine Frederick.
1618. Commencement of the Thirty Years' War (*q. v.*).
1620, Nov. 8. The battle of Prague (*q. v.*).
1629, May 22. The treaty of Lübeck (*q. v.*).
1630, June 24. Gustavus II. (Adolphus), King of Sweden, invades Germany with 15,000 men.
1632, Nov. 16. Battle of Lutzen.
1634, Feb. 25. Wallenstein is assassinated by the imperialists.
1648, Oct. 24. The peace of Westphalia (*q. v.*).
1663. The permanent diet commences at Ratisbon.
1674. War is declared against France.
1679, Feb. 5. The treaty of Nimeguen (*q. v.*).
1683, Sep. 12. John Sobieski, King of Poland, compels the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna.
1688. War is renewed with France.
1689. The French invade Germany, and act with great cruelty.
1697, Sep. 20. The treaty of Ryswick.
1699, Jan. 26. The treaty of Carlowitz (*q. v.*).
1702, Oct. 6. War is again declared against France.
1704, Aug. 13. Battle of Blenheim.
1713, April 11. The peace of Utrecht (*q. v.*).
1717. Germany and Holland suffer severely from inundations.
1719. Bremen and Verden are ceded to the Elector of Brunswick.
1733. The emperor and states join in the Polish war.
1736, Feb. 12. Marriage of Maria Theresa and the Duke of Lorraine.
1740, Oct. 20. Death of the Emperor Charles VI., who is succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa, in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction (*q. v.*).
1742, Jan. 22. Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria, is crowned emperor at Frankfort, in opposition to the right of Maria Theresa.
1745, Jan. 20. Charles VII. dies at Munich.—Sep. 15. The States elect Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, and husband of Maria Theresa.
1756—63. The Seven Years' War.
1766. Lorraine is ceded to France.
1772. The empire receives an accession of territory on the first partition of Poland.

A.D.
1782. Important civil reforms are introduced, vassalage and ecclesiastical censorship of the press being abolished.
1788. War is declared against Turkey.
1789, Oct. 22. The provinces of Brabant declare themselves independent of the empire.
1791, Aug. 4. The treaty of Sistova (*q. v.*).
1793. The Rhenish provinces revolt.
1795. The emperor joins in the second partition of Poland.
1801, Feb. 9. The treaty of Luneville (*q. v.*).
1803, Feb. 25. The diet sanctions the sacrifice of about one-seventh of the German empire, ceded by the congress at Ratisbon to various powers.
1804, Aug. 11. Francis II. of Germany assumes the title of Emperor of Austria.
1805. Napoleon I. erects Bavaria and Würtemberg into independent kingdoms.
1806, July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine.—Aug. 18. Napoleon I. forms the kingdom of Westphalia.—Dec. 15. The Germanic empire is dissolved.
1810, Dec. 13. The whole of the north of Germany, from the Weser to Lübeck, is annexed to France. The Tugendbund, a secret society against the French, is formed.
1811, Jan. 1. Hamburg is annexed to France.
1813. The war of German independence commences.
1814, Nov. 1. The congress of Vienna (*q. v.*).
1815, June 8. The Germanic Confederation is formed.
1824. Great commercial depression in Germany.
1830. Revolutions in Brunswick, Belgium, and Saxony (*q. v.*).
1832, March 22. Death of the poet Goethe.
1841, Jan. Insurrections in Argovia and Soleure.
1848. Popular agitation in Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover.—March 31. A congress assembles at Frankfort.—May 18. The German parliament assembles.—July 12. The Archduke John of Austria is elected vicar of the empire.—Aug. 4. The Frankfort diet abolishes capital punishment.
1849, March 28. The King of Prussia is elected Emperor of Germany.—April 3. He declines to accept the title.—May 14. The Prussian deputies are recalled from the Frankfort assembly.—May 30. Part of the assembly removes from Frankfort to Stuttgardt.—Sep. 30. Prussia and Austria conclude a treaty for the temporary establishment of a central government.—Nov. 12. Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the German states.
1850, Feb. 27. The treaty of Munich is signed, by which Saxony, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, agree to a revision of the German Confederation.—March 20. The parliament assembles at Erfurt.—May 10. The diet assembles at Frankfort.—June 7. Hesse-Cassel refuses to send a representative to the college of princes at Erfurt.—June 20. Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league.—July 19. Austria proposes the convocation of the federal assembly.—Sep. 2. It assembles at Frankfort.—Nov. 1. Austria invades Hesse-Cassel (*q. v.*).—Dec. 23. A conference on German affairs is opened at Dresden.
1851, May 15. The Dresden conferences conclude their sessions with a resolution to restore the old Frankfort diet.
1854, Jan. 13 and April 9. Protocols are signed between the Western Powers and the German states.
1857, Jan. 15. Conferences respecting the adoption of a general commercial code by the German states are opened at Nuremberg.
1859, July 17. A meeting of the democratic and constitutional parties is held at Eisenach, where it is proposed to revise the constitution of the confederation, and appoint a central power under the direction of Prussia.—Aug. 14. Another meeting is held at Eisenach.—Sep. 13. Prussia dissents from the proposition.—Sep. 16. An association is founded at Frankfort for the furtherance of the Eisenach plan.—Nov. 3. The government of Baden suggests the establishment of a federal tribunal for the settlement of disputes between the Germanic states.
1860, Jan. 29. Death of Ernest Maurice Arndt.—March 24. The diet opposes Prussia respecting the constitution of Hesse Cassel.—April 29—May 17. A council of German ecclesiastics is held at Cologne.—June 16. The German princes have an interview with Napoleon III. at Baden-Baden.

A.D.

1861, May 31. The Federal Assembly adopts a project for a code of commerce for Germany.—Aug. 23. The general assembly of the National German Association (*National-Verein*) decides to open a subscription for the establishment of a German fleet under Prussian command.

1862, Sep. 28 and 29. Representatives of the German states assemble at Weimar and found a permanent commission of a diet of German deputies.—Oct. 6. The third general assembly of the *National-Verein* is held at Coburg. It recognizes the constitution of the empire as settled in 1849.—Oct. 29. A "Society of Reform" is founded at Frankfort-on-the-Maine by the party of Great Germany.

1863, Aug. 17. A congress of German sovereigns assembles at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which is attended by all the chief princes of Germany, except the King of Prussia.—Aug. 21. A congress of deputies from all the German states, except Austria, assembles at Frankfort.—Oct. 1. The Germanic diet resolves upon a federal execution against Denmark, alleging that the Danish Government has violated its obligations relative to the constitution of Holstein. Prussia and Austria are invited to hold sufficient troops in readiness to carry this execution into effect.—Oct. 6. The diet approves the renunciation by the Prince of Wales of the succession to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.—Oct. 18. The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic is celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Germany.—Oct. 24. The diet refuses compliance with the remonstrances of England relative to the federal execution.—Nov. 16. Prince Frederick of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg issues a proclamation declaring his accession to the government of Sleswig-Holstein.—Nov. 20. Popular assemblies are held at Stuttgardt and Hanover in favour of German intervention in the duchies of Sleswig and Holstein. Similar meetings become general throughout Germany.—Dec. 7. The federal assembly votes in favour of immediate military execution in Holstein.—Dec. 23. The army of execution enters Holstein. (*See* DENMARK.)

1864, Jan. 19. Prussian troops enter Oldenburg and Hamburg.—April 18. A meeting of representatives of the German newspaper press is held at Weimar.—June 16—21. The Emperor of Russia meets the Emperor of Austria and other German potentates at Kissingen.—Sep. 13—15. A general assembly of the Roman Catholic associations of Germany meets at Wurzburg.—Oct. 31—Nov. 1. The *National-Verein* assembles at Eisenach.—Dec. 5. The diet resolves to terminate the federal execution in Holstein.—Dec. 17. The federal army of execution is declared to have evacuated Holstein.

1865, March 4. A treaty of commerce, &c., is signed between France and the Hanse Towns at Hamburg.—March 7. A conference commences for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between the German Customs Union and Switzerland.—March. Numerous strikes for increased wages and reduced hours of labour take place.—June 8. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Germanic Confederation (*q. v.*).

1866, Jan. 1. A convention for the abolition of passports, concluded by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Würtemberg, comes into operation.—April 9. Prussia proposes to the diet that a representative assembly, elected throughout Germany by universal suffrage, should discuss proposals for a reform of the federal constitution.—April 26. A committee on reform is appointed.—May 8. Nine federal states, including Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, hold a conference at Mühlacker, in Würtemberg, respecting the concentration and disposition of their military contingents.—May 18. The diet publishes a despatch calling upon Austria, Prussia, and all other German states, to reduce their establishments to a peace footing.—June 14. The diet, by a majority of three votes, decides in favour of the mobilisation of the federal army.—June 16. The diet resolves to assist Saxony against Prussian invasion.—June 25. Anhalt and Waldeck secede from the Confederation.—June 27. Prince Charles of Bavaria is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the federal army. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

EMPERORS AND KINGS OF GERMANY.

CAROLINGIANS.

A.D.		A.D.	
800.	Charlemagne, or Charles I., the Great.	876.	Charles II., the Bald. Carloman. Louis III., the Saxon. Charles III., the Fat, king.
814.	Louis I., le Debonnaire.		
840.	Lothaire I.		
843.	Louis II., the German, king.	882.	Charles III., emperor.
855.	Louis II., emperor.	876.	Arnold I., king.
		896.	Arnold I., emperor.
		899.	Louis IV., the Child.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

911. Conrad I.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

919.	Henry I., the Fowler.	973.	Otho II.
936.	Otho I., the Great, king.	983.	Otho III.
962.	Otho I., emperor.	1004.	Henry II., the Holy.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

1024.	Conrad II., the Salique.	1081.	Herman of Luxemburg (elected by the Pope).
1039.	Henry III., the Black.	1087.	Conrad.
1056.	Henry IV.	1106.	Henry V.
1077.	Rodolph of Swabia (elected by the Pope).		

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

1125. Lothaire II.

HOUSE OF SWABIA, OR HOHENSTAUFEN.

1138.	Conrad III.	1208.	Otho IV., alone.
1154.	Frederick I., Barbarossa.	1215.	Frederick II.
1190.	Henry VI.	1246.	Henry of Thuringia.
1197.	Philip. Otho IV. of Brunswick.	1247.	William of Holland (chosen by the Pope).
		1250.	Conrad IV.

INTERREGNUM.

1254. William of Holland, merely nominal.
1257. Richard of Cornwall, ditto.
Alphonso of Castile, ditto.

HOUSE OF HABSBURG.

1273.	Rodolph of Habsburg.	1298.	Albert I., of Austria.
1292.	Adolphus of Nassau.		

HOUSES OF LUXEMBURG AND BAVARIA.

1308.	Henry VII., of Luxemburg.	1378.	Wenceslaus, of Luxemburg.
1314.	Louis V., of Bavaria. Frederick of Austria.	1400.	Robert, Count Palatine.
1347.	Charles IV., of Luxemburg. Gunther, Count of Schwartzburg.	1410.	Josseus, of Moravia. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438.	Albert II.	1619.	Ferdinand II.
1439.	Frederick III.	1637.	Ferdinand III.
1493.	Maximilian I.	1658.	Leopold I.
1519.	Charles V.	1705.	Joseph I.
1556.	Ferdinand I.	1711.	Charles VI.
1564.	Maximilian II.	1742.	Charles VII., of Bavaria.
1576.	Rodolph II.		
1612.	Matthias.		

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA—LORRAINE.

1745.	Francis I.	1790.	Leopold II.
1765.	Joseph II.	1792.	Francis II.

GERONA, or GIRONA (Spain), is of very early origin, and was taken from the Moors by Charlemagne in 785. The bishopric was established in 786, and in 795 the city was recovered by the Moors. In 1285 it was seized by Philip III. of France, who was compelled to surrender it to Peter of Aragon. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1316. Gerona was taken by the French in 1694, but restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sep. 20, 1697. In the war of the

Spanish succession it was taken by the Duke de Noailles for King Philip V., Jan. 25, 1711. In June, 1808, it was besieged by 6,000 French under Duhesme, who was compelled to retire by the Ulster regiment of 300 men, commanded by O'Daly. In May, 1809, a French army of 35,000 men, under Verdier, Augereau, and St. Cyr, laid siege to the city, which maintained a brave resistance until famine compelled the defenders to capitulate, Dec. 12, 1809. Councils were held at Gerona in 517 and 1068.

GERSAU, or GERSOVIA (Switzerland). — This town, which from 1315 till 1798 constituted an independent state, was united to the canton of Schwyz in 1814.

GERTRUYDENBERG (Holland). — Conferences for the conclusion of a general peace, which were opened at this village March 11, 1710, led to no definite result, and were broken off July 20. Dumouriez captured Gertruydenberg in March, 1793, but was soon after compelled to retire. The French seized it in 1795.

GETTYSBURG (Battle).—The Confederates, under Gen. Lee, attacked the army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Meade, at this place in Pennsylvania, Wednesday, July 1, 1863, and compelled them to take up a strong position on Cemetery Hill to the south of the town, where, after a succession of desperate onslaughts, the assailants were repulsed, July 2. The battle, recommenced July 3, resulted in the failure of a gallant attack by Gen. Pickett upon the Federal position, and the consequent defeat of the Confederates.

GEX (France). — This town, at the foot of Mount Jura, conquered by Savoy in 1353, was annexed to France in 1601.

GHAZEEPORE (Hindostan). — This town and the adjoining territory were ceded to the East India Company in 1775.

GHEEL.—(*See* GEEL.)

GHENT (Belgium) is said to have been founded by the Vandals, who made an irruption into the Low Countries in the 5th century.

A.D.
630. St. Amand introduces Christianity.
879. Ghent is ravaged by the Northmen.
944. The cathedral of St. Bavon is founded.
968. The art of weaving is introduced.
1053. The city is fortified.
1180. Ghent is made the capital of Flanders.
1184. The belfry tower is erected.
1234. The grand Beguinage is founded.
1344. Jacques van Artevelde's insurrection is suppressed.
1379. Philip van Artevelde commences his insurrection.
1451. Ghent rebels against the government of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.
1480. The Hôtel de Ville is commenced.
1539. Ghent rebels against Charles V.
1540. Feb. 24. Charles V. enters Ghent.
1559. The bishopric is founded.
1576. Nov. 8. The "Pacification of Ghent" is signed in the town hall.
1584. Sep. 17. Ghent surrenders to the Spaniards.
1678. March 9. Ghent is taken by Louis XIV. of France.
1706. Ghent is taken by the Duke of Marlborough.
1774. The great prison is commenced by Maria Theresa.
1793. The French seize Ghent, and make it the capital of the department of the Scheldt.
1801. The bishopric of Bruges is united to that of Ghent.
1814. Ghent is annexed to the Netherlands.
1816. The university is founded by William I., King of Holland.
1830. The city forms part of the new kingdom of Belgium.
1838. Sep. 4. The railway to Ostend is opened.

GHENT (Treaty). — Peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

GHERIAH (Hindostan). — The Mahrattas seized this fortress in the 17th century, and the pirate Angria made it his stronghold in 1705. Angria and his fleet were destroyed by Watson and Clive, Feb. 11, 1756. The English exchanged it by treaty for other places, and it came into the possession of the East India Company in 1818.

GHIARA D'ADDA.—(*See* AGNADEL, Battle.)

GHIBELLINES and GUELPHS.—On the death of Lothaire II., Emperor of Germany, Dec. 4, 1137, Conrad, Duke of Franconia, son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia and Lord of Wiblingen, which by corruption became Ghibelline, was elected his successor. His right to the imperial throne was, however, disputed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and nephew of Guelph II., Duke of Bavaria, who was in consequence declared an outlaw, and shortly after died. His adherents transferred their allegiance to his son Henry the Lion, at that time a boy of 10 years old, and the whole empire was divided into the partisans of Conrad, who assumed the name of Ghibellines, and those of Henry, or the Guelphs. These titles were first used at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140. The strife between the two parties subsided in Germany, but continued in Italy, resulting in war in 1159. The supporters of the popes were termed Guelphs, and those of the emperors Ghibellines. Charles of Anjou expelled the Ghibellines from Italy in 1268; but the contest between the two factions continued until the French invasion in 1495 united them against a common enemy.

GHIZEH (Egypt).—The pyramids of this place were erected by the eight Memphite kings of the Fourth Dynasty, which reigned in Egypt from about B.C. 2440 to about B.C. 2200.

GHIZNEVIDES, or GAZNEVIDES.—This Turtar dynasty, named from Ghizni (*q. v.*), where it was founded by Alp-Tekin in 961, was defeated by the Turcomans, or Seljukian Turks, at the battle of Zendecan (*q. v.*) in 1038. Ala-Eddyn, of the dynasty of the Gourides (*q. v.*), expelled them from Ghizni in 1158, and the last of the race was put to death at Lahore in 1189.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE (Afghanistan), in 957, was the capital of a powerful empire. In 1171 it was burned to the ground by Saheb ud Deen Mohammed Ghori, and it never regained its former prosperity. Ghizni surrendered to a British force under Sir John Keane, July 23, 1839. The English were compelled to restore it to the Afghans, March 1, 1842, but it was retaken by Gen. Nott, Sep. 9.

GHOST.—(*See* COCK LANE GHOST and HOLY GHOST.)

GHRENNAH.—(*See* CYRENE.)

GHURI.—(*See* GOURIDES.)

GIANTS, mentioned (Gen. vi. 4) under the term Nephilim, as existing before the flood, B.C. 3468. Chedorlaomer and other kings defeated the Rephaim, another race of giants (Gen. xiv. 5), B.C. 1913. Og, King of Bashan,

one of the last of the Rephaim, was slain by the Israelites under Moses (Deut. i. 4, and iii. 1–13), B.C. 1451. His bed measured 9 cubits in length. The Anakim, descendants of Arba (Josh. xv. 13, were defeated by Joshua (xi. 21–22), B.C. 1445. Goliah, slain by David, B.C. 1063 (1 Sam. xvii. 49), was 10½ feet in height. Many fabulous stories are told respecting the height of giants, but there is no certain evidence that above 9 feet has been attained.

GIANTS (Battle of the).—(*See* MARIGNANO, Battle.)

GIBBON'S TENNIS COURT THEATRE (London), situated in Clare Market, was opened by the king's company under Killigrew, Nov. 8, 1660. Pepys states that he first saw women on the stage at this house, Jan. 3, 1661. The company removed to Drury Lane Theatre (*q. v.*), April 8, 1663, and the building, after undergoing various transformations, was destroyed by fire, Sep. 17, 1809.

GIBEON.—(*See* AIJALON and BETH-HORON.)

GIBRALTAR (Spain).—This rock was known to the Phœnicians by the name Alube, which the Greeks altered to Calpe.

A.D.
711, April 30 (Thursday). Gebal Tarik, the Moor, lands at Gibraltar, and commences the subjugation of Spain.
1309. Gibraltar is taken from the Moors by Guzman el Bueno.
1333. The Moors recapture it.
1462. Gibraltar is finally taken by the Spaniards.
1502. Gibraltar is incorporated with Spain.
1552. Charles V. strengthens the fortifications.
1704, July 21. The combined English and Dutch fleets arrive at Gibraltar.—July 23. They open fire on the citadel. — July 24. It surrenders. — Oct. 11. The Spaniards, under the Marquis de Villadarias, lay siege to the garrison.
1705, March 10. Admiral Sir John Leake compels the Spaniards to raise the siege. The Spanish loss during this attempt was about 10,000 men, while the garrison lost only 400.
1713, April 11. It is ceded to Great Britain. (*See* UTRECHT, Treaty.)
1720. The Spaniards make an abortive effort to recapture it.
1727, Jan. 20. The Spaniards blockade it without success. — Feb. 22. They open fire on the garrison.—June 12. They retire.
1773. The king's bastion is erected.
1779, July 16. The grand siege is commenced by the Spaniards blocking up the port.
1782, May 14. The Spaniards commence their floating batteries.—Sep. 13. The grand attack is made by the combined French and Spanish fleets and 10 floating batteries, which are destroyed by fire, and completely repulsed.
1783, Feb. 5. The blockade is discontinued.
1793. The library is founded.
1801, July 7. The *Hannibal*, 74 guns, surrenders to the French.—July 12. Sir J. Saumarez, with a fleet of five men-of-war and a frigate, attacks the French and Spanish fleets off Gibraltar, blowing up two Spanish ships of 112 guns each, and capturing one of 74 guns.
1804, Sep. The town is ravaged by pestilence.
1813, Sep. 5. The pestilence reappears.
1828, Sep 1. The pestilence again rages.
1842. Gibraltar is made a bishopric.

GIEN (League).—The chiefs of the Armagnacs (*q. v.*) concluded a league against John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, at this place in France, in 1410.

GIESSEN (Germany).—A university was founded at this town in Hesse in 1607. An indecisive action was fought near Giessen between the allies and the French, Sep. 13, 1796. Blucher fixed his head-quarters here in Nov., 1813.

GILBERTINES, or ORDER OF SEMPRINGHAM.—This order of monks and nuns was founded in 1131, by St. Gilbert, priest of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, who died in 1189. The order possessed 22 monasteries in England.

GILBOA.—(*See* ENDOR and MOUNT GILBOA.)

GILDING.—The art of covering wood or stone with plates of gold is of great antiquity, and was employed by Moses in the construction of the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 11), B.C. 1491. The art of gilding with gold-leaf was known to the Egyptians, who employed it in the decoration of their idols and mummy-cases; and was also practised in Greece, whence it was conveyed to Rome about the year B.C. 183. Gilding with gold-leaf on vol-armoniac was invented in Italy by Margaritone in 1273; and gold varnish was discovered by Antonino Cento, of Palermo, in 1680. *See* ELECTROTYPE.)

GILES'S (ST.) HOSPITAL (London).—Matilda, Queen of Henry I., founded this hospital for lepers in 1101.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER (London).—This debtors' prison was erected in 1791.

GIN ACT. — By 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1736), every retailer of spirituous liquor in less quantity than two gallons was obliged to pay £50 a year for a licence, and a duty of 20*s.* on every gallon sold.

GINGEE (Hindostan).—This fortress, in the Carnatic, founded in 1442, passed, in 1669, into the hands of the Mohammedans of Bejapour, who retained it till 1677, when it was seized by the Mahrattas. In 1698 it was captured by the imperial general Zulficar Khan, and in 1715 by Saadet Oolla Khan. The French, under Bussy, took it in 1750; and it surrendered to the British April 5, 1761.

GINGER was formerly collected in Egypt, and sold by weight to Europeans. By 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1660), the exportation of ginger from British colonies to any foreign country was prohibited; but, in 1765, large quantities were allowed to be exported to Holland. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), the duty on ginger was fixed at 10*s.* per cwt. if imported from a foreign country, and 5*s.* per cwt. if from a British colony.

GINGERBREAD, sold in Paris in the 14th century, was introduced into England during the reign of Henry IV. (1399—1413).

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD.—This animal, found in Africa, was known to the ancient Egyptians, and was first exhibited in Italy by Julius Cæsar. A giraffe was sent as a present to Frederick II. of Germany (1215—1246), and another, belonging to Lorenzo de Medici, was a great favourite with the inhabitants of Florence towards the end of the 15th century. No living giraffe was seen in Europe for more than three centuries. The first brought to England alive, in Aug., 1827, died in 1829. Four were exhibited in the Zoological Society's Gardens in 1836.

GIRDLERS.—The company of girdlers, or girdlemakers, was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in

1568, when pinners and wire-drawers were admitted.

GIRGENTI (Sicily), the ancient Agrigentum (*q. v.*), was seized in 825 by the Saracens, from whom it was wrested by Roger Guiscard in 1086. The harbour was formed in 1752.

GIRONDISTS.—A political party during the great French Revolution, so named because its leading members were deputies for the department of the Gironde, was composed of the more moderate republicans, such as Vergniaud, Brissot, Ducot, Condorcet, Pétion, and many others, who played a conspicuous part in the history of the times. They were called Brissotins, from Brissot. The Girondists at first were the dominant party in the assembly; but, owing to their disgust at the massacres of Aug. and Sep., 1792, they rendered themselves obnoxious to the Montagnards, who procured the arrest of 21 of their chief members, June 2, 1793. These prisoners were confined in the Conciergerie, and executed Oct. 31.

GISORS (Battles).—An indecisive battle was fought at this town, in Normandy, between the French and English, Oct. 28, 1197.—— Richard I. defeated a French force near Gisors, Sep. 20, or Oct. 10, 1198. The English watch-word on the occasion was "*Dieu et mon droit*," which Richard I. assumed as his motto, in honour of the victory, and which remains the motto of the English sovereigns. William II. erected a fortress at Gisors in 1097.

GITSCHIN, or JICIN (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated by the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles at this place in Bohemia, June 29, 1866.

GIURGEVO (Wallachia) was taken by the Russians in 1771, and attacked by the Austrians in 1790. Its fortifications were demolished in 1829. The Russians were defeated by the Turks, assisted by some English officers, in a battle fought here, July 7, 1854. The Turks, who occupied Giurgevo, July 8, repelled an attack by the Russians, July 23.

GLADIATORS.—Gladiatorial combats are believed to have originated in the ancient custom of sacrificing prisoners of war at the funerals of celebrated warriors. Homer and Virgil both allude to this practice. The first gladiators exhibited at Rome fought at a funeral B.C. 264, when only three pairs of combatants were engaged. The revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus broke out B.C. 76, and lasted for three years, when it was suppressed by M. Crassus. The largest number of gladiators ever sacrificed at one show is supposed to have been on the occasion of Trajan's triumph over the Dacian chief Decebalus, in 103, when no less than 5,000 pairs of combatants were matched against each other. Constantine I., in 325, passed a law prohibiting gladiators in the Eastern empire; but at Rome they continued until they were suppressed by Honorius in 404.

GLADSMORE HEATH.—(*See* BARNET, Battle.)

GLAMORGAN (Wales).—This county was reduced under the Roman sway by Julius Frontinus, who was governor of Britain in 75. In 440 the Romans abandoned it to the native princes; and at the Conquest, in 1066, it was conferred by William I. on his relation Fitzhamon. In 1107 the district passed into the possession of the Duke of Gloucester. It was erected into a county in the reign of Henry VIII.

GLANDELAGH, GLENDALOCH, GLENDALOGH, or GLENDALOUGH (Bishopric).—This Irish see was founded by St. Keivin, who resigned it in 612, after a very long occupation. In 1192 King John ordered the see to be united to Dublin on its next avoidance, and the union consequently took place in 1214.

GLARIS, or GLARUS (Switzerland).—Christianity was first preached here by an Irish monk, named Fridolin, in 490. Originally the town and canton of Glaris belonged to the convent of Seckingen, but in 1299 they were seized by the house of Habsburg. In 1352 the inhabitants joined the Helvetic confederation, and in 1388 they gained their independence by defeating the Austrians at Näfels. Glaris received its constitution in 1836. A fire that took place in May, 1861, destroyed 500 houses.

GLASGOW (Bishopric), said to have been founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560, subsequently fell into neglect, having been destroyed, as is supposed, by the Danes, and was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland, in 1115. In 1488 it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed on the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, July 22, 1689. Glasgow became a post-revolution bishopric in 1724.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire).—The period at which this city was founded is unknown.

A.D.
1181. The present cathedral, or high church, is commenced.
1190. Glasgow is erected into a royal burgh.
1268. The town is governed by a provost and baillies.
1330. The plague first appears at Glasgow.
1345. Bishop Rae builds Stirkwell Street bridge.
1387. The spire of the cathedral is destroyed by lightning.
1394. A mint is established.
1441. St. Enoch's church is founded.
1450. James II. grants a charter.
1451. The university is founded.
1484. The Tron church is founded.
1550. The town is pillaged by James Hamilton, Earl of Arran.
1638. The first printing-press is established by George Anderson.
1677. A great fire destroys 130 houses and shops.
1715. The Glasgow *Courant*, the first newspaper in the west of Scotland, is published.
1725. Jan. 25. The Shawfield riot breaks out, on account of the malt tax. The cotton manufacture is introduced.
1736. The town hall and assembly rooms are founded.
1742. Calico-printing is introduced.
1753. The first circulating library in the west of Scotland is established.
1756. St. Andrew's church is completed.
1764. The theatre is opened.
1782. April 16. The theatre is destroyed by fire.
1785. Jan. The Dunlop Street theatre is opened.
1795. May 7. The Andersonian University is founded.
1798. The trades' hall is erected.
1805. April 24. The Queen Street theatre is opened.
1807. The gaol is founded.
1818. The town is visited by severe typhus fever.—Sep. 5. Gas is introduced.
1819 and 1820. Great commercial depression.
1823. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1824. Dec. 25. The Bridewell is opened.
1828. The Institution for the Blind is founded.
1829. Jan. 10. The Queen Street theatre is burned. The Royal Exchange is built.
1832. Feb. 12. The cholera appears in Glasgow.

A.D.
1833, Sep. 3. The new Bromielaw bridge is founded with great ceremonies.
1840, Sep. 24. The British Association meets at Glasgow.
1844. The Duke of Wellington's statue is erected.
1849, Feb. 17. A false alarm of fire in the theatre occasions a panic, in which 65 persons are crushed to death.
1854, Sep. 6. The statue of the Queen is inaugurated.
1855, Sep. 12. The British Association meets at Glasgow.
1859, Oct. 14. The Queen opens the new waterworks at Loch Katrine.
1860, Nov. The Empress of the French visits Glasgow.
1863, March 29. Lord Palmerston is installed as Lord Rector of the University.
1864, Nov. 30. Nineteen persons are drowned by the upsetting of a ferry-boat.
1865, Dec. 12. An Exhibition of Arts and Industry is opened in the Central Working Men's Club and Institute.
1866, March 31. The exhibition is closed.

GLASITES, GLASSITES, or SANDEMANIANS.—This sect was founded by John Glas, minister of Tealing, near Dundee. In 1728 he was deposed for heterodoxy, by the Synod of Angus, and consequently founded a distinct sect about 1730. In 1755 his opinions were embraced by Robert Sandeman, who removed to London in 1760, and, after founding a congregation, sailed for America in 1764. Members of this sect receive the Holy Supper weekly, retain the ancient feasts of charity, or Agapæ, abstain from things strangled, and from blood, and wash each other's feet. In 1851 it numbered six congregations in England.

GLASS.—The probable inventors of glass were the Phœnicians, who are said by Pliny to have discovered its manufacture from the accidental fusion of sand and nitre in a fire lighted by some sailors on the seashore. It was brought to great perfection by the Sidonians. That most esteemed in ancient times was made by the Hindoos. Considerable skill in its preparation was shown by the Egyptians, who practised the art of staining glass as early as B.C. 1150. Vessels of glass have been discovered in the buried city of Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79. The celebrated Portland vase, another specimen of Roman glass ware, was discovered in the tomb of Alexander Severus, who died in 235. There is no certain evidence that glass was employed in windows before the 3rd or 4th century. Jerome refers to their use in 422. They were first introduced into England by the Abbot Benedict Biscop, who brought a number of French glass manufacturers to aid in the decoration of Wearmouth church and monastery, in 674. At first the use of the article was entirely confined to religious edifices, and it was not till the 14th century that it was in sufficient demand to create a distinct business for its sale. The first notice of a glazier occurs in a contract respecting York cathedral, of the year 1338. Window glass of an inferior kind was made in England before 1439. The finer sorts were not manufactured till 1557, when a glass-house was established at Crutched Friars, London. Plate glass was first made in England at Lambeth, by some Venetian workmen in the employ of the Duke of Buckingham. The first glass manufactory in America was established in New Hampshire in 1790. British sheet glass was first manufactured by Chances, of West Bromwich, and Hartley, of Sunderland, in 1832.——An excise duty on glass was first imposed by 6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1695). This was repealed by 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 45 (1698), and 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 18 (1699). It was re-established by 19 Geo. II. c. 12 (1745), and after successive augmentations was finally abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 6 (April 24, 1845). (*See* CRYSTAL GLASS.)

GLASS-CHORD, a musical instrument invented at Paris, by Beyer, in 1785.

GLASS-COACH.—(*See* COACH.)

GLASS-PAINTING, or GLASS-STAINING.—The art of colouring glass was known to the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and the Babylonians, from whom it passed to the Greeks and Romans, who carried it to a high degree of excellence. It is mentioned as existing in the 8th century, and is said to have been introduced into this country during the reign of King John (1199—1216), the earliest specimens being found in Canterbury cathedral. The art of painting on glass with enamel was introduced in the 16th century, and, together with the mosaic process previously practised, declined in the 17th century. Attempts to revive it were made with partial success in the 18th century, and it has since been carried to a high state of excellence.

GLASTONBURY (Somersetshire).—According to monkish tradition, the earliest Christian church in Britain was founded here by St. Joseph of Arimathea, about 63. On the death of its founder it is reported to have fallen into decay, until Pope Eleutherius, in 186, despatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who converted King Lucius to Christianity, and afterwards established themselves in the long-neglected foundation of St. Joseph. Ina, King of Wessex, erected a church at Glastonbury about 719, and Edwy expelled the ambitious Dunstan from the abbacy, which he had enjoyed for 22 years, in 956. In 1081 there was a serious quarrel between the Abbot Turstin and the monks, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, of which the ruins still exist, was built by the Abbot Herlewin, who governed the abbey from 1101 to 1120. In 1184 the town and abbey were consumed by fire, and in Sep., 1275, the chapel of St. Michael was overthrown by an earthquake. Edward III. and his queen, Philippa, were magnificently entertained by the monks in 1331. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, was hanged on the Tor Hill, for opposing the Reformation, Nov. 15, 1539. The monastery was suppressed in 1540, and has since fallen into decay.

GLATZ (Prussia) was besieged and occupied, in 1040, by Henry III. of Germany. In 1114 it was seized by the Poles, in 1421 by the Hussites, and in 1462 it was erected into a county by Frederick III. In 1561 it was annexed to Bohemia; the Austrians besieged it in 1622; and in 1742 it was taken by the Prussians and incorporated with their territories. Alum works were erected in 1563. The Austrians took Glatz in 1759, and the Bavarians and Würtembergers in 1807.

GLAUCHA.—(*See* CHARITY SCHOOLS.)

GLAZIERS and GLASS-SELLERS.—In 1309 glass-makers themselves exposed their wares

for sale. The Glaziers' Company was incorporated in 1637, and the Glass-sellers' in 1664.

GLEE CLUB.—(*See* CONCERT.)

GLENCOE (Argyleshire) was the scene of the massacre of a tribe of the Macdonalds by the regiment of Campbell of Glenlyon. The Jacobite Highlanders having shown great reluctance to submit to the rule of William III. and Mary, a proclamation was issued, promising pardon to all who should tender their submission before Jan. 1, 1692. Many of the chiefs acceded to the demands made upon them. Macdonald, or Maclan, of Glencoe, repaired to Fort William, Dec. 31, 1691, and offered submission; but the governor was not authorized to receive it. He furnished the chief with a letter to the sheriff of Inverary, who accepted his oath of allegiance Jan. 6, 1692. The Macdonalds had, however, rendered themselves offensive, and William III. issued a warrant for the extirpation of the tribe. A troop of 120 men, led by Capt. Campbell, accordingly entered the valley Feb. 1, and on the pretext that they merely required quarters, were hospitably received by the inhabitants. They lived together in friendly intercourse till five o'clock on Saturday morning, Feb. 13, when the massacre was perpetrated under circumstances of shocking and infamous treachery. Owing to the boisterous weather and the defective arrangements of the assassins, about three-fourths of the tribe escaped. No judicial inquiry into this crime was made till May 23, 1695, when a commission was nominated. The commissioners made some statement June 10, when Bredalbane was arrested on a charge of treason. The report was declared to be finished June 20, and was laid before the House June 24. Bredalbane was set at liberty without trial, and William III. paid no attention whatever to the recommendations of the commission.

GLENDALOCH.—(*See* GLANDELAGH.)

GLENLIVET (Battle).—The Roman Catholics in Scotland, assisted by France and Spain, defeated the adherents of James VI., afterwards James I. of England, at this place, in 1594.

GLOBE THEATRE (London), situated in Bankside, Southwark, the property of Shakspeare and his fellow actors, was built in 1594, the exterior plan being hexagonal, and the interior circular, while the roof was open. It was destroyed by a fire, occasioned by the accidental ignition of the thatch by some ordnance, discharged during a performance of Henry VIII., June 29, 1613. Having been rebuilt, at the expense of King James and the nobility, it was pulled down Monday, April 15, 1644.

GLOGAU, or GROSS-GLOGAU (Prussia).—The cathedral was erected in 1160. The town, formerly held by the Polish sovereigns of the Piast dynasty, passed in 1476 to Bohemia, and was taken from the Austrians in 1741 by the Prussians, who acquired it by treaty in 1742. The French invested it in Oct., 1806, and it surrendered early in Dec. The allies blockaded it Aug. 17, 1813, and it capitulated April 10, 1814.

GLORIOUS VIRGIN, or ST. MARY THE GLORIOUS.—This order of knighthood, founded in Venice by Bartholomew of Vincenza, was approved by Pope Urban IV. in 1262. A similar order existed in Rome in the 17th century.

GLORY.—*See* NIMBUS.

GLOUCESTER (Bishopric of) was separated from the diocese of Worcester by a charter of Henry VIII., dated Sep. 3, 1541. The see of Bristol was united with it by an order in council, Oct. 5, 1836, and styled the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This city, called by the Romans Clevum or Glevum, is of great antiquity, though the precise period of its foundation is unknown. It submitted to the Romans about 45, and on their departure became the principal city of the Britons, who surrendered it to the West Saxons in 577. In 679 it was enlarged and beautified by a son of King Penda. St. Peter's Abbey, the present cathedral, was commenced by Wulfhere, King of Mercia, about 671, and restored by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, in 1058. In 1087, and June 17, 1264, the city suffered severely from fire, a calamity to which its wooden houses frequently exposed it. Gloucester was incorporated by Henry III. The statutes of Gloucester were passed Oct. 4, 1278. The siege of the city by the Royalists under Charles I. and the Earl of Brentford commenced Aug. 10, 1643, and lasted till Sep. 5, when the Earl of Essex brought relief. The walls were demolished in 1662, and in 1673 the city received its chief charter from Charles II. The infirmary was founded in 1755, the market-house in 1780, and the gaol in 1791. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal, commenced in 1794, was not completed till 1826. The town hall was erected in 1814.

GLOVES.—In the classical æra gloves were worn by archers, husbandmen, and others, as a protection from accidents, to which their pursuits rendered them liable. They were first distinguished by pairs about 814, and were introduced into this country in the 10th or 11th century. Stevens, in his "Notes on Shakspeare," remarks, it was "the custom to wear *gloves* in the hat on three distinct occasions; viz. as the favour of a mistress, the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy," and instances of their use for these purposes are common in the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries. White wedding-gloves are mentioned by Dekker in 1599, and at a wedding in 1604 the gloves given to the guests cost nearly £1,000. The Glovers' Company was incorporated Sep. 10, 1639. The importation of gloves was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463), and 6 Geo. III. c. 19 (1766). The restriction was removed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, s. 110 (July 5, 1825).

GLUCINA, or GLYCINA, was discovered in the emerald by Vauquelin in 1797.

GLUCINUM, or GLYCINUM, a metal first obtained from glucina by Wöhler in 1828.

GLÜCKSTADT, the capital of Holstein, was founded in 1619, and fortified in 1620 by Christian IV. In 1628 it successfully resisted a siege by Tilly, and in 1643 Torstenson failed in an attempt to take it. A supreme court of justice for Holstein and Sleswig was established in 1752. The fortifications were demo-

lished in 1814, and it was declared a free port in 1830.

GLYCERINE.—This substance was discovered by Scheele in 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of oils." It is obtained in the manufacture of soap and palm candles, and is employed as a material for soap and in medicine.

GNESNA (Posen).—Otho III. made it the seat of an archbishopric in 1000, and it was taken by the Prussians in 1793.

GNIDOS.—(*See* CNIDUS.)

GNOSTICS.—This sect of heretics is said by some to have been founded by Simon Magus, whom St. Peter rebuked in Samaria, in 33 (Acts viii. 20—24). Gnostic doctrines became general about 81. In 122, Basilides and Saturninus founded new sects in Syria, and in 140 one was founded at Rome by Valentinus. The heresy reached its height about 150, after which it gradually declined, though some scattered sects continued to exist as late as 390.

GNOSUS.—(*See* CNOSUS.)

GOA (Hindostan).—This city of Bejapore was wrested from the Hindoo rajah by the Mohammedan sovereign of the Deccan about 1469. In 1510 it was taken by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East. Revolutions, unattended with bloodshed, were effected in 1821 and 1822.

GOAT RIVER.—(*See* EGOSPOTAMI.)

GOBAIN, ST. (France).—The celebrated looking-glass manufactory of this town was established in 1691.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY is manufactured at the establishment founded by Colbert at Paris, in 1662, and named in honour of the celebrated tapestry-makers, the brothers Gobelin. The manufactory was under the management of the painter Lebrun from 1662 to 1690, and of late years Chevreul has introduced several improvements in design and colour.

GOD AND MY RIGHT.—(*See* DIEU ET MON DROIT.)

GOD SAVE THE KING, or QUEEN.—(*See* NATIONAL ANTHEM.)

GODDESS OF REASON.—(*See* REASON.)

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION.—On the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827, Lord Goderich became prime minister, with the under-mentioned associates in the cabinet:—

Treasury	Lord Goderich.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Duke of Portland.
Privy Seal	Earl of Carlisle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Herries.
Home Secretary	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Dudley and Ward.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Huskisson.
Board of Control	Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston.
Board of Trade	Mr. C. Grant.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint	Mr. Tierney.
Woods and Forests	Mr. S. Bourne.

Mr. Huskisson resigned the colonial secretaryship Jan. 7, 1828, and dissensions having broken out in the cabinet, Lord Goderich himself resigned Jan. 8, 1828. (*See* WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION.)

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS.—Tradition refers the origin of godfathers and godmothers to Bishop Hyginus, about 154, though some authors endeavour to derive the office from the Jewish rites or the Roman civil codes. Parents were prohibited from acting as sponsors for their children by the Council of Mentz in 813. The number of sponsors was limited to one or two, at the most, by the Council of Trent in 1545, but the Church of England permits three.

GODIVA PROCESSION.—(*See* COVENTRY.)

GÖDÖLLÖ (Battle).—The Hungarians defeated the Austrians at this place, near Pesth, April 6, 1849. The Austrians lost 3,200 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, seven standards, and ammunition.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Godolphin, afterwards Earl Godolphin and Viscount Rialton, having been made lord high treasurer, May 8, 1702.

Treasury	Lord Godolphin.
Lord Keeper	Sir Nathan Wright.
President of the Council	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (July 14, 1702).
Privy Seal	Marquis of Normanby, afterwards Duke of Buckingham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Nottingham. Sir Charles Hedges.
Lord High Admiral	Prince George of Denmark (May 21, 1702).

The Duke of Marlborough received the garter and the command of the army. A modification of the cabinet took place in 1704, when the Earl of Nottingham retired. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford and Lord Mortimer, became secretary of state May 18, 1704, and Henry St. John (created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712) became secretary at war April 20, 1704. The Duke of Newcastle became privy seal March 31, 1705. William, afterwards Lord Cowper, was made lord keeper Oct. 4, 1705, and lord chancellor May 4, 1707. Harley, in consequence of the indiscretion of Gregg, a clerk in his office, was dismissed Feb. 11, 1708, and St. John immediately resigned. Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton, replaced Harley, and Mr., afterwards Sir Robert, Walpole, and Earl of Orford, succeeded St. John. Mr. Smith replaced Mr. Boyle at the exchequer Feb. 11, 1708. Lord Somers was made president of the council Nov. 25, 1708. The Godolphin Administration was dissolved Aug. 8, 1710. (*See* HARLEY ADMINISTRATION.)

GOD'S GIFT COLLEGE.—(*See* DULWICH COLLEGE.)

GOD'S HOUSE.—(*See* CHRIST'S COLLEGE.)

GOD'S TRUCE.—(*See* TRUCE, or PEACE OF GOD.)

GOES, or TERGOES (Holland).—This fortified town, delivered by Spain from the attacks of the Dutch confederates in 1572, surrendered to the Prince of Orange in 1577.

GOG AND MAGOG.—These names occur frequently in the Bible. In a description of the procession made by Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1558, mention is made of "the two ymages of Gotmagog the Albione, and Corineus the Britain, two gyantes bigge in stature, furnished

accordingly." Douce believes that some figures of the kind decorated the Guildhall long before this date. Richard Saunders carved the present figures, set up in 1708, the old ones having been destroyed in the great fire.

GOHUD (Hindostan).—This town, fortified about the middle of the 18th century, was taken by Scindia in 1784. The East India Company concluded a treaty guaranteeing the Rana of Gohud in his possessions, Jan. 17, 1804. It was not, however, carried out, and Gohud was transferred to the East India Company, in exchange for Dholpore.

GOITO (Battles).—This town in Lombardy was captured by the Imperialists in 1630. It was frequently assailed during the war of the Spanish succession. The French seized it in 1796, and were expelled the same year by the Austrians. The Sardinians took it April 8, 1848; and Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here, May 30, 1848.

GOKOND.—*See* COCHIN CHINA.)

GOLCONDA (Hindostan).—This town, celebrated in olden times for its diamond-mines, was the capital of a Hindoo principality, incorporated with Delhi by Aurungzebe, in 1687.

GOLD.—The earliest mention of this precious metal occurs in Gen. ii. 11, where gold is said to exist in the land of Havilah, compassed by the Pison, one of the four heads of the river that went out of Eden. In Gen. xiii. 2, Abraham is described as a man rich in silver and gold (B.C. 1897). Solomon employed this metal in every part of the temple and of his own palace, silver being "nothing accounted of" in his reign, 1 Kings x. 21 (B.C. 992). It was also in high estimation amongst the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and was manufactured with skill by British goldsmiths as early as 628. The standard of gold is regulated by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding-rings are exempted from this by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

GOLD COAST (Africa).—A district on the west coast of Africa, discovered by Santarem and Escobar in 1471, and named in consequence of the wealth thence derived. It was visited by an English expedition in 1591, and became an English colony in 1618. (*See* GUINEA.)

GOLD COINAGE.—The earliest gold coins known are supposed to be those of Miletus, in Asia Minor, which were probably struck about B.C. 800. The gold darics of the Persian monarchs originated about B.C. 538, and the Sicilians established a gold coinage at least as early as B.C. 400. The Romans first used gold coins B.C. 206. The modern gold coinage of Europe was commenced by the Florentines in 1252, that of Venice was established in 1276, and gold was a general circulating medium in 1320. The principal facts connected with the English gold coinage will be found in the following table:—

B.C.
19. Cunobelin begins to reign, and strikes the earliest known British gold coins.

A.D.
1247. Henry III. commences the English gold coinage by making a number of gold pennies, each worth 20 ordinary pieces.
1344. Edward III. orders florins, nobles, half-nobles, and quarter nobles, to be struck.
1362. The Commons petition for smaller gold coins.
1465. Edward IV. coins gold ryals and angels.
1489. Sovereigns, or double ryals, are first coined by Henry VII.
1526. Henry VIII. increases the value of the gold coins.
1527. Henry VIII. coins gold crowns.
1603. James I. coins gold unites, or broad pieces.
1617. James I. orders a new coinage.
1663. Guineas are first coined.
1670. Gold coins of 10, 40, and 100 shillings are ordered.
1695. In consequence of the large number of clipped coins in circulation, the window-tax is levied to defray the expense of a recoinage.
1701. William III. coins gold pistoles and half pistoles for Scotland.
1732. The broad pieces of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., are recalled, and coined into guineas
1797. George III. coins gold seven-shilling pieces.
1842. June. The light gold coinage is called in.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The most important gold discoveries of modern times have been made in California, Australia, and British Columbia. The metal was discovered in California by Marshal and Capt. Suter in Sep., 1847, and attracted adventurers from all parts of the world, insomuch that the immigration was estimated at 50,000 persons at the end of 1848. The gold excitement in Australia did not commence till 1851, though the metal was discovered in small quantities in 1829. In 1841 it was detected in the neighbourhood of the Macquarie River, and in May, 1845, Sir Roderick Murchison announced the probability of large gold discoveries in Australia to the Geographical Society. In 1850 Stutchbury was appointed geologist to the colony of Sydney and Hargraves announced his establishment of miners at the Ophir diggings, near Bathurst, May 8, 1851. The local government claimed the right of search for gold on behalf of the crown, May 17, and before May 19 the diggers at Ophir had increased to between 500 and 600. Dr. Kerr discovered a hundredweight of the precious metal in one day (July 14), and at the end of 1857 the total amount derived from Australia had amounted to £66,135,484. The discovery of gold in British Columbia was officially reported to the governor of the colony, March 1, 1856, and during 1858 occasioned similar immigration and excitement to that previously experienced in respect to California and Australia, although in this case it was chiefly confined to the American continent. Important discoveries of gold were made at Otago, New Zealand, in 1861.

GOLD DUST.—The trade in gold dust commenced in Africa in 1442.

GOLD FISH, introduced into England from China, towards the end of the 17th century.

GOLD-LEAF.—According to Pliny (1st century), the Romans were able to beat gold so thin that an ounce, forming a plate four fingers square, was multiplied into 600 leaves of the same area. The use of gold-leaf in the decoration of houses, furniture, or dress, was prohibited by a proclamation of James I. in 1619. The art of gold-beating is carried to such perfection that a single ounce of gold is made to cover an area of a hundred square feet, the average thickness of common gold-leaf being $\frac{1}{282000}$ of an inch.

GOLD-MINES.—The precious metals were first found in the eastern parts of Egypt and Asia. The Egyptians obtained gold from the copper-mines of Nubia, which were discovered by the kings of the most ancient race, and the metal was also derived from some mines of Southern Africa, of which the situation is now unknown. Job (xxii. 24) speaks of the gold of Ophir, the locality of which is much disputed, B.C. 2130. The first gold-mine in Europe was opened by Cadmus (who is said to have flourished about B.C. 1550) in Mount Pangæus, in Thrace. The sources whence Solomon (B.C. 1015—975) appears to have derived his gold were chiefly Ophir (1 Kings x. 11) and Tarshish, which is supposed to be an ancient name for the south of Spain (2 Chron. ix. 21). The gold-mines of Hungary were discovered about 745, those of Saxony in the 10th century, of Hanover in 972, of Schellgadin in 1378. Gold was obtained from Chili in 1539. In 1543 it was discovered in Brazil, where the Indians used it for fish-hooks; but it was not obtained there by Europeans till 1693. Peter the Great, of Russia, reopened some long-neglected gold-mines in his kingdom in 1699; and in 1781 the metal was discovered in France. Gold was found in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1796, and in the Ural Mountains in 1820. (*See* GOLD DISCOVERIES.)

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY was incorporated by letters patent of Edward III., in 1327, and confirmed by Richard II. in 1392 or 1394. Edward IV. increased its privileges and powers in 1462, and the crest and supporters were granted in 1571. The fine hall of the company was built from the designs of Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened July 15, 1835.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS.—The ancients used gold and silver wire in weaving embroidery, and it was employed by surgeons in fastening teeth. The manufacture, originally practised in France and Italy, was introduced into Germany in 1592. The company of the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers was incorporated by James I. in 1623.

GOLDAU (Switzerland).—This village was entirely destroyed by the fall of the Knippenouhl rock, which formed the summit of Mont Rossberg, Sep. 2, 1806. Four other villages were destroyed at the same time, and upwards of 1,000 persons fell victims to this calamity.

GOLDEN BULL.—The name given to several charters and documents of the Middle Ages, which were sealed with a golden seal. The golden bull of Hungary was promulgated in 1222, that of Bohemia in 1348, of Brabant in 1349, and of Milan in 1549. The golden bull *par excellence* is the celebrated bull of Charles IV. of Germany, which was made the basis of the German constitution at the diets of Nuremberg in 1355 and of Metz in 1356, and remained in force until the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. It was published in Latin, at Nuremberg, in 1474, and in German, at Ulm, in 1484; and at Strasburg in 1485.

GOLDEN CANDLESTICK.—*See* CANDLESTICK.)

GOLDEN EAGLE.—(*See* EAGLE.)

GOLDEN FLEECE.—(*See* ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.)

GOLDEN FLEECE (Order of).—This order was instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, Jan. 10, 1429, and received its name and the badge of a golden fleece in consequence of the important woollen manufactures of the country. The grandmastership was inalienably attached to the house of Burgundy, with the proviso that in the event of that family having no male representatives, it should descend to the husband of the daughter and heiress of the last sovereign. It consequently passed into the house of Austria in 1477, and continued in that family until the death of Charles II. of Spain, Nov. 1, 1700, when it was contested by Charles III. and Philip V., who agreed, at the peace of Vienna, April 30, 1725, that each should retain the title during life, but that their heirs should only take the title of the country they governed. The order was consequently divided into the Golden Fleece of Austria, and of Spain.

GOLDEN HORDE.—This tribe of Mongolians, under their leader Batou, grandson of Zenghis Khan, established themselves on the plains of Kipsale in 1235. They rendered Russia tributary in 1243, and made Alexander Newski grand duke in 1252. Timour attacked them in 1392, and Ivan III. discontinued the payment of tribute to them in 1477. Their influence was finally destroyed by the Nogay Tartars and Ivan III. at the battle of Bielawesch, in 1481.

GOLDEN HORN.—Gibbon (ch. xvii.) remarks:—"The harbour of Constantinople, which may be considered as an arm of the Bosphorus, obtained, in a very remote period, the denomination of the *Golden Horn*. The curve which it describes might be compared to the horn of a stag, or, as it should seem with more propriety, to that of an ox."

GOLDEN LAND.—*See* EL DORADO.)

GOLDEN LEGEND.—This work, named because, "like as passeth gold in value all other metals, so this *Legend* exceedeth all other books," was written in Latin about 1260, by Jacobi de Voragine, or, as he is frequently called, James de Varagine, Voragine, or Vragine, who, born about 1230, became principal of the Dominicans in Lombardy in 1267, Archbishop of Genoa in 1292, and died in June, 1298. The book, which relates, in 177 sections, "the high and great fates of our Lord, the fates of our blessed Lady, the lives, passions, and miracles of many other Saints, and other histories and acts," was first published at Cologne in 1470. Caxton printed an English translation in 1483, and it has passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into almost every European language.

GOLDEN NUMBER, or CYCLE OF THE MOON.—This cycle of 19 years, at the end of which the phases of the moon correspond within an hour to their appearance 19 years before, was invented by Meton, the Athenian, and adopted July 16, B.C. 433. It is called the Golden Number, because in old almanacks it was marked in letters of gold.

GOLDEN ROSE.—A mysterious gift, representing by its gold, its odour, and its balm,

the godhead, the body, and soul of the Redeemer, was only bestowed by popes on sovereigns who were the most loyal servants of the Church. The custom existed as early as the 10th century. John XXII. or XXIII., during the struggle for the papacy, presented one to the Emperor Sigismund, March 9, 1416. Julius II. sent a golden rose to Henry VIII. in 1510.

GOLDEN SPURS, or GOLDEN MILITIA (Order).—This knightly order claims superiority to all others in point of antiquity, Constantine I., the Great (323—337), being regarded as its founder, and Pope Sylvester I. (314—335) as the confirmer of its constitution. It is, however, more probable that it was founded by Pius IV. in 1559. It was suppressed in 1841 by Gregory XVI., who founded the order of St. Sylvester.

GOLDSBOROUGH (United States).—This town of North Carolina was captured by the Federals under Gen. Foster, who destroyed the railway works and burned several bridges, &c., Dec. 17, 1862. Gen. Sherman, after a succession of difficulties opposed to him by the Confederate Gen. Johnstone (*see* BENTONVILLE), effected a junction with Gen. Schofield at this town, March 22, 1865.

GOLF, or GOFF.—A game of club and ball, supposed to have been known in Scotland at a very early period. It was prohibited, lest it should interfere with the practice of archery, by numerous statutes, beginning in 1457.

GOLOVTCHIV (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Russians in this encounter, which took place July 4, 1708.

GOMARISTS, or CONTRA-REMONSTRANTS.—The Calvinists of Leyden, who supported the views of Francis Gomarus, the opponent of James Arminius, the Lutheran, in the great controversy which commenced early in the 17th century, received this name. A council of the whole Church met at Dort, Nov. 13, 1618. It separated May 9, 1619, having condemned the Arminians (*q. v.*).

GOMBETTE CODE.—This system of laws was published by Gombaud or Gondebaud, King of Burgundy, in 502. A continuation was issued by his son Sigismund in 519.

GOMBROON BENDER, or BUNDER ABBAS (Persia).—An English factory was established at this ancient seaport in 1613. The Dutch formed an establishment in 1620. The English factory was destroyed by the French in Oct., 1760.

GOMERA (Atlantic).—Christopher Columbus remained a short time on this island, one of the Canaries, in 1492. Pizarro visited it in 1530.

GOMPHI (Thessaly).—This town, important as commanding the pass to the Ambracian Gulf, was taken by the Roman consul Flamininus B.C. 198. Philip V., in suppressing the revolt of Amynander, B.C. 189, vainly endeavoured to force a passage through the pass, which was traversed by the consul Q. Marcius Philippus in his march from Ambracia into Thessaly B.C. 169. Gomphi was taken by Cæsar, after an assault of a few hours, B.C. 48. Its modern name is Episkopé, the town having been converted into a bishop's see.

GONFALONIER, or THE STANDARD-BEARER OF JUSTICE, was introduced at Florence in 1292. The Gonfaloniers, originally servants of the republic, assumed in the 15th century almost absolute power, and the title was suppressed April 27, 1532.

GONVILLE HALL.—(*See* CAIUS COLLEGE.)

GOOD FRIDAY.—The Friday preceding Easter Sunday is observed under this name as the anniversary of the Lord's crucifixion, April 5, 30. Though it has always been the custom of the Christian Church to solemnize this event, the name Good Friday is comparatively of recent origin. The Saxons called the day Long Friday, from the length of the church services then performed. The practice of using cross-buns on this day is of great antiquity.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE (London) was opened as a playhouse by Thomas Odell, Oct. 31, 1729. Owing to the objections urged against it by the clergyman of St. Botolph, Aldgate, it was removed in 1735 to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was again established in Goodman's Fields Oct. 19, 1741, when David Garrick made his first appearance on the London stage as Richard III. This theatre was pulled down in 1746, and another was speedily erected, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1802.

GOOD MEN.—(*See* BON-HOMMES.)

GOOD WILL.—(*See* BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.)

GOODWIN SANDS.—The sand-banks off the coast of Kent, said to have originally formed part of that county, and to have taken their name from Earl Godwin, were submerged by the sea in 1097. The lighthouse on the North Foreland, erected in 1683, is for the purpose of warning mariners of the dangerous vicinity of these quicksands. Thirteen men-of-war were wrecked on these shoals Nov. 26, 1703, and nearly everybody on board perished. Since 1841 a lighthouse and two beacons, erected on the sands, have been destroyed.

GOODWOOD RACES, held at Goodwood Park, in Sussex, were instituted in April, 1802.

GOOJERAT, GUJERAT, or GUZERAT (Hindostan).—This province was invaded and seized by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghizni about 1025. In 1298 it is mentioned by Marco Polo, in 1572 became subject to Akbar, in 1707 it was devastated by the Mahrattas, and in 1724 became independent of the Mongol authority. Severe famines and pestilences occurred in 1813 and 1814. The battle of Goojerat was gained by a British army of 25,000 men, under Lord Gough, over a Sikh force of 60,000 men, Feb. 21, 1849.

GOOLE (Yorkshire).—A mere village in 1826, was erected into a port in 1829.

GOOSETREE'S CLUB (London), founded by Almack in 1764, and afterwards known as Goosetree's, was frequented by Pitt and Wilberforce in 1780.

GORCUM, GORKUM, or GORINCHEM (Holland).—This town, founded in 1230, was taken by the Protestants in 1572, and by the Prussians in 1787. The French captured it Jan. 12, 1795, and fortified it in 1813. It was retaken by the Prussians in 1814.

GORCUM, GORKUM, or GORINCHEM (Treaty).—The Emperor Charles V., by a

treaty concluded at this town in Holland in 1528, compelled the robber prince, Charles d'Egmont, to appoint him heir to Guelderland and Zutphen. This arrangement was, however, set aside by D'Egmont, who formally bequeathed his territory to Francis I. of France in 1534.

GORDIAN KNOT.—"A story is told," says a writer in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, "of the Macedonian hero during his residence at Gordium, which the gravest historians have not disdained to preserve in their pages. Plutarch tells us that, upon taking this town, which is said to have been the seat of the ancient Midas, he found the famed chariot fastened with cords made of the cornel-tree; and was informed of a tradition, firmly believed among the barbarians, that 'the fates had decreed the empire of the world to him who should untie the knot.' This, as most historians state, was twisted so many private ways, and the ends of it were so artfully concealed, that Alexander, finding he could not untie it, cut it asunder with his sword, and made many ends instead of two. But Aristobulus affirms that he easily undid it, by taking out the pin which fastened the yoke to the beam, and then drawing out the yoke itself." This is supposed to have occurred in the acropolis of Gordium, a town of Bithynia, B.C. 333. To Gordius I. of Phrygia the invention of the knot is ascribed, B.C. 1449.

GORDON, or NO-POPERY RIOTS (London).—These anti-popery riots were named from their leader, Lord George Gordon, who was elected president of the Protestant Association in 1779. He presented a petition, Jan. 4, 1780, praying for the repeal of an act passed in 1778, in favour of Roman Catholics, from that society to Lord North, and summoned a meeting at Coachmakers' Hall, May 29, at which it was resolved that the entire association should assemble in St. George's Fields on the following Friday, June 2, and accompany him with the petition to the House of Commons. Accordingly, on the day appointed, a crowd of the supporters of the movement, variously computed at from 50,000 to 100,000 men, assembled and marched in several divisions to Palace Yard, where they mobbed the members of Parliament as they arrived in their carriages. Lord George presented his petition, which was signed by nearly 120,000 persons, and moved for its immediate consideration; but on a division, only 6 votes appeared for his proposition, while 192 were recorded against it. The mob retired from the Houses, and, having burned the Roman Catholic chapels in Duke Street and Warwick Street, dispersed for the night. The following evening the disturbances were less violent, but on Sunday the rioters assembled in large bodies in Moorfields, and burned the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics. On Monday, June 5, they burned the chapels in Virginia Lane, Wapping, and Nightingale Lane, Smithfield, and also the house of Sir George Sackville, who was peculiarly unpopular as the proposer of the obnoxious act. On Tuesday, June 6, the houses of Lord Mansfield, Justice Hyde, and Justice Cox, were burned by the rioters, who also set fire to Newgate and the new prison in Clerkenwell, releasing the prisoners. On Wednesday, June 7, King's Bench and Fleet prisons, and the new Bridewell, with many private houses, were destroyed, as many as 36 conflagrations being visible at once from the same spot. The Bank was also threatened, but being strongly guarded by soldiers, escaped pillage. On Thursday the disturbances began to subside, and on Friday Lord George was arrested and committed to the Tower. The official return of casualties during the riots comprised 210 killed by the soldiers, and 248 wounded; but a great number are supposed to have perished from intoxication, and in the flames of the burning houses. The trial of the rioters commenced at the Old Bailey Wednesday, June 28, and many were convicted and executed. Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason in Westminster Hall, Feb. 5, 1781, and acquitted. He died in Newgate, where he had been confined for libel, Nov. 1, 1793.

GOREE (Atlantic).—This island, on the west coast of Africa, belonging to the French, was discovered about 1446. Commodore Keppell took it Dec. 29, 1758. The settlement was destroyed by fire March 14, 1761. The island was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Fort Elizabeth blew up, Oct. 15, 1763. It suffered from an earthquake in 1777. The French abandoned Goree early in 1779, and an English squadron soon after took possession. It was restored to France by the 9th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. Sir Charles Hamilton captured it April 4, 1800. The French took it Jan. 18, 1804. English squadron regained possession March 9, 1804.

GOREY (Battle) was fought between the Irish rebels and a force under Col. Walpole, near this town in Wexford, June 4, 1798. The latter were completely defeated, as Col. Walpole fell almost immediately after the action commenced.

GORGADES.—(*See* CAPE VERDE.)

GORHAM CONTROVERSY.—The Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, having in Dec., 1847, obtained from Lord Chancellor Cottenham a presentation to the vicarage of Brampford Speke, Devonshire, to which he was refused admission by Dr. Phillpott, Bishop of Exeter, on the ground of his denial of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, carried the case to the Court of Arches, where judgment was given against him by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Aug. 2, 1849. He accordingly appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which reversed the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, March 8, 1850.

GORILLA.—This ape, supposed by naturalists to be of the same class as the chimpanzee, is believed to have been discovered by Hanno, the Carthaginian, during his exploration of tropical western Africa, about B.C. 350. (*See* LIBYA.) In 1847, Dr. Wilson, an American missionary on the Gaboon River, sent a skull to Dr. Savage, of Boston; and numerous skins and skeletons have been subsequently procured. Du Chaillu's "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," published in London in 1861, contains an account, the cor-

rectness of which is doubted by some scientific men, of this ferocious creature.

GORKUM.—(*See* GORCUM.)

GÖRLITZ CASE.—The body of the Countess of Görlitz, in Silesia, was found in her sitting-room nearly consumed by fire, June 13, 1847, under circumstances which appeared to indicate that death had ensued from spontaneous combustion. In Nov., however, suspicion was directed towards her servant, Johann Stauff, by the discovery, in his possession, of several jewels, identified as the property of his late mistress. The body was exhumed Aug. 11, 1848, and after a prolonged controversy, in which Dr. Sieboldt maintained the spontaneous combustion theory in opposition to the eminent chemists Liebig and Bischoff, Stauff was brought to trial, March 11, 1850. On conviction, he confessed that, having been detected by the countess in the act of stealing the articles which had led to his discovery, he had strangled her, and had burned the corpse to conceal the evidence of his crime.

GORZYCA (Confederation).—The army of the King of Poland formed a confederation at this place, in the autumn of 1715, for the expulsion of the Saxons from the country.

GOSHEN (Egypt).—Jacob and his family settled in this part of Egypt, called also "the land of Rameses" (Gen. xlvii. 11), B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlvi. 28, and xlvii. 4–6). Their descendants possessed the land above four centuries.

GOSLAR (Hanover), founded in 922, was afterwards the residence of the emperor, and a free imperial city. Mines were opened in 986. The cathedral was built in 1150, and the church in 1521. It was annexed to Hanover in 1803, made part of Westphalia in 1807, and restored to Hanover in 1813.

GOSPELLERS.—This term, applied during the Middle Ages to persons who were given to the reading of the Scriptures and the circulation of the Gospels, was used especially for the Wycliffites (*q. v.*). It was also given to the English reformers of the time of Henry VIII., whose widow, the queen dowager, Catherine Parr, in a discourse written by her shortly before her death in Sep., 1548, "lamented the great scandal given by many Gospellers."

GOSPELS, or "good tidings," of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John (*see* CANON OF SCRIPTURE), were admitted as authentic at a very early period of the Church. Justin Martyr (103—167) frequently refers to them, and Irenæus (130—200) states that in his time they were so generally accepted that heretics were obliged to attempt to confirm their dogmas by their teachings. Tertullian mentioned them in 208, and Origen (185—253 or 254) described them as "the elements of the Church's faith, of which the whole world, reconciled to God in Christ, is composed." They were included in the canon of Scripture by the Council of Laodicea in 366, and by the Council of Carthage in 397.

GOSPORT (Hampshire).—This town, supposed to have been named God's Port by King Stephen (1135–1154) on landing after a tempest, was, in the time of Leland (1506—April 18, 1552), a mere fishing village. Edward Lacky's almshouses were founded in 1693, and a market-house was erected in 1811. Haslar Royal Hospital, an asylum for sick and wounded seamen, was commenced in 1746, and finished in 1762, one of the wings being appropriated in 1818 to the reception of seamen and marines afflicted with lunacy. The suburb of Anglesea-ville has risen into importance as a fashionable watering-place since 1825.

GOSSELIES (Battle).—The French defeated the Austrians at this town in Belgium June 26, 1794.

GOTHA (Saxony), formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, passed, on the extinction of the direct line, in 1825, to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The gymnasium was founded in 1524, and the ducal palace in 1643. The Almanach de Gotha was first published here in 1764.

GOTHARD, ST.—(*See* ALPS and GOTTHARD, ST.

GOTHENBURG or GOTTENBORG (Sweden).—This city, second in importance to Stockholm, was founded in 1607 by Charles IX., but having been destroyed by the Danes in 1612, it was restored in 1618 by Gustavus II. (Adolphus). The academy was incorporated in 1775, and the Göta Canal, connecting the German Ocean with the Baltic, was completed in 1832. It suffered from a fire in 1803.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—The first divergence from the classical orders of architecture occurs about the 4th century, and the introduction of the pointed arch, the great feature of the Gothic style, took place about the 12th. The branches of this order are differently classed by various authors. Dallaway enumerates five; viz. the Mixed, or Semi-Norman, from 1170—1220; Lancet-arched Gothic, 1220—1300; Pure Gothic, 1300—1400; Ornamented Gothic, 1400—1460; and Florid Gothic, 1460 to the middle of the 16th century, when the order was extinguished. Rickman reckons only three orders: viz. Early English, 1189—1307; Decorated English, 1307—1377; and Perpendicular English, 1377 to the extinction of the style.

GOTHLAND, or GOTTLAND (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken from the Swedes by Valdemar III., King of Denmark, in 1361. By the treaty of Brömsebro, Aug. 14, 1645, it was restored to Sweden, and in 1807 was surprised by a Russian force, which was, however, soon compelled to retire.

GOTHS.—This barbarian nation of antiquity deduced its origin from the Scandinavian peninsula, but it is uncertain whether this statement is correct. It was divided into two great bodies,—the Ostrogoths, who traced their origin from the eastern part of Scandinavia, and the Visigoths, who claimed its western portion as the cradle of their tribe. At the beginning of the Christian æra they occupied a territory towards the mouth of the Vistula, but they did not become conspicuous in history till 250, when the Emperor Decius encountered them on the banks of the Danube, and sustained a severe defeat. In 253 they were defeated by Æmilianus, in 262 they ravaged Greece, and in 269 invaded the Roman empire with a force of 320,000 men, which was defeated by the Emperor Claudius at the battle of Naissus. In 272 they obtained possession of Dacia. They invaded Mœsia in 332, but were repulsed by Constantine I., and,

in 366, assisted in the revolt and shared the humiliation of Procopius. In 375 they came into collision with the Huns, by whom they were defeated on the banks of the Dniester; and in 376 they implored the protection of Valens, who assigned them a territory in Thrace, where they soon introduced the horrors of war. In 378 the Gothic youth in Asia were all massacred by order of the Roman governor. The Visigoths tendered their submission to the Romans, Oct. 3, 382, but the Ostrogoths continued their attacks, and again invaded the empire in 386. They subsequently accepted settlements in Thrace and Phrygia, and were admitted as soldiers of the Roman army under the name of Foederati. They became converts to Christianity in the middle of the 4th century. (*See* OSTROGOTHS and VISIGOTHS.)

GOTTENBORG.—(*See* GOTHENBURG.)

GOTTHARD, ST. (Battle.)—An allied army of French, Germans, and Italians, under Montecuculi, defeated the Turks, led by the Grand Vizier Ahmed Koeprilii, at this Cistercian convent, on the borders of Styria and Hungary, Aug. 1, 1664. The watchword was "Death or victory," and the Christians fought with such spirit that 10,000 Turks were slain or drowned in the Raab.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover) is first noticed in a record of the time of Otho I. (936—973), and became a member of the Hanseatic league in 1360. The university, founded by George II. of England, in 1734, and opened Sep. 17, 1737, was called the "Georgia Augusta." The botanical gardens were laid out in 1739. The French seized Göttingen in 1760. The allied army, having blockaded it from Nov. 22 until Dec. 12, 1760, were compelled to retire. The French blew up the fortifications and withdrew, July 16, 1762. The three youngest sons of George III. entered as members of the university of Göttingen, July 6, 1786. An insurrection which broke out Jan. 8, 1831, was suppressed Jan. 16. Seven professors were expelled from the university in 1837.

GOULBOURN (N. South Wales).—The river was discovered in 1823, and Goulbourn was made a bishopric in 1863.

GOURIDES, or GHURI.—This Persian dynasty was founded by Hussein Gouri in 1155. He rendered himself independent of the Ghiznevides (*q. v.*), who were expelled from Persia by his successor Ala-Eddyn in 1158. His race was overthrown by the Carismians in 1213.

GOUT.—This disease was known to the ancients, whose treatment of it varied in few respects from that employed by modern practitioners. Demetrius Pepagomenos, in a work published in 1558, ascribes it to gluttonous and other excesses, which charge the body with morbid humour unable to find a vent, and hence the source of acute suffering. Sydenham (1624—Dec. 29, 1689), Boerhaave (1668—Sep. 23, 1738), Mead (1673—Feb. 16, 1754), Morgagni (1682—Dec. 5, 1771), and other old physicians, dissuaded from the use of active remedies during attacks of gout, maintaining that the disease wrought its own cure. Rheumatic gout was first described, but not named, by Dr. Heberden (1710—May 17, 1801).

GOWRIE CONSPIRACIES.—The Raid of Ruthven (*q. v.*) is sometimes called the first Gowrie conspiracy. The second Gowrie conspiracy took place as follows:—As James VI. of Scotland was preparing to hunt the deer with his suite in Falkland Park, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1600, Alexander, Master of Ruthven, and younger brother of the Earl of Gowrie, whose father had been executed for treason, requested him to proceed immediately to examine a prisoner apprehended the previous evening with a large pot of foreign gold coins on his person, and suspected of some treacherous design. The king accordingly accompanied him to Gowrie House, Perth, and was conducted into a small round chamber, where, instead of the expected captive, he found Andrew Henderson, the earl's chamberlain, clad in armour. Here Ruthven, drawing a dagger, and pointing to a portrait of his father, the former Earl of Gowrie, who had suffered death as a traitor, declared that James was his prisoner; but being unaided by the man in armour, who had been inveigled into the room without previously learning the work required of him, he was unable to prevent the king calling for help to his suite, assembled in the court below. Sir John Ramsay, Sir Thomas Erskine, and Sir Hugh Herries, rushing into the chamber, despatched Ruthven with their swords; and the Earl of Gowrie, the author of the plot, hastening to his rescue, was also put to death.

GOZO, or GOZZO (Mediterranean).—This island, the ancient Gaulos, was first colonized by the Phœnicians, from whom it was wrested by the Carthaginians. The Romans captured it B.C. 241. It was given to the Knights Hospitallers in 1530. The French captured it June 10, 1708, and it was wrested from them by the English Oct. 28, 1798.

GRACE.—"Dei gratiâ" (*q. v.*) first appears on English coins in the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377). The title "His Grace" is of Lancastrian origin, and was first assumed by Henry IV. (1399—1413).

GRACE AT MEALS.—Fosbroke (Antiq., 608) remarks: "Similar ceremonies, both before and after dinner, existed among the Jews and classical ancients. The latter used to offer the first-fruits of the viands to the gods." The Anglo-Saxons signed the dish with the cross. The form of grace said by the priest at table is given in the poems of Alcuin (725—April 18, 804). On Sundays and festivals during the 14th century, the psalter was sung over. In this country, grace was said in metre in the time of Shakspeare.

GRACIOS-A-DIOS (Honduras).—This town, founded by Jean de Chaves in 1536, was, till 1544, the seat of government of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

GRADISCA, or BERBIR (Bosnia), fortified by French engineers in 1774, surrendered June 20, 1789, to the Austrians, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788. The French took it in March, 1797.

GRADO, or NEW AQUILEIA (Illyria).—This town, situated on an island of the same name, in the Adriatic Sea, was first inhabited by the Italian fugitives who were expelled

from their own cities by Attila, in 452. It became the seat of the patriarchate of Aquileia in 583, and in 877 was unsuccessfully attacked by the Saracens. The town was taken and burned by the Genoese in 1379, and in 1451 the patriarchate was transferred to Venice. A council was held at Grado in 579.

GRAFENBERG (Austria). — Priestnitz formed an establishment for his system of water cure at this town in Silesia in 1825.

GRAFTON (Battle).—The Confederates sustained a slight check in a contest with the Federals at this place in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1861.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.—Lord Chatham having been incapacitated by illness from taking any active part in public affairs, the direction devolved upon the Duke of Grafton in Dec., 1767, Lord Chatham himself resigning the privy seal Oct. 14, 1768. (*See* CHATHAM (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.) The Grafton administration was thus constituted:

Treasury	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Camden.
President of the Council	Earl Gower.
Privy Seal	Earl of Chatham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Lord North.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earls of Hillsborough and Shelburne.
	Viscount Weymouth.
Admiralty	Sir Edward Hawke.
Ordnance	Marquis of Granby.

The Earl of Bristol became Privy Seal, in place of the Earl of Chatham, Nov. 2, 1768. Lord Camden resigned the chancellorship Jan. 17, 1770; and Mr. Charles Yorke, his successor, created Lord Morden, died three days after his acceptance of office. The Marquis of Granby retired Jan. 17, 1770; and the Duke of Grafton resigned his office as Chief Lord of the Treasury, Jan. 28, 1770, when his administration came to an end. (*See* NORTH ADMINISTRATION.)

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—(*See* COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.)

GRAFTON CLUB (London) was established in May, 1863. It is also called the Gridiron.

GRAHAME'S, or HOTHAM'S ISLAND (Mediterranean).—Thrown up, near Sciacca, by a submarine volcano, in July, 1831, but soon disappeared.

GRAHAM'S DYKE.—(*See* AGRICOLA'S WALL.)

GRAHAM'S LAND (Antarctic Ocean), discovered by Biscoe, who landed Feb. 21, 1832, was claimed by him as British territory.

GRAHAM'S TOWN (Cape of Good Hope), founded about 1820, by Scotch emigrants, has greatly increased since the opening, in Jan., 1848, of the Montagu Pass, by which it communicates with Cape Town. The bishopric was founded in 1853, and the first parliament was opened here April 27, 1864.

GRAMMAR.—Professor Max Müller regards Plato (B.C. 428—B.C. 347), who first marked the distinction between substantive and verb, or subject and predicate, as the founder of grammatical science. The first systematic Greek grammar was produced at Rome by Dionysius Thrac, about B.C. 80. The first grammar printed in England was published by John Holt, of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1497; and the first Greek grammar printed in Germany appeared in 1501. An Æthiopic grammar was published in 1513; in 1525 and 1527, Sebastian Munster produced his Hebrew and Chaldee grammars. Clenardus' Greek grammar, on which the Eton grammar is founded, and Palsgrave's French grammar, in English, appeared in 1530; William Postel's Arabic grammar, in 1538, and Angelo Canini's Syriac, Chaldee, and Rabbinical grammar in 1554. The first edition of Lindley Murray's English grammar was published at York in 1795.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—The first grammar school in London was established in 1447. Their number was much increased after the Reformation, 21 having been founded by Edward VI. (1547—1553). The Act for Improving the Condition and Extending the Benefits of Grammar Schools (3 & 4 Vict. c. 77) was passed Aug. 7, 1840.

GRAMPIANS.—(*See* ARDOCH, Battle.)

GRAMPOUND, or GRANDPONT (Cornwall).—This town, named from a bridge over the river Fal, received a charter in 1290 from Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, which was confirmed by John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, Oct. 26, 1332. In the reign of Edward VI. (1547—1553) it had the right of sending two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised for corruption by 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 47 (June 8, 1821), which transferred its two representatives to the county of York.

GRAN (Battle), between the Austrians and Magyars, in which the latter were successful, was fought Feb. 27, 1849.

GRAN (Hungary).—This town, seized by the Turks in 1540, was recovered in 1683 by the united forces of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Charles of Lorraine. It was partly destroyed by fire, April 13, 1818; and in 1821 a cathedral was commenced.

GRANADA (Nicaragua). — This town, founded in 1523, was sacked by buccaneers in 1680; was besieged from May, 1854, to Feb., 1855, and burned by Gen. Walker, the American filibuster, in 1856.

GRANADA (Spain). — A province which formed a portion of the Roman Bœtica, was erected into a separate state by the Moors in 1238, and united to Castile in 1492. The city of Granada, founded by the Moors in the 8th century, was made the capital of Granada in 1238. The Spaniards besieged it April 26, 1491, and, after a gallant resistance, it capitulated Nov. 25, 1491, and was surrendered to the Spaniards Jan. 2, 1492. The Moors were expelled in 1610. Granada suffered from earthquakes May 15 and Dec. 14, 1826.

GRANARIES, erected by Joseph in Egypt B.C. 1715 Gen. xli. 48), were also used by the Greeks and Romans. In 1419 Sir Simon Eyre erected a public granary in London as a preservative against famine. This, with other similar buildings, was placed under the control of regular surveyors during the reign of Henry VIII. By 11 Geo. II. c. 22 (1738), persons guilty of robbing or destroying granaries were rendered liable to seven years' transportation.

GRAND, or GREAT ALLIANCE. — This treaty, of which the objects were "to procure satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty in regard to the Spanish succession, obtain security to the English and Dutch for their dominions and commerce, prevent the union of the monarchies

of France and Spain, and hinder the French from possessing the Spanish dominions in America," was signed at Vienna by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the States-General, May 12, 1689. William III. acceded to it, as King of England, Dec. 30, 1689; and the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy joined it June 6, 1690. It was renewed and accepted by other powers, and was not dissolved till the conclusion of peace by the treaty of Utrecht (*q. v.*).

GRAND, or GREAT PRIVILEGE.—Mary of Burgundy granted this charter to the Hollanders and Zealanders in 1477, at the States assembled at Ghent. It was the Magna Charta of Holland, and transferred all the actual rights of sovereignty to the States.

GRAND, or GREAT REMONSTRANCE.—(*See* REMONSTRANCE.)

GRAND CAIRO.—(*See* CAIRO.)

GRAND-DUKE.—(*See* DUKE.)

GRAND GULF (United States).—The forts at this place on the Mississippi were taken by the Federals under Admiral Porter, after a severe cannonade, May 3, 1863.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.—This canal, from the Thames at Rotherhithe, through Uxbridge, Tring, Fenny Stratford, &c., to Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins other canals, affording water communication between London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, was commenced May 1, 1793, and opened Feb. 28, 1805.

GRAND JURY, consisting of not less than 12 or more than 23 persons, is summoned by the sheriffs of a county to decide whether sufficient grounds of accusation exist to justify the putting of prisoners upon their trial. Its number and constitution were defined in the laws of King Ethelred I. (866—871). In the time of Richard I. (1189—1199) it was composed of four knights taken from the county, who chose two more out of every hundred, which two associated with themselves 10 other principal freemen. This process, gradually modified, was abandoned by 6 Geo. IV., c. 50 (June 22, 1825), which also fixed the qualification of grand jurors at sessions as the same as that of the petit jury. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 54 (July 14, 1856), the foreman of a grand jury was empowered to administer the oath to witnesses, who need not be sworn in open court.

GRAND JUSTICIARY.—(*See* JUSTICIARY, CHIEF.)

GRAND PENSIONARY.—The title of an officer of the Dutch Government, whose functions were to propose to the council the subject for deliberation, to collect the votes, to receive the diplomatic communications of foreign powers, and to supervise the administration of finances. He held office for five years, at the end of which period he was eligible for re-election. Previous to the time of Barneveldt, who was executed May 13, 1619, this functionary bore the title of advocate-general. The office, abolished at the revolution of 1795, was restored by Napoleon I. in 1805. (*See* HOLLAND.)

GRANDMONTINES, or GRANDIMONTINES (Monks).—This order was founded by Stephen, a native of Auvergne, at Grandmontin Limosin, in France, about 1076. The Grandmontines passed into England during the reign of Henry I., and established themselves at Abberbury, in Shropshire; Cressewell, in Herefordshire; and Grosmont, or Eskdale, in Yorkshire. The rule of the order was a modification of that of St. Benedict.

GRANGER SOCIETY (London), instituted in 1842, by Granger, for the purpose of publishing ancient English portraits and family pictures, was in existence about three years.

GRANICUS (Battles).—Alexander III. (the Great) defeated the Persian army near this river, in Asia Minor, May 22, 334 B.C. It was also the scene of a victory gained by Lucullus over Mithridates, B.C. 74.

GRANITE.—The two principal granite quarries are at Aberdeen and Dartmoor, the former of which was not worked till 1730, and the latter till 1820. The first large building erected of this material was Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, built in 1739.

GRANSON (Battle).—Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, having destroyed the garrison at Granson, near Neuchâtel, was defeated by the Swiss, with great slaughter, March 2 or 3, 1476.

GRANTHAM (Battle).—Oliver Cromwell defeated 24 troops of Royalist cavalry at this town in Lincolnshire, May 13, 1643.

GRANTHAM (Lincoln).—Tradition ascribes its foundation to Gorbonnannus, King of Britain, who flourished B.C. 303; but its origin may more probably be referred to the Saxons. The church was endowed by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1100, and a Franciscan priory was established in 1290. It was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1463, and the free grammar school was founded in 1528. Grantham was taken by the Royalists under Col. Charles Cavendish, March 22, 1642. The church steeple, blown down in 1651, was rebuilt by subscription; the guildhall was erected in 1787, and the canal, by which communication is opened with the river Trent, was commenced in 1793. The exchange and other valuable property were destroyed by fire, Nov. 19, 1862.

GRANVILLE (France), the ancient Grannonum, was bombarded and set on fire by the English, July 8, 1695. Admiral Dilkes captured or destroyed about 24 French ships near Granville, July 16, 1703. The Vendeans committed great havoc, Oct. 15 and 16, 1793. Sir James Saumarez bombarded Granville, Sep. 15, 1803.

GRAPES.—(*See* VINE and VINE DISEASE.)

GRAPHIC SOCIETY.—(*See* ART UNIONS.)

GRAPHOTYPE.—This method of producing, from drawings, blocks for surface printing, without the aid of the engraver, was invented in 1860, by D. C. Hitchcock, of New York.

GRASSE (France).—This town, said to have been founded in 583, by a colony of converted Jews from Sardinia, was referred to by Pope Adrian IV. in 1155. The bishopric of Antibes was transferred hither in 1252.

GRÄTZ (Austria), the capital of Styria, is of ancient origin. The cathedral was erected by the Emperor Frederick III., in 1456, and the university was founded in 1586. Napoleon Buonaparte entered Grätz in April, 1797. The French took it and destroyed the citadel in 1809.

GRAUDENZ (Prussia), founded in the 13th century, was fortified by a citadel, completed in 1776. The French besieged it without success in 1807.

GRAVE (Holland) was captured by the Duke of Parma in 1586, by Prince Maurice in 1603, and was besieged by Louis XIV. in 1674. The French took it, after a siege of two months, Dec. 29, 1794.

GRAVELINES (France). — This town was founded by Henry, Count of Flanders, in 1160. The Spaniards defeated the French under its walls in 1558. The Spanish Armada sustained a defeat off Gravelines, Aug. 8, 1588. It was taken by the French in 1658, and finally ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

GRAVESEND (Kent) is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as Gravesham. In 1337 the fleet of Edward III. anchored here, previous to sailing against the Flemings; and in 1380 the town was attacked by a French fleet and burned. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1562; and in 1588 the town was fortified, in anticipation of the attack of the Spanish Armada. In July, 1606, James I. received a visit from Christian IV. of Denmark at this town, which was the scene of a conflict between the Irish adherents of James II. and the supporters of the Prince of Orange, Dec. 12, 1688. A great fire occurred at Gravesend, Aug. 24, 1727, which is said to have destroyed 120 dwelling-houses, with other buildings, the whole damage being estimated at more than £200,000. The first steamboat between London and Gravesend was the *Margery*, which performed her first voyage Monday, Jan. 23, 1815. The town-hall was erected in 1836.

GRAVITATION.—Pythagoras, who flourished B.C. 540—510, and Anaxagoras, born about B.C. 499, make allusions to this principle, which was referred to by Copernicus in 1543, and by Kepler in 1609. Hooke published a theory on the subject in 1674. Sir Isaac Newton's attention is said to have been directed to this subject in 1666 by the fall of an apple from a tree, but the fact is disputed. In 1687 he published the Principia, in which he established the principle of universal gravitation.

GRAY (France).—This town, founded in the 7th century, and burned in 1360 and 1384, was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and was recaptured by the Germans under Vaudrey, in 1477. Louis XIV. seized it in 1668, and dismantled its fortifications.

GRAY'S INN (London).—This Inn of Court, named from the Lords Gray of Wilton, who were owners of the manor, is stated by Stow to have been erected after the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377). The hall was erected in 1560, the gateway in 1592, and the gardens were first planted about 1600.

GRAZERS.—(*See* Boscol.)

GREAT BEDWYN.—(*See* Beaden-head.)

GREAT BETHEL, or BIG BETHEL (Battle). —Two Federal divisions, despatched by Gen. Butler to surprise the Confederate camp at this place in Virginia, June 9, 1861, meeting in the darkness, commenced a fight, in which several were killed before the error was discovered. They attacked the Confederates June 10, and were defeated with a loss of 16 killed, 34 wounded, and 5 missing.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The island itself consists of England, Scotland, and Wales. The term was first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland, at the union of the two crowns, Oct. 24, 1604, when James I. was proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. A national flag for Great Britain was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. The legal application commenced at the legislative union agreed upon by the commissioners July 22, 1706, when it was provided that the two states should form one "United Kingdom of Great Britain." An act (6 Anne c. 11) to carry out the union received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect from May 1, 1707, and a proclamation, July 28, appointed the national flag. It was the same as the one agreed upon in 1606, which had fallen into disuse. (*See* England, Scotland, and Wales, and Union of Great Britain and Ireland.)

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP. — (*See* Steam Navigation.)

GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.—(*See* Lord Great Chamberlain.)

GREAT DUNMOW.—(*See* Dunmow.)

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—This line, originally incorporated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. (Local and Personal), c. 106 (July 4, 1836), under the title of the Eastern Counties Railway, was opened as far as Colchester March 29, 1843. It was united with the East Anglian, Eastern Union, East Suffolk, and other railways, and was reincorporated by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 223 (Aug. 7, 1862).

GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP. — (*See* Atlantic Telegraph and Steam Navigation.)

GREAT EXHIBITION.—Industrial exhibitions originated in the French expositions. In June, 1845, the Society of Arts attempted to introduce them into England, and the council opened an exhibition on a small scale in 1847. The experiment was renewed, with increased success, in 1848 and in 1849. Prince Albert, the president of the society, at a meeting held at Buckingham Palace, June 30, 1849, stated his opinion that the proposed exhibition should include raw materials, machinery, manufactures, sculpture, and plastic art in general. A royal commission was appointed at the commencement of 1850, and the necessary arrangements were made. When completed, the building measured 1,851 feet in length, by 408 in width. The transept was 72 feet wide and 108 high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres, and the quantity of iron employed in the building was about 4,000 tons. The glass amounted to 17 acres for roofing, and 1,500 vertical glazed sashes; and the woodwork was estimated at 600,000 cubic feet.

A.D.
1850, Jan. 3. A royal commission is appointed.—Jan. 24. The commissioners nominate a building committee.—Jan. 25. A meeting is held at the Mansion House, and a subscription list is opened. —Feb. 21. The building committee approve of the site in Hyde Park.—March 13. They invite designs for the building.—March 31. The Lord Mayor of London gives a banquet to the provincial mayors, to enlist their sympathies in behalf of the undertaking.

A.D.
1850, July 6. Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Paxton publishes his plans in the *Illustrated London News*.—July 16. Mr. Paxton's design is accepted.—July 26. The commissioners accept Messrs. Fox and Henderson's tender for £79,800.—July 30. The builders take possession of the ground.—Sep. 26. The first column is erected.—Oct. 26. The Lord Mayor of York gives a banquet in aid of the exhibition.—Dec. 4. The first pair of arched ribs for the transept are hoisted.—Dec. 21. Queen Victoria visits the building.
1851, Jan. 21. The catalogue is commenced.—Feb. 3. The commissioners take possession of the building.—April 30. The first copy of the catalogue is completed at 10 o'clock at night, and 10,800 copies are finished by morning.—May 1. The exhibition is opened by Queen Victoria.—May 26. First shilling day.—Oct. 7. The greatest number of visitors (109,915).—Oct. 11. The last public day.—Oct. 15. The jury make their awards, and the exhibition is formally closed.

(*See* CRYSTAL PALACE and INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.)

GREAT GRIMSBY (Lincolnshire).—Said, by Camden, to have been founded by one Gryme, a merchant. He brought up a foundling named Haveloc, who, after acting as scullion in the king's kitchen, proved to be of the Danish royal family, and married the king's daughter. It is mentioned as a frontier town in 827. In 1346 it contributed 11 ships and 170 seamen to the expedition of Edward III. against Calais. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. in 1547; and a wet and dry dock was opened in Dec., 1800. New and extensive docks, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert April 18, 1849, were completed March 18, 1852, and were inspected by Queen Victoria Oct. 13, 1854.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—This company was incorporated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 71 (June 26, 1846). The London terminus at King's Cross was opened in Oct., 1852. The station of the Great Northern Cemetery Company was erected in 1861. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 168 (July 23, 1860), the Great Northern was authorized to effect a communication with the Metropolitan Railway, which was opened in June, 1863.

GREAT ST. BERNARD.—(*See* ALPS.)

GREAT SALT LAKE (United States).—This remarkable inland sea, which in the saltness of its waters and the barren character of the surrounding scenery bears a strong resemblance to the Dead Sea, was first mentioned in 1689 by Baron La Hontan, who had received an account of it from the Indians. It was first explored in 1843 by Col. Fremont, and was surveyed in 1849–50 by Capt. Stansbury, of the United States army, who published a report in 1850. (*See* SALT LAKE CITY.)

GREAT SEAL.—The earliest English monarch who is known to have made grants under seal is Edgar (958—975), but the institution of the great seal is usually attributed to Edward the Confessor (1042—1066). The custody of the great seal is the prerogative of the lord chancellor, but as there is sometimes an interval between the death of that officer and the appointment of his successor, a keeper of the great seal was appointed to act in such cases. His dignity was declared equal to the lord chancellor's by 5 Eliz. c. 18, 1562. Commissioners of the great seal were appointed in 1689, and authorized by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 21 (1688). The great seal stolen by housebreakers from the residence of Lord Thurlow, in Great Ormond Street, March 24, 1784, was never recovered.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This broad-gauge line, opened as far as Maidenhead June 4, 1838, was extended to Twyford July 1, 1839, and completed as far as Bristol June 30, 1841.

GRECIANS.—(*See* HELLENISTS.)

GRECIAN THEATRE (London), in connection with the Eagle Tavern, City Road, was opened as the Grecian Saloon about 1826. It was remodelled and named the Grecian Theatre in 1858.

GREECE, originally called Hellas, consisted of a number of states. (*See* ATTICA, &c.) The name Grecia first occurs in the works of Aristotle (B.C. 384—322). The modern kingdom of Greece, erected in 1827, comprehends a portion only of the territories of ancient Greece.

B.C.
2089. Ægialeus founds Sicyon.
2042. Uranus settles in Greece.
1856. Inachus founds Argos.
1796. Ogyges reigns in Bœotia.
1773. Phoroneus introduces sacrificial worship. Lenglet gives this date for the foundation of Sicyon.
1760. A flood, known as the deluge of Ogyges, occurs in Attica.
1710. Œnotrus leads a colony of Arcadians into Italy.
1582. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins.
1556. Cecrops, the Egyptian, arrives in Attica.
1550. Cadmus arrives from Phœnicia. (*See* THEBES.)
1520. Ephyre, or Corinth, is founded.
1506. The Areopagus is founded.
1504. Deucalion's deluge.
1495. The Panathenæan games are instituted.
1459. Reign of Hellen, from whom the country was called Hellas, and who is the reputed ancestor of the Greek race.
1457. Foundation of Mycenæ.
1453. The Idæi Dactyli found the Olympic games.
1415. Melampus institutes the Dionysia.
1347. Orpheus founds the Chalcean festival.
1326. The Isthmian games are instituted.
1356. Eumolpus introduces the Eleusinian mysteries.
1340. The Lycian games are instituted.
1293. The Greeks colonize Sicily.
1263. Pelops, from Lydia, settles in the southern part of Greece, called from him the Peloponnesus.
1263. Jason conducts the Argonautic expedition, and Adrastus institutes the Pythian games.
1240. Theseus subdues the Minotaur.
1228. Theseus carries off Helen.
1225. The first Theban war, known also as the war of the Seven Captains.
1216. Helen is married to Menelaus, King of Sparta.
1214. Helen elopes with Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy.
1209. Expulsion of the Heraclidæ.
1184. End of the Trojan war. (*See* ILIUM.)
1124. The Thessali settle in Thessaly, which is named after them, and the Bœoti in Bœotia.
1104. The return of the Heraclidæ. The Æolians migrate into Asia Minor.
1044. Neleus leads a colony of Ionians into Asia Minor.
914. The Ætolian league originates about this time.
776. The æra of the Olympiads commences. Birth of Lycurgus. (*See* SPARTA.)
761. Caranus founds the kingdom of Macedon.
743. Commencement of the Messenian wars (*q. v.*).
735. Hesiod flourishes.
681. Arcadia becomes a republic.
623–612. The Milesian war.
621. Draco legislates for Athens.
595–586. The Cirrhæan, or first Sacred war.
586. The Seven Wise Men of Greece flourish; viz. Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias.

B.C.
578. The Greek drama commences at Athens. (*See* DRAMA.)
522. The Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese, and found Sestos.
499—494. The Ionian war.
492. The Persians, under Mardonius, invade Greece. Their fleet is wrecked near Mount Athos.
491. Darius demands earth and water from the Greeks as a token of submission, which are refused.
490. Datis and Artaphernes conduct the second Persian expedition against Greece. (*See* MARATHON.)
483. Aristides the Just is banished from Greece by ostracism.
481. The states unite against Persia.
480. Xerxes invades Greece. (*See* ARTEMISIUM, THERMOPYLÆ, and SALAMIS.)
479. Battles of Mycale and Platæa (*q. v.*).
477. Athens becomes the chief of the Greek states. The states establish a common treasury at Delos for supplying funds for the Persian war.
466. The battles at the Eurymedon (*q. v.*).
464—455. The third Messenian war.
460—458. The Egyptian war.
448. The second Sacred war.
443. Herodotus flourishes.
440. The Samian war.
431—404. The Peloponnesian war.
418. The battle of Mantinea (*q. v.*).
415. Invasion of Sicily (*q. v.*).
413. The Decelean war.
401. The Greeks adopt a new alphabet.
400. The retreat of the Ten Thousand.
399. The Athenians condemn Socrates to die by poison.
395. The Corinthian war.
387. The peace of Antalcidas.
382. The Olynthian war.
378. Thebes and Athens unite against Sparta.
371. Congress at Sparta. Treaty of Callias (*q. v.*).
369. The Thebans invade Laconia.
368. Epaminondas leads the Thebans into the Peloponnesus.
362. Death of Epaminondas. (*See* MANTINEA.) The decline of Thebes dates from his death.
357—355. The Social war.
356—346. The third Sacred war.
353. Philip II. of Macedon commences his ambitious designs against Greece.
339. The fourth Sacred war.
338. Philip II. defeats the confederate Greeks at Chæronea (*q. v.*).
336. Accession of Alexander III. (the Great). (*See* MACEDON.)
323—322. The Lamian war (*q. v.*). (*See* ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE.)
280. The Achæan league (*q. v.*).
279. The Gauls invade Greece.
228. The first Roman embassy arrives in Greece.
220. The second Social war.
211. A Roman fleet arrives at Athens, and a treaty is concluded between the Ætolians and the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
200. Macedon is attacked by the Romans, Athenians, Ætolians, and minor states.
196. Titus Quinctius declares Greece free from the Macedonian power.
195. The Ætolians endeavour to form a coalition against Rome.
167. The Romans ravage Epirus (*q. v.*) and Achaia.
147. Metellus invades Greece and subdues Sparta.
146. Greece becomes a Roman province, under the name of Achaia.
77. The coasts of Greece are infested by pirates.
21. Augustus founds the confederacy of the free Laconian cities.

A.D.
22. The senate restricts the right of asylum claimed by many Greek temples and sanctuaries.
54. Nero visits Greece, and exhibits himself in the national games.
122. Hadrian visits Greece.
262. Greece is invaded by the Goths (*q. v.*).
323. Its maritime cities assist Licinius, the rival of Constantine I., with a fleet.
363. Julian restores many of the ancient cities.
365. It is shaken by an earthquake.
395. Alaric I. invades Greece.
442. Attila ravages Thrace and Macedon.

A.D.
475. Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, devastates Thessaly and Thrace.
539. The Huns plunder the country.
581. The Slavonians ravage Thrace.
589. The Avars establish themselves in the Peloponnesus.
678. Northern Greece is conquered by the Bulgarians.
746. The Slaves form settlements in the Peloponnesus.
807. The Slaves attempt to expel the Greek population of the Peloponnesus.
933. The Bulgarians form settlements to the south of Macedonia.
1146. Greece is plundered by Roger, King of Sicily.
1204. It is seized by the Latins, who divide it into a number of petty states.
1326. It is invaded by the Turks, under Orchan.
1456. Mohammed II. conquers Athens.
1460. He completes the subjection of Greece.
1463. It is invaded by the Venetians, who seize the Morea.
1499. Bajazet attacks the Venetian possessions in Greece.
1540. The Turks complete the conquest of Greece.
1684. It is invaded by the Venetians.
1687. The Venetians recover the Morea, and take Athens.
1699, Jan. 26. The Morea is ceded to Venice by the peace of Carlowitz.
1713. Turkey declares war against Venice for the recovery of Greece.
1718, July 21. Turkish supremacy is established by the peace of Passarowitz.
1750. Russian emissaries excite the hostility of the Greeks to Turkish government.
1768. The Porte declares war against Russia, in consequence of her intrigues with the Greeks.
1770. The Russians arrive in Greece to assist the native insurgents, but are defeated by the Turks.
1779. The Albanians are expelled from the Morea.
1788. The Suliot rebellion commences.
1789. Russian agents again incite the Greeks to revolt.
1792, Jan. 9. The peace of Jassy establishes Russian consuls in the Greek ports, and places the country under Russian protection.
1798. The French endeavour to excite the Greeks to rebellion.
1803. The Suliots are subdued by the Turks.
1814. The Heteria, a secret political society for the independence of Greece, is founded.
1821, March 6. Alexander Ipsylanti and the Greeks assist the revolt of the Danubian principalities.—June 19. It is quelled.—April 4. A revolt breaks out in the Morea.—June. The whole of the Peloponnesus is in the hands of the Greeks.
1822, Jan. 1. The Greeks formally proclaim their independence.—April 11. Massacre at Scio.—June 22. The Greeks take Athens.—July 13. Corinth is occupied by a Turkish force.—Aug. 6. The Turks are defeated in the passes of Barbati, Dervenekai, and Thermopylæ.—Oct. 3. Corinth is taken by Colocotroni.—Dec. 14. The congress of sovereigns at Verona pronounces the Greek insurrection a rebellion.
1823, April 10. A Greek national congress assembles at Argos.—Aug. 17. Marco Bozzaris, the "Leonidas of Modern Greece," falls at Carpenisi.
1824, April 19. Death of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi.—July 3. The Turks destroy Ipsara, and massacre the inhabitants.—Oct 7. Sea-fight at Mitylene.—Oct. 12. The provisional government is established.
1825, Feb. 24. Ibrahim Pasha lands in the Morea.—May 23. He takes Navarino.—June 30. Tripolitza surrenders to him.—July 24. The provisional government seeks aid from England.
1826, April 22. Missolonghi surrenders to the Turks, after a long siege.
1827, May. Athens surrenders to the Turks.—July 6. England, France, and Russia conclude a treaty at London for the pacification of Greece.—Aug. 30. Turkey refuses to sanction the interference of the foreign powers.—Oct. 20. The battle of Navarino (*q. v.*).
1828, Jan. 18. Count Capo d'Istrias is made president of Greece.—Feb. 2. The Panhellion, or grand council of state, is established.—April 16. The country is divided into departments.—Aug. 6. A convention is signed for the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks, and the release of Greek captives.—Oct. 7. The Turks quit the Morea.

A.D.
1829, May 17. The Turks surrender Missolonghi.—July 23. The Greek national assembly commences its sittings at Argos.—Sep. 14. The treaty of Hadrianople.

1830, May 21. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg declines the crown of Greece.

1831. The Greeks rise against the government of the Count Capo d'Istrias, the president.—Oct. 9. He is assassinated at Napoli-di-Romania.

1832, May 7. A convention for the establishment of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is signed at London.—Aug. 8. The election of Otho is approved by the people. The latter part of the year is disturbed by Colocotroni's conspiracy.

1833. Otho I. arrives in his kingdom.

1834, May 12—June 7. Colocotroni is tried and condemned to death, but receives a commutation of sentence.—Sep. An insurrection is quelled in the Morea.

1835, June 1. Otho I. attains his majority, and the regency is abolished.

1843, Sep. 14. A revolution at Athens establishes a new ministry. They summon a national assembly, which prepares a new constitution.

1844, March 16. Otho I. sanctions the new constitution.

1847. Numerous insurrections.

1849, Oct. 25. Admiral Parker, with the British Mediterranean fleet, arrives in Besika Bay.

1850, Jan. 9. The English fleet sails from Moskenisi.—Jan. 15. It arrives at the Piræus.—Jan. 16. Admiral Sir William Parker and Mr. Wyse, the British envoy at Athens, present to the government an ultimatum which in six articles demands compensations for injuries received by English subjects from Greeks.—Jan. 17. M. London, the foreign minister, states, in reply, that the question has been referred to the arbitration of France and Russia.—Jan. 18. The English blockade the Piræus.—Jan. 19. King Otho protests against the blockade.—Jan. 26. The French and Russian ambassadors appeal to the English to withdraw their blockade, which, by checking commerce, will render it impossible for Greece to fulfil her pecuniary obligations.—Feb. 3. The English envoy rejects the intervention of the Russian legation.—Feb. 5. The French Government offers its intervention.—Feb. 8. It is accepted by Lord Palmerston.—Feb. 10. Mr. Wyse apprises the Greek Government of the seizure by the English of the islands of Cervi and Sapienza.—March 1. The blockade is suspended.—March 5. Baron Gros arrives at Athens as French minister.—April 18. A convention for the settlement of the question is agreed to at London between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.—April 23. Baron Gros announces the failure of his mission.—April 25. The English resume coercive measures, and place all Greek vessels under an embargo.—April 26. The Greek Government agrees to the English demands.—April 29. The English legation returns to Athens.—May 4. The British fleet quits Salamis, two ships only remaining in the Piræus.—June 1. Baron Gros, the French envoy, quits Athens for the purpose of settling the Anglo-Greek difficulty.—June 24. A commercial treaty is signed with Russia.—June 29 (4 A.M.). The English House of Commons decides in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy by 310 votes against 264.—July 20. A treaty, prepared by the cabinets of England and France, is signed at Athens by the English envoy and the Greek foreign minister.

1854, Jan 28. The Albanians revolt against the Turks.—March 28. The Turkish ambassador leaves Athens.—May 18. The allied powers declare Greece in a state of blockade.—May 25. The French and English land at the Piræus.—May 26. Otho I. issues a declaration of neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war.

1857. The French and English evacuate Greece.

1859. The Greeks sympathize warmly with the Italians in their war of independence, and organize a committee to aid them.

1860, July 1. The princes of the Orleans family visit Athens.—Nov. Otho I. becomes very unpopular.

1861, Sep. 19. An attempt is made on the life of Queen Amelia.

1862, Jan. 24. Retirement of the Miaulis administration, and formation of a cabinet by Admiral Canaris.

A.D.
1862, Feb. 1. The old ministry is restored.—Feb. 13. A revolt breaks out in Napoli-di-Romania, which is seized by the insurgents.—March 13. The royal troops recover the city.—May 10. The Miaulis cabinet again resign.—June 7. Gen. Colocotroni forms an administration.—Oct. 13. Otho I. and his consort quit Athens to make a tour through the Peloponnesus.—Oct. 19. An insurrection against the reigning family breaks out in the western provinces.—Oct. 22. The revolution extends to Athens.—Oct. 23. A provisional government is formed and a new ministry appointed which issue a proclamation announcing the overthrow of the old dynasty, and the commencement of a new administration.—Oct. 24. Otho I. publishes a manifesto at Salamis, declaring that, to prevent bloodshed, he will at once quit Greece. He embarks on board a British man-of-war.—Oct. 29. He arrives at Venice.—Nov. 1. He reaches Munich.—Nov. 22. Great Britain and Russia exchange notes affirming their intention to maintain the provisions of the treaty of 1832, excluding the dynasties of the three protecting powers from the throne of Greece.—Nov. 23. Prince Alfred is declared King of Greece at Athens.—Dec. 1. The provisional government decrees the election of a new king by universal suffrage.—Dec. 13. The representatives of the three protecting powers, England, France, and Russia, address a note to the provisional government stating their intention to exclude their dynasties from the Greek throne.—Dec. 14. Austria protests against the Greek revolution, and declares in favour of Otho I. and his family.—Dec. 22. The new national assembly meets at Athens.—Dec. 24. Mr. Henry George Elliott, plenipotentiary from Great Britain, arrives in Athens, and presents a memorial to the provisional government declaring the conditions under which the Ionian Isles will be ceded to Greece.

1863, Jan. 24. The national assembly declares itself legally constituted.—Jan. 29. The advocate Ballis is elected its president.—Feb. 2. The provisional government resigns the executive power to the national assembly.—Feb. 3. The national assembly declares the throne rightly vacant, and announces that Prince Alfred of England has been elected king by 230,016 votes. He is accordingly proclaimed, but is not permitted by the English Government to accept the throne.—Feb. 21. A military revolt breaks out under Lieut. Canaris.—Feb. 23. A new cabinet is formed under Balbis.—March 30. The national assembly proclaims Prince William of Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, King of Greece, by the title of George I.—April 8. The national assembly appoints a new ministry under Dionedes Kyriaku.—April 12. Bavaria protests against any settlement of the Greek succession prejudicial to the claims of its own dynasty.—May 12. A new ministry takes office under the presidency of Roufos.—May 27. England, France, and Russia sign a protocol at London declaring the throne of Greece vacant.—June 5. The representatives of the three protecting powers and the Danish ambassador sign a protocol at London sanctioning the acceptance of the Greek crown by Prince William of Denmark.—June 6. A Greek deputation has an interview at Copenhagen with the King of Denmark, who declares that Prince William will accept the crown provided the Ionian Islands are united to Greece.—June 27. The national assembly declares King George I. of age.—June 30. A military revolt breaks out at Athens.—July 2. Order is restored in the capital.—July 13. England, France, and Russia conclude a treaty at London, approving of the election of Prince William of Denmark.—Oct. 30. King George I. arrives at Athens and is received with enthusiasm.—Nov. 6. The Boulgaris ministry takes office.

1864, March 17. A new cabinet is formed under Admiral Canaris. The garrison at Missolonghi expel their officers as partisans of the ex-king Otho I.—April 28. Accession of the Balbis administration.

A.D.
1864, June 1. The Ionian Islands (q. v.) are finally ceded to Greece.—June 6. The king visits Corfu.—Aug. 6. Admiral Canaris forms a new cabinet.—Sep. 19. The national assembly abolishes the senate.—Sep. 23 and 24. Austria, Russia, and Prussia recognize King George I.—Oct. 21. The national assembly authorizes the crown to create a council of state.—Oct. 29. The assembly establishes a new constitution.—Nov. 28. The king swears allegiance to a new constitution.

1865, March 14. Resignation of the Canaris administration, which is succeeded by the Comoundouros cabinet.—April. King George I. makes a tour through the provinces.—May 8. He returns to Athens.—Dec. 3. Count Sponneck leaves Greece.

SOVEREIGNS OF GREECE.

A.D.	A.D.
1832. Otho I.	1863. George I.

GREEK CHURCH.—The bishops of Constantinople claimed equality with the Pope from the foundation of their city. In 1734 they condemned image-worship, in opposition to the Romish Church, and in 767 accused their western brethren of heresy respecting the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost. The result was, that the two churches separated, and in spite of the attempts of the Council of Florence in 1439 to procure a union, and of the Act of Union, concluded in 1596, they have never reunited. The principal confessions of faith of the Greek Church are Cyril Lucar's, which appeared in 1621; and the Orthodox Confession of 1643. The Greek Church, called the "Holy Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church," comprises three branches—1, the Church in the Ottoman empire, subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople; 2, the Church in the new kingdom of Greece; 3, the Russian Greek Church, the established religion in Russia.

GREEK EMPIRE.—(*See* EASTERN EMPIRE.)

GREEK FIRE.—This combustible composition is said to have been invented by Callinicus in 672, though it was probably an earlier discovery of the Arabian chemists. It was blown through copper tubes upon the object to be ignited, and was much employed in the crusades for burning ships. This fire burned freely in water, and was, indeed, almost inextinguishable. It was supplanted by gunpowder.

GREEK LANGUAGE.—Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury in 668, who was sent by Vitalian, brought a collection of Greek documents with him, and imparted a knowledge of the language to several of the natives. Charlemagne was able to read it, and about 1000 it was employed by a congregation of Greek refugees in Toul, in the celebration of their religious worship. It continued a living language at Constantinople until the city was captured by Mohammed II., in 1453. It was taught at Paris in 1458, and was printed at Milan in 1481. Cornelius Vitellius taught it at Oxford in 1488, and William Grocyn, the first eminent English professor of the language, commenced his efforts to diffuse a knowledge of Greek at the same place in 1491. The first Greek lecture was established at Oxford in 1517. The language was first taught in Scotland, at Montrose, in 1534. During the 17th century it was much neglected; but Kuster and Fabricius restored the study at the end of the century. The most eminent Greek scholars of this country are Richard Bentley, 1662—July 14, 1742; Samuel Parr, 1747—March 6, 1825; Charles Burney, 1757—Dec. 28, 1817; and Richard Porson, 1759—Sep. 25, 1808.

GREEKS (Æra of the).—(*See* ALEXANDER, Æra of.)

GREENBACKS.—In 1862 the Federal Government of North America issued a large amount of paper money in notes of small value, which almost superseded the circulation of coin, and caused gold to rise to a high premium. These small notes were commonly known as "greenbacks," from their colour, or "shinplasters."

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY.—The name given to an investigation into the nature of the contents of a green bag full of papers, alleged to be of seditious import, which was laid before Parliament by the Prince Regent Feb. 3, 1817. Both houses appointed secret committees Feb. 4, and they presented their reports Feb. 18 and 19. Bills for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and for the prevention of seditious meetings, were moved Feb. 24, and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was passed March 3. The bill for restraining seditious meetings was passed March 25.

GREEN CLOTH.—(*See* MARSHALSEA COURT.)

GREEN-COAT HOSPITAL (London).—This school for the relief of the fatherless children of St. Margaret's, Westminster, founded by Charles I. Nov. 15, 1633, was rebuilt in 1700.

GREEN FACTION.—(*See* CIRCUS FACTIONS.)

GREEN PARK (London) was first enclosed in the reign of Charles II. by Le Notre. In 1767 it was reduced in size by George III., who wished to enlarge the gardens of Old Buckingham House.

GREEN RIBBON CLUB.—(*See* KING'S HEAD CLUB.)

GREENBRIAR (Battle).—An indecisive engagement between the Confederates and the Federals, under Gen. Reynolds, took place on the banks of this river in Virginia, Oct. 2, 1861.

GREENE CURTAIN.—(*See* CURTAIN THEATRE.)

GREENLAND (N. America).—This country was probably discovered and inhabited by settlers from Norway before 830, as Gregory IV. published a bull in 835, in which especial mention is made of the Greenlanders. The Iceland Chronicle, and other authorities, however, fix its discovery in 982. In 1256 the inhabitants attempted to throw off the yoke of the Norwegians. In 1576 part of the coast was explored by Martin Frobisher, and in 1605 and succeeding years the Danes sent expeditions to colonize the country. They all failed, until the Norwegian missionary Hans Egede arrived in 1721, and founded Godthaab. In 1733 the Moravians established a mission, and the small-pox carried off 3,000 of the natives. The country was explored by Capt. Scoresby in 1822, and by Capt. Graah between 1829 and 1831.

GREENOCK (Renfrewshire).—In 1635 Charles I. granted a charter to John Shaw, erecting the lands of Wester-Greenock, and the town and village of Greenock, into a burgh of barony, and in 1670 Sir John Shaw, son of the above-named, obtained another charter

incorporating the lands of Finnart with the barony of Wester-Greenock, under the title of the burgh of Greenock. The first harbour at Greenock was built between 1707 and 1710. James Watt was born here Jan. 19, 1736. By a charter granted Sep. 2, 1751, the election of the magistrates was intrusted to the inhabitants. The town-hall was erected in 1766, from Watt's designs, and the gaol in 1810. The new east harbour was commenced in 1806 and finished in 1811, and the west quay was rebuilt and enlarged between 1807 and 1811. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was incorporated by royal charter in 1813. The dry, or graving dock, was commenced in Aug., 1813, and completed in Sep., 1825. Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of Watt was erected in 1832. Victoria Harbour was commenced in 1846, and opened in Oct., 1850.

GREENWICH Kent.—The ancient manor of Grenawic was bestowed by Elthruda, niece of King Alfred the Great (871—901), upon the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, to which it was confirmed by King Edgar, at the instance of Archbishop Dunstan, in 964. The Danes subsequently established a camp here, where they murdered Archbishop Elphege on the vigil of Easter, 1012. A royal palace or *plaizance* appears to have been established as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307), from which Henry IV. dated his will, Jan. 22, 1408; but in the reign of Henry V. it was still a mere fishing village. The park, commenced by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1433, was, with the palace, bestowed by Edward IV. upon his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, in 1465. Henry VII. (1485—1509) enlarged the palace and founded a convent. Henry VIII. was born here June 28, 1491, and married to Catherine of Aragon June 11, 1509. Queen Mary was born here Feb. 18, 1516, and Queen Elizabeth Sep. 7, 1533. It was the scene of Henry the Eighth's marriage with Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; and of the death of Edward VI., July 6, 1553. Queen Elizabeth's College, a number of almshouses for the poor, was founded by William Lambard in 1558; and Trinity Hospital or Norfolk College was established by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in 1613. John Roan founded the Grey-coat School in 1643. In 1654 the palace became the residence of the Lord Protector, but it reverted to the crown in 1660, and was enlarged by Charles II. (1660—1685), who did not, however, live to carry out his plans in relation to the building. Its site is now occupied by Greenwich Hospital (*q. v.*). The Green coat School was founded by Sir William Boreman in 1672, the ancient church of St. Elphege was rebuilt in 1710, the Blue-coat School was established in 1770, and the Jubilee Almshouses were erected in 1809. The stone pier fell May 16, 1843.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The patent for the erection of this hospital, which occupies the site of the former royal palace at Greenwich, was granted by William III. and Mary, Oct. 25, 1694, and commissioners for superintending the works having been appointed March 12, 1695, the foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by John Evelyn, June 30, 1696. In Dec., 1704, the hospital was sufficiently advanced to receive 42 seamen as inmates. Among the sources whence the funds for this noble institution were derived, may be mentioned a duty of sixpence per month from every seaman, first levied in 1696; the forfeited property of the pirate Kidd, in 1705; and the estates of the last Earl of Derwentwater, in 1735. The infirmary was erected in 1763. The commissioners became a body corporate by a charter dated Dec. 6, 1775. The chapel, dining-hall, and other portions of the hospital, were destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt, and opened Sep. 20, 1789. A portion of the infirmary was also burned down in 1811. The Painted Hall was established in 1823. The accommodation at the hospital is for 2,710 pensioners; but in 1859 there were only 1,600 inmates. The annual revenue then amounted to between £150,000 and £160,000. By 26 & 27 Vict. c. 67 (July 21, 1863) the commissioners were empowered to appropriate an annual sum not exceeding £5,000 for the maintenance of the widows of seamen and marines killed or drowned in the service of the crown. By 28 & 29 Vict. c. 89 July 5, 1865) inmates of the hospital willing to reside elsewhere were permitted to do so, suitable pensions being granted them, not, however, exceeding the allowances they had received as inmates. The office of the commissioners was abolished, and it was enacted that on the death of the governor and lieutenant-governor the control of the hospital and school should be vested in the Admiralty, who should appoint an officer of rank not lower than a vice-admiral to act as visitor, and a comptroller of the Greenwich Hospital estates to exercise a general superintendence over the lands and other property. The act took effect from Sep. 30, 1865, when many of the pensioners removed from the hospital to reside with their friends or relations.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.—This institution, on the site of a tower built by Duke Humphrey, was founded Aug. 10, 1675, in consequence of the need for more correct tables of the moon and fixed stars than were afforded by the observations of Tycho Brahe. Flamsteed was the first astronomer royal, and the observatory was for some time known as Flamsteed House. In 1725 a mural quadrant was erected; a zenith sector was added in 1727; and in 1750 the institution was enriched by many valuable instruments. Since Nov. 30, 1767, the observations made here have been published annually. Troughton's mural circle was erected in 1812, and his transit instrument in 1816. The magnetic observatory was erected in 1837 and 1838, and the new south dome for the altitude and azimuth instrument in 1844. The electric time-ball in the Strand was erected, and made to act simultaneously with that at Greenwich observatory, in Aug., 1852. A splendid equatorial, designed by Airy, was completed in the spring of 1860.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR.—(*See* CALENDAR, NEW STYLE and OLD STYLE.)

GREGORIAN CHANT.—Gregory I. (in 600) added four additional tones to the Ambrosian chant, and the whole was accordingly named after him the Gregorian chant.

GREGORIANS (London). — This club or order, a branch of the Freemasons, existed during the 18th century, and is referred to by Pope in the Dunciad, published in 1728. They had numerous provincial lodges or chapters, and are known to have existed in 1736 and 1745. (*See* BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.)

GREIFSWALDE (Prussia). — This town of Pomerania, founded in 1233, joined the Hanseatic League in 1270. The university was founded in 1456. By the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648, it was given to Sweden; in 1678 it was taken by the Elector of Brandenburg, and in 1720 it was acquired by Prussia.

GRENADA, or GRANADA (Antilles).—This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his third voyage of discovery, in 1498. The French under Du Parquet formed a settlement in 1650, when the Caribs, the aboriginal inhabitants, were exterminated. Grenada capitulated to an English force, April 5, 1762, and was ceded to England by the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The French having assailed it with a very superior force in July, 1779, succeeded in wresting it from the English, to whom it was restored by the eighth article of the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. The French planters rebelled against the English in 1795, and the revolt was suppressed June 10, 1796.

GRENADE, or HAND-GRENADE, a kind of shell, first used in 1594.

GRENADIER.—In 1667 a few men were appointed in the French army to throw the grenades during a siege. Cavalry, called horse grenadiers, were appointed in France in 1676. Grenadiers formed a portion of the English army in 1684. They were armed with firelocks, slings, swords, daggers, and pouches with grenades, in 1686.

GRENADINES (Atlantic). — A cluster of small islands between St. Vincent and Grenada, two of the Antilles, are called Grenadines. They were ceded to England by the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The crown lands were sold by auction, March 26, 1764. The French and the Caribs rebelled in 1795.

GRENELLE (France).—This village, near Paris, was much injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1794. The celebrated artesian well, 1,800 feet deep, commenced by Mulot in 1834, was completed in 1841.

GRENOBLE (France) occupies the site of the ancient Cularo, which (379) was called Gratianopolis, in honour of the Emperor Gratian, who enlarged it. Mention of a bishop occurs in 381. (*See* CHARTREUSE.) Riots took place in 1788. Pius VII. was brought a prisoner to Grenoble in July, 1809; thence he was transferred to Savona, and afterwards to Fontainebleau. Grenoble was the first place that received Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, in March, 1814, and here he issued three decrees. An attempt at insurrection was suppressed May 4, 1816, and disturbances occurred Dec. 18, 1831.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the dissolution of the Bute administration, April 8, 1763, George Grenville becoming First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 16, 1763. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury and Chancellorship of the Exchequer	Mr. Grenville.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Henley, created Earl of Northington May 19, 1764.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Marlborough.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earls of Sandwich and Halifax.
Admiralty	Earl of Egmont.
Secretary at War	Mr. Ellis.
Ordnance	Marquis of Granby.

Negotiations were carried on with Mr. Pitt, who had an interview with George III., Aug. 27, 1763. They were broken off Aug. 29. The Duke of Bedford took Earl Granville's place as President of the Council, Sep. 2, 1763, and it is sometimes called the Bedford administration. This ministry was dissolved in July, 1765. (*See* ROCKINGHAM (First) ADMINISTRATION.)

GRENVILLE AND FOX COALITION MINISTRY.— *See* ALL THE TALENTS.

GRESHAM CLUB (London), designed for the use of merchants and professional men, was erected in 1844, and named in honour of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London).—This institution was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to the corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, on condition that they instituted a series of lectures on divinity, civil law, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, and physic, May 24, 1575. He died Nov. 21, 1579, and the lectures were commenced in his house, which he bequeathed for the purpose, in June, 1597. The first Gresham College was pulled down in 1768, and the site used for the Excise Office. The lectures were delivered in a room over the Royal Exchange, until the present college was opened, Nov. 2, 1843. The Royal Society held its meetings at this institution from 1662 to 1710.

GRETNA GREEN (Scotland).—This village, in Dumfriesshire, at a short distance from the English frontier, was long notorious for irregular marriages. The Fleet marriages having been declared illegal in 1754, runaway lovers repaired to Scotland, and a celebrated Fleet parson advertised his removal to Gretna. He was succeeded by an old soldier named Gordon, who in his turn was followed by Joseph Paisley, called "the blacksmith," originally a weaver, and at one time a tobacconist. He died in 1814. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 96 (July 29, 1856), Gretna Green and Border marriages were abolished. It provided that, after Dec. 31, 1856, "no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland, by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, will be valid, unless one of the parties has his or her residence in Scotland, or had lived therein for 21 days next preceding such marriage; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

GREY ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the resignation of the Wellington administration, Nov. 16, 1830. The cabinet consisted of—

Abteilung I: Allgemeines
Abteilung II: Verfassung
Abteilung III: Verwaltung
Abteilung IV: Rechtspflege
Abteilung V: Kirchen- und Schulwesen
Abteilung VI: Finanzwesen
Abteilung VII: Militärwesen
Abteilung VIII: Gewerbe, Handel und Verkehr
Abteilung IX: Bergbau, Hüttenwesen, Salinenwesen
Abteilung X: Land- und Forstwirtschaft
Abteilung XI: Medizinalwesen
Abteilung XII: Statistik
Abteilung XIII: Kolonien

Abteilung I: Allgemeines

Titel 1: Gesetzgebung

Titel 2: Verordnungsrecht

Titel 3: Ausführung der Gesetze

Titel 4: Staatsgebiet

Titel 5: Staatsangehörigkeit

Titel 6: Fremdenpolizei

Titel 7: Auswanderung

Titel 8: Auslieferung

Titel 9: Staatsverträge

Titel 10: Diplomatische Vertretungen

Titel 11: Konsulate

Titel 12: Ehrenzeichen

Titel 13: Wappen, Flaggen, Siegel

Titel 14: Landesfeiertage

Titel 15: Landesvermessung

Titel 16: Landesarchiv

Titel 17: Landesbibliothek

Titel 18: Landesmuseum

Titel 19: Landesstatistik

Titel 20: Landeschronik

Abteilung II: Verfassung

Titel 1: Verfassungsurkunde

Titel 2: Verfassungsänderungen

Titel 3: Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 4: Grundrechte

Titel 5: Wahlrecht

Titel 6: Wahlen

Titel 7: Volksabstimmungen

Titel 8: Landtag

Titel 9: Landtagsabgeordnete

Titel 10: Landtagsausschüsse

Titel 11: Landtagsverwaltung

Titel 12: Landtagsgebäude

Titel 13: Landtagsbibliothek

Titel 14: Landtagsprotokolle

Titel 15: Landtagsgeschäftsordnung

Titel 16: Landtagsdiäten

Titel 17: Landtagsauflösung

Titel 18: Landtagswahlen

Titel 19: Landtagsanfragen

Titel 20: Landtagsbeschlüsse

Abteilung III: Verwaltung

Titel 1: Verwaltungsorganisation

Titel 2: Verwaltungsbehörden

Titel 3: Verwaltungsbeamte

Titel 4: Verwaltungsgebäude

Titel 5: Verwaltungsbibliothek

Titel 6: Verwaltungsarchiv

Titel 7: Verwaltungsgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Verwaltungsgebühren

Titel 9: Verwaltungsstrafen

Titel 10: Verwaltungsbeschwerden

Titel 11: Verwaltungsstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Verwaltungsgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Verwaltungsreform

Titel 14: Verwaltungsberichte

Titel 15: Verwaltungsstatistik

Titel 16: Verwaltungsvereinfachung

Titel 17: Verwaltungsausschüsse

Titel 18: Verwaltungsbeiräte

Titel 19: Verwaltungsgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Verwaltungsverbände

Abteilung IV: Rechtspflege

Titel 1: Gerichtsverfassung

Titel 2: Gerichtsbehörden

Titel 3: Gerichtsbeamte

Titel 4: Gerichtsgebäude

Titel 5: Gerichtsbibliothek

Titel 6: Gerichtsarchiv

Titel 7: Gerichtsgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Gerichtsgebühren

Titel 9: Gerichtsstrafen

Titel 10: Gerichtsbeschwerden

Titel 11: Gerichtsstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Gerichtsgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Gerichtsreform

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Titel 15: Gerichtsstatistik

Titel 16: Gerichtsvereinfachung

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Titel 18: Gerichtsbeiräte

Titel 19: Gerichtsgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Gerichtsverbände

Abteilung V: Kirchen- und Schulwesen

Titel 1: Kirchenverfassung

Titel 2: Kirchenbehörden

Titel 3: Kirchenbeamte

Titel 4: Kirchengebäude

Titel 5: Kirchenbibliothek

Titel 6: Kirchenarchiv

Titel 7: Kirchengeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Kirchengebühren

Titel 9: Kirchenstrafen

Titel 10: Kirchenbeschwerden

Titel 11: Kirchenstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Kirchengerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Kirchenreform

Titel 14: Kirchenberichte

Titel 15: Kirchenstatistik

Titel 16: Kirchenvereinfachung

Titel 17: Kirchenausschüsse

Titel 18: Kirchenbeiräte

Titel 19: Kirchengenossenschaften

Titel 20: Kirchenverbände

Abteilung VI: Finanzwesen

Titel 1: Finanzverfassung

Titel 2: Finanzbehörden

Titel 3: Finanzbeamte

Titel 4: Finanzgebäude

Titel 5: Finanzbibliothek

Titel 6: Finanzarchiv

Titel 7: Finanzgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Finanzgebühren

Titel 9: Finanzstrafen

Titel 10: Finanzbeschwerden

Titel 11: Finanzstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Finanzgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Finanzreform

Titel 14: Finanzberichte

Titel 15: Finanzstatistik

Titel 16: Finanzvereinfachung

Titel 17: Finanzausschüsse

Titel 18: Finanzbeiräte

Titel 19: Finanzgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Finanzverbände

Abteilung VII: Militärwesen

Titel 1: Militärverfassung

Titel 2: Militärbehörden

Titel 3: Militärbeamte

Titel 4: Militärgebäude

Titel 5: Militärbibliothek

Titel 6: Militärarchiv

Titel 7: Militärgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Militärgebühren

Titel 9: Militärstrafen

Titel 10: Militärbeschwerden

Titel 11: Militärstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Militärgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Militärreform

Titel 14: Militärberichte

Titel 15: Militärstatistik

Titel 16: Militärvereinfachung

Titel 17: Militärausschüsse

Titel 18: Militärbeiräte

Titel 19: Militärgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Militärverbände

Abteilung VIII: Gewerbe, Handel und Verkehr

Titel 1: Gewerbeverfassung

Titel 2: Gewerbebehörden

Titel 3: Gewerbebeamte

Titel 4: Gewerbegebäude

Titel 5: Gewerbebibliothek

Titel 6: Gewerbearchiv

Titel 7: Gewerbegeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Gewerbegebühren

Titel 9: Gewerbestrafen

Titel 10: Gewerbebeschwerden

Titel 11: Gewerbestreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Gewerbegerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Gewerbereform

Titel 14: Gewerbeberichte

Titel 15: Gewerbestatistik

Titel 16: Gewerbevereinfachung

Titel 17: Gewerbeausschüsse

Titel 18: Gewerbebeiräte

Titel 19: Gewerbegenossenschaften

Titel 20: Gewerbeverbände

Abteilung IX: Bergbau, Hüttenwesen, Salinenwesen

Titel 1: Bergbauverfassung

Titel 2: Bergbaubehörden

Titel 3: Bergbaubeamte

Titel 4: Bergbaugebäude

Titel 5: Bergbaubibliothek

Titel 6: Bergbauarchiv

Titel 7: Bergbaugeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Bergbaugebühren

Titel 9: Bergbaustrafen

Titel 10: Bergbaubeschwerden

Titel 11: Bergbaustreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Bergbaugerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Bergbaureform

Titel 14: Bergbauberichte

Titel 15: Bergbaustatistik

Titel 16: Bergbauvereinfachung

Titel 17: Bergbauausschüsse

Titel 18: Bergbaubeiräte

Titel 19: Bergbaugenossenschaften

Titel 20: Bergbauverbände

Abteilung X: Land- und Forstwirtschaft

Titel 1: Landwirtschaftsverfassung

Titel 2: Landwirtschaftsbehörden

Titel 3: Landwirtschaftsbeamte

Titel 4: Landwirtschaftsgebäude

Titel 5: Landwirtschaftsbibliothek

Titel 6: Landwirtschaftsarchiv

Titel 7: Landwirtschaftsgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Landwirtschaftsgebühren

Titel 9: Landwirtschaftsstrafen

Titel 10: Landwirtschaftsbeschwerden

Titel 11: Landwirtschaftsstreitigkeiten

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Titel 15: Landwirtschaftsstatistik

Titel 16: Landwirtschaftsvereinfachung

Titel 17: Landwirtschaftsausschüsse

Titel 18: Landwirtschaftsbeiräte

Titel 19: Landwirtschaftsgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Landwirtschaftsverbände

Abteilung XI: Medizinalwesen

Titel 1: Medizinalverfassung

Titel 2: Medizinalbehörden

Titel 3: Medizinalbeamte

Titel 4: Medizinalgebäude

Titel 5: Medizinalbibliothek

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Titel 16: Medizinalvereinfachung

Titel 17: Medizinalausschüsse

Titel 18: Medizinalbeiräte

Titel 19: Medizinalgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Medizinalverbände

Abteilung XII: Statistik

Titel 1: Statistikverfassung

Titel 2: Statistikbehörden

Titel 3: Statistikbeamte

Titel 4: Statistikgebäude

Titel 5: Statistikbibliothek

Titel 6: Statistikarchiv

Titel 7: Statistikgeschäftsordnung

Titel 8: Statistikgebühren

Titel 9: Statistikstrafen

Titel 10: Statistikbeschwerden

Titel 11: Statistikstreitigkeiten

Titel 12: Statistikgerichtsbarkeit

Titel 13: Statistikreform

Titel 14: Statistikberichte

Titel 15: Statistikstatistik

Titel 16: Statistikvereinfachung

Titel 17: Statistikausschüsse

Titel 18: Statistikbeiräte

Titel 19: Statistikgenossenschaften

Titel 20: Statistikverbände

Abteilung XIII: Kolonien

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Titel 3: Kolonialbeamte

Titel 4: Kolonialgebäude

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Titel 7: Kolonialgeschäftsordnung

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Russians seized it in 1732, and erected it into the chief town of Lithuania in 1795. It has since been made the chief town of a province of the same name.

GROG.—Admiral Edward Vernon, after the reduction of Porto Bello, Nov. 21, 1739, introduced the use of rum-and-water amongst his crew. "In bad weather," according to Mr. Vaux (*Notes and Queries*, i. p. 52), "he was in the habit of walking the deck in a rough *grogram* cloak, and thence had obtained the nickname of *Old Grog* in the service. This is, I believe, the origin of the name *grog*, applied originally to *rum*-and-*water*."

GROLL (Battle).—The Duke of Luxemburg encountered the forces of the Bishop of Münster at this place in 1672.

GRONINGEN (Holland). — This town was founded towards the latter part of the 6th century, and possessed some commercial influence in the 9th century, when it was seized and destroyed by the Northmen. In 1110 it was rebuilt, and afterwards formed part of the Spanish dominions. In 1576 it was incorporated with the United Provinces, but it again fell into the possession of the Spaniards, from whom it was finally wrested by Prince Maurice in 1594. The citadel was erected in 1607, and the university founded in 1614. In 1678 Groningen repelled a siege by the Elector of Cologne and the Bishop of Münster. The institution for the deaf and dumb was founded in 1790, and the town-hall in 1793. In 1795 it was seized by the French, under Gen. Macdonald. The hôtel de ville was built in 1810.

GROSS-BEEREN (Battle). — Bernadotte, commanding an allied army, defeated Napoleon I. and the Saxons at this place, near Berlin, Aug. 23, 1813.

GROSS-GLOGAU.—(*See* GLOGAU.)

GROSS-GÖRSCHEN, or GROSZGÖRSCHEN. —(*See* LÜTZEN, Battle.)

GROSS-JÄGERNDORF (Battle). — The Russians, under Marshal Apraxin, defeated the Prussians, under Lehwald, at this place in Prussia, Aug. 30, 1757.

GROSSWARDEIN (Hungary).—This town, taken and pillaged by the Turks in 1660, was captured by the Austrians in 1692.

GROTESQUE.—This term was first applied to a style of classical ornament, in the 13th century.

GROUSE.—This bird, which does not appear to have been held in much estimation during the 14th century, is first mentioned as game by Capt. Burt in 1730.

GROVETON.—(*See* MANASSAS, Battles.)

GROYNE.—(*See* CORUNNA.)

GRUB STREET (London) was inhabited, before the discovery of printing, by text-writers, who prepared all sorts of books then in use. John Fox (1517—April 18, 1587), the martyrologist, John Speed (1555—July 28, 1629), the historian, and other authors, resided in Grub Street. Memoirs of the Society of Grub Street appeared in 1737. Its name was changed to Milton Street in 1830.

GUADALAJARA (Spain).— A corruption of Guidalhichara, or Guadalaruaca, the name given to this town of Castile by the Moors, who captured it in 714.

GUADALETE (Battle). — The Moors were defeated by the Christians at this place in Spain in 711.

GUADALOUPE, or GUADELOUPE (West Indies). — This island, one of the Lesser Antilles, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1635 it was seized by the French, and was taken, Jan. 29, 1759, by the English, who restored it in 1763. It was again seized by them in 1794 and Feb. 5, 1810, when it was proposed to cede it to Sweden; but at the peace of 1814 it was restored to France. The English again captured it Aug. 10, 1815, and it was finally restored to France July 23, 1816. Guadaloupe suffered severely from an earthquake in 1843. Slavery was abolished in 1848.

GUAD-EL-RAS, GUALDRAS, or GUALTERAS (Battle).—The Spaniards defeated the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, at this place, near Tetuan, March 23, 1860.

GUADINA.—(*See* DURANGO.)

GUADIX (Spain) is said to have been the seat of the first bishopric erected in Spain. Ferdinand of Castile captured it in Dec., 1489.

GUALIOR, or GWALIOR (Hindostan), the capital of a state of the same name, was under the government of rajahs as early as 1008. In 1197 it was taken by the Mohammedans, and in 1235 submitted to Altumsh, King of Delhi. In 1519 it was taken by Ibrahim Lodi, the last Patan Emperor of Delhi, and in 1543 it was surrendered to Shere Khan, the Affghan. Gualior was taken by the British, under Major Popham, Aug. 3, 1780. In 1784 it was seized by Madhajee Scindia, and in 1803 a treaty was concluded, by which it was to be surrendered to the British. As this treaty was not observed, the town was again invested by the British, under Sir Henry White, who effected its capture Feb. 5, 1804. In 1805 it was again ceded to Scindia; but it was recaptured by the British under Sir Hugh Gough, Dec. 29, 1843. Seized by the Indian mutineers June 1, 1858, it was recovered by Sir Hugh Rose, June 19.

GUAM, or GUAHON.—One of the Ladrones, discovered by the Portuguese Fernando Magellan in 1521.

GUANHANI.—(*See* SALVADOR, ST.)

GUANO.— Prescott maintains that the Peruvians made great use of this valuable manure before Peru was visited by the Spaniards. Herrera refers to it in a work published in 1601, and in another published in 1609. It was described by Ulloa in 1748, and first brought to Europe by Humboldt in 1804. It is chiefly obtained from the Chincha *q.v.* and Lobos islands, situated off the coast of Peru. In 1839 the sole right to ship guano for nine years was sold to a private firm by the Peruvian and Bolivian governments; but the contract was cancelled by the government of Peru in 1841. The monopoly was, however, revived. Guano was discovered on the island of Ichaboe, on the coast of Africa, in 1843, and in one year the whole stock was exhausted. Large deposits of this manure were discovered in Van Diemen's Land in April, 1861.

GUARDS.—The celebrated Scotch guards of the kings of France were enrolled by Charles

VII. in 1453. The English yeomen of the guard were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. The four troops of horse guards were enrolled in 1660, 1661, 1693, and 1702; the foot guards in 1660,—the second regiment is the Coldstream Guards (*q.v.*); the horse grenadier guards in 1693 and in 1702. The French National Guard was instituted in 1789, the Imperial Guard in 1804, and the Garde Mobile in 1848.

GUARDS' CLUB (London). — This club, restricted to officers of the household troops, was founded in 1810. The house was designed by Harrison, and commenced in 1848.

GUASTALLA (Italy). — This Italian duchy passed into the hands of the dukes of Mantua in 1677, and fell under the dominion of Austria in 1746. It was ceded to the Duke of Parma by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, and was incorporated with the Cispadane Republic by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1796. It formed a portion of the appanage of the Empress Maria Louisa in 1815, and was ceded to the Duke of Modena in 1796. The battle of Guastalla was fought near the chief town of the duchy, between the French and Sardinian forces under Charles Emanuel III., and the Austrians, Sep. 19, 1734, when the latter were defeated.

GUATEMALA (Central America). — This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1502. The bishopric of Guatemala was established in 1533. The colony revolted from Spain in 1821, and became a federal republic in 1823. Its limits were diminished in 1839 by the secession of Honduras, and in 1846 each of the states forming the confederation adopted an independent government. Guatemala is governed according to the constitution of Oct. 19, 1851, by a president and legislative chamber. War was declared against the republic of St. Salvador, Jan. 23, 1863. (*See* SALVADOR, ST.) Raphael Carrera, the president, died April 14, 1865, and was succeeded by Vincent Cerna, elected May 3. (*See* OLD GUATEMALA, and NEW GUATEMALA.)

GUBBIO (Italy), the ancient Iguvium, is the chief town of a district of the same name. The municipal palace was discovered in 1332, and the Eugubine tables (*q. v.*) in 1444.

GUEBRES, PARSEES, or FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.—The Guebres of Persia, and the Parsees of Bombay, are descended from the fire-worshippers of antiquity, a sect which arose about B.C. 2120, and was suppressed by the Greeks about B.C. 330. It was restored by Ardeschir Badekhan in 225, and again proscribed by the Mohammedans in 652, when Yezdijud III. was deposed and slain. A large number of his subjects emigrated to Goojerat, where they were known as Parsees, or Persians. The modern Guebres are chiefly confined to the city of Yezd, in Persia.

GUELDERLAND, or GELDERLAND (Holland).—This duchy was sold to Charles I., Duke of Burgundy, in 1472, and reverted to the empire as an escheated fief in 1503. In 1528 it was held by its duke as a fief of Brabant and Holland, and in 1538 the succession was settled on the Duke of Cleves. In 1579 it took part in the Union of Utrecht, and in 1672 submitted to the French, who withdrew the following year. It was readmitted to the Union in 1674, and received an amended constitution in 1748.

GUELPH (House of).—This ancient family, which traces its descent from the 9th century, migrated in the 11th century from Italy to Germany, where, in 1070, its members acquired possession of Bavaria (*q.v.*). Their descendants subsequently obtained sovereignty in Brunswick (*q. v.*) and Hanover, and thus became the ancestors of the present royal family of England.

GUELPHIC ORDER.—This Hanoverian order of knighthood was founded by the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.), Aug. 12, 1815. The statutes were amended May 20, 1841.

GUELPHS.—(*See* GHIBELLINES.)

GUENEZ (Battle).—Marshal Lefebvre defeated the Spanish, under Blake and La Romana, at this place, in Spain, Nov. 7, 1808.

GUERANDE, or GUERRANDE (France).—This town, founded in the 6th century, was surrounded with walls in 1431. After the celebrated battle of Auray, fought Sep. 29, 1364, between the forces of the two claimants for the duchy of Britanny, John of Montfort and Charles of Blois, in which the latter was slain, a treaty was concluded at Guerande, by the intervention of Charles V., April 13, 1365. It left Montfort in possession of the duchy, which was to revert to the widow of Charles of Blois, in case Montfort died without heirs. Guerande was captured in 1342, and by Du Guesclin in 1373. It was besieged in 1379 and 1489.

GUERNSEY (English Channel).—This island was called Holy Island in the 10th century, owing to the numerous monks who inhabited it. In 1035 it was shared between Nigellius, or Néel, Viscount of St. Sauveur, and Earl Robert of Normandy. Cornet Castle was founded about 1204, and St. Peter's church consecrated in 1312. Queen Elizabeth founded Elizabeth's College in 1563, and Fort George was commenced in 1775. The French have made numerous efforts to take Guernsey, the last of which occurred in 1780.

GUERRILLAS.—These armed bands of peasants and shepherds were regularly organized in Spain against the French from 1808 to 1814, during which period they rendered signal service.

GUEUX, or BEGGARS, was the name contemptuously applied by the Count of Barlaimont to the confederate nobles of the Low Countries, who presented a remonstrance called the Compromise (*q. v.*) against the Inquisition to the Regent Margaret, April 5, 1566, and was adopted by them as the name of their party the same evening. They defeated the Spaniards at Heiligerlee, or Heyligerlee, May 23, 1568, but later in the year were themselves compelled, by the Duke of Alva, to disband their forces. In 1570 they petitioned the diet of Spires against the cruelties of the Spaniards, and, in 1571, were refused asylum in Denmark, Sweden, and England. In 1572 they again proved victorious, and seized Briel and Flushing. Rammekens, Middleburg, and Arnemuyden also surrendered to them in 1573-4. The celebrated William, Prince of Orange, was a member of this party. There were also the Wild Gueux, or Gueux Sauvages,

a band of Dutch Protestants driven into outlawry and plunder by Alva, in 1568; and the Water Gueux, or Beggars of the Sea, a party of privateers, who commenced their ravages in 1569.

GUIANA, or GUYANA (S. America).—This country was discovered by Columbus in Aug., 1498, and visited by Vincent Pinzon in 1500. The first town, St. Thomas, of Guiana, was founded by Diego de Ordas in 1531, and the Dutch established their settlement of New Zealand in 1580. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Guiana in 1595, and commenced his exploration of the country in the hope of discovering rich gold-mines in 1617. Slave labour was introduced in 1621. The three colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice (*q. v.*), are called British Guiana (*q. v.*). The first French settlements in Guiana were formed in 1633. In 1809 their colony was seized by the English and Portuguese, who restored it to France in 1815. (*See* SURINAM, or DUTCH GUIANA; and CAYENNE, or FRENCH GUIANA.)

GUIDES, or messengers, introduced into the French army in 1774, were formed into a guard by Napoleon I.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE (France).—This province, situated to the north of Gascony, with which it is often confounded, comprised part of Aquitania, according to some authorities corrupted into Guienne. Bordeaux was its capital. What was termed the duchy of Guienne passed into the possession of the English in 1152. The French seized it in 1294, and it was frequently contested until it came into the possession of France in 1453.

GUIGNES.—(*See* GUINES.)

GUILDFORD (Surrey) is first mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, who bequeathed it to his neighbour Athelwald. In 1036 it was the scene of the murder of the Norman friends of the Saxon atheling Alfred, by order of Godwin, Earl of Kent; and, in 1216, the castle was taken by the French dauphin Louis. The town received its charter of incorporation from Edward III., in 1337. Its first charitable institution was founded in 1078, the Royal Grammar School in 1509, Archbishop Abbot's Hospital in 1619, the market-house in 1758, the prison was finished in 1822, and the Guildford Institution was founded in 1844.

GUILDHALL (London) was founded in 1411, and the kitchen was erected in 1501. It suffered much from the great fire of 1666, and was rebuilt in 1669, though the King Street front was not restored till 1789. The statues of Gog and Magog were set up in the hall in 1708. The allied sovereigns were entertained at a civic banquet, June 18, 1814; and the Emperor and Empress of the French received a similar compliment, April 19, 1855. The new roof was commenced June 22, 1864.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—This institution, for the relief of indigent men of letters and artists, originated in 1851, when Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Not so Bad as we Seem," was performed, in London and the provinces, by a distinguished party of amateurs, who devoted the proceeds to its establishment. The first representation took place at Devonshire House, in the presence of Queen Victoria, May 16, 1851, and the receipts of this and subsequent performances having been allowed to accumulate, three houses were erected near Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, on ground presented by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, which were inaugurated Saturday, July 29, 1865.

GUILDS.—English guilds were originally political in their nature, arising from the Anglo-Saxon custom of frank-pledges; one of the earliest of the trade guilds (*see* COMPANIES) being the *Gilda Theutonicorum*, or Steelyard Merchants, who were established in England before 967. The Knigten guild existed in the reign of Edgar (957—975), and received a charter from Edward the Confessor (1042—1066). These are the most important of the ancient guilds, though there were many others. The substitution of the term livery company for that of guild was made in the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377).

GUILLOTINE.—This instrument of decapitation, at first called the Louison, was invented, in 1785, by Joseph Ignace Guillotin, a celebrated French physician. It was first employed April 25, 1792. The inventor was himself condemned to suffer by this machine, but was delivered by the counter revolution of 9 Thermidor (July 27), 1794, and he died at Paris, May 26, 1814.

GUIMARAENS (Portugal), founded B.C. 500, was made the capital of Portugal in 1107. The cathedral was founded in 1385.

GUINEA (Africa).—This name is applied to the whole west coast of Africa, between Cape Verga on the north and Cape Negro on the south. It was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1446, but the coast was not explored till 1484. The English first traded with Guinea in 1530. Some adventurers, who renewed their attempts in 1553, died from the unhealthy climate, without effecting any negotiations. A second expedition was equipped in 1554, which met with better success, and in 1588 a company was chartered by Queen Elizabeth for the sole object of trading to this country.

GUINEAS.—So called because they were originally made of gold brought from the coast of Guinea. Guineas and half-guineas were first struck in 1663, the device being an elephant, to signify the country whence the gold was brought. Quarter-guineas were first coined in 1718. The last coinage of guineas took place in 1813. The value of this coin varied considerably at different periods. When first struck it was worth 20*s.*; but in 1695 it had increased to 30*s.* It was reduced to 25*s.* March 25, 1696, and to 22*s.* April 10, 1697. Its value was fixed at 21*s.* by a proclamation of Dec. 22, 1717. The guinea was gradually withdrawn after the introduction of sovereigns in 1817.

GUINEGATE (Battle).—This name is given to two battles. The first, in which the Flemings defeated the French, was fought at Guinegate, near Courtrai, July 11, 1302. In the second, Henry VIII., at the head of an English army, defeated the French, Aug. 16, 1513. Both are also called the Battle of the Spurs.

GUINES, GUIGNES, or GUISNES (France).—It was near this town, in Picardy, that Henry VIII. and Francis I. met in 1520, at the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold (*q.v.*).

GUISBOROUGH, or GUILSBOROUGH (Yorkshire).—This ancient town, supposed to be the Urbs Caluvium of the Romans, was the seat of a priory of Austin canons founded by Robert de Brus in 1129, and destroyed by fire in 1289. The first alum works established in England were erected here by Sir Thomas Chaloner. (*See* ALUM.) The town-hall was built in 1821, and the mineral springs were discovered in 1822.

GUITAR.—This, the national musical instrument of the Spaniards, who regard it as of equal antiquity to the harp, was exceedingly popular in France during the reign of Louis XIV. (1643—1715). A guitar with 12 strings was invented by Vanhek, a member of the Royal Academy of Music, at Paris, in 1773.

GUJERAT.—(*See* GOOJERAT.)

GULISTAN.—This peace between Persia and Russia was concluded Oct. 12, 1813. Persia ceded to Russia a number of governments in the Caspian Sea, and the whole of Daghistan, at the same time renouncing all claims to Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces.

GULOWLIE.—(*See* CALPEE.)

GUMBINNEN (Prussia). — Frederick William I. erected this small village into a town in 1732.

GUN.—The Gunmakers' Company was incorporated in 1638. The Armstrong gun, invented by Sir William Armstrong, was adopted by the British artillery service, Feb. 26, 1859. (*See* ARTILLERY, BREECH-LOADING GUNS, CANNON, &c.)

GUN-COTTON. — In 1846 Schönbein exhibited specimens of this material to the British Association at Southampton; but the method of its preparation was not published till the enrolment of the patent in April, 1847. It was found inapplicable to military and mining purposes, owing to its liability to spontaneous combustion, but has proved of great service in photography. (*See* COLLODION.)

GUNDAMUCK (Battle).—The remnant of the Cabul army, consisting of 20 officers and 45 European soldiers, under Major Griffiths, were attacked at this village in Affghanistan, by a force of Affghans numbering about a hundred to one, Jan. 13, 1842, and, with the exception of Dr. Brydon, all massacred.

GUNMAKERS were incorporated in 1638.

GUNPOWDER.—This substance, known to the Chinese at a very early period, appears to have been employed against Alexander III. (the Great), by some Hindoo tribes, B.C. 355, and to have been applied to military purposes in China in 85. It is described in an Arabic MS. of the year 1249, and also in the works of Roger Bacon (1214—June 11, 1292), who is regarded by some as the author of the invention, though other authorities ascribe it to the German monk Barthold Schwartz, in 1320. Its exportation from England was prohibited by Henry V. in 1414, and in 1625 its manufacture was monopolized by Charles I. Restrictions as to the quantity manufactured at a time, or stored in one place, were imposed by 12 Geo. III. c. 61 (1772), which prohibited dealers from keeping a stock of more than 200lb. By 16 and 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 45 (Aug 20, 1853), the exportation of gunpowder may at any time be prohibited by an order in council. Experiments, with a view to rendering gunpowder non-explosive, were made by Piobert, in France, in 1835, and by Fadéieff, Professor of Chemistry, at St. Petersburgh, between 1840 and 1844. Gale completed, at Westminster, a series of public demonstrations of his process for securing the same result by mixing the gunpowder with finely powdered glass, from which it is sifted before use, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865. (*See* EXPLOSIONS.)

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—This conspiracy of the Papists, to destroy the king, lords, and commons, while assembled in Parliament, by means of gunpowder, was contrived by Robert Catesby, in the spring of 1604. He was joined by Thomas Winter, who, April 22, secured the co-operation of Guy Fawkes, a native of Yorkshire, and a soldier of fortune. In furtherance of his scheme, Catesby hired a house close to the old palace of Westminster, under which he began to mine Dec. 11. They were, however, compelled to relinquish their mining; but hearing that a cellar under the house was to let, Catesby hired it, March 25, 1605. Thirty barrels and two hogsheads of gunpowder were concealed here under sticks and fagots. Everything was prepared for the execution of the plot, which was arranged for Nov. 5, on which day Parliament was to be reopened, when an anonymous letter, sent to Lord Monteagle, Oct. 26, to warn him, led to the disclosure of the whole affair. This letter was laid before James I., Nov. 1, and he at once inferred that the threatened danger was from gunpowder, and ordered that the cellars beneath the Parliament house should be searched. This was done on the evening of Nov. 4, when Fawkes was discovered in charge of the vault, with dark lantern and matches, ready to fire the mine. The other conspirators fled to Holbeach House, in Worcestershire, where they were attacked Nov. 8. Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights fell sword in hand, and the others were made prisoners. Their trial commenced Jan. 27, 1606, and Digby, Robert Winter, Grant, and Bates were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard, Jan. 30. Thomas Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Guy Fawkes suffered in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Jan 31. Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, was tried March 28, and executed at St. Paul's as an accessory, May 3.

GÜNS (Hungary). — Soliman I. (the Magnificent), at the head of a large Turkish army, laid siege to this town Aug. 1, 1532. The defenders, who only numbered about 700 men, of whom about 30 were regular troops, kept him in check for more than three weeks, repelling 11 assaults, and ultimately forcing the enemy to retire.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The properties of this Malayan tree were known to the natives of Malacca and the neighbouring countries, long before they were discovered by Europeans. The tree was first described by Dr. Montgomerie, of Bengal, in 1842, and in 1843 Dr. D'Almeida exhibited a specimen of its inspissated juice to the Royal Society of Arts.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London).—This institution, founded in 1722 by Thomas Guy, bookseller, who devoted £18,793 16*s.* 1*d.* to the

erection of the building, and £219,499 0s. 4d. to its endowment, received the first patient Jan. 6, 1725, its founder having died Dec. 17, 1724. His statue was erected in the court Feb. 11, 1734. The front of the building was new-faced in 1778, and in 1829 its funds were increased by a legacy of £196,115, bequeathed by Hunt, of Petersham.

GUZERAT.—(*See* GOOJERAT.)

GWALIOR.—(*See* GUALIOR.)

GYMNASIUM.—According to Plato, the Lacedæmonians established the first gymnasium, and during the classical æra every important town possessed a similar institution, where the young practised racing, leaping, wrestling, boxing, &c. Solon compiled a code of laws especially for the regulation of gymnasia, about B.C. 594. The first French gymnasium, for the instruction of the army in physical exercises, was founded at Paris in 1818.

GYMNASTICS, practised in ancient times, were revived in Prussia in 1806, and by a decree of the French minister of public instruction, of March 13, 1854, they form a regular branch of instruction in all the royal colleges of the empire.

GYMNOSOPHITÆ, GYMNOSOPHISTS, or NAKED SAGES.—The name given by the Greeks to a sect of Hindoo philosophers who were remarkable for the asceticism of their manners and doctrines. They wore no clothing, believed in the transmigration of the soul, and exhibited the most surprising contempt of death. Calanus burned himself to death, in the presence of Alexander the Great, about B.C. 325.

GYPSIES, for a long period supposed to be of Egyptian origin, their very name being a corruption of the word Egyptians, are by some supposed to be the descendants of Hindoo Parialis who were exiled from their country by Tamerlane at the commencement of the 15th century. Other authorities say they left Asia for Europe before the 12th century. They are noticed as Ishmaelites in a paraphrase of the book of Genesis, written by an Austrian monk in 1122. They first appeared in the Danubian provinces in 1417, in Switzerland in 1418, in Italy in 1422, in France in 1427, in Spain in 1447, in England about 1512, and in Sweden in 1514. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1530), they were ordered to quit the country, and severe ordinances were also issued against them by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c. 4 (1554), and by 5 Eliz. c. 20 (1562), which made their continuance in England for more than a month a capital felony. In 1560 they were expelled from France, and in 1591 from Spain; but, in spite of legislative enactments, they still exist in all the countries of Europe. The oppressive statutes against them in this country were repealed by 23 Geo. III. c. 51 (1783), by 1 Geo. IV. c. 116 (July 25, 1820), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). Borrow commenced the translation of the Bible into the Rommany dialect the language of the gypsies) in 1836.

GYROSCOPE.—This instrument, for exhibiting the peculiarities of rotatory motion, was invented by Fessel, of Cologne, and described by Foucault to the Academy of Paris in Sep., 1852. The principle of its action was discovered by Frisi as early as 1750. It has been applied to the illustration of the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, and has been improved by Professors Plucker and Wheatstone.

H.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM (Holland).—This town existed in the time of Theodore I., Count of Holland, who began to reign in 913. The church of St. Bavon was erected by Albert of Bavaria in 1372. Haarlem was besieged by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Alva, from Dec., 1572, to July 12, 1573, when it surrendered. The great organ was built by Christian Müller, of Amsterdam, in 1738. An industrial exhibition was opened July 4, 1825. The lake of Haarlem was drained between 1839 and 1851.

HABAKKUK.—This prophecy, stated by a legend to have been the production of the son of the Shunammite woman restored to life by Elisha (2 Kings iv. 34), B.C. 895, usually ascribed to a period ranging from B.C. 650 to B.C. 627, is referred by Delitzsch to B.C. 630 or 629. Other authorities suppose that Habakkuk attended Daniel during his residence at Babylon, carrying food to him while a prisoner in the lions' den, and that he subsequently returned to Judæa and died at his own farm, B.C. 538.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A writ at common law, issued for various purposes connected with the detention of prisoners. By 2 Hen. V. s. 1, c. 2 (1414), there was no liberation under such a writ when the prisoner was confined on judgment at another's suit. Felons and murderers were allowed to be tried in the counties where their offences were committed, by 6 Hen. VIII. c. 6 (1514). By 16 Charles I. c. 10, s. 8 (1640), it was enacted that a person committed by the king, or by his privy council, should be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus. The celebrated Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Charles II. c. 2 (May 27, 1679), specifies the modes of obtaining this writ, and renders the detention of an English subject for any considerable time illegal, unless the law has pronounced the detention just. This act cannot be suspended, except by authority of Parliament. (*See* ENGLAND and IRELAND.) The mode of procedure was simplified and improved by 56 Geo. III. c. 100 (July, 1816). The issue of writs of habeas corpus out of England is regulated by 25 Vict. c. 20 (May 16, 1862).

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY (London) was incorporated in 1447, and received their coat of arms Nov. 8, 1570. The original hall and laws of the association were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666, in consequence of which another hall was erected in 1667. It was destroyed by fire Sep. 19, 1864. New rules were adopted in 1675. They were also called hosiers and milliners.

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG (Switzerland).—This castle in Aargau, the seat of the ancestors of the house of Austria, founded in 1020,

was destroyed in 1415. The ruins were visited by the Emperor Francis II. in 1815.

HACKNEY COACHES.—The first vehicle of this kind plied in London in 1625. Capt. Baily placed four hackney coaches, to ply for hire, at the Maypole, in the Strand, in 1634. Their number was subsequently increased, and all restrictions on this point were removed by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, s. 9 (Sep. 22, 1831). The regulations respecting hackney coaches are embodied in 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (June 28, 1853), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 20, 1853). ——The Lost-and-Found Office, for recovery of goods left in hackney coaches, was established by 55 Geo. III. c. 159, s. 9 (July 11, 1815).

HADDINGTON (Scotland), created a burgh by David I. (1124—1153), was destroyed by John, King of England, in Jan., 1216, and, having been rebuilt, was again burned in 1244. Edward III. burned it in 1355. The English took possession of Haddington in 1544, and again in 1548, and were compelled to retire in Oct., 1549.

HADFIELD'S ATTEMPT.—James Hadfield, a working silversmith, at one time a private of the 15th Light Dragoons, fired a pistol from the pit of Drury Lane Theatre at George III., who was occupying the royal box, May 15, 1800. He disavowed any intention of hurting the king, declaring that he had committed the crime as the readiest means of escaping from life. He was tried for high treason, June 26, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

HADRIANOPLE (Battles).—The most celebrated was fought July 3, 323, between Constantine and Licinius, during the civil wars that followed the abdication of Diocletian, in which the latter was defeated. It was in this action that Constantine is said to have thrown himself into the river Hebrus with only 12 horsemen, and to have vanquished an army of 150,000 men.——Near this city Valens was defeated by the Goths, with immense slaughter, Aug. 9, 378. Gibbon says this battle, in which the Emperor Valens perished, "equalled in actual loss, and far surpassed in the fatal consequences, the misfortune which Rome had formerly sustained in the fields of Cannæ."

HADRIANOPLE (European Turkey).—This city is referred to by ancient authors under the name of Uscudama. It received its present title from the Emperor Hadrian, by whom it was restored and raised to considerable splendour. Hadrianople was erected into a bishopric by Constantine I. Its first bishop died in 340. It withstood a siege by the Goths in 378, and surrendered to the Bulgarians in 813. Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, stormed it in 1190, and it was taken by the Turks, under Amurath I., in 1360. In 1366 it became the capital of the Ottoman empire, which rank it retained until the capture of Constantinople by the Mohammedans in 1453. The Russians effected an entry Aug. 20, 1829, and retained possession till Sep. 14. The city suffered severely from the plague in 1836 and 1837. The Turks call it Edrench, and it is generally known under the name of Adrianople.

HADRIANOPLE (Treaty), signed Sep. 2, (O. S.) 14, N. S.) 1829, restored the Danubian Principalities to the Porte and confirmed all privileges granted by former treaties. Russia obtained the right of commerce throughout the Turkish empire, with liberty to pass the Dardanelles; and Turkey agreed to pay 1,500,000 Dutch ducats as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and 10,000,000 ducats as compensation for losses sustained by Russian merchants.

HADRIAN'S WALL.—This Roman fortification, of which some remains still exist, extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, and consisted of a stone wall and parallel earthen rampart, about 60 feet apart. Spartianus declares that Hadrian built a wall 80 miles long, dividing the Romans from the barbarians, and that Severus constructed a wall across the island. The generally received opinion, therefore, is, that Hadrian built the earthen rampart (121), and that Severus, to strengthen it, constructed the stone wall (208–210). Bruce, in his work on the Roman wall, contends that both the earthen rampart and the stone wall were constructed by Hadrian, and that though Severus may have repaired this fortification, he built no wall himself. This is also called the Picts' wall.

HAGERSTOWN (United States).—This town of Maryland was occupied by the Confederates under Gen. Lee, Sep. 10, 1862, and July 5, 1864.

HAGGAI.—This prophecy was delivered by Haggai, B.C. 520, being the second year of Darius I. (Hystaspes). The author, according to tradition, was born in Babylon, of Jewish parents.

HAGIOGRAPHA.—(*See* APOCHRYPHA.)

HAGUE (Holland).—The Binnenhof, or Court of Holland, was founded in 1249. The town originated in the erection of a hunting-lodge of the counts of Holland in 1250. In 1528 it was pillaged by Maerten van Rossum, and in 1580 was the scene of the abjuration of Spanish supremacy by the States-General, and was made the residence of the stadtholder, and the centre of government. The cannon-foundry was established in 1668. The brothers Cornelius and John de Witt were literally torn to pieces by the enraged populace, July 24, 1672. The city was seized by the French, and the stadtholder compelled to take refuge in England, Jan. 19, 1795. In 1806, Napoleon I. transferred the title of capital to Amsterdam; but the government was restored to the Hague on its evacuation by the French in 1813.

HAGUE (Treaties).—The first convention of the Hague, between England, France, and Holland, to enforce the peace of Roskild, was signed May 21, 1659; the second convention, to which France was not a party, in July, 1659; and the third, of which the conditions were the same as the first, Aug. 14, 1659.——The alliance between Great Britain and the States, signed at the Hague, Jan. 23, 1668, received the name of the Triple Alliance on the accession of Sweden, April 25, 1668.——A treaty between Portugal and Holland was signed here, May 7, 1669.——An alliance between the emperor, Holland, and Spain, against France, was signed July 25, 1672.——A 20 years' truce was signed here, June 29, 1684.——A congress of sovereigns assembled here in 1690 and in 1691, to resist French encroachments. William

III. left England, Jan. 16, to attend, returning April 13.——The Grand Alliance (*q. v.*) was renewed here in 1696.——The Second Triple Alliance (*q. v.*) was concluded here, Jan. 4, 1717.——The alliance of Hanover (*q. v.*) was signed at the Hague, Aug. 9, 1726.——Great Britain, Austria, the States-General, and Sardinia concluded a convention here for the prosecution of the war against France and Spain, Jan. 26, 1748.——The French concluded a treaty with the Dutch here, May 16, 1795.

HAGUENAU (France), in Alsace, was founded by Frederick I. in 1164. Having withstood many sieges, it was taken by the Swedes in 1632, and its fortifications were destroyed in 1675. The Imperialists captured it in 1705, and the French regained possession in 1706. The Austrians were repulsed in severe battles around Haguenau, Oct. 17 and Dec. 22, 1793.

HAGULSTAD.—(*See* HEXHAM.)

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Hertfordshire) was founded by the East India Company for the education of cadets. The first stone was laid May 12, 1806, and the building was completed in April, 1809. The college was closed in 1859.

HAINAULT, or HAINAUT (Belgium), was governed by a regular succession of counts from the time of Regnier I., who began to reign about 860. In 1436 it passed into the hands of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and by the treaties of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659, and of Nimeguen, Sep. 17, 1678, part was ceded to France, and forms the province of French Hainault. In 1793 the rest of the territory was surrendered to France, and formed into the department of Jemmapes. In 1814 it was allotted to the Low Countries, and in 1830 was incorporated with Belgium.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), which owed its chief celebrity to the Fairlop oak (*q.v.*), was disafforested by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43 (Aug. 1, 1851).

HAIR.—The Egyptians shaved the head, but the Greeks and Romans esteemed the hair of such honour that they offered it to the gods in gratitude for escape from shipwreck. Curling with irons was practised by females among the Greeks and Romans, and by both sexes among the Phrygians. The early Greek Christians offered the hair to God. Long hair was esteemed by the Goths; but the English of the 9th and 10th centuries wore it short. The Danes and Normans wore it long; but in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, it was cut short. Wigs became common in the 17th century. Strange fashions of dressing ladies' hair in the 18th century began about 1760, moderated towards 1790, and had nearly declined before 1800.

HAIR-POWDER.—Gold-dust was occasionally used by the ancients for this purpose, but the usual expedient was to dye the hair. According to Josephus, King Solomon was preceded by 40 pages, whose hair was powdered with gold-dust. Powder is said to have been introduced by Mary de Medicis. It is mentioned by L'Etoile in 1593. The hair-powder tax, proposed by Pitt, was imposed by 35 Geo. III. c. 49 (April 30, 1795).

HAIRUMBO.—(*See* CACHAR.)

HAKODADI, or HOKODATE (Japan).—This town was ceded to the Tycoon by the Prince of Matsumai, in 1854. By a convention signed at Nagasaki, Oct. 14, 1854, and ratified Oct. 9, 1855, it was opened to British vessels requiring water, repairs, &c., and in 1858 became the seat of a Russian consulate. By the treaty of Jeddo (*q.v.*), signed Aug. 26, 1858, it was opened to foreign commerce from July 1, 1859. A British consulate was established Oct. 15, 1859.

HAKLUYT'S ISLAND (Polar Seas) was discovered by Baffin in 1616.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, named after Richard Hakluyt (1553—1616), celebrated for his labours in collecting the materials for a history of British voyages and discoveries, was instituted Dec. 15, 1846.

HALBERTSTADT (Saxony) was the seat of a bishop in 814. The cathedral, commenced in 1235, was completed in 1491. The diet of Halbertstadt elected Otho IV. emperor in 1208. It was annexed to Brandenburg by the treaty of Münster, in 1648. The French captured Halbertstadt in Jan., 1758. It was ceded to France in 1807, and was restored to Prussia at the peace of 1814-15.

HALEB.—(*See* ALEPPO and CHALEB.)

HALF-BOWL.—(*See* BOWLS.)

HALF-CROWN.—(*See* COIN and CROWN.)

HALIARTUS (Battle), fought between a confederacy of Grecian states and Lacedæmon, B.C. 395, in which Lysander was slain.

HALICARNASSUS (Asia Minor).—This town of Caria, originally called Zephyria, was of Dorian origin, and is famous as the birthplace of Herodotus, B.C. 484. The celebrated tomb of Mausolus was erected B.C. 353, and the city was taken by Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 334. It was a bishopric in the primitive Church, and sent a bishop to the Council of Chalcedon in 451. The site of the ancient town was discovered in 1839 by Lieut. Brock, and many interesting sculptures have been disinterred, and deposited in the British Museum.

HALIDON, or HALIDOWN HILL (Battle).—Edward III. defeated the Scottish forces at this place, near Berwick, July 19, 1333, and the town surrendered July 20. The Regent Douglas was killed.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia) was settled in 1749 by adventurers from England, who named it after the Earl of Halifax, First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. The seat of government was transferred hither from Annapolis in 1750. It was declared a free port in 1817. The college was founded in 1820.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire) is first named in a grant of the 12th century, and was a seat of the woollen manufacture as early as 1414. In 1443 the town numbered only 13 houses, which had increased in 1540 to 520. The free grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1583. Archbishop Tillotson was born here in 1630. Halifax was anciently remarkable for possessing the right of executing any thief who stole property of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny within its limits. The instrument used in the execution resembled the

guillotine, and the town possessed and exercised this right from about 1280 to 1650; after which there is no record of its use. This was called the Halifax Gibbet Law. The Piece Hall was erected in 1779, Trinity Church in 1795, the gaol in 1828, the infirmary in 1836, and the general cemetery was established in 1837. The People's Park was presented to the town by F. Crossley, and opened in Aug., 1857. The new town-hall, erected at a cost of £32,000, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales, Aug. 4, 1863. A bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert was inaugurated Sep. 17, 1864.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION.—Immediately after the accession of George I. the Treasury was placed in commission, with Lord, afterwards the Earl of Halifax, at the head (Oct. 5, 1714). The office of Lord High Treasurer has not been revived. The ministry was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Lord Halifax.
Lord Chancellor	Lord, afterwards Earl Cowper.
President of the Council	Earl of Nottingham.
Privy Seal	Earl, afterwards Marquis of Wharton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir R. Onslow, Bart.
Principal Secretaries of State	Mr., afterwards Earl Stanhope, and Lord Townshend.
Admiralty	Earl of Oxford.
Secretary at War	Mr. Pulteney.
Ordnance	Duke of Marlborough.
Paymaster-General	Mr., afterwards Sir R. Walpole.

Hallam states that Lord Townshend was the actual prime minister. The Marquis of Wharton died April 12, and the Earl of Halifax May 19, 1715. (*See* CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION.)

HALIFAX GIBBET.—(*See* MAIDEN.)

HALLE (Saxony).—On the Saale, was founded in the 9th century, and was erected into a city by Otho II. in 981. St. Ulrich's church was built in 1339, and the cathedral founded in 1520. The university was established in 1694, and the orphan-house in 1698. A battle was fought here between the French and Prussians, Oct. 17, 1806. The latter were defeated, and Halle was seized by the French, who retained it till 1814, when it was restored to Prussia. In 1815 the university was united to that of Wittenberg, and the building for the incorporated institution was erected in the suburbs of Halle in 1834.

HALLE (Treaty).—Between the Protestant princes of the German empire, was concluded at Halle in 1610.

HALLELUJAH VICTORY.—This name was given to a victory gained by some newly-baptized Britons over their enemies in 420, because they commenced the struggle with loud cries of "Hallelujah!" Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, was their leader on this occasion.

HALLEY'S COMET.—Halley observed the comet in 1682, and compared its orbit with those of the comets of 1531 and 1607, which he found identical. He consequently inferred that these were only three appearances of the same body, and announced this opinion in 1705. Having convinced himself of the truth of his theory by laborious calculations, he predicted that it would again appear in 1759, which proved to be the case.

HALOSCOPE.—This optical instrument, for the exhibition of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, &c., was invented by Auguste Bravais (Aug. 23, 1811—March 31, 1863), who published his "Mémoires sur les halos et les phénomènes qui les accompagnent" in 1847.

HALYS (Battle), between the Medes and Lydians, on the banks of this river, in Asia Minor, was interrupted by the eclipse of Thales. Various years between B.C. 625 and B.C. 583 are assigned as the date of this eclipse. Airy believes it to have occurred May 28, B.C. 584, and Ideler Sep. 30, B.C. 610.

HAM (France).—Coins were struck in this place, on the Somme, in the reign of Charles I. (the Bald) (840—877). The lordship was erected into a duchy in 1407, and the castle was built by the Count of St. Pol in 1470. It was the prison of the unpopular ministers of Charles X. in 1830, and of Louis Napoleon in 1840, after his attempt upon Boulogne. He effected his escape, May 25, 1846.

HAMADAN (Persia), occupying the site of the ancient Ecbatana (*q. v.*), was taken by Timour in the 14th century, and by Ahmed Pasha of Bagdad in 1724.

HAMADANITES.—Arabian princes of the tribe of Hamadan, who ruled over Mesopotamia from 892 to 1001.

HAMAH, or HAMATH (Syria).—This city, which at the time of the Exodus, B.C. 1491, was the chief place in Upper Syria, waged war, under its king Toi, with Hadadezer, King of Zobah, B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 10). It subsequently owed allegiance to Solomon, who erected "stone cities" here (2 Chron. viii. 4), B.C. 992; but on his death, B.C. 975, it regained independence, and was a separate power in alliance with the Syrians, Hittites, and Phœnicians, B.C. 900. It was subsequently seized by Jeroboam II. (2 Kings xiv. 28), about B.C. 825, was taken by the Assyrians under Sargon (2 Kings xviii. 34), B.C. 721—704, and never recovered its former importance. Hamah, which occupies the site of the ancient city, was visited by Burckhardt in 1812.

HAMBATO (Ecuador) suffered severely from an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1698, and from an earthquake in 1796.

HAMBURG (Germany) was founded by Charlemagne in 809, and speedily attained great influence on account of its commerce. In 1241 it concluded a treaty with Lübeck, which subsequently became the basis of the Hanseatic League; and in 1269 it received the right to frame its own laws and enforce their execution. A provincial council of ecclesiastics met here in 1406. The town extended its borders to the right bank of the Alster in 1500. A conference between the Reformers and the Roman Catholics was held here in Oct., 1526, and the people adopted the Reformation in 1535. In 1618 it was released from its former subjection to the dukes of Holstein. The bank was founded in 1619, and the church of St. Michael in 1751. In 1768 the city was finally released from all subjection to the house of Holstein, and in 1770 the emperor confirmed its right to the rank of a free city. In 1799 the Irish rebel Napper Tandy was surrendered to the British Government by the Ham-

burghers, and in 1801 the city was occupied by the Danes. In 1802 all the Hanoverian property in Hamburg was surrendered to the city, which suffered severely, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe, in 1803. French troops occupied Hamburg from 1806 to 1809, and in 1811 it was annexed to France as capital of the department of Bouches-d'Elbe. The French relinquished Hamburg in 1813; it regained its old constitution May 26, 1814, and joined the Germanic Confederation June 8, 1815. The gymnasium was founded in 1840. A fire, which broke out May 5, 1842, destroyed 2,000 houses and property to the amount of £7,000,000. A new constitution was adopted in 1848, and in 1851 the city was occupied by an Austrian force. An inundation of the Elbe laid the greater part of the city under water, Jan. 1, 1855. A commercial panic occurred in 1857. The Assembly adopted a constitution based on the Parliamentary system, with representative government, the members of which are elected by popular suffrage, Aug. 11, 1859.

HAMILTON (Canada West), situated on Burlington Bay, near Lake Ontario, founded in 1813, was incorporated in 1833. The Great Western Railway of Canada, connecting it with Toronto, was opened Dec. 15, 1853.

HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM of teaching languages, first employed by James Hamilton, at New York, in 1815, was introduced into England in 1823.

HAMMERSMITH (Middlesex).—This village is first noticed in the early part of the reign of Henry VII. The church was founded in 1631. In 1656, Hammersmith was the scene of Miles Syndercomb's conspiracy against Cromwell. The suspension-bridge was founded by the Duke of Sussex, May 7, 1825, and opened to the public Oct. 6, 1827. The parish of Hammersmith was separated from Fulham in 1834.

HAMPDEN CLUBS were formed throughout the country in 1816, their professed object being Parliamentary reform. A report of a committee of both houses, presented Feb. 9, 1817, declared these clubs to be revolutionary.

HAMPDEN MEMORIAL.—(*See* CHALGROVE.)

HAMPTON COURT (Middlesex) was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. in 1526. Edward VI. was born here, Oct. 12, 1537; and his mother, Jane Seymour, died here Oct. 24. Charles I. was detained a prisoner from Aug. 24 to Nov. 12, 1647. The grand front of the palace was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in 1690, and completed in 1694. George I. fitted up the hall as a theatre in 1718. The celebrated vine was planted in 1769, and the public were permitted to visit the place in Nov., 1838.

HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE, between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian clergy, assembled at Hampton Court Jan. 14, 1604. James I. gave judgment Jan. 18, 1604.

HAMPTON and HAMPTON ROADS (United States).—This town of Virginia, settled in 1705, is situated on the estuary of the James River, here called Hampton Roads. President Lincoln and Mr. Seward had an interview with Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, Judge Campbell, and Mr. Senator Hunter, on board the Federal steamer *River Queen*, in this channel, Feb. 3, 1865.

HANAPER OFFICE.—An obsolete department of the Chancery Court, which derived its name from the practice of keeping writs in a hamper or basket, "in Hanaperio." The emoluments of this office were granted by Charles II. to Lord George Fitzroy and his male descendants, or, failing such issue, to the Earl of Southampton and his male descendants, or to the Earl of Euston, afterwards the Duke of Grafton, these noblemen being the king's sons by the Duchess of Cleveland. The Hanaper Office was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103 Aug. 10, 1842.

HANAU (Germany), in Hesse-Cassel, was erected into a town in 1303, and the territory of which it is the capital was made a county in 1429. It was fortified in 1528, and received a large addition to its population in 1593, in consequence of the numerous Flemish Protestant refugees. The new town was founded about 1600. Hanau was besieged for nine months by the Imperialists, under Gen. Lamboi, who was compelled to retire June 13, 1636. Numerous French Protestants settled in 1685. In 1736 the county was divided between Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, but soon passed under the exclusive power of the former. It was erected into a principality in 1803, seized by the French in 1806, united to the duchy of Frankfort in 1809, and ultimately restored to Hesse in 1813. The battle of Hanau, between Napoleon I., with about 70,000 men, and the Austrian and Bavarian army, under Gen. Wrede, was gained by the former, Oct. 30, 1813. The loss was very severe on both sides.

HANBALITES, a branch of the Sonnites (*q. v.*), founded by Ahmed Ibn Hanbal in the 8th century.

HAND-CULVERIN.—(*See* CULVERIN.)

HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS or FESTIVALS.—The first musical festival in memory of this composer commenced in Westminster Abbey May 26, 1784. It lasted five days. The second day's performance was held at the Pantheon, and the receipts amounted to 11,842 guineas. Similar festivals were held on various occasions; and another on a large scale took place in Westminster Abbey, June 24, 26, 28, and July 1, 1834. A commemorative festival rehearsals having been held June 15, 17, and 19 took place at the Crystal Palace June 20, 22, and 24, 1859. The chorus and band numbered 3,158 performers, the audience 81,260 persons, and the receipts amounted to about £30,000. The second Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace was held June 23, 25, and 27, 1862, and the third at the same place, June 26, 28, and 30, 1865. The rehearsal took place June 23.

HANDKERCHIEFS, not known to the Greeks, were used by the Anglo-Saxons, and during the Middle Ages. Laced handkerchiefs came into fashion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HANEFITES, a branch of the Sonnites (*q. v.*), founded by Abu Hanifa in the 8th century.

HANGING.—This punishment is mentioned as the sentence of thieves, in a charter of the

reign of Edgar 959—975). The pirate William Marsh, executed in 1241, was the first person who was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The term "drawn" meant that the criminal was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution. The old custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains was abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834).

HANGO (Finland).—Peter the Great gained his first naval victory over the Swedes off this village, in Finland, July 27, 1714. Here the Russians fired on an English flag of truce, killing six men, and wounding several more, June 5, 1855.

HANG-TCHEOU-FOU, or HANG-CHOW-FOO (China).—This city, described as the most splendid, literary, and religious in the Celestial empire, was, during the visit of Marco Polo (about 1278—1295), the capital of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty. It was evacuated by the Tae-pings after a short occupancy, March 31, 1864.

HANOVER (Alliances).—A union, promoted by George I., Elector of Hanover and King of England, and signed at Herrenhausen, in Hanover, Sep. 3, 1725, by England, France, and Prussia, was known as the Alliance of Hanover. Holland acceded to it by a treaty signed at the Hague, Aug. 9, 1726; Sweden, by the treaty of Stockholm, March 26, 1727; and Denmark by the treaty of Copenhagen, April 18, 1727. Prussia secretly seceded and united herself with the opposite alliance of Vienna, in 1727.——A second treaty, bearing the same name, was concluded between George II. and Maria Theresa, June 24, 1741.

HANOVER (Germany) was given to Hermann Billing by Otho I. (the Great), 970, and passed into the possession of Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, in 1107.

A.D.
1439. The town-hall is built.
1533. Lutheranism is adopted.
1641. The city of Hanover becomes the capital.
1692. Hanover is made an electorate.
1714. The elector succeeds to the English throne as George I.
1780. The walls of the city are levelled.
1795. Hanover is included in the convention between France and Prussia for the neutrality of the North of Germany.
1801, April 3. It is occupied by the Prussians.
1802. The bishopric of Osnaburg is annexed.
1803. Napoleon Buonaparte seizes Hanover.
1805. France cedes it to Prussia.
1807. It is again seized by the French.
1810. Part of the country is annexed to Westphalia.
1813. It is restored to its rightful owner, George III.
1814, Oct. 12. Hanover is erected into a kingdom.
1815. Part of Lauenburg is ceded to Prussia, in exchange for East Friesland and Harlingen.
1816, Nov. The Duke of Cambridge is appointed lieutenant-governor.
1819. A new constitution is formed, on the model of the English.
1821, Oct. 8. George IV. visits Hanover.
1826. Hanover is lighted with gas.
1833. A new constitution is adopted, which confers more influence on the people.
1837, June 20. In consequence of the law of Hanover limiting the royal succession to male descendants, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, becomes king on the death of William IV.
1846. The great arsenal is built.
1848. The king abolishes the censorship of the press, and grants a new constitution.
1851. The new theatre at Hanover is erected.
A.D.
1855, May 20. The king abolishes free institutions, by order of the federal diet.
1857, Dec. 31. Some of the jewels brought by George II. to England, are restored to Hanover. Their value is estimated at £100,000.
1858, Dec. 13. Submarine telegraphic communication is opened with England.
1861, June 12. The Stade dues are abolished.
1863, Oct. 6. A synod is opened for the discussion of a new organization of the Lutheran Church in Hanover. —Dec. 14. The synod closes after the adoption of a new ecclesiastical law.
1864, Oct. 9. The king sanctions the new law.
1865, March 30. A treaty is concluded with Oldenburg.
1866, June 16. Hanover is seized by the Prussians.

ELECTORS OF HANOVER.

1692. Ernest Augustus.
1693. George Louis (George I. of England).
1727. George Augustus (George II.).
1760. George William Frederick (George III.).

KINGS.

1814. George William Frederick (George III.).
1820. George Augustus Frederick (George IV.).
1830. William Henry (William IV.).
1837. Ernest Augustus (Duke of Cumberland).
1851. George V.

HANOVER COURT HOUSE, or PEAK'S STATION (Battle).—The Federals under Gen. Porter defeated the Confederates at this place in Virginia, May 27, 1862.

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION.—Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, married Frederick V., Elector Palatine, Feb. 14, 1613. Her daughter Sophia was born in 1630, and married Ernest Augustus, afterwards Elector of Hanover, in 1658. By the Act of Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2 (1701), she was declared the next heir to the English throne after the descendants of William III. and of Queen Anne. Sophia died May 28 (O.S.), 1714, and on the death of Anne without issue, Aug. 1, 1714, her son, George Louis, Elector of Hanover, succeeded to the English throne as George I.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE, HANSE TOWNS, or the HANSA.—This union of German seaport towns was instituted about 1140, for the protection of their commercial interests, although the actual signing of the league did not take place till 1247. The first diet met at Lübeck in 1260. Henry III. of England conferred several immunities on this association in 1266, and in 1348 it possessed sufficient power to carry on a successful war with Denmark respecting the Sound dues. The League attained its greatest power about 1370, when it numbered 64 confederate and 44 allied cities. In 1448 they were at war with England, but had their privileges in that country restored in 1474. They were, however, finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1578. In 1601 the Dutch supplanted them in the Mediterranean, and in 1630 their commerce was seriously injured by the invasion of Germany by the Swedes under Gustavus II. (Adolphus). The maritime law of this league was not published in a complete form till 1614, when its power had already begun to decline. In 1624 it originated maritime insurance companies, and in 1723 opened its ports to foreign commerce. The only towns still retaining the title of Hanse towns, are Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The merchants of the Hanse towns were called Hansards. They had four foreign factories—

one at London, established in 1250; at Bruges, in 1252; at Novogorod, in 1272; and at Bergen, in 1278.

HARAN, HARRAN, or CHARRAN (Mesopotamia).—Terah, the father of Abram, died at this place in Padan-Aram B.C. 1921 (Gen. xi. 31, 32), and the Father of the Faithful, in obedience to a divine command, migrated thence with Lot, B.C. 1920 (Gen. xii. 1—5). Here Eliezer of Damascus met Rebekah, B.C. 1856 (Gen. xxiv. 10—28), at which time it was called the city of Nahor. At the commencement of the Christian æra it formed part of the kingdom of Edessa, and during the reigns of Caracalla (211—217) and Julian (361—363) it ranked as a Roman city. It is now a small village inhabited by Arabs.

HARBOURS.—The improvement of harbours, docks, and piers, is regulated by 10 Vict. c. 27 (May 11, 1847), and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 1, 1861).

HARFLEUR, or HAREFLEOT (France).—Henry V. of England laid siege to this place in Aug., 1415, and captured it Sep. 22. The steeple of the church of Harfleur was built by him in 1416, in memory of the battle of Agincourt. The Earl of Huntingdon captured a Genoese fleet off Harfleur July 25, 1417. It was retaken by the French in 1431, was stormed by the English in 1440, and was recaptured by the French in 1450. Louis XI. placed Harfleur at the disposal of the Earl of Warwick in May, 1470, and English vessels sailing thence assailed the merchant shipping of the Netherlands. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., sailed from Harfleur Aug. 1, 1485, for the purpose of wresting the English crown from Richard III.

HARLAW (Battle).—Donald, Lord of the Isles, obtained some aid from Henry IV. of England, and endeavoured to make himself independent of the Scottish crown. He was defeated in a severe battle at this place, near Aberdeen, July 24, 1411, and afterwards made submission.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY.—This collection of MSS. and pamphlets was formed by Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, who died May 21, 1724. It was purchased from his trustees for £10,000, by the government, who received authority from 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and it is now in the British Museum. The "Harleian Miscellany," a collection of the most interesting documents and tracts in the Harleian Library, first appeared in 1744. Another edition was issued in 1808.

HARLEQUIN.—The account given by Ménage, that this term is derived from a celebrated Italian actor, who appeared at Paris in the reign of Henry III. (1574—1589), and received the name of Harlequino, or Little Harlay, from his constant attendance at the house of M. de Harlay, is incorrect, as the word was in use before that period. Dr. Clarke, who traces its origin to classical times, says that Harlequin is Mercury.

HARLEY (LORD OXFORD'S) ADMINISTRATION.—Godolphin was dismissed Aug. 8, 1710, the treasury being put in commission, with Lord Powlett at its head; and Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, Aug. 10, 1710, and Lord High Treasurer May 29, 1711. Lord Cowper resigned the great seal Sep. 25, 1710, and it was placed in commission until Oct. 19, when Sir Simon, afterwards Lord Harcourt, was made Lord Keeper, becoming Lord Chancellor April 7, 1713. Harley's associates were Lord, afterwards Earl Dartmouth, and Mr. St. John, afterwards Viscount St. John and Bolingbroke, Secretaries of State. Earl Dartmouth, on accepting the privy seal in 1713, was replaced by Mr. Bromley. The Hon. G. Granville (afterwards Lord Lansdowne) became Secretary at War Sep. 28, 1710; he was succeeded, June 28, 1712, by Sir William Wyndham, Bart., who was followed by Mr. Francis Gwyn, Aug. 21, 1713. Sir William became Chancellor of the Exchequer Nov. 1, 1713. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, became Lord Privy Seal April 23, 1711. The chancellorship of the Exchequer was given to Hon. Mr. Benson, afterwards Lord Bingley, June 14, 1711. Oxford and Bolingbroke quarrelled, and the former was dismissed July 27, 1714. (*See* SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION.)

HARMONICA.—Musical glasses are mentioned in a work published at Nuremberg in 1651. The instrument was improved by Franklin in 1760. It first became known at Paris in 1765. John Stein invented a stringed harmonica in 1788.

HARMONISTS.—This religious sect was formed by the brothers George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Würtemberg to the United States in 1803, when they founded the town of Harmony, in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony, in Indiana, which was purchased by Robert Owen in 1824. The Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they named Economy, in 1825. Community of property and the absence of marriage are the distinguishing features of this sect.

HARMONIUM.—The principle of the *free reed*, or the musical vibration of tongues of metal, though known from an early period in China, was invented in Paris by Grenié in 1810, and was described by Biot in 1817. Three free reed stops were introduced in the organ of Beauvais cathedral in 1827, and the same construction was employed by Erard in an organ erected at the Tuileries in 1829. Alexandre of Paris, who commenced business in 1829, invented a harmonium which bears his name; and a similar instrument was patented by Debain of Paris in Aug., 1840. The improvements of Evans of Cheltenham, introduced in 1841, were brought into prominent notice in 1859.

HARMONY HALL.—(*See* COMMUNISTS.)

HARNESS.—The invention of harness has been ascribed to Erichthonius, King of Athens, B.C. 1487. In the Middle Ages white harness was much used. The Coach and Harness Makers' Company was established in 1677.

HARP.—Jubal is said to have been "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ," Gen. iv. 21 (B.C. 3204). The harp was common in Egypt as early as B.C. 1500, and the instrument was introduced into Ireland at an early date. The Saxons and other northern

barbarians possessed it when they first came into contact with the civilized inhabitants of Europe in the 5th century, and the Welsh are said to have used a harp of 26 notes in the 6th century. The pedals were invented about 1720. Erard's pedal harp was patented in 1794, and his double-action harp in 1808.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia).—This village, the seat of a large state armoury, established in 1798, was destroyed by the Federal commissioners to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Confederate States, April 18, 1861. The town was occupied by the Confederates May 20. It was the scene of the negro insurrection under Capt. John Brown, Oct. 17, 1859.

HARPONULLY (Hindostan).—The Rajah of Harponully became tributary to Hyder Ali in 1774, and to Tippoo in 1786. On the fall of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799, Harponully passed into the hands of the Nizam, by whom it was assigned to the East India Company in 1800.

HARPSICHORD, supposed to have been invented in the 15th century, was introduced into England in the 17th.

HARRISBURG (Pennsylvania).—The capital, founded in 1733, was incorporated in 1808, and made the chief town of Pennsylvania in 1812. During the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, the inhabitants abandoned the town, June 16, 1863. Gen. Lee, who advanced within four miles, June 27, changed his plans and marched to Gettysburg (*q. v.*).

HARRISONBURG (Battle).—The Federals under Gen. Fremont were defeated by the Confederates under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, at this place in Virginia, Friday, June 6, 1862. (*See* CROSS-KEYS, Battle.)

HARROGATE, or HARROWGATE (Yorkshire).—The "Old Spa," a chalybeate spring, in High Harrogate, discovered in 1571 by Capt. Slingsby, was surrounded by a terrace in 1656. The waters from the "sulphur wells" of Low Harrogate were used both internally and externally before 1700. The "Crescent water" was discovered in 1783, and the Cheltenham water in 1819. The first inn was built at Harrogate in 1687.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL (Middlesex).—Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Harrow, called *Herges* in Domesday Book, and other lands, in 822, for the purpose of restoring them to the church of Canterbury. The town, given in 1543 by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, was granted by him to Sir Edward, afterwards Lord North, in 1546, and it continued in his family until 1630. John Lyon procured a charter from Elizabeth for a grammar-school, in 1571, but the house was not built till 1585. The original statutes were made in 1591. The assistant masters first took boys into their houses in 1771. The modern building was erected in 1819, and the separate chapel in 1839. A great part of the building was destroyed by fire Oct. 22, 1838. The foundation stone of the library was laid by Lord Palmerston July 4, 1861.

HARTFORD (Connecticut). — This town, originally established by the Dutch in 1633, received its name from a colony of English who settled in 1635. It was incorporated as a city in 1784.

HARTFORD CONVENTION, the name applied to a meeting of delegates from the New England States, assembled at Hartford, in Connecticut, Dec. 15, 1814. Their object was to protest against the war waged against Great Britain. The convention sat 20 days, with closed doors, and proposed amendments in the constitution of the United States.

HARTLEPOOL (Durham).—St. Hieu, or, as her name is sometimes spelt, St. Bega, founded a monastery here about 640, which, with the town, was burned by the Danes in 800. Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, rebuilt them between 830 and 845. In 1171, Hugh, Earl of Bar, anchored in the bay with an armed force intended to aid William (the Lion), King of Scotland, in an invasion of England. The town, annexed in 1189 to the see of Durham, received a charter from King John in 1201, and another from Richard le Poer in 1230. A monastery of grey friars was erected before 1275. In 1346 Hartlepool furnished five ships and 145 men for the armament with which Edward III. invaded France, and in 1593 it obtained a new charter from Queen Elizabeth. The Scotch, under the Earl of Calender, seized it on behalf of the Parliament in 1644, and occupied it till 1647, when it was transferred to the revolutionary army. In 1680 the custom house was removed to Stockton, and the commerce of the town commenced to decline. The free school was erected in 1742, and the Guildhall in 1750. (*See* WEST HARTLEPOOL.)

HARTLEY COLLIERY.—In consequence of an accident to the pumping machinery at the New Hartley Colliery, near Newcastle, 204 men and boys perished by suffocation, Jan. 16, 1862.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire).—The principal manor was bestowed by William I. on his natural son, William Peverell. Henry II. seized the estate in 1155. Louis XVIII. of France resided in the manor-house of Hartwell from 1809 until the restoration in 1814.

HARUSPICES, or BIRD-SEERS.—Priests in ancient Rome, instituted by Romulus about B.C. 750. They pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals. When abolished by Constantine I., in 336, their number amounted to 70. They must not be confounded with the Augurs. (*See* AUGURY.)

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The determination to found an institution of the kind, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was first formed in 1636, and in 1639 it was named after the Rev. John Harvard, a clergyman, from England, who, at his death, in 1638, left half of his property and his library to the institution. Bishop Berkeley, in 1747, recommended the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to send books to this college; and the library having been destroyed by fire in 1764, further supplies of books were sent from England.

HARVEY ARCHIPELAGO. — (*See* COOK ISLANDS.)

HARWICH (Essex).—The Danes were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons in a naval battle off Harwich, in 885. The town received a charter from Edward II. in 1318; this, after

having been confirmed by several sovereigns, was extended in 1604. Isabel, queen of Edward II., landed here in 1326, with her son, Prince Edward. Edward III. sailed from Harwich in 1340, and gained an important victory over the French fleet off Sluys. The Duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich, June 3, 1665. The Dutch lost 24 ships, and 3,000 men were made prisoners. A battery was erected in 1820.

HASTENBECK (Battle).—The French defeated an allied army of British, Dutch, and Hanoverians, at Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757.

HASTINGS (Battle).—William, Duke of Normandy, sailed from St. Valery Sep. 26, 1066, and arrived at Pevensey Sep. 28. His army, amounting to 60,000 men, landed and formed a camp at Hastings. Harold II., having marched to the north to encounter the Norwegians, whom he defeated at Stamford Bridge, Sep. 25, hastened to the south, and arrived in sight of the invader Oct. 13. The battle was fought at a place then called Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, Saturday, Oct. 14, and, after an obstinate struggle, which lasted from sunrise to sunset, Harold II. was slain, and the Normans remained masters of the field. In 1067 William I. founded an abbey near the place where the victory was gained. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and is known as Battle Abbey.

HASTINGS (Sussex), one of the Cinque Ports (*q. v.*), was known by this name at least as early as 780. Athelstan established a mint in 925. It was burned by the French in Aug., 1377, and in 1380. The town-hall, built in 1700, was rebuilt in 1823. An Industrial Exhibition was opened in Sep., 1865. The new town is called St. Leonards-on-Sea.

HASTINGS, WARREN (Impeachment of).—(*See* INDIA.)

HASUNFIORD (Sea-fight).—Harold Harfager, of Norway, defeated the Vikingri, in 875.

HAT, as an article of man's attire, invented at Paris, by a Swiss, in 1404, was fashionable in France in the latter part of the reign of Charles VI., who died Oct. 21, 1422. Charles VII. is reported to have worn a white felt hat at his entry into Rouen in 1449. Hats and plumes were worn at the court of Edward III. at the institution of the Garter. The Pope of Rome was in the habit of sending "blessed hats" to princes and commanders of armies who deserved the gratitude of the Roman Catholic Church. These hats were of violet silk, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold and jewels. They were blessed by the Pope, in solemn conclave, on Christmas-eve. The last hat of this description was given to Gen. Daun, after the capture of Hochkirchen, in 1758. The crowns of the hats worn at the commencement of the 18th century were round. The Jews of Spain were formerly compelled to wear yellow hats. In many towns of Germany, bankrupts had to wear green and yellow hats. Hats were first manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510; and came into fashion and were taxed in 1785. The company of the hat-band makers was formed in 1664. The tax was repealed in 1811. Silk hats were introduced in 1810.

HATCHER'S RUN (Battle).—Gen. Lee defeated the Federals, under Gen. Grant, near this creek, in Virginia, Oct. 27, 1864.

HATELEY FIELD (Battle).—Fought on a plain, that has since been called Battlefield, about two miles from Shrewsbury, Saturday, July 21, 1403. It occurred during the Percy insurrection against Henry IV. Henry Percy (Hotspur) fell, and Henry V. (then Prince of Wales) distinguished himself. In this action Falstaff is represented by Shakspeare as having led his ragamuffins where they were well peppered, only three out of his 150 having been left alive. Falstaff himself was found by the Prince of Wales lying on the ground, and he declared that with a formidable adversary he had "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." It was also called the battle of Shrewsbury, and sometimes of Battlefield.

HATFIELD (Hertford).—A council was held here Sep. 17, 680, against the Monothelites, at which Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided. Hatfield, in the 10th century, was granted by Edgar to the abbey of Ely, and when the latter was made a bishop's see, in the reign of Henry I., the manor-house became one of the residences of the bishop, and was on that account called Bishop's Hatfield. Elizabeth, who afterwards purchased the palace, was kept prisoner at Hatfield from 1555 till her accession in 1558. The left wing of the old palace was burned to the ground Nov. 27, 1835, when the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames.

HATRAS (Hindostan).—Ceded to the East India Company by Dowlet Rowe Scindia, in 1803, was besieged and taken by the British, March 1, 1817.

HATS.—(*See* CAPS AND HATS.)

HATTEMISTS.—The followers of Pontian van Hattem, an enthusiast, who disseminated his peculiar doctrines in Zealand, towards the end of the 17th century.

HATTERAS INLET (United States).—The Confederate forts on this creek of North Carolina, attacked, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861, by a Federal naval expedition under Commodore Stringham, and the land forces of Gen. Butler, surrendered Aug. 29.

HAUTBOIS, or OBOE, a musical instrument, invented at an early date, was much used in military bands in the 17th century.

HAVANA (Cuba).—This city, founded in 1511, by Diego Velasquez, and taken by a French pirate in 1536, was afterwards repeatedly seized by the Buccaneers. The university was founded in 1728. The English took Havana Aug. 14, 1762, and restored it to Spain the following year. Havana was probably erected into a bishopric soon after its foundation, as its second bishop died in 1528. In 1795 the remains of Columbus were removed from the cathedral of St. Domingo, where they had been deposited in 1536, to the cathedral at Havana. Three hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by a fire Feb. 10, 1828.

HAVRE DE GRACE (France).—Founded on the site of a fishing village by Louis XII. in 1509. Francis I. (1515-47) fortified it, commenced the port, and gave it the name of Franciscopolis. It was placed in the hands of Queen Elizabeth by the Huguenots in 1562;

was besieged by the Constable de Montmorency, who captured it July 3, 1563; and was bombarded by the English in 1678, in July, 1694, in 1759, 1794, and 1795. Capt. Oliver, of the *Melpomene*, made fruitless attempts to destroy the French fleet off this town, July 23 and Aug. 1, 1804. In 1852 statues of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, natives of the place, were erected; and in Aug., 1854, Havre was made the capital of the new department of Seine-Maritime. The old ramparts were removed in 1856, and since 1858 two large forts have been erected on the heights above the town. A Protestant church was opened Dec. 25, 1862.

HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO, or SANDWICH ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This group, comprising the islands of Hawaii, Kahoolaui, Kauai, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Niihau, and Oahu, was discovered in 1542 by Gaetano, and was represented under a Spanish name, in the map of the world published with "Anson's Voyages," in 1748.

A.D.
1778, Jan. 19. The group is discovered by Capt. Cook, who names it the Sandwich Islands in honour of his patron, Lord Sandwich.
1779, Feb. 14, Sunday. Capt. Cook is killed by the inhabitants of Hawaii (*q. v.*).
1794. Discovery of Honolulu (*q. v.*).
1795. Kaméhaméha I. (the Great), King of Hawaii, unites all the islands, afterwards called Hawaii-Nei or United Hawaii, under one sceptre.
1801. The King of Kauai, previously a mere tributary, becomes entirely subject to Kaméhaméha I.
1803. Horses are introduced from America.
1809. Kaméhaméha I. invests his son Liholiho with royal honours.
1816. The *Rurick*, Russian man-of-war, anchors at Honolulu.
1819, May 8. Death of Kaméhaméha I. (the Great), who is succeeded by his son Liholiho, under the name of Kaméhaméha II. Idolatry is abolished.
1820, Feb. 4. The first missionaries arrive in the islands from America.
1821. Kaméhameha II. invades Kauai, and takes the king prisoner.
1822. The first printing press is established.
1823, Nov. 27. Kamehameha II. embarks on a visit to England.
1824, May 22. He lands at Portsmouth.—July 8. Death of Queen Kamamalu in London.—July 14. The king, aged 28, dies at the Clarendon Hotel, Adelphi.—Sep. 28. The *Blonde* frigate, Capt. Lord Byron, sails from Portsmouth with the remains of the king and queen.
1825, May 4. The *Blonde* arrives at Lahaina, in the island of Maui, and Kauikeaouli, younger brother of the deceased king, succeeds under the title of Kaméhaméha III.
1827, March. Death of Kalaimoku, a native statesman, called by the English, for his political sagacity, William Pitt.—July. A French Roman Catholic mission arrives in the islands.
1831. The Roman Catholic priests are expelled.
1832. The death of Queen Kaahumanu, and the consequent assumption by the king of active government, cause considerable retrogression in the condition of the people.
1834. The king adopts a wiser policy.
1836, Nov. 16. Lord Edward Russell obtains from the government certain rights and privileges on behalf of the English.
1837, July 24. A treaty is concluded with France.
1839, June 7. The king signs a Bill of Rights.—July 15. Capt. Laplace, of the French frigate *Artemise*, compels the government to sanction Roman Catholicism, to grant commercial privileges to the French, and to pay a guarantee of 20,000 dollars.
1840, Oct. 8. The king grants a constitution.

A.D.
1843, Feb. 10. The *Caryfort*, Capt. Lord George Paulet, arrives at Honolulu, to obtain redress for certain alleged grievances suffered by English subjects.—Feb. 17. Lord George Paulet presents an ultimatum.—Feb. 18. The king complies, under protest.—Feb. 25. Kaméhaméha III. cedes his territories to the English.—July 6. Commodore Kearney, of the U. S. ship *Constellation*, arrives at Honolulu, and protests against the cession.—July 31. Admiral Thomas publicly restores the islands to King Kaméhameha III.—Nov. 28. England and France, by a treaty signed at London, recognize the independence of the Hawaiian archipelago.
1844, July 6. The United States recognize the independence of the Hawaiian archipelago.
1846, Jan. 1. A digest of the laws is completed.
1848, June. The king surrenders the greater part of his royal domain to his chiefs and people.
1849, Dec. 20. A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, is concluded at Washington with the United States.
1850. Prince Alexander Liholiho, adopted son of the king, and grandson of Kaméhaméha I. (the Great), visits Europe.
1851, July 10. A treaty is concluded with Great Britain.
1852, June 14. The king sanctions a new constitution.
1854, Dec. Death of Kamehameha III.—Dec. 15. Prince Liholiho is proclaimed king, by the title of Kaméhameha IV.
1856, Jan. 5. Opening of the Native Hawaiian Agricultural Society.—June 19. The king marries Emma, daughter of Naea, a lineal descendant of the ancient kings of Hawaii, and granddaughter of John Young, an Englishman.
1857, Oct. 29. A treaty is concluded with France.
1858, May 20. Queen Emma gives birth to a son.
1859, Oct. 3. The king appoints his infant son, the Prince of Hawaii, his successor.
1860, March. A Japanese embassy arrives in Honolulu.
1861, Aug. 26. The king issues a proclamation of neutrality during the American war.—Dec. 15. Dr. Staley is consecrated Bishop of Honolulu at Lambeth.
1862, Aug. 27. Death of the heir apparent.—Nov. 28. The king and queen are publicly confirmed.
1863, Nov. 30. Death of Kamehameha IV., who is succeeded by his brother, Kaméhaméha V.
1864, July 7. A convention for the reform of the constitution is opened by the king.—Aug. 13. The convention, having failed to arrive at a decision, is dissolved by the king.—Aug. 20. The king promulgates a new constitution.
1865, May. The Queen Dowager Emma sails from Honolulu on a visit to Europe.—July 16. She lands at Southampton.—Oct. 19. Death of Robert Crichton Wyllie, a native of Ayrshire, Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs.
1866, July 28. The Queen Dowager Emma embarks at Southampton on her return to Honolulu.

KINGS OF THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

A.D.
1795. Kaméhaméha I. (the Great).
1819. Kaméhaméha II. (Liholiho).
1825. Kaméhaméha III. (Kauikeaouli).
1854. Kaméhaméha IV. (Alexander Liholiho).
1863. Kamehaméha V. (Lot or Lota Kamehaméha).

HAWAII, or OWHYHEE (Hawaiian Archipelago).—This, the principal island of the group, was, according to native traditions, first formed into a monarchy by King Akea. Capt. Cook, who arrived off its shores Dec. 2, 1778, and anchored at Kealakeakua Bay, on its west coast, Jan. 17, 1779, was at first regarded by the natives and their king Kalaniopuu as a god, and was consequently treated with divine honours. The death of one of his crew, however, dispelled the illusion, and aggressions and reprisals produced a state of ill feeling. Capt. Cook was killed by the natives, Sunday, Feb. 14. His colleague, Capt. King, having

destroyed the neighbouring village, set sail Feb. 21. On the death of King Kalaniopuu, in 1782, the island, after some contests, passed into possession of his nephew Kaméhaméha I. (the Great). It was visited in 1786 by Capts. Portlock and Dixon; in 1787 by Capts. Meares and Douglass; in 1789 by Capt. Metcalf, of the American ship *Eleanor*; and in 1792, 1793, and 1794 by Capt. Vancouver. Kaméhaméha I. ceded it to England Feb. 25, 1794; and in 1795 he invaded and conquered the neighbouring islands of Lanai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu, and reduced the King of Kauai to nominal submission. In 1801 this sovereign became entirely dependent, thus commencing the kingdom of Hawaii-Nei, or United Hawaii. (*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.—These itinerant merchants first appeared in England about 1330. They are classed with rogues and vagabonds by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), and were first compelled to obtain a licence by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 27 (1698). The annual duty, fixed at £4 by 50 Geo. III. c. 41 (June 2, 1810), was made payable to the commissioners of stamps by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, s. 75 (Sep. 22, 1831). By 24 Vict. c. 21 (June 28, 1861) the duties were reduced.

HAWKING.—(*See* FALCONRY.)

HAWKSNEST (Battle). — Gen. Rosecrans defeated the Confederates under Gen. Floyd at this place in Western Virginia, Sep. 10, 1861.

HAYMARKET THEATRE (London), first erected in 1702, on the site of the King's Head inn, was rebuilt and made a theatre royal in 1767. Fifteen persons were killed, Feb. 3, 1794, by a crowd rushing into the pit. The tailors of London created a riot here in 1805, on account of a farce, supposed to be insulting to that trade. The existing edifice, commenced in 1820, was opened July 4, 1821. (*See* BOTTLE CONJUROR.)

HAYTI, or HAITI (West Indies).—This island, which forms one of the Leeward group, was discovered by Columbus in Dec., 1492, and named by him Hispaniola. It was afterwards called St. Domingo, which was changed to its native title, Hayti, in 1803.

A.D.
1495. Hayti is conquered by the Spaniards.
1497. St. Domingo is founded.
1585. The island is attacked by Drake.
1630. The western coast is seized by the French.
1665. The French appoint a governor.
1697, Sep. 20. The island is guaranteed to the French by the treaty of Ryswick.
1722. The negroes rebel.
1791. The negroes again revolt.
1793. The French abolish slavery.—Sep. 19. An English force arrives to protect the whites.
1795, July 22. Spain, by the treaty of Basel, surrenders her possessions in Hayti to the French.
1798. The British and French troops evacuate the island.
1801, July 1. The negroes declare themselves independent.
1802, Jan. The French invade Hayti, which they reduce to subjection.—May 3. They compel the negro general, Toussaint L'Ouverture, to surrender.
1803. The negroes expel the French, and declare the island independent.
1804. The negro Dessalines is proclaimed emperor as James I.
1806, Oct. 17. James I. is assassinated by his subjects, who place his lieutenant, Christophe, at the head of affairs.
A.D.
1811, June 2. Christophe and his wife are crowned king and queen, Petion retaining the presidentship of half the island.
1818, March 29. Death of Petion, who is succeeded by Boyer.
1820, Oct. 6. The troops revolt.—Oct. 8. King Christophe commits suicide.
1822. Boyer becomes president of the whole island.
1825, April 17. France recognizes the independence of Hayti.
1839, Dec. 23. The republic accedes to the conventions of Nov. 30, 1831, and of March 22, 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the slave trade.
1843. Boyer is overthrown, and the Dominican republic (*q. v.*) is founded.
1849, Aug. 24. President Soulouque proclaims Hayti an empire, and assumes the title of Faustin I.
1852, April 18. Faustin I. is crowned at Port-au-Prince.
1855, Dec. 10. Faustin I. is repulsed by the troops of St. Domingo, and threatened with revolution by his own subjects.
1858, Dec. 22. Faustin I. is deposed. — Dec. 23. A republic is proclaimed under the presidency of Geffrard.
1859, Jan. 10. Faustin I. retires to Port-au-Prince.—Sep. 3. A plot against Geffrard results in the death of his daughter.
1860, Oct. 27. Three persons are shot for conspiracy.
1861, March 18. Hayti is declared united to Spain.
1862, May. An insurrection is suppressed. — June 10. Fourteen persons are executed for complicity therein.
1863, June. Many persons are executed for conspiracy.—Aug. 18. An insurrection breaks out against the Spanish Government.—Aug. 20. The insurgents defeat the Spanish governor.—Sep. 1. They seize the capital, St. Domingo, put the Spanish governor to flight, and proclaim a republic under Col. Palenco.—Oct. 4. Porto Plata surrenders to the insurgents.
1864, May 17. The Spaniards, victorious in several engagements, occupy Monte-Christi.
1865, April 1. A bill for the abandonment of St. Domingo passes the Spanish chamber of deputies.—May 7. A military insurrection breaks out against President Geffrard.—May 9. Gen. Salnave, the insurgent chief, seizes Cape Haytien.—Sep. 2. Gen. Geffrard resigns the presidency.—Oct. 23. H.M.S. *Bulldog* attacks Cape Haytien (*q. v.*).

HEAD MONEY, first paid at Rome, B.C. 121, when the consul L. Opimius gave the weight in gold to those who brought him the heads of Caius and Fulvius Gracchius.

HEALTH.—(*See* BOARD OF HEALTH.)

HEARTH-MONEY (Tax). — Fumage, or fuage, vulgarly called smoke-farthings, were, according to Domesday Book, paid for every chimney in the house. Edward the Black Prince, after his French victories, imposed a tax of one florin on every hearth in his French dominions. (*See* CHIMNEY TAX.)

HEAT, or CALORIC.—Little was known as to the phenomena of heat, till Dr. Black delivered his chemical lectures at Glasgow in 1757. He discovered the doctrine of latent heat, which he publicly announced April 23, 1762. Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Herschel announced the substantiality of heat May 15 and Nov. 6, 1800; and in 1802 his experiments were repeated and confirmed by Sir Henry Englefield. The next important discoveries were made by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Leslie, who published his theory of the radiation of heat in 1804, which was brought to greater perfection in 1813, by Delaroche, of Geneva.

HEAVENLY ANNUNCIATION. — Victoria Fornari, having obtained permission from the

Archbishop of Genoa, in 1602, to found this order of nuns, assumed the veil, with four companions, Sep. 7, 1605. The monastery was completed June 28, 1608. A branch of this order was established in Paris in 1622.

HEAVEN-WORSHIPPERS. — (*See* CELICOLÆ.)

HEBREWS (Epistle to the) was written by St. Paul, according to the best biblical critics, in 62 or 63. Some writers refer it to 58. The letter was probably intended for the Church at Alexandria, for in the Roman catalogues, from the end of the 2nd century, it is described under the title of "Epistola ad Alexandrinos."

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLES (Scotland). —These islands, the Ebudæ of Ptolemy and the Hebudes of Pliny, long subject to the kings of Norway, became independent in 1089. In 1153, Somerled, lord of these isles, invaded the mainland, and attempted to dethrone Malcolm IV. Having been defeated, he was killed in a second attempt made in 1163. They were ceded to Scotland in 1266. Magnus, their last independent chief, died in 1265, and they were held by chieftains in vassalage to the King of Scotland until 1346, when their ruler, John of Isle or Islay, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles." James V. brought them under the dominion of Scotland in 1540. In 1748, the abolition of all heritable jurisdictions put an end to the power of the chieftains of the Isles. Dr. Johnson visited these islands in 1773. (*See* NEW HEBRIDES.)

HEBRON (Palestine).—This city of Judah, built, according to Scripture, "seven years before Zoan in Egypt" (Num. xiii. 22), and called originally Kirjath-arba (Judges i. 10), was a well-known town when Abram "came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron," B.C. 1917 (Gen. xiii. 18). It was the scene of the death of Sarah, B.C. 1859 (Gen. xxiii. 2), and of her sepulchre in the cave of Machpelah, purchased by Abraham, of Ephron, the Hittite, for 400 shekels of silver (Gen. xxiii. 3–20). Hebron was taken by Joshua, who "destroyed it utterly, and all the souls that were therein," B.C. 1450 (Josh. x. 36–37), and bestowed its fields and neighbouring villages upon Caleb, "because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel," B.C. 1444 (Josh. xiv. 13–15), but gave the town to the Levites for a city of refuge, B.C. 1443 (Josh. xxi. 13). David established his government here B.C. 1047, and ruled here "seven years and six months" (2 Sam. v. 5). Hebron, rebuilt after the captivity, B.C. 530, was seized by the Edomites, from whom it was wrested by Judas Maccabæus, B.C. 163—160. It was burned by an officer of Vespasian soon after the capture of Jerusalem, Sep. 8, 70, and was taken, early in the 12th century, by the crusaders, from whom it reverted to the Moslems in 1187.

HECATOMB, or the Sacrifice of One Hundred Oxen, is supposed to have originated in each of the hundred cities of Lycaonia sending a bullock for the general sacrifice, or in each of the hundred cities of Peloponnesus making a similar contribution towards a sacrifice to avert the plague. Pythagoras (B.C. 540—510) is said to have offered a hecatomb on discovering the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid.

HECLA (Iceland).—Forty-three eruptions of this volcano since 900 are on record. Of these five were simultaneous, or nearly so, with eruptions of Vesuvius, four with eruptions of Ætna, and one with an eruption both of Ætna and Vesuvius. An eruption that commenced in June, 1784, lasted till May, 1785. Sir Joseph Banks visited Hecla in 1772, and Sir George Mackenzie in 1810.

HEDGECOTE FIELD. — (*See* EDGECOTE, Battle.)

HEDGLEY MOOR (Battle). — Lord Montacute, brother of the Earl of Warwick, at the head of a Yorkist army, defeated the Lancastrians at this place, near Wooler, April 25, 1464.

HEDUI.—(*See* ÆDUI.)

HEGIRA.—This æra dates from the emigration called the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, Thursday, July 15, 622. The æra commences July 16.

HEIDELBERG (Baden), a village in 1225, was enlarged by Robert, Count Palatine, in 1362, and was plundered by the Bavarians in 1622. The Swedes captured it in 1633, and they retained possession till the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. It was sacked by Turenne in 1674, and ravaged by the French in 1689 and in 1693. The electors removed their residence to Manheim in 1719. The castle, formerly the residence of the Electors Palatine, was destroyed by lightning in 1764. Heidelberg was ceded to the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1802. Its university, the most ancient in Germany except that of Prague, was founded in 1386. The famous Heidelberg tun was constructed in 1751. It is the largest wine cask in existence, measuring 36 feet long and 24 feet high, with a capacity of 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles. It has remained empty since 1769.

HEIDELBERG LEAGUE, of the Protestant princes of Germany, was concluded in 1591.

HEIDELBERG, or PALATINATE CATECHISM, first published at Heidelberg in 1563, was accepted by the synod of Dort (*q. v.*).

HEILBRONN (Würtemberg) was founded by Charlemagne in 805, and came under the dominion of the see of Würzburg in 1225. It was raised to the rank of a free imperial city in 1360, and was taken by storm in the War of the Peasants, 1528. The Protestant League of Germany was formed here in 1504, and a treaty between Sweden and the Protestant states of Germany, called the Union of Heilbronn, was concluded April 9, 1633. It was made over to the King of Würtemberg in 1803.

HEILIGER or HEYLIGER LEE (Battle). — The Spaniards were defeated by Louis of Nassau and the Dutch patriots, called the Gueux, or Beggars, near the monastery of Heiliger Lee, or the "Holy Lion," May 23, 1568.

HELDER (Holland).—The Dutch Admiral Van Tromp was killed off the Helder Point, Aug. 9, 1653. The English, having captured the Dutch fleet, Aug. 30, 1799, took possession of Helder. They retired in Oct. of the same year.

HELENA, ST. (Atlantic).—Discovered on St. Helena's Day, May 21, 1502, by Juan de Nova Castella, a Portuguese, was occupied by the Dutch some time after 1610. They removed their colony to the Cape of Good Hope in 1650. St. Helena fell into the possession of the English in 1651. The Dutch captured it in 1665 and in 1673, and on both occasions were speedily expelled. Charles II. granted it to the English East India Company in 1673. In 1815 it was made the residence of Napoleon I., who landed on the island Oct. 16, 1815, and resided there until his death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed to France in 1840. A chaplain was appointed in 1675, and it was made a bishopric in 1859.

HELENSBURG (Scotland), near Greenock, was founded by Sir J. Colquhoun in 1777, and named after his wife Helen. The railroad to Glasgow was opened in 1858.

HELGA (Battle).—The Swedes and Norwegians defeated Canute near this river, in Denmark, in 1025.

HELGYN.—(*See* ELGIN.)

HELIACAL YEAR.—(*See* CANICULAR YEAR.)

HELICE (Greece).—Considered the most ancient city of Achaia (*q. v.*), was the capital of the Achæan League, when destroyed by an earthquake, B.C. 373. A similar catastrophe occurred on the same spot Aug. 23, 1817.

HELIER'S, ST. (Jersey), was founded by the Normans in 837. The parish church was built in 1341. Fort Regent was commenced in 1550, and completed in 1806. Elizabeth Castle, erected in 1586, received great additions in 1636. The court-house was built in 1647. St. Helier's was surprised by the French, Jan. 6, 1781. The harbour pier was completed in 1819. Queen Victoria visited St. Helier's, Aug. 28, 1846, and again Aug. 13, 1859.

HELIGOLAND (North Sea).—This island was a dependency of the duchy of Holstein, until captured by the English, Sep. 5, 1807. It was definitively assigned to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, and ceased to be occupied as a military post in 1821.

HELIGOLAND (Sea-fight) took place off this island between a Danish squadron and the allied Austrian and Prussian fleet, May 9, 1864. A fire having broken out on board one of the Austrian frigates, the allies were compelled to cease the combat, and to retire to their anchorage near the island.

HELIOMETER was described by Savary in 1743. Bouguer constructed one in 1748. It was improved by Dollond in 1753, and by Ramsden in 1777.

HELIOPOLIS.—(*See* BAALBEC.)

HELLENISTS.—Jewish colonists who settled in Egypt, after the destruction of the kingdom of Judah, about B.C. 606. Their number was increased by the Jewish colonies planted by Alexander III., B.C. 336. The term was applied to certain Jews (Acts vi. 1., and ix. 29) in the early Church, who are also called Grecians.

HELLESPONT.—(*See* DARDANELLES.)

HELL-FIRE CLUBS.—Three secret associations under this name, to which about 40 persons, of both sexes, belonged, existed in London in 1721. Their tendencies and mummeries were believed to be similar to those of the Mohocks, forbidden, under high penalties, in 1711. They were suppressed by a royal proclamation, April 28, 1721.

HELMETS were worn by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and by the Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans. The Britons did not use them before the Roman invasion, and they were rare among the Franks and Germans. The Anglo-Saxons wore four-cornered pyramidal helmets of leather, and the Danes conical protections of metal, which also formed part of the armour of the Saxon nobles at Hastings. The nasal-piece was added in the 10th century, and cylindrical flat-topped helmets were introduced in the 12th, the earliest specimen being one worn by Charles the Good of Flanders, in 1122. Fan crests became general in the 13th century; the round-topped helm came into fashion about 1270; and the sugar-loaf-shaped helmet about 1280. Bell-shaped and broad-brimmed helmets were sometimes worn in the 14th century, though they never became general. In the 15th century helmets of *cuir bouilli* and wicker-work were worn by archers; and in the 16th century the close helmet, or burgonet, was introduced, and mask-visors of grotesque design were in vogue. An attempt was made during the reign of Charles II. to invent a head-covering answering the double purpose of a helmet and a hat.

HELMSTADT (Brunswick).—The university, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Buonaparte in 1809.

HELOTS.—The inhabitants of the town of Helos, in Laconia, captured by the Spartans B.C. 700, were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the land, or in the public works; and, being cruelly treated, often rose in rebellion. This was the case during the great earthquake, B.C. 464, and in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 420. The term was afterwards applied to all captives condemned to servitude.

HELSINGBORG (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Danes at this town, in Sweden, March 10, 1709. A convention between Great Britain and Sweden was concluded here Aug. 31, 1805.

HELSINGFORS (Russia).—The position of this town, built by Gustavus I. in the 16th century, was changed in 1639. The Russians burned it in 1728 and in 1741. It was ceded to Russia in 1809, and they made it the capital of Finland in 1819.

HELVETIAN or HELVETIC REPUBLIC.—The title of the government established in Switzerland (*q. v.*) by its French conquerors in April, 1798.

HELVETII.—This Celtic tribe inhabited the country now called Switzerland, and under their leader Divico defeated L. Cassius Longinus, and compelled his army to pass under the yoke, B.C. 107. Orgetorix led them into Gaul B.C. 61, and they were totally defeated and cruelly massacred by Julius Cæsar on the banks of the Saône, B.C. 58.

HELVOETSLUYS (Holland).—William, Prince of Orange, sailed from this port for England, Oct. 19, 1688. It was taken by the

French in Jan., 1795, and was evacuated by them Dec. 5, 1813.

HEMP.—This plant has been grown in Bengal from the earliest ages, and was woven into cloth by the ancient inhabitants of Thrace. It was introduced into England about 1139. Its cultivation was ordered by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). Its growth in the North American colonies was encouraged by 3 & 4 Anne, c. 10 (1703).

HEMS.—(*See* EMESA.)

HENERY ISLE, about 10 miles from Bombay, was seized by Sevajee in 1679. It was a rendezvous for pirates about 1790.

HENGSTONE HILL, or HENGESTDOWN (Battle).—Egbert defeated the Danes at this place, in Cornwall, in 835.

HENNEBON (France).—The succession to Britanny having, in 1341, been disputed by Charles de Blois, nephew of Philip VI., King of France, and John de Montfort, the former besieged De Montfort's wife, Jane, in the town of Hennebon, in 1342. This heroic woman, said to have had "the courage of a man and the heart of a lion," was on the point of surrendering the town, when the English fleet, conveying reinforcements under Sir Walter Manny, entered the harbour.

HENOTICON, or EDICT OF UNION, was published by the Greek Emperor Zeno, in 482, for the purpose of reconciling the rival Churches of Alexandria and Constantinople. Felix III. condemned it in 483, and it was revoked by Justin I. in 518. (*See* ACACIANS.)

HENRI.—(*See* CAPE HAYTIEN.)

HENRICANS.—The followers of Henry, a monk and hermit, who attempted to effect a reform among the clergy in the 12th century. He quitted Switzerland, travelled through Bordeaux and Poitou, and arrived at Toulouse in 1147. Eugenius III. condemned his views at the Council of Rheims, March 21, 1148, and committed Henry to prison, where he died.

HENRY SPRINGS (Battle). — Maj.-Gen. Blunt defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Cooper, at this place, in Arkansas, July 16, 1863.

HENRY THE FIRST, the youngest son of William I., born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068, was chosen king at Winchester, Aug. 3, and was crowned at Westminster, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1100. He married Maud, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, Nov. 11, 1100. She bore him a son and a daughter—William, Duke of Normandy, who perished by shipwreck, Nov. 25, 1120, and Maud, married to Henry V., Emperor of Germany, Jan. 7, 1111, and, after his death (May 22, 1125), to Geoffrey of Anjou, Aug. 26, 1127. She received homage as future queen of England, Dec. 25, 1126, and contested the crown with Stephen. Henry the First's queen, Maud, died at Westminster, May 1, 1118; and, Feb. 2, 1121, he married Adelais of Louvain, who survived him, leaving no issue. Henry I., who died at Rouen, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1135, was surnamed Beauclerc, or the Scholar.

HENRY THE SECOND, the eldest son of Geoffrey of Anjou, and Maud, daughter of Henry I., born at Mans, in Maine, March, 1133, was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 19, 1154. He married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII., Whitsunday, May 18, 1152. They had five sons and three daughters—William, born in 1152, and died in 1156; Henry, born Feb. 28, 1155, died June 11, 1183; Matilda, born in 1156, married to Henry the Lion, of Saxony, in 1168, and died June 28, 1189; Richard (*see* RICHARD I.); Geoffrey, born Sep. 23, 1158, killed at a tournament Aug. 19, 1186; Eleanor, born in 1162, married to Alphonso III., of Castile, in 1170, and died Oct. 31, 1214; Joanna, born in Oct., 1165, and died in Sep., 1199; and John (*q. v.*), afterwards king. Henry II., who died at Chinon, July 6, 1189, was surnamed Fitz-Empress.

HENRY THE THIRD, eldest son of King John and Isabella, born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207, was crowned at Gloucester, Friday, Oct. 28, 1216. He married Eleanor of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Of these, five, namely, Robert, John, William, Henry, and Catherine, died young. Edward (*see* EDWARD I.) was born June 18, 1239; Margaret was born in 1241, married to Alexander III. of Scotland, Dec. 26, 1251, and died in 1275; Beatrice was born in 1242, and died in 1275; and Edmund was born in 1245, created Earl of Lancaster, and died in 1296. Henry III. died at Westminster, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1272, and was buried in the abbey, Nov. 20. In 1286 his widow Eleanor became a nun at Amesbury, where she died June 24, 1291. Henry III. was surnamed Winchester from the place of his birth.

HENRY THE FOURTH, the only son of John of Gaunt, born at Bolingbroke in 1366, was acknowledged king Tuesday, Sep. 30, 1399. In 1380 he married Mary de Bohun, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; namely, Henry V. (*q. v.*); Thomas, born in 1389, created Duke of Clarence in 1412, and was killed at Baugé, March 22, 1421; John, born in 1390, created Duke of Bedford in 1415, and died Sep. 14, 1435; Humphrey, born in 1391, created Duke of Gloucester in 1414, and died in Feb., 1447; Blanche, born in 1392, and died May 22, 1409; and Philippa, born in 1393, married to Eric XIII. of Denmark, and died Jan. 5, 1430. Henry's first wife, Mary, having died in 1394, he married Joan of Navarre, widow of John IV. or V. of Britanny, April 3, 1402. The marriage was celebrated at Winchester, Feb. 26, 1403. She had no children, and survived the king, dying in 1437. Henry IV. died at Westminster, Monday, March 20, 1413. He was surnamed Bolingbroke.

HENRY THE FIFTH, the eldest son of Henry IV. and his wife Mary, was born at Monmouth, Aug. 9, 1388; ascended the throne March 21. He was crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413, and married Catherine of France, June 2, 1420. She bore him one child, Henry VI. (*q. v.*), and survived her husband, who died at Bois Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. He was surnamed Monmouth.

HENRY THE SIXTH, the only son of Henry V. and Catherine of France, was born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421, proclaimed king Sep. 1, 1422, and crowned at Paris Dec. 17, 1431. He married Margaret of Anjou, April 22, 1445. They had one son, Edward, born Oct. 13, 1453,

and killed at Tewkesbury, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Henry was deposed March 4, 1461; restored Oct. 9, 1470; and again deposed April 14, 1471. From that time he was kept in the Tower, where he was probably put to death in June of the same year. His queen, Margaret, survived him, and died in penury at Dampierre, Aug. 25, 1481. Henry was surnamed Windsor.

HENRY THE SEVENTH, son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was born at Pembroke Castle, Jan. 21, 1456. He was proclaimed king after the victory of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, and was crowned Oct. 30. He married Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, 1486, thereby uniting the houses of York and Lancaster, that had long contested the right to the crown. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom Edmund, Elizabeth, and Catherine died in infancy. Their other children were Arthur, born at Winchester, Sep. 20, 1486, married Catherine of Aragon Nov. 14, 1501, and died April 2, 1502; Margaret, born Nov. 29, 1489, married to James IV. of Scotland, and died in 1541; Henry, who became king (*see* HENRY VIII.); and Mary, born in 1498, married to Louis XII. of France Oct. 9, 1514, and died June 25, 1533. Elizabeth died Feb. 11, 1503. Henry VII. died at Richmond, April 21, 1509, and was buried in the chapel at Westminster, which bears his name, May 10.

HENRY THE EIGHTH, the second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; succeeded to the throne April 22, 1509; and was crowned at Westminster, June 24 in the same year. He married Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow, June 7, 1509. The marriage was pronounced null and void May 23, 1533. Henry had married Anne Boleyn in Jan., 1533, and this union was declared lawful May 28, 1533. Anne's marriage was set aside May 17, and she was executed May 19, the king marrying Jane Seymour May 20, 1536. Jane Seymour died Oct. 24, 1537, and Henry married Anne of Clèves Jan. 6, 1540. This marriage was pronounced invalid July 10; abrogated by Parliament July 24; and Henry married Catherine Howard July 28, 1540. She was executed Feb. 12, 1542; and Henry married Catherine Parr, a widow, July 10, 1543. She survived him, dying in Sep., 1548. In addition to children who died in infancy, Henry had, by Catherine of Aragon, Mary (*q. v.*); by Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth (*q. v.*); and by Jane Seymour, Edward (*see* EDWARD VI.). Henry died at Westminster, Friday, Jan. 28, 1547.

HENRY THE SIXTH'S COLLEGE. — (*See* CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.)

HEPTARCHY.—This word, which signifies the government of seven rulers, is applied to the divisions of England under the Saxons. The first Saxon monarchy in England was that of Kent, founded in 455. The erection of Sussex into a kingdom in 491 established the *Duarchy*, which became a *Triarchy* on the foundation of Wessex in 519. The commencement of the states of Essex and East Angles, in 527, made it a *Pentarchy*, which became a *Hexarchy* when Ida founded Bernicia or Northumbria in 547, and a *Heptarchy* on the establishment of the British kingdom of Deira, in 559. An eighth state, Mercia, founded in 586, constituted the *Octarchy*, which continued till 670, when the union of Deira and Bernicia into the single kingdom of Northumbria restored the Heptarchy. The seven kingdoms were gradually united into one by Egbert and his successors. (*See* BRITANNIA and ENGLAND.)

HERACLEA (Magna Græcia) was founded B.C. 432. The Romans were defeated near this city by Pyrrhus, B.C. 280.

HERACLEA, or MINOA (Sicily).—Little is known concerning the early history of this town, which was repeopled by the Dorians B.C. 510. It was an important place during the first and second Punic wars. (*See* ECNOMUS, Sea-fight.)

HERACLEA PONTICA (Asia Minor) was founded by the Megarians, B.C. 986. The inhabitants supplied the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon with vessels to carry them back to Cyzicus, B.C. 401. The republican government of the city was overthrown by Clearchus B.C. 380. Heraclea furnished succour to Ptolemy I., against Antigonus, B.C. 307. The Roman consul Aurelius Cotta sacked and plundered the city B.C. 74.

HERACLEONITES. — A Gnostic sect, the followers of Heracleon, a pupil of Valentinus, that arose in the 2nd century.

HERACLIDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, who, after his death, B.C. 1209, were expelled from the Peloponnesus, and took refuge in Attica. The return of the Heraclidæ, or the Dorian Migration, B.C. 1104, forms a celebrated epoch in ancient chronology, as marking the transition from the heroic or fabulous ages to the period of authentic history.

HERALDRY.—Its origin has been claimed for the Egyptians, Greeks, and other ancient nations, but it is of much later date, and probably arose from the devices painted on German banners. Blazonry was introduced by the French, whether in the time of the Merovingians, who became extinct in 752, or in the 9th or 10th century, is uncertain. Family bearings were established among the kings of the Heptarchy. Heraldry, as a science, was not introduced into England till 1147; crests were borne before 1286. Heralds, as now established, were instituted by Richard III. in 1483, and were incorporated March 2, 1484.

HERALDS' COLLEGE, or COLLEGE OF ARMS (London).—This institution was incorporated by letters patent of Richard III., dated March 2, 1484. Queen Mary gave Derby House for the purposes of the college, July 18, 1554. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the edifice in Doctors' Commons was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The college consists of the three kings-at-arms, viz., Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of six heralds,—Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of four pursuivants,—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon.

HERAT (Affghanistan) in the time of Alexander III. was the capital of an extensive province. From 1150 to 1220 it was the residence of the Gourides, and was taken from the Per-

sians by the Affghans in 1715. It was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1731, and recovered by the Affghans in 1749. The Persians attacked it in 1833 and in 1838, without success. It was surrendered to the Persian general Sultan Murad Mirza by Issa Khan, after a long siege, Oct. 26, 1856. The Persian troops evacuated it July 27, 1857. It was seized by Dost Mohammed, Shah of Affghanistan, May 26, 1863.

HERCULANEUM (Italy).—The foundation of this ancient city of Campania was ascribed to Hercules. It suffered severely from an earthquake, 63, and was entirely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. A second settlement, formed near the site of the buried city, met with a similar fate in 472. Even the situation of Herculaneum was forgotten. In 1709 some fragments of statues, &c., were discovered in sinking a well, and in 1738 the theatre was discovered and explored by Col. Alcubier. A description of the city was published by the Academy of Naples, at the expense of the government, under the title of "Antichità di Ercolano" (1757—92).

HERDBY, or HERDEBY (Nottinghamshire).—Eleanor, wife of Edward I., died at this place, near Grantham, Nov. 28, 1290.

HEREDITARY GRAND ALMONER.—This office, before the time of Richard II., was vested in the Beauchamp family. The Earl of Exeter claimed, and, in spite of other competitors, received it at the coronation of James I., in 1603, in right of descent from Lord Latimer, on whom the lands of the Beauchamp family had devolved.

HEREFORD (Bishopric) was founded in 676.

HEREFORD (Herefordshire).—A cathedral, built here in 825, and rebuilt in 1030, was destroyed by Griffith, when he assailed the city, in 1055. The present edifice was commenced in 1079. Hereford was pillaged by the Welsh, under Griffith, Oct. 24, 1055, and was taken by King Stephen in 1141. The Parliamentary troops captured it in 1643. It was incorporated Oct. 9, 1189, and its last charter is dated June 14, 1697. The cathedral, the west tower of which fell April 17, 1786, was reopened after restoration, June 30, 1863. The statue of Sir George Cornewall Lewis was inaugurated by Lord Palmerston Sep. 8, 1864.

HERETICS.—St. Augustine defines heretics as those "who, when they are reproved for their unsound opinions, contumaciously resist, and, instead of correcting their pernicious and damnable doctrines, persist in the defence of them, and leave the Church and become her enemies." In the primitive Church they were not regarded as Christians: marriages between them and the orthodox were prohibited in 366 by the Council of Laodicea; and the Theodosian Code (438) deprived them of the benefit of sanctuary. The principal heretical sects will be found under their respective titles. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1533), offences against the see of Rome do not constitute heresy. All former statutes on the subject were repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1558), which rendered it an ecclesiastical offence, only to be judged in ecclesiastical courts. The burning of heretics was abolished by 29 Charles II. c. 9, s. 1 (1676). Persons relapsing from Christianity into a belief in more than one God, or a denial of the sacred Scriptures, were rendered liable to sundry civil disabilities, and, on persistence in the offence, to imprisonment for three years, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698). (*See* FIERY CHAMBER.)

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS.—A peculiar class of jurisdictions in Scotland, abolished at a cost of £152,037 12*s.* 2*d.*, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1748).

HERMANDAD.—(*See* HOLY BROTHERHOOD.)

HERMANNSTADT (Transylvania), founded by the Saxons in 1160, was the scene of an Austrian defeat by the Hungarians, Jan. 21, 1849. The Russians occupied it July 21, 1849, were driven out Aug. 5, and regained possession, having defeated the Hungarians with much slaughter, Aug. 6.

HERODIANS, mentioned by Matthew (xxii. 16) and Mark (iii. 6, xii. 13), are believed to have been the adherents of Herod the Great, appointed governor of Galilee by Antipater B.C. 47. After he had obtained the throne, B.C. 40, he gained numerous partisans among the Jews, and they were probably formed into a sect at his death, B.C. 4 (March 13). Dr. Martin Luther translated the word Ἡρῳδιανοι into "Diener des Herodes," servants of Herod. They were a political party rather than a religious sect.

HERRENHAUSEN (Treaty).—(*See* HANOVER, Alliances.)

HERRERA (Battle).—The Carlists defeated Queen Isabella's troops near this place, in Aragon, Aug. 24, 1837.

HERRING FISHERY.—The Scotch were extensively engaged in this fishery in the 9th century, and the Dutch first practised it in 1164. By the Statute of Herrings, Edw. III. st. 2 (1357), the sale of the fish at sea was prohibited, and the trade was placed under the control of the chancellor and treasurer. This statute mentions Yarmouth as the great seat of the herring fishery. The method of curing the fish with salt was invented by Beukels, a Dutchman, who died in 1397. The Society of the Free British Fishery was incorporated in 1749 for the regulation of the herring fisheries, and a similar company was formed in 1786; but neither met with much success, in spite of the extravagant bounties granted for their encouragement. By 48 Geo. III. c. 110 (June 25, 1808), commissioners were appointed, whose business was to superintend the cleansing, packing, &c., of the herrings, and in 1830 the bounties were discontinued. The laws relating to the Scotch herring fishery were amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 92 (Aug. 13, 1860), and 28 Vict. c. 22 (May 9, 1865).

HERRINGS (Battle of), fought at Rouvroy, near Orleans, Feb. 12, 1429, between the English and the French, the latter being defeated. The French endeavoured to cut off a convoy of provisions for the army besieging Orleans, and for this reason the action was called the battle of Herrings.

HERRNHUT (Saxony), founded by the Moravian Brethren (*q. v.*), sometimes called Herrnhutters, in 1722.

HERTFORD (Hertfordshire).—A castle was built here in the reign of King Alfred. A council

was held at Hertford, Sep. 24, 673. Edward the Elder erected another castle in 909, which was granted by Edward III. to John of Gaunt in 1345. Its earliest authenticated charter was granted by Elizabeth, in 1588; and that by which it is governed in 1680. (*See* CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.)

HERTFORD COLLEGE (Oxford).—Hertford Hall was in existence in the reign of Edward I., and in 1312 was conveyed to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter. It became a dependency of Exeter College; was re-established in 1710, and was raised into a perpetual college by royal charter, Aug. 27, 1740. It was dissolved in 1818.

HERULI.—This Teutonic tribe, from the coast of the Baltic, descended the Danube to the Black Sea, sailed through the Hellespont in 262, when, with other Gothic tribes, they assailed the cities of Greece, burning, among others, the famous temple of the goddess Diana at Ephesus. They were met near Athens by Dexippus, who routed them in 267. They again wandered northward, invaded Italy, and overthrew the Western empire in 476. The Longobardi almost destroyed them in 512, and their name is mentioned for the last time in history at the defeat and death of Teias by Narses, in March, 553.

HERZEGOVINA, or HERTSEK (European Turkey).—This province, at one time constituting the dukedom of St. Saba, and at another the county of Chulm, which originally formed part of Croatia, was incorporated with Bosnia in 1326. It was seized by the Turks in 1463, was formally ceded to the Porte by Austria at the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, and was overrun by a band of Montenegrins in Oct., 1855. Omar Pasha was despatched to this province to suppress an insurrection under Luca Vukalovitch, Sep. 1, 1861. After a year's conflict this chief surrendered to the Ottoman forces of Churchid-Pasha, Sep. 23, 1862, and the rebellion terminated.

HERZOGENBUSCH.—The German name of Bois-le-Duc (*q. v.*).

HESDIN (France), taken by the English, under the Earl of Surrey, after a siege of six weeks, in 1522, was destroyed by Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, general of the forces of Charles V., in 1553, and rebuilt by the emperor in 1554. The new town, seized by Louis XIII. in 1639, was annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

HESDIN (Truce).—Louis XI. of France having, by his assistance of Henry VI. of England, provoked the resentment of Edward IV., concluded a truce with the latter monarch at this town of France, Oct. 27, 1463.

HESPERIDES.—(*See* CANARY ISLANDS.)

HESSE (Germany).—This country was originally peopled by the Catti (*q. v.*). In the time of Clovis I. it formed part of Thuringia, but in 902 was under the government of a count of Hesse. It afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of Louis I. of Thuringia (1130—1140), and on the extinction of his male descendants in 1247, was erected into a distinct landgraviate under Henry the Infant, whose claims were finally established in 1264. In 1292 it became a principality of the empire, and in 1458 was divided into Upper and Lower Hesse, the whole country again becoming united under the Landgrave of Lower Hesse in 1500. On the death of Philip I., in 1567, Hesse was divided between his four sons, who founded the houses of Cassel, Marburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt. The first house of Rheinfels becoming extinct in 1583, and that of Marburg in 1604, the country fell to the families of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt (*q. v.*).

HESSE-CASSEL (Germany).—This state was erected on the death of Philip I. (the Magnanimous) of Hesse, in 1567. In 1627 the house of Hesse-Rottenburg and the second house of Rheinfels (*q. v.*) were founded by the brothers of William V. of Hesse-Cassel, and in 1663 Philip, third son of William VI., founded the line of Hesse-Philipsthal. Hesse-Cassel was made an electorate in 1803; it was occupied by the French in 1806, and was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807. It was re-elected into an electorate in 1813. Popular insurrections in 1830 and 1848 led to concessions from the elector, who joined the Prussian union in 1849, and seceded from it in 1850. The constitution was again modified in 1852, and again in 1860, the alterations taking effect from July 1.

HESSE-DARMSTADT (Germany). — This state was separated from Hesse on the death of Philip I. (the Magnanimous), in 1567. In 1801 Louis X. was compelled to cede several districts on the left bank of the Rhine, for which he received in exchange the duchy of Westphalia, &c. In 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt became a grand-duchy. The grand-duke joined the alliance against France in 1813, and ceded Westphalia and other territories to Prussia in 1815. Important political reforms were introduced in 1820 and 1848, most of which were withdrawn in 1850. Hesse-Darmstadt joined the Austrian league which assembled at Frankfort in 1850, under the name of the Ancient German Diet.

HESSE-HOMBURG (Germany).—This state was founded in 1596 by Frederick, son of George I. of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1806 it was put in subjection to Hesse-Darmstadt, but it regained its independence in 1815, and received the lordship of Meissenberg. It joined the Zollverein in 1835. The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg was the only minor prince of Germany who refused to adopt the constitution of the empire in 1849. He died March 24, 1866, and the state was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt.

HESYCHASTS, HESYCHISTÆ, or QUIETISTS OF THE EAST. — This mystic sect, which revived the doctrines and practices of the Euchites (*q. v.*), originated among the monks of Mount Athos, in the early part of the 14th century, taught that all perfection consisted in contemplation, and professed to enjoy glimpses of the same divine light which shone around the Saviour and the three chosen disciples at the transfiguration (*q. v.*). Opposed by the Barlaamites (*q. v.*), they were defended by Gregory Palamas, Archbishop of Thessalonica, who obtained a decision of the Council of Constantinople in their favour June 11, 1341. Another council in 1351 supported them, and they were patronized by the Emperor John V.

(Cantacuzenus), on whose retirement into a monastery, in 1355, they declined.

HETHELAND.—(*See* BATTLE ABBEY.)

HEVEONE.—This viscous vegetable oil, obtained by M. Mathieu from pure caoutchouc by the action of high temperature, was made known by him in 1861.

HEXHAM, or HAGULSTADT (Northumberland), was erected into a bishopric in 675, which was extinct in 810. In the 9th century this town suffered much from the Danes, and was taken and pillaged by the Scotch in 1296 and 1346. A battle was fought here between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, in which the latter were totally defeated, May 8, 1464. Elizabeth founded a free grammar-school in 1598.

HEYLIGERLEE. — (*See* HEILIGER LEE, Battle.)

HIBERNIA.—(*See* IRELAND.)

HIERACIANS, or HIERACITES.—The followers of Hierax, an Egyptian bishop of Leontopolis, who taught towards the close of the 3rd century. He was an ascetic.

HIERAPOLIS, or HIEROPOLIS, or "THE SACRED CITY," also called Bambyce, attained importance as an emporium of Syrian commerce during the supremacy of the Seleucidæ (*q. v.*), B.C. 323—B.C. 65. It was injured by an earthquake in 127. Constantine I. (323—337) made it the capital of the province of Euphratensis, and Julian (361—363) appointed it as the rendezvous of the Roman troops during his Persian campaign. The city was again injured by an earthquake in 494, and having declined on the introduction of Christianity in 540, was taken by the Emperor Romanus IV. in 1068.

HIEROGLYPHICS, literally "sacred engravings or sculpture," are believed to be the oldest mode of writing known to mankind. The invention is usually attributed to Athotes, B.C. 2122. The simplest form of hieroglyphics, the *phonetic*, continued in general use in Egypt till the time of the 22nd dynasty, or about B.C. 1000, when the *hieratic* character was introduced. This was employed till the commencement of the 28th dynasty, about B.C. 800, when a new form, the *demotic*, came into use. It was employed till the Christian æra, when it was finally superseded by the modern Coptic. Hieroglyphics had passed into the condition of a dead language in the 2nd century. The last notice of them is by Horus Apollo, of Phenebetis, in 500. Subsequently all knowledge of hieroglyphics disappeared, till the discovery by Boussard, in 1799, of the Rosetta stone, a tablet bearing a decree in honour of Ptolemy (V.) Epiphanes, issued B.C. 196, gave a clue to their interpretation. The Rosetta inscriptions were partly deciphered by Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, by Akerblad in 1802, by Champollion le Jeune in 1814, and principally by Young in 1817–18. Champollion published his Grammar of Hieroglyphics in 1836, and his Dictionary in 1841.

HIERONYMITES, or GERONYMITES.—This order of hermits, a branch of the Franciscans, confirmed by Pope Gregory XI. in 1374, was founded in Italy by St. Thomas of Sienna, a Franciscan, who died in 1377. Monks of this order occupied the Escorial. (*See* BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.)

HIGH COMMISSION COURT.—This tribunal was established by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 18 (1559), to exercise jurisdiction in matters of an ecclesiastical nature. It sat for the last time at St. Paul's, Oct. 22, 1640, and was abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11, s. 3 (1641). James II. attempted to revive it.

HIGH CONSTABLE.—(*See* LORD HIGH CONSTABLE.)

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY was erected, according to Stow, in the reign of Edward III., though Lord Coke and Prynne assert that it existed long before that time. Richard II. limited its jurisdiction: it was divided into the Instance and the Prize courts, and was at first held in Southwark, but afterwards removed to Doctors' Commons. In early times, the judge of this court was merely the deputy of the lord high admiral, to whom the regulation of all naval matters was entrusted. The criminal jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court was, by 7 Vict c. 2 (March 5, 1844), transferred to the Court of Assize and the Central Criminal Court. By 20 and 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), it was provided that on the next vacancy of the office of judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the queen might appoint the judge of the Court of Probate to that office, or, if the vacancy should first occur in the Court of Probate, the judge of the Admiralty Court might be appointed.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH. — The terms were first applied to parties who struggled for supremacy in the Church, from the reign of William III. to the suspension of Convocation in 1717.

HIGHNESS.—This title, borne by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was relinquished towards the end of the latter's reign for the style of "your majesty." It was conferred on the Prince of Orange by Louis XIV. in 1644. The Prince of Condé was the first to assume the title of Serene Highness.

HIGH TREASON.—The highest offence known in this country, is defined and regulated by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350). By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 3 (1695), persons accused thereof were to be prosecuted within three years of the alleged offence, unless it was a plot to assassinate the sovereign. Trials for this crime were conducted in the same form as trials for murder by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93 (July 28, 1800). The punishment for high treason, according to 54 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 27, 1814), is drawing on a hurdle, hanging, and quartering, which may be commuted to simple decapitation if the sovereign pleases. The term *high* is not now used, the offence simply being styled treason.

HILDESHEIM (Hanover). — A bishopric, founded at Else, in 812, was removed to Hildesheim in 822. The cathedral was founded in 818. It was secularized, and taken possession of by the King of Prussia in 1802, was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and annexed to the kingdom of Hanover in 1813, the annexation having been confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15.

HIMERA (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Zancle, B.C. 648. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Carthaginians and the Sicilians, the latter being victorious, B.C. 480. Some new colonists, of Doric extraction, arrived here B.C. 476. It was razed to the ground by the Carthaginians, B.C. 408. Many of the inhabitants returned, and founded a new city near the site of Himera, B.C. 405. Agathocles was defeated at Himera, B.C. 310.

HINDOSTAN, or HINDUSTAN, signifying, in the Persian language, the country of the Hindoos, has been applied by geographers to that part of India (*q. v.*) called the Peninsula within the Ganges, extending from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains.

HIPPODROME.—(*See* CIRCUS.)

HIPPO REGIUS (Africa).—This maritime city of Numidia, founded by the Tyrians, afterwards became an important Roman colony, and one of the most flourishing cities of Northern Africa. Councils were held here Oct. 8, 393; in 395, when St. Augustine was appointed bishop of the diocese; in 422; and Sep. 26, 426. Augustine died Aug. 28, 430, during the siege of the city by the Vandals, by whom it was taken and destroyed. Its site is occupied by the modern Bona (*q. v.*).

HIRA (Chaldea).—This ancient city, now known as Medschid Ali, founded by the Arabs in 190, was destroyed by Saad Ben Abi Vacas in 639, and has never regained its former importance. Gibbon (ch. li.) says that "Hira was the seat of a race of kings who had embraced the Christian religion, and reigned above 600 years under the shadow of the throne of Persia."

HISPANIA.—(*See* SPAIN.)

HISPANIOLA.—(*See* HAYTI.)

HISTOLOGY.—This science, which treats of the structural and morphological elements of organized bodies, was founded by Malpighi (1628—1694), who discovered the blood corpuscules, and by Leuwenhoek (1632—1723), whose microscopic researches greatly aided the science of minute anatomy.

HISTORIOGRAPHER ROYAL.—In 1485 Bernard Andreas was historiographer to Henry VII. This office was revived by Charles II. in 1660, in favour of James Howell.

HISTORY.—Bacon divides human learning into history, poetry, and philosophy. Oral tradition was the mode in which historical facts were at first transmitted from one generation to another. The Old Testament is the earliest historical work in existence. Herodotus, born B.C. 484, and called the "father of history," is the earliest classical historian. With reference to the period at which Ancient history terminates and Modern history commences, a writer in "Blackwood" (vol. xxxii. p. 790, note) remarks,—"It has repeatedly been made a question at what æra we are to date the transition from ancient to modern history. This question merits a separate dissertation. Meantime, it is sufficient to say in this place that Justinian in the 6th century will unanimously be referred to the ancient division; Charlemagne in the 8th to the modern. These, then, are two limits fixed in each direction; and somewhere between them must lie the frontier line. Now, the æra of Mohammed in the 7th century is evidently the exact and perfect line of demarcation; not only as pretty nearly bisecting the debateable ground, but also because the rise of the Mohammedan power, as operating so powerfully upon the Christian kingdoms of the south, and through them upon the whole of Christendom, at that time beginning to mould themselves and to unite, marks in the most eminent sense the beginning of a new æra."

HIT (Chaldea).—This city, which became celebrated at a very early period for its abundant supplies of bitumen (*q. v.*), carried into Egypt, B.C. 1400, is still an important mart for the same commodity.

HITTITES.—This nation was descended from Cheth, or Heth, the second son of Canaan, B.C. 3200. "Uriah the Hittite" was one of the 30 composing David's body-guard, B.C. 1048. The Egyptian annals refer to a very powerful confederacy of Hittites in the valley of the Orontes, with whom Sethor I. waged war, B.C. 1340, and whose capital, Ketesh, near Emesa, he conquered. Solomon compelled them to pay tribute about B.C. 1000 (1 Kings ix. 20).

HOBART-TOWN (Australia), the capital of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, founded in 1804, was thrown open to free settlers in 1819.

HOBKIRK'S HILL (Battle).—(*See* CAMDEN.)

HOCHKIRCHEN (Battles).—The Austrians defeated Frederick II. of Prussia, at this place, in Saxony, Oct. 14, 1758.——Napoleon I. gained a victory here over an allied Russian and Prussian force, May 22, 1813. (*See* BAUTZEN.)

HÖCHST (Battles).—The Imperialists defeated Christian I. of Brunswick at this place, near Mayence, June 20, 1622.——The Austrians defeated the French at the same place, Oct. 11, 1795.

HOCHSTÄDT (Battles).—The Emperor Henry IV. was defeated in the plains of Hochstädt in 1081.——The French and Bavarians defeated the Imperialists here Sep. 18, 1703. (*See* BLENHEIM.)

HOEKS, or HOOKS.—(*See* KABBELJAUWEN.)

HOGENHINE.—(*See* AGENHINE.)

HOHENBURG (Battle).—The Emperor Henry IV. of Germany defeated the rebellious Saxons in this battle, fought June 9, 1075.

HOHENFREIBURG (Battle).—Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrians, under Prince Charles, at this village of Silesia, June 4, 1745.

HOHENLINDEN (Battle).—The French and Bavarians defeated an Austrian army at this village, in Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1800. The former lost 9,000, and the latter 18,000 men in the battle. The French and Bavarians took 97 pieces of cannon and 7,000 prisoners.

HOHENLINDEN CONVENTION was concluded Sep. 28, 1800, between Austria and France. The fortresses of Philipsburg, Ulm, and Ingoldstadt were given as securities to Napoleon Buonaparte, and a suspension of arms for 45 days, commencing Sep. 21, was agreed upon.

HOHENSTAUFEN.—The founder of this house was Frederick von Büren, who lived about 1040. His son fought valiantly under the Emperor Henry IV. in the battle of Merseburg, in 1080, and received the hand of the emperor's daughter Agnes, together with the dukedom of Swabia, in 1081. Conrad, his grandson, was elected Emperor of Germany, Feb. 22, 1138. Conrad III. was succeeded as emperor by his nephew, Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, 1152–90; and the imperial throne was occupied by his son and grandson till 1254. The sole and last survivor of the Hohenstaufen race, Conradin, tried to regain the family heritage; but having been defeated in the battles of Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266, and of Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, he was made prisoner and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, 1268.

HOHENZOLLERN.—This, the royal house of Prussia, was founded by Count Thassilo, who built the castle of Zollern, afterwards called Hohenzollern (High-Zollern), in 800. The castle was greatly enlarged by Frederick, the first Count of Zollern, in 980. Frederick III. gained the title of prince and the government of Nuremberg in 1273. In the 16th century the house separated into two branches, the younger of which subsequently became kings of Prussia, while the elder remained princes of Hohenzollern. Frederick VI., of the younger line, received the province of Brandenburg from the emperor in 1411; his successor acquired the territory of Prussia in 1560. Another Frederick made himself King of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701. The principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, for many centuries in the possession of the elder line, were united with Prussia by treaty, March 20, 1850.

HOLINESS.—This title, introduced in the early ages of the Church, was applied by Pope Hilary to a bishop in 465, and to a patriarch in 590. It has been used almost exclusively by the popes since the 14th century.

HOLLABRÜNN (Battles).—Prince Bagration, attacked at this place in Austria by 30,000 French, under Marshal Lannes, Nov. 16, 1805, succeeded in saving part of his small corps of 6,000 Russians, with whom he joined the main body under Prince Kutusoff, Nov. 19. ——The French, under Marshal Massena, defeated the rear-guard of the Austrian army of the Archduke Charles at the same place, July 10, 1809.

HOLLAND, or KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.—This country was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by a warlike tribe, called the Batavi.

A.D.
694. Holland is invaded by Pepin Heristal, former Mayor of the Palace to Dagobert II. of Austrasia.
735. The country becomes tributary to France.
913. Accession of Theodore I., first Count of Holland.
933. The county is made hereditary
1010. It is invaded by the Normans.
1151. The Hollanders establish large colonies south of the Elbe.
1291. Florence V., Count of Holland, claims the throne of Scotland.
1299. The county is transferred to the family of Hainault.
1304. Guy of Flanders seizes Zealand and North Holland, from which he is expelled by the young prince William.
1355. Rise of the Kabbeljauwen (*q. v.*) and Hoeks.
1359. The Kabbeljauwen rebel, are besieged in Delft (*q. v.*), and defeated by Albert, heir to the county.
1390, Aug. 21. The Hoeks murder Alice van Poelgeest, Albert's mistress.
1418. Marriage of the Countess Jacoba with John of Brabant. Rotterdam and South Holland are surrendered to John of Bavaria.
1421. Jacoba and John of Brabant obtain a divorce. Holland suffers from an inundation.
1422. Jacoba marries Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.
1436. Holland passes under the power of Philip of Burgundy.
1451. Ghent revolts against the government of Philip.
1477. Mary of Burgundy marries Maximilian of Austria.
1488. The Hoeks invade Holland.
1490. They are expelled.
1491. Holland is the scene of serious civil strife, known as the "Bread-and-Cheese war" (*q. v.*).
1497. Friesland is conferred on Albert of Saxony.
1510. Holland is involved in a war with the Hanse Towns.
1516. The reformation commences.
1520. Charles V. introduces important innovations in the constitution.
1521. Friesland is finally annexed.
1549. Philip, heir to the county, fails in an attempt to introduce the Inquisition.
1565. The Inquisition is established.
1566. The confederacy of the "Gueux," or beggars.
1567. The reformed worship is suppressed.
1568. The Prince of Orange is outlawed.—June 5. Execution of Egmont and Horn at Brussels, by order of the Duke of Alva.
1570. Holland is visited by an inundation, which destroys 20,000 people in Friesland alone.
1572. The country revolts under William, Prince of Orange.
1573. Siege of Alkmaar (*q. v.*).
1575. The sovereignty is offered to Queen Elizabeth.
1576, Nov. 8. The Pacification of Ghent (*q. v.*).
1579, Jan. 23. The northern provinces sign the Union of Utrecht.
1580. The States abjure their allegiance to Spain.
1582, May 18. John Jaceguy fires at and wounds the Prince of Orange.
1584, July 10. Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian, assassinates the Prince of Orange at Delft. Prince Maurice is appointed stadtholder.
1585. The States conclude a treaty with Queen Elizabeth, who appoints the Earl of Leicester her governor-general in the Netherlands.
1586. The States disagree with Leicester.—Sep. 22. Battle of Zutphen (*q. v.*).
1587. Leicester is recalled to England.
1594. The States stand sponsors to the eldest son of James VI. of Scotland, and incur the severe displeasure of Queen Elizabeth in consequence.
1595. The Dutch begin to trade to the East Indies, and despatch expeditions in quest of a north-west passage. The Dutch East India Company is founded.
1598. Philip III. of Spain surrenders the Spanish Netherlands to the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella.
1600. Prince Maurice invades Flanders.
1609, March 29. Truce of Antwerp.
1610. Rise of the Arminians and Gomarists (*q. v.*).
1614. The States promulgate the "Resolution for the Peace of the Church" of Grotius.
1618. Maurice changes the government of the Dutch towns.—Nov. 13. The Synod of Dort (*q. v.*).
1619, May 13. Execution of John Barneveldt.
1621. War is renewed with Spain. The Dutch West India Company is founded.
1623, Feb. 6. The sons of Barneveldt and others are defeated in a plot to assassinate Maurice.
1625. Death of Maurice, who is succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry.
1628. The Admiral Peter Peterson Heyn captures the Spanish silver fleet, and acquires booty to the amount of 12,000,000 florins.
1637. The "Tulipomania" originates.
1639, Oct. 21. Van Tromp blockades the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1641, May 1. The Prince of Orange's son marries the Princess Royal of England.
1648, Jan. 31. The States conclude a peace with Spain, and are recognized by the European princes as an independent republic.

A.D.
1652. The dignity of the stadtholder is suspended. (*See* GRAND PENSIONARY.)
1652. War is declared against England, hostilities being chiefly carried on at sea. Van Tromp enters the English Channel.
1653, Aug. 9. The Dutch fleet is defeated at the mouth of the Meuse, by Gen. Monk, and Van Tromp is mortally wounded. (*See* HELDER.)
1654. Peace is concluded.
1658. The States assist the Danes against the King of Sweden.
1665. The English again declare war.
1666. Sea-fights off the North Foreland (*q. v.*).
1667. The "Perpetual Edict" (*q. v.*).
1668, Jan. 23. The triple alliance (*q. v.*).
1670. Charles II. withdraws from the alliance, and agrees with Louis XIV. to declare war against Holland.
1672, April 7. England and France declare war, and Holland is invaded by 120,000 French, under Condé and Turenne, who seize most of the important towns.—July 3. The Perpetual Edict is revoked, and William, Prince of Orange, made stadtholder.—July 24. Cornelius and John De Witt are assassinated by the mob.—Aug. 22. The Dutch arrest the progress of the French by opening the sluices, and inundating the country.
1673. The French evacuate the Provinces.
1674, Feb. 19. The treaty of Westminster restores peace with England.
1676, April 29. De Ruyter is killed in a naval engagement with the French off Augusta, in Sicily.
1677, Nov. 4. The Prince of Orange marries the Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of York.
1678, Aug. 10. The peace of Nimeguen.
1689, Feb. 13. The Prince of Orange ascends the English throne as William III. The French declare war against Holland.
1697, Sep. 20. The treaty of Ryswick (*q. v.*).
1701. The fortresses of the Netherlands are garrisoned by French troops.
1702, March 8. Death of the stadtholder. The office is again suspended, and the government administered by Heinsius.—May 15. Holland, England, and Germany declare war against France.
1708. The Netherlands are invaded by 100,000 French, under the Dukes of Vendôme and Burgundy.
1713, April 11. The treaty of Utrecht.
1720, Aug. 13. Death of Heinsius.
1742. The Dutch assist Maria Theresa.
1747. The French invade Dutch Flanders. The stadtholdership is revived, and conferred upon the Prince of Orange.
1748, Oct. 18. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (*q. v.*).
1763. A commercial panic occurs in Holland.
1780. England declares war against Holland.
1783. Peace is concluded.
1786. Disagreements arise between the stadtholder and the States.
1787. Civil war devastates the country.
1793. The French National Convention declares war against England and the stadtholder, and sends an army into Holland.
1794. The Duke of York arrives with an English force, for the defence of the country from the French, but withdraws without accomplishing any great results. The Dutch constitution is remodelled.
1795. The Batavian republic is organized.
1797, Oct. 11. Lord Duncan defeats the Dutch at Camperdown (*q. v.*)
1799, Aug. 30. The Dutch fleet at the Texel surrenders to Vice-Admiral Mitchel.
1801. The constitution is remodelled.
1805, April. France changes the form of government, and places Schimmelpenninck, as Grand Pensionary, at the head of affairs.
1806, June 5. Royalty is established by Napoleon I., in favour of his brother Louis.
1809. The Walcheren expedition (*q. v.*).
1810, July 1. Louis abdicates in favour of his eldest son.—July 9. Napoleon I. annexes the country to France.
1813, Nov. 15. A revolution breaks out in Holland, and the French authorities are dismissed.—Nov. 30. The Prince of Orange lands in Holland, where he is proclaimed sovereign prince.
1814, March 28. A free constitution is agreed to by the prince and people.—Aug. 1. The 10 provinces of Belgium are annexed to Holland.

A.D.
1815, Feb. 23. Austria cedes most of her Belgian possessions to the prince, who assumes the regal title March 16.
1817, May 8. The Roman Catholic bishops protest against the mode of instruction prescribed for the universities.
1825. Great distress is occasioned by inundations.
1830. Independence of Belgium (*q. v.*).
1831, Aug. 4. War commences with Belgium.
1837, Oct. 12. Death of the queen.
1840, Oct. 7. King William I. abdicates.
1843, Dec. 12. Death of the ex-king.
1845, July 24. William II. visits England.
1848. Extensive changes are made in the administration.
1853. The Pope endeavours to introduce a Roman Catholic hierarchy.
1854. Free trade is, to a great extent, adopted.
1856, Jan. 30. A treaty is concluded with Japan.
1861, Jan. and Feb. About 30,000 of the Dutch peasantry are rendered destitute by inundations.
1862, Aug. 6. The States-General decrees the suppression of slavery in Surinam from July 1, 1863.
1863, April 28. Holland remonstrates against Russian cruelties in Poland.—July 1. Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies.—Nov. 17. The jubilee of the deliverance of Holland from the French is celebrated.
1864, Aug. 12. A treaty of commerce and amity is concluded at London with the King of Hawaii.
1865, May. A law is adopted, tending to grant to the colonies a free press and liberty of union.
1866, Feb. 6. Death of the Chevalier Huyssen Van Kattendyke, minister of marine.—May 24. The ministry tender their resignation.

RULERS OF HOLLAND.

COUNTS.

A.D.		A.D.	
913.	Theodore I.	1296.	John I.
944.	Theodore II.	1299.	John II.
988.	Arnold.	1304.	William III.
993.	Theodore III.	1337.	William IV.
1039.	Theodore IV.	1345.	Margaret.
1049.	Florence I.	1350.	William V.
1061.	Theodore V.	1359.	Albert.
1091.	Florence II.	1404.	William VI.
1121.	Theodore VI.	1417.	Jacoba.
1157.	Florence III.	1430.	Philip the Good, of Burgundy.
1191.	Theodore VII.	1467.	Charles I.
1203.	Ada.	1477.	Mary.
1203.	William I.	1482.	Philip II.
1214.	Florence IV.	1506.	Charles II.
1235.	William II.	1555.	Philip III.
1256.	Florence V.		

STADTHOLDERS.

1559.	William I., of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn.	1584.	Maurice.
		1625.	Frederick Henry.
		1647.	William II.

REPUBLIC.

1650. John de Witt, grand pensionary.

STADTHOLDER.

1672. William III.

REPUBLIC.

1702—1720. Heinsius.

STADTHOLDERS.

1747.	William IV.	1751.	William V.

REPUBLIC.

1805. Schimmelpenninck, grand pensionary.

KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

1806.	Louis Buonaparte.	1840.	William II.
1810.	(United to France.)	1849.	William III.
1815.	William I.		

HOLLY SPRINGS (Battle).—The Federal garrison at this place, in Mississippi, under Col. Murphy, were defeated and made prisoners by the Confederate Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20, 1862.

HOLM (Battle).—The Danes were defeated at Holm, in Kent, in 902. By some authorities the date of the action is referred to 904.

HOLMBY HOUSE (Northamptonshire).—The Scottish army having delivered Charles I. to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647, he was conducted under a guard to Holmby House. From this place the king was removed, June 4, 1647, and conveyed to Childersley, near Cambridge.

HOLMFIRTH (Yorkshire).—During a heavy flood, the Bilberry reservoir, at Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, burst at half-past 12 in the morning, Feb. 5, 1852. Between 90 and 100 persons perished, and the damage to property was estimated at £600,000.

HOLSTEIN (Germany).—Charlemagne wrested this country from its Saxon inhabitants, and erected it into the margraviate of Nordalbingia, about 811. It was conferred upon Adolphus, Count of Schauenburg, by the Emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and in 1106 or 1110 was permanently erected into a county under his descendant Adolphus I., by Lothaire, Duke of Saxony. It was for many years harassed by Danish invaders, who were finally expelled in 1227, and in 1326 it received the duchy of South Jutland as an hereditary fief. The house of Schauenburg becoming extinct, Dec. 4, 1459, the States elected Christian of Oldenburg, King of Denmark, count, March 3, 1460. Holstein was erected into a duchy Feb. 14, 1474, and in 1544 it was divided between the King of Denmark and Adolphus of Holstein-Gottorp. His duchy was again divided, on the death of Christian Albert, in 1695, between his sons Frederick IV., who succeeded as Duke of Holstein, and Christian Augustus, first Duke of Holstein-Eutin. In 1751 the house of Holstein-Eutin succeeded to the throne of Sweden, and in 1762 to that of Russia, the Grand Duke of Russia being also Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1773 the Grand Duke of Russia ceded all his possessions in Holstein to the King of Denmark, and the whole duchy became an appanage of the Danish crown. On the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, Holstein was incorporated with Denmark, Sep. 9, and in 1813 it was taken by the Swedes, who restored it in 1814. Provincial states for the government of Sleswig and Holstein were appointed by a law of May 28, 1831. In 1839 ill-feeling arose between the duchies and Denmark, in reference to the Danish succession, and this dissatisfaction was increased in 1844, by the demand of the German inhabitants of Sleswig to be united with Holstein, while the Danes desired union with Denmark. The Provincial States appealed to the Germanic diet, Aug. 3, 1846, and the revolution, of which the object was the separation of the duchies from Denmark, commenced at Kiel, March 24, 1848. The general assembly of the States met at Rendsburg, April 3, and voted the annexation of the duchies to the German Confederation; and a Prussian force entered Holstein, April 6, to assist in carrying this proposition into effect. This led to the Sleswig-Holstein war, which continued till the end of 1850, when the duchies tendered their submission to Denmark. The provincial diets were restored Jan. 28, 1852. The refusal of the states of Holstein to take the oath of allegiance to Christian IX. of Denmark led to a second war (*see* DENMARK and GERMANY), which resulted in the treaty of Gastein (*q. v.*), Aug. 14, 1865, vesting the government of this duchy in the Austrians, who retired in June, 1866.

HOLSTEIN-AUGUSTENBURG.—This line was founded in 1627 by Ernest Gunther, son of Alexander, second Duke of Holstein-Sonderburg. (*See* AUGUSTENBURG.)

HOLSTEIN-BECK.—Augustus Philip, son of Alexander, Duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, acquired in 1627 the land of Beck, in Westphalia.

HOLSTEIN-EUTIN.—This duchy was founded in 1695 by Christian Augustus, son of Christian Albert, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. His son Adolphus Frederick succeeded, in 1751, to the throne of Sweden.

HOLSTEIN-GLÜCKSBURG (Germany).—This duchy was founded by Philip, son of John the Young, Duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, in 1622. The dukedom of Holstein-Glücksburg became extinct on the death of Frederick Henry, March 13, 1779.

HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.—This duchy was founded in 1544 by Adolphus IX., son of Frederick, Duke of Holstein, whose successor, Peter III., succeeded to the throne of Russia in 1762. It was governed by its own dukes until it was ceded to Denmark by Paul Petrowitz, Nov. 16, 1773.

HOLSTEIN-PLON.—This branch of the ducal family of Holstein was founded in 1622 by Joachim Ernest, son of John the Young, Duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, and became extinct on the death of Frederick Charles without male issue, Oct. 10, 1761, when its territories were annexed to Denmark.

HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG.—This branch of the Holstein family, founded in 1564 by John the Young, third son of Christian III., King of Denmark, became extinct on the death of Christian Adolphus, April 2, 1708.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—This celebrated compact, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, was signed at Paris, Sep. 26, 1815. Other powers afterwards acceded to the alliance, which expressed the intention of the contracting sovereigns to continue in the bonds of Christian union, and recommended their subjects to "fortify themselves daily in the principles and exercise of the duties which the divine Saviour has taught men," as the only means of securing lasting and real happiness. The Duke of Wellington declined to sign this compact.

HOLY ANNUNCIATION.—(*See* ANNUNCIADA.)

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, or the SANTA HERMANDAD, an association for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of property, was instituted at Aragon about the middle of the 13th century, and fully organized in 1488. It was established in Castile in 1282. A similar league was entered into by the cities of Castile and Leon in 1295. Kindred associations were organized in various parts of Spain at subsequent periods.

The laws of the association, codified in 1485, were published in 1527. The Hermandad in Valencia raised an insurrection in 1520–21.

HOLY COAT OF TRÈVES, said to be the coat mentioned in John xix. 23, which Christ wore at his crucifixion. A holy coat is said to have existed in Galatia in 580; another in Jerusalem in 589; another at Oviedo in 800; another at Santiago de Compostella in 899; another at Ghent in 1014; another at London in 1066; another at Mayence in 1115; another at Bremen in 1217; and another at Trèves in 1196. This last-named coat was declared to be the true garment of Christ by an apostolic decree of Pope Leo X., dated Feb. 1, 1514. Another holy coat appeared at Argenteuil, in France, and Pope Gregory XVI., Aug. 22, 1843, declared this garment to be the one worn at the crucifixion. Bishop Arnoldi of Trèves exhibited in 1844 the coat kept in his cathedral to an immense concourse of people, and this act provoked much controversy in the Roman Catholic Church.

HOLY GHOST.—The third person in the Trinity, whom the Saviour promised to send to comfort his disciples (John xiv. xv. & xvi.). The doctrine of the "Filioque," asserting the "Procession" from the Father and the Son formed one of the chief points of dispute which led to the separation of the Greek and Roman Churches, the former contending that he proceeded from the Father only. The Anglican Church, by the Fifth Article, maintains the doctrine held by the Romish Church.

HOLY GHOST, or SPIRIT.—Nuns of the Holy Spirit (Saint Esprit), or Annunciada, established at Paris in 1636, and suppressed in 1782.

HOLYHEAD (Anglesey).—A religious house is said to have been erected here by Maelgwyn in the latter part of the 6th century. The "college" was probably built by Hwfa ap Cynddelw, a contemporary of Owen Gwynedd, who began his reign in 1137. A school was founded in 1745; baths, and an assembly-room, were introduced in 1770. An act was passed in 1809 for erecting a pier and breakwater, and improving the harbour; and it was made the chief packet station for Ireland in 1830.

HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY.—(*See* INNOCENTS' DAY.)

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE.—The see of Lindisfarne, founded in this small island in 635, was removed to Chester-le-Street in 875. The Danes assailed the church in 787, and destroyed it Jan. 8, 794. The island was invaded by Malcolm III., King of Scotland, in 1061. The castle was taken by adherents of the Pretender in 1715, and it was dismantled in 1819.

HOLY LAND.—(*See* ELIS and PALESTINE.)

HOLY LEAGUES.—The term, applied to several alliances, is more particularly used to describe the league formed Oct. 4, 1511, by Pope Julius II., with King Ferdinand and the Venetian republic, to protect the territories and to maintain the authority of the Romish Church, and to expel the French from Italy. The Emperor Maximilian I. and Henry VIII. of England afterwards acceded to it. Ferdinand concluded the truce of Orthes with Louis XII. of France, April 1, 1513, and thus broke up the league.—The Holy League of Castile was formed at Avila, in July, 1521.—Pius V. allied himself with Philip II., Venice, and some other powers, in a holy league against the Turks, May 24, 1571.—The Roman Catholic states of the circles of Swabia and Bavaria formed a holy league in 1609, which was joined by Pope Paul V. in Aug. of that year. —Another holy league against the Turks was formed by the Emperor Leopold I., John III., King of Poland, and Venice, March 5, 1684.

HOLY PLACES (Palestine).—The first of these, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built upon Mount Calvary, was founded by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine I., in 326, and was partly destroyed by the Persians in 614. It was rebuilt, and various "Holy Places" were added by Modestus, superior of the convent of Theodosius, in 630. The structures, again destroyed by Hakim in 1010, were rebuilt in 1048. The holy places were occupied by the Crusaders in 1099; burned by the Saracens in 1244, and re-erected in 1292. A fire broke out in the chapel of the Armenians, and destroyed nearly the whole of the sacred edifices, Oct. 12, 1808. After long negotiations with the Porte, permission was given to erect a new church, which was consecrated in 1810. A tragedy occurred at the church of the Holy Sepulchre in 1834, when nearly 500 people, pilgrims to the Holy Fire, were crushed to death. The guardianship of the Holy Places has long been a matter of dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches; Russia espousing the cause of the former, and France that of the latter. In 1690 the Holy Sepulchre was allotted to the Latins, and a treaty on the subject was signed between France and the Porte in 1740. A serious outbreak occurred at Jerusalem in 1759 between the followers of the rival Churches, and an imperial edict was soon after issued placing the holy sanctuaries under the protection of the Greek Church. France and Russia interfered in 1819, and in 1820 the French commissioner sent to inquire drew up a list of the Holy Places. The French Government made certain demands May 28, 1850, and most of these were on the point of being conceded in 1851, when Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, required from the Sultan of Turkey a strict adherence to the *status quo ante*. Negotiations were carried on for some time, and the other European powers offered their mediation; but the Emperor of Russia thought this a favourable opportunity to attempt the overthrow of the Turkish dominion, and his ambassador quitted Constantinople May 21, 1853.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.—On the decline of the Western empire, and the abdication, in 476, of Romulus Augustulus, at the instance of Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, the imperial title merged in that of the emperors of the East, and was not separated till Dec. 25, 800, when Charlemagne was crowned emperor, with the diadem of the Cæsars, at Rome. On his death in 814 his empire was divided, the title of emperor passing by the treaty of Verdun in 843 to his grandson Lothaire I., through whom

it was transmitted to Charles the Fat, on whose death in 888 it became extinct. Otho or Otto I. (the Great), crowned emperor at Rome by Pope John XII., Feb. 2, 962, is regarded as the founder of the Holy Roman empire, which claimed the secular government of Christendom, in the same manner as the spiritual superiority was arrogated by the Popes. Otho III. (983—1002) endeavoured to restore the capital to Rome; and Henry III., under whom the empire attained great magnificence, created in 1055 the title of King of the Romans as the style of the eldest son of the emperor. The election of Gregory VII. to the papacy in 1073, without the consent of the Emperor Henry IV., led to a struggle between the temporal and spiritual rulers of Christendom. (*See* CANOSSA, GERMANY, and INVESTITURE.) Under Frederick I., Barbarossa (1152—1190), the empire regained power, and indeed attained its highest magnificence, receiving the epithet "Holy," by which it has since been known. It declined rapidly in 1246, when Frederick II. was deposed by his subjects. The election of Rodolph of Habsburg in 1273 restored its prestige for a time, but it gradually lost importance until the reign of Frederick III. (1439—1493), when it sank to its lowest depth of degradation, and subsequently, under Charles V. (1519—1556) and his successors, became the mere appendage of the other dignities held by the emperors. Its destruction was effected by Napoleon I., at whose instigation Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, with 13 minor states, renounced their allegiance, July 12, 1806, and the Emperor Francis II. formally abdicated the imperial dignity Aug. 6; thus terminating a government which, under varying forms, had existed from the establishment of the power of Augustus at the sea-fight of Actium, Sep. 2, B.C. 31.

HOLY ROOD.—(*See* CROSS.)

HOLYROOD (Edinburgh). — The abbey and palace, founded in 1128, by David I., were dedicated in honour of the Holy Cross or Rood brought to Scotland (*see* BLACK ROOD) in 1067, and the earliest charter was granted between 1143 and 1147. In 1607 John Bothwell, commendator of this place, was advanced to the peerage under the title of Lord Holyrood-house. The abbey was burned by the English in 1385, in 1544, and in 1547, on which occasion nothing was left standing but the body of the church, which, in its turn, was plundered and despoiled by the mob in 1688. Rizzio was murdered in one of the apartments of the palace, March 9, 1566. Charles I. was crowned here June 18, 1633. A new roof, erected in 1758, fell in 1768. The existing palace of Holyrood was designed by Sir William Bruce in 1669. The French royal family took up their residence at Holyrood in 1796; and Queen Victoria held a court here Aug. 30, 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, or SACRED TOMB (Order of the).—This military order is said to have been founded by St. James in 69, to guard the Holy Sepulchre against unbelievers. Other authorities say it was established by Helena, mother of Constantine I., in 326; others, by Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, in 1097; and some consider Baldwin I. (1100—1118) its founder. It was incorporated with the Hospitallers in 1484, but re-established by Pope Alexander VI. in 1496. Louis XVIII. of France restored it Aug. 19, 1814.

HOLY UNION. — (*See* ROMAN CATHOLIC LEAGUE.)

HOLY WATER.—The custom of sprinkling churches, &c., with consecrated water is traced by some to the time of the Apostles. Pope Alexander I. (109—119) refers to it as an established custom in his time; and it is mentioned by Tertullian (160—240).

HOLYWELL (Wales) was named after the well of St. Winifred. The parish church was founded in 1769, and the Holywell Level or great lead mine was opened in 1773.

HOMER.—*See* ILIUM.)

HOMERIDES, or SONS OF HOMER, were numerous in the island of Chios, and in Asia Minor, B.C. 1000. Lycurgus, on his journey to Asia, is said to have received from this famous fraternity the first fragments of the poet's works, which were introduced into Greece B.C. 890. Pisistratus and Hipparchus collected the remainder B.C. 580.

HOMERITES. — In the middle of the 4th century, the princes of the Axumites joined to their titles that of King of the Homerites, an Abyssinian colony in Yemen. They entered into an alliance with Justinian I., for the protection of the Christians in Arabia, in 531. The kingdom lasted 67 years.

HOMILDON HILL (Battle).—Henry Percy (Hotspur) inflicted a humiliating defeat upon the Scots (who had invaded England in July), at Homildon Hill, near Wooler, Sep. 14, 1402. The Earl of Douglas and several Scottish nobles were taken prisoners.

HOMILIES. — Discourses delivered in the 1st or 2nd centuries upon the lesson of the day, or some passage of Scripture, were called Homilies or Conversations. The practice of compiling homilies commenced in 796, when Charlemagne ordered Paulus Diaconus and Alcuin to discourse upon the New Testament. The famous "Homilarium" of Charlemagne was made public in 809. The English Book of Homilies was brought out in two parts; the first, containing 12 homilies, published in 1547, by Cranmer, in the reign of Edward VI.; and the second, containing nine homilies, by order of Convocation, in 1563, during the reign of Elizabeth. The 35th article declares, "the Book of Homilies doth contain a godly and wholesome doctrine, and necessary for these times."

HOMŒOPATHY.—This system of medicine, first advocated in 1796 by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, who published his "Matière Médicale Pure" in 1820, and his "Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies" in 1829. He died at Paris, July 2, 1843. The Homœopathic Association of London and the Irish Homœopathic Society were established in 1845; the London Homœopathic Hospital, in 1849; the Hahnemann Medical Society and Hospital, in 1850; and the Hahnemann Homœopathic Dispensary, in 1850.

HOMOIOUSIANS and HOMOOUSIANS.—The former of these terms was applied to the

Arians, and the latter to the orthodox party, at the Council of Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325. The Arian war-cry at the Council of Seleucia, Sep. 27, 359, was Homoiousion.

HOMS (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish army of 20,000 men at this place on the Orontes, July 8, 1832. The Turks lost 2,000 killed and 2,500 prisoners, with 20 cannon and the whole of their baggage. The Egyptian losses only amounted to 102 killed and 162 wounded.

HONDSCHOOTE (Battle).—The French defeated an Austrian and Dutch force at this place, near Dunkirk, Sep. 8, 1793.

HONDURAS (Central America), discovered by Columbus in 1502, was conquered by one of Cortes's associates in 1523. It joined the republic of Central American States in 1821, and became an independent state in 1839. British settlers first established themselves here in 1643. (*See* BELIZE.) The present constitution was voted in 1853. The Bay Islands were ceded to Honduras by Great Britain Nov. 28, 1859. The President, Gen. Santos-Guardiola, was assassinated at Comayagua by Pablo Agurcia, commander of his body-guard, Jan. 11, 1862. Honduras united against Guatemala with St. Salvador (*q. v.*), under President Carrera, March 3, 1863. Owing to military reverses, the President Montes was compelled to take flight July 26, when José Maria Medina was provisionally elected in his stead. The election was confirmed in Feb., 1864. A treaty of peace and amity was signed with Spain March 15, 1866.

HONEYMOON.—The practice of distinguishing the first month after marriage by this title probably arose from an old custom of drinking metheglin, a beverage made of honey, for 30 days after a nuptial ceremony.

HONFLEUR (France).—This town of Normandy, taken from the English by Charles VII. in 1440, was in 1662 seized by the Calvinists, who were compelled to quit it the same year by the Duke of Aumale. It yielded to Henry IV. in 1594.

HONG-KONG (China).—This island, situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 100 miles from Canton, was ceded to Great Britain Jan. 20, 1841, and formal possession was taken Jan. 26. Hostilities having been renewed, it was ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842. Hong-kong was regularly constituted a British colony June 26, 1843. The bishopric was founded in 1849. (*See* VICTORIA.)

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him that evil thinks," the motto of the order of the Garter, is said to have had its origin in an exclamation made by Edward III. on picking up a garter belonging to the Countess of Salisbury, at a ball, in 1349.

HONITON (Devonshire).—The parish church was founded in 1482, by Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter. Assizes were held here in 1590, when 17 criminals were executed. The lace manufactory flourished as early as 1630. Fairfax entered Honiton with his army, Oct. 14, 1645. The new parish church, commenced in 1835, was completed in April, 1838.

HONOLULU, or HONORURU (Hawaiian Archipelago).—This harbour, situated on the island of Oahu, was discovered and surveyed by Capt. Brown, of the English ship *Butterworth*, in 1794, and became the seat of an American mission in 1820. When visited by Capt. Beechy, of H.M.S. *Blossom*, May 20, 1826, it was fortified, and laid out into streets and squares, with many evidences of European civilization, and was the chief city of the group. At this place Kamehameha III. concluded a treaty with the French, July 24, 1837, and formally ceded his territories to Great Britain, Feb. 25, 1843. A treaty with Great Britain was also signed here July 10, 1851. The Rev. Thomas Nettleship Staley, D.D., consecrated first Bishop of Honolulu at Lambeth, Dec. 15, 1861, landed in his diocese Oct. 11, 1862. (*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

HOOD.—The length of the monastic hood was regulated by a council at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 817. A dispute respecting its proper form caused great dissensions among the Cordeliers, and divided them into two parties in the 13th century. The weaker party was expelled from the convents by force of arms in 1314. It was condemned by John XXI. or XXII., and four of its adherents were burned by the Inquisition at Marseilles in 1318. Bishops and canons were forbidden by the Council of Paris, March 9—14, 1347, to wear hoods of silk or velvet.

HOOPS, at first called fardingales (*q. v.*), appear to have been of smaller proportions. The hoop petticoat is mentioned as a novelty in 1711. In a scarce book, entitled "The London Tradesman," published in 1747, the following occurs: "Some will have it that Semiramis wore one of them in her famous expedition, and some other antiquaries will have us believe the Queen of Sheba was dressed in one full five yards in circumference, at her first interview with Solomon." Crinoline made of horsehair, brought into fashion in 1855, is the modern hooped petticoat.

HOPE.—(*See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

HOPS.—The commonly received account, that hops were first brought to England in 1524, is incorrect, as they were cultivated in this country during the 15th century. The term hop-grounds first occurs in the statute-book in 1552. In 1603 the cultivation of hops had become general. The duty was repealed by 25 Vict. c. 22 (June 3, 1862).

HORATII and CURIATII.—The Albans having invaded Rome B.C. 670, it was resolved to decide the contest by a battle between three champions on each side. Three twin brothers having been found in both armies, the Romans named the Horatii, and the Albans the Curiatii, the issue of the struggle was entrusted to them, and the Curiatii having been vanquished in the fight which followed, Alba was forthwith united to Rome.

HORN.—Athenæus (xi. c. 51) mentions the use of horns as drinking cups as a very ancient custom. The exportation of horns from Great Britain was prohibited by 4 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1464). This act was repealed by 1 James I. c. 25, s. 44 (1604).

HORNBOOKS, consisting of a single sheet of paper mounted on wood and protected by a transparent sheet of horn, were formerly ex-

tensively used in the education of children. They were very common in the Elizabethan period; but as they had no dates attached to them, it is impossible to give a precise account of their use.

HORNCASTLE (Battle).—Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell defeated the Royalist forces here in 1643.

HORNERS (The) were incorporated by Charles II., Jan. 12, 1638.

HORN, or HOORN.—(*See* CAPE HORN.)

HORNPIPE.—This dance, believed to be identical with the *monocheros* of the ancient Greeks, derives its name from having been danced by the ancient Britons to the music of the Welsh *pib-corn*, or hornpipe.

HORNS were used at a very early period as musical instruments, and were employed by the Jews in the proclamation of the jubilee. Chromatic horns were first made in Germany early in the 18th century, and horns on which it was possible to play in all keys were introduced into England by the Messings in 1740. The instrument was much improved in 1772 by Spandau.

HOROLOGY.—(*See* CHRONOMETER, CLOCK, and WATCHES.)

HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE (London).—This society was established at Clerkenwell in 1858, to develop and improve everything relating to the art of clockmaking, &c., by means of a library of books, a reading-room, a museum of tools and machines or models, the reading of lectures and essays, and the publication of a journal.

HORSE-GUARDS.—The royal regiment of horse-guards, raised by Charles II. in 1660, first mustered in Tothill Fields, Westminster, Feb. 16, 1661, and was first under fire in the Monmouth insurrection, July 4—8, 1685. Sent to oppose William III., the Guards were repulsed by his army at Axminster Nov. 13, and many of the officers and soldiers went over to the enemy. The regiment was re-organized by William III. Dec. 17, 1688. The Horse-Guards, Westminster, was built in 1758.

HORSE LITTER.—(*See* CARRIAGES.)

HORSEMANSHIP.—This art probably originated with the Egyptians, who are the earliest known possessors of horses, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlvii. 17). It passed from them to the Phœnicians, by whom it was imparted to the Greeks before the institution of the Olympic games, B.C. 1450, as chariot and horse races constituted a prominent feature of those festivals. Gibbon mentions the Scythians as consummate masters of the equestrian art, and adds that it was commonly believed that it was their custom "to eat, to drink, and even to sleep, without dismounting from their steeds." The rise of modern horsemanship depended greatly on the tournaments of the Middle Ages, which became common soon after the accession of Charles the Bald, in 840. The present mode of shoeing horses was introduced into this country by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. Several statutes have been passed for the improvement of the breed of horses, the first of which was 27 Hen. VIII. c. 6 (1535). Horse-stealing was made a capital offence, without benefit of clergy, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 8, s. 2 (1545); and the penalty was commuted to transportation by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 62 (July 11, 1832). The first horse-tax was imposed by 24 Geo. III. c. 31 (1784).

HORSE-RACING formed an important part of the Grecian games, the race for full-aged horses having been introduced B.C. 649; that for mares, called the Calpe, B.C. 493; and that for under-aged horses B.C. 253. It is believed to have been practised by the Anglo-Saxons, and it was held in high estimation by King John (1199—1216). Camden (1551—Nov. 9, 1623) speaks of a golden bell as the prize; whence the expression, "bears the bell." This was exchanged for a cup, with the exploits and pedigree of the winning horse engraved upon it, 1661—1685.

A.D.
1154-1189. Earliest authentic records of the introduction of horse-racing into England.
1264. Races are run at Pisa, for a mantle of some rich material.
1326. Edward III. purchases running horses.
1509. Henry VIII. takes measures to improve the royal stud.
1512. Horse-racing is first established at Chester, two silver bells being offered as prizes.
1540. The Sadlers' Company of Chester offer a silver bell, valued at 3*s.* 6*d.*, to the winner of a horse-race.
1605. Horse-racing is first established at Newmarket.
1609. The Mayor of Chester gives three silver cups or bells to be run for.
1613. Subscription purses are mentioned.
1617 & 1619. Nichols, in his "Progresses of James 1st," makes mention of horse-racing in these years.
1621. Act of Parliament passed by James VI. to prevent his Scottish subjects from gambling too much on horse-races.
1653. Oliver Cromwell keeps a stud of race-horses.
1654. Cromwell prohibits races for six months.
1658. April 8. Cromwell again prohibits races, for eight months.
1690. Races at Newmarket are mentioned by Baskerville.
1703. Races at Doncaster (*q. v.*) are first mentioned.
1712. Queen Anne's gelding "Pepper" runs for the royal cup of £100 at York.
1714. Queen Anne's "Star" wins a sweepstakes of 10 guineas and a plate of £40 at York.
1725, Sep. 14, Tuesday. A ladies' plate is contested by female riders at Rippon Heath, Yorkshire.
1727. John Cheny commences his Historical List of Horse Matches, the first racing calendar. The first authentic notice of races at Ascot.
1739. The excessive increase of race-horses, &c., is checked by 13 Geo. II. c. 19, which prohibits races by ponies and weak horses.
1753. The First and Second Spring Meetings are founded.
1762. The First and Second October Meetings commence.
1765. The July Meeting is established.
1770. The Third October or Houghton Meeting is founded.
1771. The Craven Meeting is instituted.
1776. The St. Leger is founded at Doncaster.
1779, May 14. The Oaks is instituted at Epsom by the twelfth Earl of Derby.
1780, May 4. Institution of the Derby (*q. v.*).
1784. Prince George (afterwards George IV.) becomes an owner of race-horses.
1802. Races are first run on the Goodwood Course.
1824. The Chester Cup or Tradesmen's Plate is instituted.
1838. The new rules of the Jockey Club are enacted.
1837, Oct. 25. The royal stud is sold by auction at Hampton Court.

HORSE SHOW.—An exhibition of horses, similar in character to the annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club, took place for the first time at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, July 1, 1864. A national horse show was opened in Dublin April 15, 1864.

HORTENSIAN LAW, conferring legislative power upon the plebeians of Rome, was passed B.C. 286.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—The gardens of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, commenced in 1822, and finished, as to the orchard and great part of the grounds, in 1824, were completed by the formation of the arboretum in 1825. The annual show, instituted in 1831 for the exhibition of fruit, was extended in 1833 to flowers. The new gardens at Kensington were inaugurated by Prince Albert June 5, 1861. The Great Exhibition Memorial, consisting of a statue of Prince Albert, &c., erected in these gardens, was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales June 10, 1863. By desire of Queen Victoria the gardens were opened free on the anniversary of Prince Albert's birth, Aug. 26, 1864, and the day was appointed by the Society as an annual holiday. (*See* INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS.)

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Horticultural Society of London was founded in 1804, and incorporated by royal charter in 1809; the Edinburgh society was founded in 1809, and the Dublin society in 1816. The Transactions of the London Society were first published in 1812, and their gardens at Chiswick were commenced in 1822. The Royal Society of Horticulture of Paris was founded June 11, 1827.

HOSEA.—This prophecy was written between B.C. 780 and B.C. 740, or, according to other authorities, between B.C. 783 and B.C. 725, by Hosea the son of Beeri.

HOSPICE.—The term applied to establishments formed as a refuge for travellers over the mountains. The Great St. Bernard hospice was founded on the Alps by Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman, in 962, and the St. Gothard hospice in the 13th century.

HOSPITALLERS, or ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—This celebrated military order originated in a monastery, chapel, and hospital, founded at Jerusalem by some merchants of Amalphi in 1048. In 1099 the hospital received increased territories from Godfrey de Bouillon, who transferred its government from the monks to his knights. In 1100 they established a house at Clerkenwell, London, and in 1113 were confirmed as a spiritual order by Pope Pascal II. The Hospitallers greatly distinguished themselves in the crusades, especially at Jerusalem in 1152, and at Acre in 1191. In 1308 their order was united with that of St. Samson of Jerusalem. They conquered Rhodes Aug. 15, 1309, and from their settlement in that island are sometimes called the Knights of Rhodes. Their wealth was much increased in 1311 by the addition of the possessions of the suppressed Templars, which were granted them by the Council of Vienna. In 1321 they defeated the Turks in a great naval battle, and in 1341 took Smyrna. They took Alexandria in 1365, and in 1480 compelled Mohammed II. to retreat from Rhodes, which he had besieged with 100,000 men and 160 ships. In 1484 the possessions of the dissolved orders of the Holy Sepulchre and of St. Lazarus were bestowed upon the Hospitallers. In 1522 they were compelled to quit Rhodes by Soliman II., who besieged their garrison of 600 knights and 4,500 soldiers with a force of 140,000 men and 400 vessels, and in 1530 they were allowed to settle in Malta by the Emperor Charles V. Hence they are often spoken of as the Knights of Malta. The order was suppressed in England by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1540), and lost all its privileges in France, Sep. 19, 1792. In 1798 it was expelled from Malta by the French, and has never recovered its political importance.

HOSPITALS.—Institutions similar to Chelsea Hospital, for the support of decayed soldiers, were known at Rome, where they were called Meritoria. The first hospital of celebrity was established at Cæsarea by the Emperor Valens, between 370 and 380. St. Ephraim, who died in 381, or St. Fabiola, in 400, is the reputed founder of infirmaries supported by voluntary contributions. A foundling hospital was instituted at Milan in 787, and an hospital for orphans at Constantinople in 1090. The most important hospitals are mentioned under the places where they are situated. St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, St. Thomas's, Christ's Hospital, and Bridewell, are known as the five Royal Hospitals, which were united for purposes of administration in 1557, and placed under the care of the Corporation, but with a distinct government, by 22 Geo. III. c. 77 (1782). The following is a list of the London hospitals, with the dates of foundation :—

HOSPITALS.

Founded A.D.	
1102.	St. Bartholomew's.
1547.	Bethlehem (for lunatics).
1552.	St. Thomas's.
1719.	Westminster.—1836. Incorporated.
1725.	Guy's.
1733.	St. George's.—1824. Incorporated.
1740.	London.—1759. Incorporated.
1745.	Middlesex.—1836. Incorporated.
1746.	Small-Pox.
1747.	Spanish and Portuguese Jews'.
1749.	British Lying-in.
1750.	City of London Lying-in.
1751.	St. Luke's (for lunatics).
1752.	Queen Charlotte's Lying-in.
1757.	Royal Maternal.
1765.	General Lying-in.—1830. Incorporated.
1778.	Charlotte St. General Lying-in.
1787.	Newman Street General Lying-in.
1796.	Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary.
1802.	Fever.
1804.	London Ophthalmic (Moorfields).
1804.	Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye.
1806.	Royal Jennerian.
1809.	National Vaccine.
1814.	Royal Infirmary for Asthma, &c.
1816.	Royal Infirmary for Children.
1816.	Westminster Ophthalmic.
1818.	Charing Cross.
1821.	Seaman's, Dreadnought (ship for sailors).—1833. Incorporated.
1828.	Royal Free (Gray's-Inn Road).
1829.	Queen Adelaide and British Ladies' Institution.
1833.	University College.
1835.	St. Mark's.
1838.	Orthopædic.
1839.	King's College.—1851. Incorporated.
1840.	Metropolitan Convalescent.
1841.	Consumption (Brompton).—1849. Incorporated.
1841.	For diseases of the skin.
1843.	Central London Ophthalmic.
1843.	St. Mary's (Paddington).
1843.	Women's.
1845.	German (Dalston).

HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Founded A.D.	
1847.	Samaritan Free (for women and children).
1848.	City of London (for diseases of the chest).
1849.	London Homœopathic.
1850.	Hahnemann.
1850.	Incurables.
1851.	Cancer.
1851.	For sick children.
1856.	Great Northern.

HOST.—The date at which the custom of elevating the elements of the Eucharist previous to distribution was introduced, has given rise to considerable controversy. Some authorities assert that it originated in the 4th century, some that it was unknown till the 12th, while others fix its commencement in 1201. The custom of ringing a bell during the elevation was introduced in 1228, and the miracle of the bleeding host is said to have occurred in 1290.

HOT-BLAST.—(*See* BELLOWS.)

HOTTENTOTS.—The aborigines of the southern portions of Africa first became known to Europeans in 1493, and were very numerous when the Dutch began to form their settlements at the Cape. Their number has, however, been much reduced by the small-pox, which committed fearful ravages in 1713, and from other causes. Missionaries were first sent to them in 1736. (*See* CAFFRE WAR.)

HOUNSLOW, or HOUNDSLOW (Middlesex).—At this place, anciently called Hundeslawe, a priory of the order of Trinitarians, for the redemption of captives, was founded in the 13th century, the chapel of which subsequently became a chapel-of-ease. In 1650 it contained only 120 houses, and in June, 1688, James II. established a camp upon the heath. The barracks were erected in 1793, and the parish church, occupying the site of the priory chapel, commenced in June, 1828, was completed in Dec., 1829. (*See* EXPLOSIONS.)

HOUR.—The division of the day into hours was known to the Babylonians and Egyptians, from whom it was transmitted to the Greeks and Romans. The system of L. Papirius Cursor, introduced about B.C. 293, divided the natural day and night, or the periods during which the sun was above and below the horizon, into 12 parts; thus necessitating a continual alteration in the duration of the hour. The present system of 24 equal hours was adopted about the end of the 4th century.

HOUR-GLASS.—This invention is of great antiquity, and is mentioned by the Greek dramatist, Baton, who flourished B.C. 280. It is said to have been lost on the decline of ancient civilization, and to have been restored by the monks during the Middle Ages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The earliest instance of the assembly of knights, citizens, and burgesses as members of Parliament, occurred Jan. 20, 1265, the Parliament of 1258 having been composed exclusively of barons. They were not again summoned till the Parliament of Nov. 12, 1294, and were established as a necessary part of the legislature by the declaratory statute of York, in 1322. Various statutes have been passed to regulate the amount of property necessary to enable a man to sit in the House of Commons, all of which were repealed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26 (June 28, 1858). The House of Commons has frequently changed its place of assembly. Our earliest knowledge on this point is that the Parliament of April 30, 1343, met in the Painted Chamber, Westminster. In 1376 the Chapter-house is mentioned as the usual meeting-place, and in 1547 Edward VI. granted St. Stephen's chapel for the purpose. This building was destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834, and the Commons took possession of their new house Nov. 4, 1852. The House of Commons consists of 658 members.

HOUSE OF LORDS. — The bishops and archbishops of England have composed a portion of the great council of the nation from the time of the Saxons, and they, with the barons, formed the king's council from the Conquest to the reign of John. The personal privilege of the peers was determined in 1341. The House of Lords, abolished by the Long Parliament, Feb. 6, 1649, constituted part of the first Parliament after the Restoration, April 25, 1660. The House of Lords has had various places of assembly. The first record on the subject states that in 1343 it met in the White Chamber, Westminster. The Painted Chamber was also a frequent place of assembly. Its place of meeting is first styled the "House of Lords" in 1543. The old Palace of Westminster having been destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834, the present Houses of Parliament were erected in its stead. The peers took possession of their new house April 15, 1847. The number of members in the House of Lords is always liable to increase, owing to the royal prerogative of creating new peerages. It is between four and five hundred.

HOUSELESS POOR.—(*See* METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, or NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The earlier Parliaments met in various places, chiefly at Westminster, but occasionally in provincial towns. The old buildings were destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The first stone of the new building was laid April 27, 1840. The House of Lords was opened April 15, 1847, and the House of Commons Nov. 4, 1852. Big Ben, the bell for the clock-tower, was cast Aug. 6, 1856, and proved a failure. The Victoria Tower was completed in 1857. Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Palace of Westminster, died May 12, 1860.

HOUSE-TAX of two shillings was levied upon all houses, except cottages, by 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695). It was raised to three shillings, and frequently varied, until reduced by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39 (Aug. 14, 1833); and repealed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 16, 1834). It was reimposed, in place of the window-tax, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

HOWITZERS, first used in 1697. (*See* ARTILLERY.)

HOWLAND GREAT WET DOCK.—(*See* DOCKS.)

HUAMANGA (Peru).—The battle of Ayacucho (*q. v.*) was fought near this city, founded by Pizarro, in 1539.

HUARINA (Battle).—Pizarro, with 480 men

and 85 horse, defeated Centeno at the head of 1,000 foot and 250 cavalry, on the plains of Huarina, in Peru, Oct. 26, 1547.

HUBERTSBURG (Saxony).—The castle was built in 1721, by Prince Augustus of Saxony, afterwards Elector Augustus III. The treaty of Hubertsburg, which terminated the Seven Years' War, was signed Feb. 15, 1763. A separate act, in accordance with the 20th article of the treaty of Hubertsburg, between the Empress and the King of Prussia, was signed at Dresden, March 12, and at Berlin, March 20, 1763.

HUDSON (New York).—The river was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609, and the city was founded by settlers from Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1784, and received its charter of incorporation in 1785.

HUDSON'S BAY (North America).—The sea was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1512, and was rediscovered by Hudson, from whom it derives its name, in 1610. The Hudson's Bay territory was first explored by adventurers from Canada. Prince Rupert sent a vessel with colonists to the territory in 1668. Charles II. incorporated the Hudson's Bay Company, May 2, 1670. A rival association, called the North-West Company, was formed out of several smaller ones in 1787. The two companies were united in 1821. An extended licence for trading over the continent east of the Rocky Mountains was given to the Company, May 13, 1838. The English Government granted Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company in Aug. 1848.

HUÉ (Cochin-China) was fortified by French officers in the reign of King Gia-long (1801—1820). The French concluded a treaty here, July 15, 1864.

HUE AND CRY.—This mode of creating alarm was in use among the Romans. Cæsar speaks of a case, B.C. 50, in which an alarm was carried 160 miles in 16 hours. In Normandy it was called *Clameur de Haro*. The hue and cry, a legal mode of procuring the arrest of offenders, was introduced into England at an early period. It is noticed in the statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. c. 9 (1275), and by 13 Edw. I. st. 22, cc. 1 & 4 (1285), the hundred in which the offence was committed was held liable until the felon was caught. By 27 Eliz. c. 13 (1585), the hue and cry was ordered to be effected by both horsemen and footmen; and by 8 Geo. II. c. 16 (1735), constables, &c., refusing or neglecting to make hue and cry, were to pay a fine of £5. They were repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827). The Highland mode of raising the hue and cry, called the cross tarric, or fiery cross, was carried 32 miles in three hours in 1745. The "Hue and Cry," issued three times a week by the Police Court, was first published early in the 18th century.

HUESCA (Spain), the ancient Osca, a town of the Ilergetes, is mentioned by Strabo, under the name of Ileosca. Sertorius founded a school here, B.C. 77. Pedro I. of Aragon took it, Nov. 25, 1096, after his victory over the Moors at Alcoraza (*q. v.*). The university was founded in 1354, and the cathedral was built in 1400.

HUGUENOTS, or HUGONOTS.—This was the name given to the French Protestants in the 16th century. Its etymology is disputed, some deriving it from Hugues, a noted Calvinist of Geneva, and others from the German *eidgenossen*, confederates. They were first persecuted in France in 1559, and in 1561 they received the name Huguenots, and resorted to arms for protection. A large number of them were slaughtered at Vassy, March 1, 1562. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (*q. v.*) occurred Aug. 24, 1572. In 1598 they were protected by the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*), and received additional religious liberty by the Pacification of Nismes, July 14, 1629. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, depriving them of their liberties, induced many to take refuge in neighbouring countries. The National Assembly granted liberty of worship Aug. 24, 1789.

HULI FESTIVAL.—(*See* ALL FOOLS' DAY.)

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Yorkshire).—In a grant made by Matilda Camin to the monks of Melza, in 1160, Hull is described as the "Wyk of Myton." Edward I. bought it from the monks in 1293, and called the place "King's town upon Hull." Edward I. visited it May 26, 1300. It was ordered to be made a fortress, by a charter of Edward II., in 1322. The walls were repaired and strengthened by Sir Michael de la Pole in 1377. The free grammar-school was founded in 1482, and the first hospital was erected in 1517. The town was taken by Hallam, "the pilgrim of grace," in 1537. The merchants of Hull embarked in the whale fishery in 1598. Lister's almshouses were founded in 1642. The first stone of the dock was laid Oct. 19, 1775, and it was opened Sep. 22, 1778. The Marine Hospital was established in 1787; the new waterworks were erected by the corporation in 1831; the Chamber of Commerce was established in 1837; and the Hull and Selby Railway was opened July 1, 1840. The town-hall was opened and the first stone of a new middle-class school laid by Earl de Grey and Ripon, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

HULSEAN LECTURES.—Sermons upon the evidences of Christianity, or the difficulties of Holy Scripture, were instituted by the will of the Rev. John Hulse, who died Dec. 14, 1790. His will, dated July 21, 1777, fills a folio volume of nearly 400 pages of closely-written MS., and is one of the most extraordinary in existence. It contains nine codicils, the last being dated Nov. 23, 1789. The funds were inadequate until 1818, when the Rev. C. Benson delivered the first course.

HULSEAN PROFESSORSHIP.—The office of Christian Advocate, founded in connection with Cambridge University, by the Rev. John Hulse, who died Dec. 14, 1790, was, by a statute confirmed by the Queen in Council, Aug. 1, 1860, changed into that of Hulsean Professor of Divinity.

HUMANE SOCIETY.—(*See* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.)

HUMILIATI, a peculiar order of monks, founded by a number of Italian noblemen in 1017. They subjected themselves to the rule of St. Benedict, and their statutes were revised in 1151, and confirmed by Innocent III. in

1200. Females were admitted to this order in 1325. A considerable laxity of discipline having arisen, Pius V. suppressed the society in 1571.

HUNDRED DAYS, from March 20, 1815, the day on which Napoleon I. entered Paris on his return from Elba, to June 29, the day on which he quitted it for the last time.

HUNDREDS.—The precise nature of the division of a country into hundreds is not known; it existed in Germany at a very early date, and was established among the Franks in the 6th century. Alfred the Great (871—901) is said to have introduced the hundred system into this country. All statutes relating to men composing a hundred were repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827); and hundreders are rendered liable for damages committed by rioters by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 21, 1827).

HUNGARY includes part of the ancient provinces of Dacia and Pannonia, and was, according to Gibbon (ch. xxxiv.), successively occupied by three Scythian colonies:—1. The Huns of Attila; 2. the Abares, in the 6th century; and 3. The Turks or Magyars, in 889.

B.C.
35. The Romans, under Augustus, first invade Pannonia.

A.D.
8. The country is reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius.
272. The Goths establish themselves in the Roman province.
337. It is invaded by the Vandals.
375. The Huns defeat the Goths on the Dniester.
433. The Huns obtain the supremacy.
453. On the death of Attila, it is seized by the Gepidæ.
500. It passes into the power of the Lombards.
568. The Avars expel the Lombards.
799. It is conquered by Charlemagne, and united to the Western empire.
889. The Magyars, or Hungarians of Scythian origin, establish themselves in the country, under their leader Arpad.
934. The Hungarians are defeated by Henry I. (the Fowler), Emperor of Germany.
955. They are subdued by Otho I. (the Great), at Augsburg.
1000. Stephen I., called the Saint, embraces Christianity, and receives the title of king.
1061. Hungary is ravaged by the Poles.
1100. Croatia is incorporated with Hungary.
1139. Bela II. is blinded, by order of his uncle Coloman.
1164. The king is seized by the usurpers Ladislaus and Stephen.
1222. Andrew II. publishes the charter known as the Golden Bull of Hungary.
1235-1245. The Tartars ravage the country.
1290, July 19. Ladislaus III. is assassinated.
1347. Louis I. (the Great) invades Naples.
1370. Louis I. is elected King of Poland.
1384. Mary, daughter of Louis I., is proclaimed *king* of Hungary.
1386. Mary marries Sigismund of Brandenburg.
1390. Sigismund subdues Bajazet I., and exacts tribute from Moldavia and Wallachia.
1396. Sep. 28. Battle of Nicopolis (*q. v.*).
1405. Representative government is established in Hungary.
1410. Sigismund of Hungary is elected Emperor of Germany.
1437. Albert, Duke of Austria, succeeds to the Hungarian throne.
1440. The succession devolves upon Ladislaus VI. (IV. of Hungary), King of Poland.
1443. Battle of Nissa (*q. v.*).
1444. Nov. 10. Battle of Varna (*q. v.*).
1456. Sep. 10. Death of John Hunniades.
1490. On the death of Matthias I. (Corvinus), the Hungarians elect Ladislaus VI., King of Bohemia, for their sovereign.

A.D.
1515. The Emperor Maximilian I. secures the succession of Hungary.
1526, Aug. 29. The Hungarians are defeated by the Turks at Mohacs (*q. v.*).
1529. Hungary is overrun by the Turks.
1570. Hungary is definitely annexed to the dominions of the house of Austria.
1600. The Turks seize Canissa, or Kanisa.
1606, June 23. Treaty of Vienna, securing freedom of worship for the Hungarian Protestants.
1607. The Protestant Union is formed in Hungary.
1618. The Emperor Matthias abdicates the throne of Hungary.
1620. The Hungarian Protestants revolt.—Nov. 8. They are defeated at the battle of Prague.
1661. The Hungarians refuse to admit the imperial armies into their country, and declare war against Turkey.
1669. The Hungarians seek Turkish assistance against the Emperor.
1670. They are reduced to subjection.
1682. A Turkish force enters Hungary, to assist the inhabitants against the Austrians.
1683, Nov. 12. John Sobieski defeats the Turks before Vienna.
1687. The revolt is quelled. The Hungarian crown is declared hereditary in the male line of the house of Austria.
1691, Aug. 19. The Turks are defeated at Salankeman.
1695. The Turks again invade Hungary.
1699, Jan. 26. Treaty of Carlowitz (*q. v.*).
1703. The Hungarians revolt under Francis Ragotski.
1708. Ragotski is defeated.
1718, July 21. Treaty of Passarowitz (*q. v.*).
1737. War with Turkey is renewed in Hungary.
1739, Sep. 18. Peace of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1741. Maria Theresa is crowned *king* of Hungary.
1765. Austria treats Hungary as a dependent province.
1778. Temeswar is incorporated with Hungary.
1784. The Hungarian regalia removed to Vienna.
1785. Vassalage is abolished.
1812. Numerous Servian and Bosnian immigrants settle in Hungary.
1825. The diet assembles, after an interval of 13 years.
1830. The diet attempts to substitute the Magyar language for the Latin throughout Slavonic Hungary.
1848, Sep. 11. A revolution breaks out at Pesth (*q. v.*).—Sep. 29. Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, is defeated by the Hungarians at the battle of Pakosa, or Sukoro.—Dec. 26. The imperial troops capture Raab.—Dec. 28. They defeat the Hungarians at Szikszo.—Dec. 29. And at Mohr.
1849, Jan. 5. The Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, take Pesth.—Jan. 21. Battle of Hermannstadt (*q. v.*).—Feb. 27. Battle of Gran (*q. v.*).—March 6. The Magyars defeat the Austrians.—April 14. The Hungarian chambers assert the national independence, and proclaim Kossuth governor.—April 27. Russia declares in favour of Austria.—June 20. Battle of Pered (*q. v.*).—June 28. The Emperor takes Raab from Georgey.—July 2. Battle of Acz.—July 11. Battle of Comorn (*q. v.*).—July 21. The Russians take Hermannstadt.—July 31. Battle of Schassburg.—Aug. 4. The Hungarians are defeated at Szegedin.—Aug. 13. Georgey surrenders to the Russians at Villagosh.—Aug. 21. About 5,000 Hungarian fugitives take refuge in Turkey.—Oct. 1. Comorn is surrendered to the Austrians.—Oct. 7. Execution of Count Bathyany.
1853, Sep. 8. The Hungarian crown and insignia are discovered and removed to Vienna.
1854, Jan. 1. State documents, law pleadings, &c., in Hungary are ordered to be transacted in the German language.
1856, July 12. A decree of amnesty for the political offenders of 1848 and 1849 is published.
1857, May 4. &c. Francis Joseph I. and the Empress of Austria visit their Hungarian dominions.
1859, Sep. 1. The Emperor publishes a patent regulating the interior administration of Hungary.
1860, March 31. The chambers at Augsburg reject the patent.—May 18. It is withdrawn.
1861, Jan. 16. The Emperor publishes an imperial manifesto against the election of refugees, &c.—Feb. 26. A new constitution for the Austrian empire is published.—April 6. The Hungarian diet is opened, and demands an Hungarian ministry.

A.D.
1861, June 6. A Slavonian diet assembles at St. Martin, and decides to maintain their nationality separate from the Magyars.—June 12. The case of the Emperor of Austria v. Day and Kossuth is decided in the Chancery court, in favour of the plaintiff, 100,000,000 Hungarian notes being ordered to be destroyed.—July 5. The diet votes an address to the Emperor of Austria, praying him to restore the old constitution.—July 22. The Emperor refuses.—Aug. 10. The diet declares a rupture of the negotiations with the Emperor.—Aug. 22. The Emperor, under protest, dissolves the Hungarian chambers.—Sep. 30. The assembly of the Comitat of Pesth is prevented by an armed force.—Nov. 5. Count Maurice Palffy d'Erdoed is appointed Lieutenant-General for Hungary.
1862, July 26. Garibaldi addresses, from Palermo, an inflammatory proclamation to the Hungarians.—Aug. 23. Klapka, the leader of the Hungarian insurrection of 1848, publishes a reply from Turin, in which he declines further movement until a more propitious period.—Nov. 18. The Emperor grants an amnesty to political offenders condemned by military tribunals in Hungary.
1863, Nov. 26. The existence of a general committee of independence is disclosed by a proclamation of Kossuth.
1864, Sep. 19. Count Andrassy resigns the office of minister of justice, in which he is succeeded by Count Valentine de Török.—Sep. 19 and 20. The Emperor visits Comorn.
1865, June 6. The Emperor visits Pesth.—June 8. The military tribunals are abolished.—June 26. Count Zichy, Aulic Chancellor, is relieved of his office.—July 20. Count Palffy is removed from the governorship.—Dec. 6. The union of Hungary and Transylvania is affirmed by the Transylvanian diet.—Dec. 12. The Emperor visits Pesth.—Dec. 14. He opens the Hungarian diet at Pesth.
1866, Jan. 9. Death of Count Emile Dessewffy, president of the Hungarian Academy.—Jan. 30. The Emperor and Empress visit Pesth.—June 6. Kossuth issues inflammatory addresses to the Hungarians.—June 27. In consequence of the war the diet is indefinitely prorogued.

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1000.	Stephen I., the Saint.	1308.	Charobert, or Charles Robert, of Anjou.
1038.	Peter.	1342.	Louis I., the Great.
1041.	Aba.	1382.	Mary.
1044.	Peter (again).	1385.	Charles.
1047.	Andrew I.	1386.	Sigismund.
1061.	Bela I.	1437.	Albert of Austria.
1064.	Salomon.	1439.	Elizabeth.
1074.	Geysa I.	1440.	Ladislaus IV.
1077.	Ladislaus I.	1444.	Ladislaus V.
1095.	Coloman, the Learned.	1458.	Matthias I. (Corvinus).
1114.	Stephen II.	1490.	Ladislaus VI.
1131.	Bela II.	1516.	Louis II.
1141.	Geysa II.	1526.	John Zapolski and Ferdinand I.
1161.	Stephen III.	1540.	Ferdinand I. (alone).
1162.	Ladislaus and Stephen (usurpers).	1563.	Maximilian.
1173.	Bela III.	1572.	Rodolph.
1196.	Emeric.	1608.	Matthias II.
1204.	Ladislaus II.	1618.	Ferdinand II.
1205.	Andrew II.	1625.	Ferdinand III.
1235.	Bela IV.	1647.	Ferdinand IV.
1270.	Stephen IV.	1655.	Leopold.
1272.	Ladislaus III.	1687.	Joseph.
1290.	Andrew III.	1712.	Charles.
1301.	Wenceslaus.	1741.	Maria Theresa.
1305.	Otho.		

(The succession is identical with that of the Emperors of Germany and of Austria.)

HUNGERFORD (London).—The first market was built on the site of Hungerford House in 1681. Another was founded June 18, 1831, and opened July 2, 1833. Its demolition, for the Charing Cross (*q. v.*) Railway Station, commenced April 16th, 1862. The suspension-bridge, designed by I. K. Brunel, was opened Friday, April 18, 1845. It was removed to Clifton in 1863. (*See* BRISTOL.)

HUNINGEN.—This fortified post, at the bridge of Huningen, near Basel, in Switzerland, was destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Baden, Sep. 7 (O.S.), 1714. The French restored the works in 1796. They were besieged by the Imperialists, Jan. 25, 1796, and capitulated Feb. 1. The victors entered a few days after, when they found the place a mass of ruins. The allied armies invested Huningen in Jan., 1814; and by the 3rd article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Nov. 20, 1815, the fortress was ordered to be demolished. It was a place of great strength, and was called the gate of Alsace.

HUNS.—Historians are not agreed as to the origin of this famous barbaric tribe. Niebuhr considers them to be Mongolians; Humboldt, Ugrians; and Zeuss, Latham, and Dr. W. Smith, Turks. They invaded China about B.C. 200; and after harassing that empire for a succession of years, were finally expelled about 93. They subsequently migrated to the plains of Tartary; and about 100 defeated the Alani on the banks of the Tanais. They defeated the Goths on the Dniester in 376, and attained their highest glory during the reign of Attila, 433—453. They invaded the Eastern empire in 441, ravaged Gaul (where they were defeated by Aëtius at Chalons) in 451, and crossed the Alps into Italy in 452. After the death of Attila their power declined.

HUNTING.—(*See* FIELD SPORTS and FOX-HUNTING.)

HUNTINGDON.—Edward the Elder erected a castle here in 917. A priory of Black Nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, was established in 973. St. Mary's church was rebuilt in 1620, and the county gaol was erected in 1829.

HUNTLY HILL (Battle).—The Earl of Huntly defeated the rebel Earl of Crawford at this battle, fought on a moor near Brechin, May 18, 1452.

HUR.—(*See* UR.)

HURON (Canada West).—The bishopric was founded in 1857.

HURRICANES.—(*See* CYCLONE and STORMS.)

HURST CASTLE.—On the rupture of the negotiations at Newport, the council of the army seized Charles I. at Carisbrook Castle, Nov. 30, 1648, and conveyed him to Hurst Castle, whence he was removed, Dec. 18, to St. James's.

HUSK.—(*See* BROOM FLOWER.)

HUSSARS, light cavalry, first in use among the Magyars, in 1610, and so called because the *twentieth* man of all the vassals of the nobles in each province was compelled to be armed as a trooper. Tilly introduced hussars into the Austrian army; and at the battle of Leipsic, in 1631, had five regiments of them in the field. Luxemburg formed a troop in France in 1692; and Frederick William I. of Prussia organized two regiments in Prussia, 1730. The first hussars forming part of the English army were enrolled by William III. during the war in Flanders in 1694. The same troops were afterwards called light dragoons, and only employed temporarily, and on foreign service.

The first British regiment of light cavalry raised for permanent service was the "King's Regiment of Hussars," now called the 15th Hussars, formed by Col. G. Eliot in 1759, by order of George II.

HUSSITES, the followers of John Huss, burned at Constance July 7, 1415. Upon receiving the news of his death, several nobles and knights formed an association, Dec. 2, 1415. This party obtained the majority at the parliament of Prague, Sep. 5, 1416, and being opposed by the emperor, they took the field, and appointed Ziska their leader, March 10, 1418. Active war soon commenced, and a schism occurred in 1420. (*See* CALIXTINES and TABORITES.) The battle of Prague was gained by Ziska, July 14, 1420; and in the still more brilliant victory of Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422, he almost annihilated the Emperor's army. The Hussites overran the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, and were on the point of marching upon Vienna, when the sudden death of Ziska, Oct. 12, 1424, put a stop to their plans. They gained two more battles,—at Aussig, June 15, 1426, and at Mies, July 21, 1426; but, weakened by internal disputes, they were induced to sue for peace. After long negotiation, the treaty of Iglau was concluded between the Emperor Sigismund and the leaders of the Hussites, July 5, 1436. Though this treaty did not put an end to the struggles of the Protestants in Bohemia, yet from this time the name of Hussites was no longer applied to them.

HUSTINGS.—This term was apparently applied by the Anglo-Saxons to courts held within a house or building, to distinguish them from such as were held in the open air. Edward the Confessor granted such a court to the city of London in 1052. An attempt was made in 1856 to abolish it. Lincoln, Winchester, York, and other places, also possessed courts of hustings.

HUTCHINSONIANS, the followers of John Hutchinson, who was born in 1674, and who died Aug. 28, 1737. The sect arose in 1727. "Thoughts concerning Religion," published at Edinburgh in 1743, contains an exposition of the views of this religious sect.

HUY (Belgium) was taken by the English and Dutch, Sep. 26, 1694. The Duke of Marlborough captured it Aug. 27, 1703. The French took it early in 1705, and Marlborough recaptured it July 12. It once more fell into the hands of the French, Aug. 20, 1746. The church of Notre Dame was commenced in 1311. (*See* ABBOT OF HUY.)

HYACINTH. — This plant, which is indigenous to the Levant, and grows abundantly round Aleppo and Bagdad, received its name from Hyacinthus, whom, according to the legend, Apollo slew and transformed into a flower. It was first cultivated by the Dutch, probably at the commencement of the 16th century, and is mentioned in England by Gerard in 1596. Parkinson enumerates eight varieties in 1629. Double hyacinths were first grown by Peter Voorhelm at the commencement of the 18th century.

HYCSOS, HYKSOS, or SHEPHERD KINGS, a tribe of Arabian or Scythian shepherds, who overran Egypt more than 2000 years B.C. Some authors deny the existence of the Hycsos; others suppose them to represent the captive Jews in Egypt (*q. v.*); and various theories have been circulated on this perplexing subject. Manetho states that they reigned 511, Africanus 284, and Eusebius 103 years. Lepsius says their rule terminated B.C. 1842, and Bunsen B.C. 1639.

HYDASPES (Battle). — Alexander III. defeated Porus on the banks of the river Hydaspes, the modern Jelum, B.C. 327.

HYDE PARK (London), formerly the "Manerium de Hyde," belonging to the monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, in 1535, was enclosed about 1545. Cottages existed here in 1655. The custody of Hyde Park, "with all the lodges, houses, and edifices in the same," was granted in 1596 to Sir Edmund Cary, knight. The House of Commons resolved that Hyde Park should be sold, Dec. 21, 1652; and Sir Heneage Finch, solicitor-general, obtained a grant of part of the park in 1661. Queen Anne enclosed another portion in 1705, and Queen Caroline another in 1730. The Serpentine was formed 1730–33, by order of Queen Caroline. In consequence of the Gordon riots, troops were encamped here in 1780. The volunteers formed a camp in 1799. The statue of Achilles, "inscribed by the women of England to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," was erected in Hyde Park June 18, 1822. The triple archway and gate at Hyde Park Corner were constructed from the designs of Burton in 1828. The bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, was erected in 1846. The Marble Arch was placed at Cumberland Gate in March, 1851. Riotous assemblies met in this park to denounce Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, June 24 and July 1 and 8, 1855. Turbulent meetings were held, in consequence of the high price of bread, Oct. 14, 21, and 28. Queen Victoria reviewed 18,000 rifle volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23, 1860. Collisions ensued between the followers of Garibaldi and the supporters of the Pope, and several persons were injured, Sep. 28 and Oct. 5, 1862. The Prince and Princess of Wales reviewed the volunteers in this park, May 28, 1864. Another review of the volunteers took place June 23, 1866. A monster reform meeting, called by the Reform League for Monday, July 23, was prohibited by the Government. The park gates having been closed, the mob destroyed the railings, and a collision with the police ensued. The riots continued for several days.

HYDERABAD (Hindostan), the capital of Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions, was founded by Kootab Shah, about 1585, being then called Baunuggur. It was taken and plundered in 1687 by the troops of Aurungzebe.

HYDERNAGUR.—(*See* BEDNORE.)

HYDRAULIC CRANE.—This machine, invented by Sir William Armstrong, who erected the first at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1846, was greatly improved in 1851 by the introduction of the "accumulator." Sir W. Armstrong described its principle and action before the British Association in 1854.

HYDRAULIC or HYDROSTATIC PRESS.—

The principle was suggested by Pascal (June 19, 1623—Aug. 19, 1662), but the machine itself was not invented till 1796, when Joseph Bramah patented a water-tight collar, and thus rendered it available for practical purposes.

HYDRAULIC RAM.—This machine was invented and patented in France by Montgolfier, in 1797.

HYDRO-CARBON LIGHT, obtained by impregnating common gas with hydro-carbon, was invented by the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, who tested it at the Westgate railway-station, Wakefield, from Aug. 15, 1863, to Jan. 4, 1864, and exhibited his process in London, Oct. 12, 1864.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID GAS, discovered by Priestley in 1772, was shown by Davy in 1810 to consist of chlorine and hydrogen.

HYDROGEN.—The combustibility of this gas was known early in the 18th century, when it was often exhibited as a curiosity. Little was ascertained respecting its real nature till Henry Cavendish published an account of its most important properties in the Philosophical Transactions, May 12, 1766.

HYDROMETER.—This instrument for ascertaining the weight of fluids was probably invented by Archimedes, who was killed B.C. 212, though it is not mentioned till the time of Hypatia, who died about 415. It was afterwards forgotten, and was not revived or reinvented till the end of the 16th century. It is also called areometer and volumometer.

HYDROPARASTATES.—(*See* ENCRATITES.)

HYDROPATHY, or the Water-Cure, was in use among the Arabs, and recommended by Rhazes, in 920. The system also flourished in Italy, having been advocated by Avicenna in 1030; by Barzi in 1450; and by Cardan in 1540. From Italy it passed into Germany, where it found zealous disciples in Hildanus (1560—1600), and Von der Heyden (1630—43); and thence to England, where Floyer (1649—1734), George Cheyne in 1725, and Lucas in 1750, strongly recommended the system. At Malta Padre Bernardo, the self-styled "medicus per aquam," made a great sensation in 1724; and at Paris the celebrated Tissot in 1760 advocated in eloquent language the use of cold water as a universal panacea. Dr. Currie published a work on the subject in 1797, and Vincent Priessnitz, a peasant's son, established his famous cold-water cure establishment at Gräfenberg in 1825. He began with two patients, and in 1829 his system was in full operation.

HYDROSTATICS.—The phenomena connected with water were but little studied by ancient philosophers. Archimedes announced the equal force with which each particle of a fluid mass is pressed when in equilibrio, B.C. 250, and Ctesibius about B.C. 250, and his pupil Hero of Alexandria (B.C. 150) invented the siphon force-pump and pneumatic fountain. Galileo (1564—1642), Castellio (1577—1644), Torricelli (1608—1647), and Pascal (1623—1662) contributed to advance the science. Hallam says the science was entirely created by Castellio and Torricelli. The motion of waters in rivers and canals was first studied by Guglielmini, who published his work on the subject in 1691; and the nature of the oscillation of waves was taught by Newton in 1714. Daniel Bernouilli's theory of the motion of fluids was published in 1738, the compressibility of water was first demonstrated by M'Canton in 1762, and Coulomb published his law of resistance in 1800. Professor Airy suggested an improved theory of fluids in 1830. Scott Russell's experiments on the motion of ships and waves were published in 1837.

HYGROMETER.—Various instruments for testing the humidity of the atmosphere have been from time to time invented. The most general are the hair hygrometer of Saussure, who published an account of his instrument in 1783, and the whalebone hygrometer of M. de Luc, which was described in 1786.

HYMENEAL HYMNS.—(*See* EPITHALAMIA.)

HYMNS, or songs of praise to the Deity, were in use among the Hebrews as well as the Greeks, and are mentioned Matt. xxvi. 30, and Col. iii. 16. The "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" are in our liturgy both called hymns. According to some authorities, St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, who died in 367, was the first who composed hymns for the church. The use of hymns was authorized by the fourth Council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633.

HYPERESIA.—(*See* ÆGIRA.)

HYPOTHETICAL UNIVERSALISTS.—(*See* CAMERONITES.)

HYRCANIA (Asia).—This ancient province was situated to the south of the Caspian Sea, and varied considerably in size and importance at different periods. Little is known respecting its history. It appears that the inhabitants were rendered subject to the Assyrians at an early date, and that a troop of 6,000 of them formed part of the army with which Darius III. resisted Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 334. Hyrcania was occupied by the Parthians B.C. 244. Christianity was introduced during the 8th century.

HYSLÆ (Battle).—The Argives defeated the Lacedæmonians near this town B.C. 669. The Lacedæmonians destroyed the town B.C. 417.

HYTHE (Kent), one of the Cinque Ports, was, according to Leland, once "a very great towne yn lenght, and conteyned iiii paroches, that now be clene destroied." St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded by Hamo, Bishop of Rochester, in 1336. The town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1794. The School of Musketry was established in 1854.

I.

IAGO.—(*See* SANTIAGO, SPANISH TOWN, &c.)

IAMBICS.—Iambic verse, said to have been thus named from Iambe, an attendant at the court of Metanira, wife of Celeus, King of Sparta. She is supposed to have amused the goddess Ceres, whilst on her sad pilgrimage in search of her daughter Proserpine, with her witty stories and allusions, and her poetical talent. It is generally used in satirical compositions, and often figuratively to signify satire.

The Greek poet Archilochus, of Paros, who flourished B.C. 714—B.C. 676, was the first who wrote in iambics. Hipponax of Ephesus (B.C. 546—520) invented the Choliambus, or "Lame Iambic."

IAPYGIAN RACE.—Among the earliest known inhabitants of Italy, named, according to Greek mythologists, from Iapyx, who led a Cretan colony into the southern portions of the peninsula now called Apulia and Calabria.

IBERIA (Asia), the modern Georgia (*q. v.*), anciently formed part of the Persian empire, and passed under the power of Alexander III., B.C. 331. The Romans first came into contact with the Iberians B.C. 65, when Pompey led an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace. Instigated by Tiberius, the inhabitants invaded and subdued Armenia in 35, and in 115 they made a show of submission to the Romans. Christianity was introduced during the reign of Constantine I. (323—337), and in 365 the Romans resigned the sovereignty of the country, which subsequently became a Persian province. It was erected into a bishopric about the pontificate of Gregory I. (590—604), and annexed to the Eastern empire by Heraclius in 623. The Greek name for Spain was also Iberia.

IBRAHIMIAH.—(*See* ABRAHAMITES.)

IBRAIL.—(*See* BRAILOW, Battle.)

ICANHOE.—(*See* BOSTON, Lincolnshire.)

ICE.—The manufacture of artificial ice was known to the Greeks and Romans. The custom of cooling beverages with saltpetre was general in Italy in the 16th century. In the 17th "ice cups" were introduced into France and Spain. A new mode of producing ice by chemical means was invented by Walker in 1782. Leslie introduced the employment of sulphuric acid for the same purpose in 1810. Harrison patented an ice-making machine, in which ether and salt are used, in 1857. Tudor first established the trade in ice at Boston (U.S.) in 1806, and began to export it in 1820. It increased to such an extent that there were soon 16 companies for the exportation of the article in that town. Many of the "ice farms" of the states of New York and Massachusetts are reputed to be as valuable as the rice-fields of Georgia. The French ice trade dates from 1859, when some Paris speculators constructed a range of ice-houses near Auteuil, in the Bois de Boulogne.

ICELAND (North Atlantic Ocean).—The discovery of this island is attributed to a Norwegian pirate, Nadodd, who was cast by a tempest on its coast in 860. It was then called Snæ-land, *i. e.* Snowland. Gardar circumnavigated it in 864, and gave it the name of Gardarsholm. In 874 it was colonized by a band of Norwegians under Ingolph. The Icelanders discovered Greenland in 982, and the American coast in 986. Its inhabitants were converted to Christianity towards the end of the 10th century. In 1261 it was united to Norway, and in 1380 was ceded to Denmark, to which country it still belongs. Protestantism, introduced in 1540, was established in 1551. The commerce of Iceland was declared free to all Danish subjects in 1787, and to foreigners in 1855. It suffered from famine in 1824–5, and from a pestilence in 1827. The mountains of Iceland were explored during the summer of 1861 by Messrs. Holland and Shepherd, members of the London Alpine Club.

ICENI.—This ancient British tribe, inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk, and the frontiers of Essex and Hertfordshire, led by Queen Boadicea, suffered a defeat from the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, in 61.

ICH DIEN.—The motto of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, inscribed upon his helmet found upon the battle-field of Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346, where he fell, fighting under the French banner. The motto was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, who took the plumed helmet from the head of the Bohemian monarch. The heirs to the English crown have retained the device, as well as the plume of three ostrich feathers. Sir H. Nicolas holds a somewhat different theory on this subject. (*See* FEATHERS.)

ICHNOLOGY, or the science of footprints, a section of Palæontology, which treats of the fossilized impressions made on mud or sand by the animals of the various geological periods, was founded in 1828 by Dr. Duncan, who discovered the tracks of an extinct species of tortoise, at Corncockle, Dumfriesshire.

ICHTHYOLOGY.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) is the first, and indeed the only, author of antiquity, who scientifically investigated and described the structure of fishes. Modern ichthyology dates from the 16th century, when Belon (in 1553), Rondelet (in 1554 and 1555), and Salviani (from 1554 to 1558), published works upon it. Francis Willoughby (1635—1672) and John Ray (1628—1705) distributed fishes into species defined by their natural characteristics, without reference to the name assigned to them by the Greeks and Romans; and Peter Artedi (1705—Sep. 21, 1735) and Charles Linnæus (May 24, 1707—1778) laboured with much success in the same work. Cuvier's "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," containing an exhaustive history of Ichthyology, was published from 1828 to 1849. William Yarrell's "History of British Fishes" appeared in 1835–36.

ICILIAN LAWS.—A law proposed by the Tribune Spurius Icilius, B.C. 471, decreed sentence of death against all persons who should interrupt the Tribunes while they were speaking in the Comitia Tributa. The same name is given to the Lex de Aventino Publicando, proposed by the Tribune Lucius Icilius, B.C. 456, which regulated the ownership of ground used for building, &c.

ICOLMKILL.—(*See* ABBOT OF HUY and IONA.)

ICONIUM (Asia Minor).—Paul and Barnabas preached in this ancient city, now called Koniah (Acts xiii. 51), in 45, from which they were compelled to flee, on account of a conspiracy against them (Acts xiv. 1–6). Councils were held here in 231 and in 378. It was made the metropolis of Lycaonia. The Saracens captured it in 1074, and founded the kingdom of Iconium or Roum, which lasted till 1209. The Crusaders took it in 1097, and again under Frederick I. (Barbarossa), June 10, 1190. The Mongols seized it in 1244, and the Turks in

1307. Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks near this town, Dec. 20, 1832.

ICONOCLASTS, or IMAGE BREAKERS.—The custom of exhibiting images of the Saviour and of saints in churches, introduced about the 3rd century of the Christian æra, met with strong opposition in the Eastern empire, under Leo III., the Isaurian, who issued an edict prohibiting the worship of all statues and pictures which represented the Saviour, the Virgin, and the saints, in 726. A second decree, commanding the destruction of all images, and the whitewashing of the churches, appeared about 728. The attempt of an official to destroy a statue of the Saviour caused an insurrection, which spread to Greece and the Ægean Islands. Gregory II. denounced this crusade against images in a letter to Leo III. in 729. Another letter followed. Constantine V. (Copronymus,) the successor of Leo III., renewed his edict, and summoned the third council at Constantinople (Feb. 10—Aug. 8, 754), which issued a decree against the worship of images. The controversy raged with great fury, and a council summoned at Constantinople, Aug. 1, 786, was dissolved on account of the violence of different parties. It met at Nicæa (second council), Sep. 24, and lasted till Oct. 23, 787. The Iconoclasts were anathematized, and the worship of images was re-established. A council at Constantinople, in 814, annulled all decrees made against the Iconoclasts. After much resistance and many struggles, the Greeks restored the worship. A council was held at Constantinople, Feb. 19, 842, when the decrees of the second Council of Nicæa were accepted, and the Iconoclasts denounced. A solemn festival was appointed, and the whole of the clergy of Constantinople went in procession to the church of St. Sophia, to commemorate the event. The eighth general council held at Constantinople, Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 28, 870, anathematized the Iconoclasts.

ICONOGRAPHY, or THE SCIENCE OF IMAGES.—Fairholt (Dictionary of Terms in Art, 243), describes it as "the Art exercised by the image-makers of all ages; at one period, expressing by sculpture, carving, and painting, actual persons and events; at another seeking to represent, by sensuous forms, abstract and spiritual notions, as in symbols, emblems, and allegories. . . . . Hence it is the history of the world, written not only upon papyrus and parchment, but deeply graven upon stone, marble, and bronze; or reproduced in vivid colours." Didron's "Iconographie Chrétienne" was published in 1843.

ICULISMA.—(*See* ANGOULÊME.)

ICY CAPE (North America) was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778.

IDAHO (North America) was organized as a separate territory of the United States by Act of Congress in March, 1863.

IDES, in the ancient Roman calendar, were eight days in each month, the first of which, denominated the Idus, fell on the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th of the other months. The *ides* came between the *calends* and the *nones*, and were reckoned backwards. Thus, the 14th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 12th of the other months, was called the day before the Ides. This mode of reckoning is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the Breviary. The Ides of March are celebrated in history as the date upon which Julius Cæsar was assassinated, B.C. 44.

IDIOTS.—An asylum for idiots was established in 1847, and the establishment at Earlswood, Surrey, was opened in June, 1855.

IDOLS.—Idolatry, practised in some form or other by all ancient nations, passed from Egypt to India about the 17th century B.C., and thence to North Europe about the 6th century B.C. The earliest mention of idols occurs Gen. xxxi. 19 and 30, B.C. 1739. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of idolatrous temples in 330, and Honorius abolished idolatry throughout the Roman empire in 404.

IDOMENE (Battle).—The Acarnanians, under Demosthenes, defeated the Ambraciots with great slaughter, at this pass, near Argos, B.C. 426.

IDRIA (Austria). — The quicksilver mines at this town in Carniola were discovered in 1497.

IDSTEDT (Battle). — The Danish forces under Gen. Von Krugh defeated the Sleswig-Holsteiners under Willisen, at this village of Southern Denmark, July 24 and 25, 1850. The loss on both sides amounted to about 8,000 men.

IDUMÆA.—(*See* EDOM.)

IERNE.—(*See* BRITANNIA and IRELAND.)

IGLAU (Treaty) was concluded at this town, in Moravia, between the Emperor Sigismund and the Hussites, July 5, 1436. The latter obtained a general amnesty and the free exercise of their religion. The treaty was based upon the Compactata of Prague made in 1433.

IGNORANTINES. — This Roman Catholic Association for the gratuitous instruction of poor children in secular and religious knowledge, founded in France by the Abbé de la Salle in 1724, has been introduced into other Roman Catholic countries. The brethren, expelled from France at the Revolution, were recalled in 1806 by Napoleon I.

IGUVIUM.—(*See* GUBBIO.)

ILDEFONSO, ST. (Treaties). — Several treaties have been signed at this town of Old Castile, in Spain. The first, between Spain and Portugal, was concluded Oct. 1, 1777, and confirmed March 31, 1778. It was aimed at England, and diplomatic negotiations with Spain were broken off.——An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Spain was concluded here Aug. 19, 1796, and a secret treaty between the same powers, by virtue of which France obtained Louisiana, was signed Oct. 1, 1800. It was confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, March 21, 1801.

ILERDA.—(*See* LERIDA.)

ILE ROYALE.—(*See* CAPE BRETON.)

ILIAD.—(*See* ALLEGORY and ILIUM.)

ILITURGIS (Spain).—This town was taken and destroyed by Publius Scipio, B.C. 206.

ILIUM, or ILION (Asia Minor), the real name of the city of Troja, or Troy, the latter,

a Roman appellation, being, strictly speaking, the name of the district. Ilium, the capital of Troas, is supposed to have stood on a height between the rivers Scamander and Simois, at the southern extremity of the plain of Troy, close to the modern village of Bunarbashi. This ancient, or Old Ilium, generally believed to have been captured and destroyed after a siege of 10 years, B.C. 1184, or B.C. 1127, is distinguished by the epithet *vetus*, from *Ilium Novum*, or New Ilium, a village which Alexander III., after the battle of Granicus, B.C. 334, ordered to be enlarged and called a city. Fimbria captured it B.C. 85. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, it was visited by Julius Cæsar, who conferred upon the inhabitants numerous privileges, and, in remembrance of his victory, instituted the *Ludi Trojani*, to which Virgil refers in the Æneid. Homer, who flourished B.C. 962—927, or, according to Herodotus, B.C. 850, wrote the Iliad, an epic poem, containing an account of the siege of Troy, and the Odyssey, describing the wanderings of Ulysses after the siege. These poems were first collected B.C. 531, by Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. The first English translation of the Iliad, by Arthur Hall, was published in London in 1581. George Chapman's translation of the first seven books appeared in 1598, and of the whole Iliad in 1611. His translation of the Odyssey was published in 1615. Pope's translation of the Iliad appeared 1715–20, and of the Odyssey, 1725–6. Cowper published a translation of the Iliad and Odyssey in 1791; and the Earl of Derby's translation of the Iliad appeared in 1865.

ILLIBERIS.—(*See* ELIBERIS.)

ILLINOIS (United States).—The French settled in this country in the 17th century. It was ceded to England in 1763, separated in 1775, and formed part of the territory of Indiana from 1800 to 1809, in which year a division took place. Illinois was admitted as the 20th state of the Union in 1818.

ILLUMINATI.—The name of Illuminati, or Enlightened Men, was adopted by several secret political societies of a revolutionary tendency, which arose during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. They appeared in Spain, where they were termed Alombrados, in 1575, and having been suppressed, sprang up again at Seville in 1623 or 1627. In Belgium they were called Mystics, and in France Guerinets. The order of Illuminati, at first called the order of the Perfectibilists, was established at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, May 1, 1776, by Adam Weishaupt. The avowed object of this association was the extirpation of the Jesuits and the diminution of the papal influence. It soon became very powerful, and was suppressed by decrees issued June 22, 1784, and March 2 and Aug. 16, 1785. Mirabeau was one of its disciples. Its agents visited Paris for the purpose of illuminating France. For many years after its suppression, the Society of Illuminati lingered on under the name of the German Union. The favourite saying of the Illuminati was,—"The last king ought to be hanged with the entrails of the last priest."

ILLUMINATION and ILLUMINATED MSS.—The art of decorating manuscripts is of considerable antiquity, and was practised by the Romans. Cicero commends Marcus Varro, who flourished B.C. 116—B.C. 28, for having adorned his works with the portraits of more than 700 persons. The most ancient illuminated documents extant are the Terence of the 4th century and the Virgil of the 5th, both of which are in the library of the Vatican. The art received great encouragement from the Eastern emperors in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and was extensively patronized by Charlemagne. About 1150 a better style of drawing became common. The finest specimens of illuminated MSS. are of the 15th and 16th centuries, from which time the introduction of printed books has superseded MS. works, and hence put a stop to the illuminator's art. It has, however, been revived as a fashionable amusement.

ILLUSTRISSIMI, or MOST ILLUSTRIOUS.—(*See* CARDINAL and EMINENCE.)

ILLYRIA, or ILLYRICUM (Europe).—This name was anciently applied to all the countries on the east coast of the Adriatic. In the 4th century B.C. the northern portions of Illyria were visited by the Gauls, who expelled the natives and drove them to the south. Philip II., King of Macedon, waged war with the Illyrians B.C. 359; and the Romans sent an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace, B.C. 233. The second Illyrian war commenced B.C. 229, and also terminated in favour of the Romans. The Dalmatæ revolted from the Illyrians B.C. 180, and formed the independent state of Dalmatia (*q. v.*); and the remaining country was reduced into a Roman province by L. Anicius, B.C. 168. It became an imperial province B.C. 11. Dalmatia, Carniola, and some neighbouring countries, received the name of Illyrian Provinces by a decree issued by Napoleon I., Oct. 14, 1809.

IL MONTE D'ASDRUBALE (Battle).—(*See* METAURUS, Battle.)

ILVA.—(*See* ELBA.)

IMAGES.—From the Apostolical Constitutions, it appears that image-makers were refused the sacraments of the Holy Supper and of baptism by the primitive Church. The decoration of churches with images and pictures was prohibited by the Council of Elvira in 277. It was first rendered common by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, who flourished about 400. The worship of images and pictures was introduced some time before 692, and was approved by the second Council of Nicæa in 787. By 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 (1549), all images in churches were ordered to be destroyed; and the Puritans committed great havoc in the churches during the Civil War. (*See* ICONOCLASTS and ICONOGRAPHY.)

IMAGE-WORSHIP.—(*See* ICONOCLASTS.)

IMBROS (Ægæan Sea).—An island, inhabited at an early period by the Pelasgians, was annexed to the Persian empire B.C. 505, and afterwards belonged to the Athenians. Mohammed II. subdued it in 1457.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The dispute in the Romish Church respecting the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary commenced about 1140, the Franciscans sup-

porting, and the Dominicans opposing, the dogma. In 1384 the discussion was revived at Paris by the Dominican John de Montesono, and having been continued with great bitterness, resulted in the exclusion of the Dominicans from the university in 1389. It also occasioned great discussion during the pontificates of Paul V. (1605—1621), of Gregory XV. (1621—1623), and of Alexander VII. (1655—1667). Pius IX. wrote letters on the subject, Feb. 2, 1849, and May 20, 1850; and it was made an article of faith of the Romish Church by a bull promulgated Dec. 8, 1854.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (Feast), traced in the Greek Church to the 5th, and in the Latin to the 7th century, has been celebrated annually since the 12th. It received the sanction of the Council of Basel in 1431, and was ordered to be celebrated by Sixtus IV. in 1476. The Latin Church observes the feast Dec. 8, and the Greek Dec. 9.

IMMÆ (Battle), fought at this village, near Antioch, June 7, 218, when Elagabalus defeated Macrinus.

IMPEACHMENT is the accusation of a peer or member of Parliament of treason or other high crimes. The earliest example is the case of the Lord Chancellor Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1386. By 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, s. 3 (1700), no pardon under the Great Seal is pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament. Persons impeached of high treason are allowed counsel by 20 Geo. II. c. 30 (1747).

IMPERIAL CHAMBER, or COURT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—A supreme tribunal of the empire, established by Maximilian I., at the diet of Worms, in 1495. It was a paramount court of justice, and consisted, at its first formation, of a chief judge, who was to be chosen amongst the princes or counts, and of 16 assessors, partly of noble or equestrian rank, partly professors of law. They were nominated by the emperor, subject to the approbation of the diet. Hallam says,—"The functions of the Imperial Chamber were chiefly the two following. They exercised an appellant jurisdiction over causes that had been decided by the tribunals established in states of the empire. But their jurisdiction in private causes was merely appellant. The second part of the chamber's jurisdiction related to disputes between two states of the empire. But these two could only come before it by way of appeal." The police of the circles had to enforce the sentences pronounced by the Imperial Chamber. It lasted three centuries.

IMPERIAL GUARD.—The Consular Guard received this title on the accession of Napoleon I., in 1804. It originally numbered 9,775 men, but was gradually increased, till in 1814 it included 102,708 men. This guard was disbanded on the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, but was again enrolled by a decree of Napoleon III., May 4, 1854.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Clergymen in the performance of their duties, and members of Parliament, are exempt from arrest for debt. (*See* CLERGY, and FERRARS'S ARREST.) By 12 Geo. I. c. 29 (1726), no arrest for debt could take place unless the cause of action amounted to £10 in superior, or 40*s.* in inferior courts. The restriction was extended to £10 in inferior courts by 19 Geo. III. c. 70 (1779). By 51 Geo. III. c. 124 (July 2, 1811), £15 was the lowest sum recoverable by imprisonment, and by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 71 (July 2, 1827), it was fixed at £20. Arrest (*q. v.*) on *mesne* process was abolished except in the case of the debtor's attempting to quit England, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1838). By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 1, 1851), absconding debtors who owe £20 or upwards are liable to arrest.

IMPROPRIATIONS.—Impropriation is defined by Wharton as "the act of employing the revenues of a church living to a layman's use." The suppression of the monasteries by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1539), led to many such impropriations. The "feoffees for impropriations" were censured in the Star Chamber, and their livings forfeited to the crown, Feb. 13, 1633. It was a self-constituted corporation, formed for the purpose of purchasing impropriate rectories, and owes its origin to John Preston, a celebrated preacher.

IMPROVISATORI, or extempore versifiers, arose in Italy during the 12th century. Serafino Aquilano (1466—1500) was the first improvisatore of note. The two blind brothers Brandolini excelled at Florence as improvisatori, in the 15th century.

INCENDIARIES.—(*See* ARSON.)

INCENSE.—(*See* FRANKINCENSE.)

INCH OF CANDLE.—At an auction by inch of candle, persons continued to bid whilst a small piece of candle was burning, the article being knocked down to the person who made the last offer before it was extinguished. In excommunication by inch of candle, the sentence was not passed upon the offender if he repented before the piece of candle burned out. Shakespeare (2 Hen. IV. ii. 4) alludes to the old custom practised by the amorous gallant, who "drinks off candles' ends for flap-dragons." Nares remarks that "as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* formed a more formidable and disagreeable flap-dragon than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk."

INCHCAPE, or BELL-ROCK.—Upon this dangerous rock, situated in the German Ocean, about 12 miles from Arbroath, or Aberbrothock, an abbot of that place is said to have placed a bell as a warning to mariners, which was maliciously cut adrift by a Dutch rover, whose ship subsequently struck on the same reef, and sank, with all hands on board. Southey has founded a well-known ballad on this story. A lighthouse was ordered by 46 Geo. III. c. 132 (July 21, 1806), and the building, commenced in 1807, was completed, at a cost of £60,000, in Oct., 1810. The light was exhibited for the first time Feb. 1, 1811.

INCHCOLM, or ST. COLM'S INCH (Firth of Forth).—This island, referred to by Shakespeare (Macbeth, act i., sc. 2), situated within sight of Edinburgh, was the abode, in the 6th century, of St. Colm, or Columba. Alexander I. of Scotland, who was wrecked here in 1123, when it was inhabited by one solitary hermit,

erected an Augustine monastery in gratitude for his escape. It was repeatedly sacked by the English in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

INCHKEITH (Firth of Forth).—This island, in which a monastery was founded in 679 or 704, having been fortified by an English force in 1547, was captured by the French, who called it the "Isle of Horses," in 1549. A revolving light was placed on the island in 1805.

IN CŒNÂ DOMINI.— *See* BULL.)

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.—The first income-tax was levied in 1512 to defray the expenses of the war with France. It was imposed upon the commons, who were rated at two-fifteenths, and the clergy at two-tenths. Mr. Pitt's income-tax was also levied to defray the expense of a French war, by 39 Geo. III. c. 13 (Jan. 9, 1799). It imposed a graduated series of rates on all incomes of £60 per annum and upwards, and was repealed by 42 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 4, 1802). It was, however, virtually restored by the Property-tax Act, 43 Geo. III. c. 122 (Aug. 11, 1803), which imposed a rate on all incomes above £60 per annum, 5 per cent. on incomes of £150 being the standard. The rate was increased to 6½ per cent. by 45 Geo. III. c. 15 (March 18, 1805), and to 10 per cent. by 46 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 13, 1806). This tax expired in 1816, Government having been defeated March 19, on the motion for its renewal, by a majority of 37. Sir Robert Peel's rate of sevenpence in the pound was levied by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 (June 22, 1842), for three years. It was continued three years longer by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 4 (April 5, 1845), and again for three years by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 8 (April 13, 1848). It was renewed for one year by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 12 (June 5, 1851), and for another year by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 20 (May 28, 1852). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34 (June 28, 1853), it was arranged for the rate to undergo a gradual diminution, and to expire in seven years, and the tax was also extended to Ireland; but in consequence of the Russian war the plan was abandoned, and a double rate was imposed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (May 12, 1854). An addition of twopence in the pound on incomes of more than £150, and of three half-pence on those between £150 and £100, was imposed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20 (May 25, 1855). These rates were reduced to sevenpence and fivepence in the pound by 20 Vict. c. 6 (March 21, 1857), and increased to ninepence and sixpence-halfpenny by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 18 (Aug. 13, 1859). By 23 Vict. c. 14 (April 3, 1860), they were further increased to tenpence and sevenpence. A select Parliamentary committee to inquire into the mode of assessing and collecting this tax, with a view to its more equitable adjustment, was appointed Feb. 19, 1861. By 24 Vict. c. 20 (June 12, 1861), it was reduced to ninepence in the pound on incomes above £150 per annum, and on incomes between £100 and £150 to sixpence in the pound. It was reduced to sevenpence in the pound, and persons with incomes of less than £100 per annum were exempted, and those with less than £200 were allowed an abatement of £60 from their assessed income, by 26 Vict. c. 22 (June 8, 1863). It was reduced to sixpence in the pound by 27 Vict. c. 18 (May 13, 1864), and to fourpence in the pound by 28 Vict. c. 30 (May 26, 1865).

INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY (London), established in 1818, and incorporated in 1828, was supported till 1851 by a triennial Royal Letter, producing about £30,000, but has been since dependent on subscriptions, donations, &c.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY of the United Kingdom, formed in 1823, was instituted in 1827. It was incorporated by charter Dec. 22, 1831, and the institution was opened July 4, 1832. It was placed upon a new basis and re-incorporated Feb. 26, 1845.

INCORRUPTIBLES.—(*See* CORRUPTIBLES.)

INCURABLES.—(*See* HOSPITALS.)

INDEMNITY.—An act of indemnity, passed May 20, 1690, exempted from penal consequences the instruments of popery and arbitrary power during the reign of James II. In addition to the regicides, 35 persons were by name exempted in this act. Various statutes render it incumbent upon most Government officers to take certain oaths as a necessary qualification for their office; but as this would prove very troublesome in many instances, an act of indemnity is passed every year to exempt persons from any omission in this respect. Indemnity bills are also passed to release Government or its agents from the consequences of illegal acts which circumstances may have rendered necessary. Bills of this kind were passed on behalf of the advisers of the embargo on the exportation of corn, Dec. 16, 1766; also to indemnify officers who arrested persons during the suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, April 10, 1801, and March 10, 1818; and for the violations of the currency laws by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act in 1848 and in 1857.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The term Independents was applied to several sects of Dissenters, principally Brownists, about 1610. Jacobs and Brown are said to have established the first Congregational assembly at Leyden in 1616. John Robinson founded the first Independent Church in America at Plymouth, New England, in 1620. In 1637 much controversy took place relative to Antinomianism, which was condemned by a synod held in New England. Harvard College was founded in 1638, and the Savoy Confession was adopted in America in 1658. The Independents did not make much progress in Scotland before 1729. The colleges for the education of Independent ministers in this country are Western College, Plymouth, founded in 1752; Rotherham College, Yorkshire, in 1756; Brecon College in 1760; Cheshunt College in 1768; Airedale College, Bradford, in 1784; Hackney Seminary in 1796; Lancashire College in 1806; Springhill College, Birmingham, in 1838; New College, St. John's Wood, London, in 1850; and Cavendish Theological College, Manchester, in 1860.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.—(*See* TURKESTAN.)

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, or LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM.—A list of books considered pernicious by the Romish Church was pro-

pared by the Inquisition in 1559, by order of Paul IV., and received the sanction of the Council of Trent (1545—1563). In 1564 Pius V. appointed a committee for the express purpose of continuing this catalogue. (*See* BOOK CENSORS.)

INDIA (Asia).—The term India is believed to be derived from Sindhu, the Sanscrit name of the river Indus. Hindostan, the country of the Hindoos, is the name given to the whole country by the Persians. Some writers believe that those early navigators the Phœnicians reached India by way of the Red Sea. The ancient Greeks had but a slight acquaintance with India. Hecatæus of Miletus (B.C. 549—486) is the first historian who speaks of the country.

B.C.
2000. The worship of Brahma is introduced.
1500. The country is ravaged by the Mahabharata war.
1000. Buddhism, according to Sir W. Jones, is introduced.
508. The territory north of the Indus is subjugated by the Persians.
327. Alexander III. overruns the Punjaub.

A.D.
78. The æra of Salivahan commences.
664. The Mohammedans invade India for the first time.
711. The Mohammedans conquer Scinde.
750. The Mohammedans are expelled.
1001. Sultan Mahmoud of Ghizni commences his conquest of India.
1030. April 30. Death of Mahmoud.
1176. Saheb ud Deen founds the Mohammedan empire in India.
1206. India becomes independent, on the death of Saheb ud Deen.
1217. Zinghis Khan commences his invasion of India.
1298. The country is invaded by the Mongols, who are defeated at Delhi.
1319. Conquest of Malabar.
1340. Bengal becomes independent.
1398. The Tartars, under Tamerlane, ravage India and sack Delhi.
1429. Amir Sheikh Ali ravages the Punjaub.
1476. Jupur is annexed to the Indian empire.
1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and discovers the passage to India.
1503. The Portuguese obtain a footing in Cochin, the commencement of their power in the East.
1510, Nov. 25. Albuquerque takes Goa.
1526. Baber founds the Mongol dynasty in India.
1528. The British attempt to reach India by the North-east and North-west passages.
1531. Cabul is overrun.
1540, May. Shir Khan defeats and deposes Humayun.
1555. Humayun is restored, by the assistance of the Persians.
1579. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
1586. Akbar conquers Cashmere.
1583. An overland expedition to India is undertaken by the Levant Company.
1591. Akbar annexes Scinde.
1600, Dec. 31. The East India Company (*q. v.*) receive their first charter.
1601, May 2. The first English fleet sails from Torbay.
1612, Jan. 11. The English are permitted to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Gogra.
1614. The English defeat the Portuguese in Bombay.
1615, Dec. 23. An English embassy, under Sir Thomas Roe, arrives in India.
1617. The Danes settle in Tranquebar.
1623. Shah Jehan rebels.
1635. The English are allowed to trade with the Portuguese ports in India.
1641. Fort St. George is founded. (*See* MADRAS.)
1648. Rebellion of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire.
1658. Aurungzebe dethrones his father, Shah Jehan, and reigns in his stead.
1668. The English obtain Bombay Island.
1670. Sevajee ravages the Mogul dominions.

A.D.
1672. The French acquire Pondicherry (*q. v.*).
1680. April 5. Death of Sevajee.
1686. Aurungzebe annexes Bejapore.
1687. Bombay is made the chief establishment in India. Aurungzebe acquires Golconda (*q. v.*).
1710. Bahadur Shah marches against the Sikhs.
1719. An East India Company is founded at Ostend.
1731. The Swedish Company is formed.
1739. Nadir Shah, of Persia, invades India.—Feb. He defeats Mohammed Shah.—March 9. He sacks Delhi, and obtains all the Indian territories west of the Indus.
1746. War commences between the English and the French in India.—Sep. 14. The French take Madras.
1749, Oct. The French are made rulers of eighty-one villages near Pondicherry.
1750. The Rohillas (*q. v.*) defeat the Imperial forces.
1751, Aug. 31. Clive takes Arcot (*q. v.*).
1752. The Punjaub is ceded to Ahmed Shah.
1754, Dec. 26. Peace is concluded between the English and French, at Pondicherry.
1756, Feb. 11. The Mahratta pirate Angria is made prisoner, and his state destroyed.—June 20. The tragedy of the Black-hole (*q. v.*).—Dec. 20. Clive and Watson arrive in the Ganges.
1757, Jan. 2. Clive retakes Calcutta.—March 23. The English take Chandernagore.—June 23. Battle of Plassey (*q. v.*).
1758, June 1. The French, under Lally, take Fort St. David.—Oct. 4. They seize Arcot.
1759, Feb. 16. The English fleet, under Admiral Pococke, compels Lally to retire.—April 6. The subahdar of the Deccan cedes a large portion of his territory to the British, and agrees to allow no French settlements in his dominions.—Nov. 29. The French are expelled from Wandewash (*q. v.*).—Dec. 10. The English seize their fort at Carangoly.
1760, Feb. 10. Arcot is taken by the British
1761, Jan. Major Carnac defeats Shah Alum II. at Patna.—Jan. 15. The French surrender Pondicherry to the British.
1763, Feb. 10. The treaty of Paris restores Pondicherry to the French.—Nov. 6. Capture of Patna (*q. v.*).
1764, Feb. 11. The English army in India mutinies, but is reduced to subjection by Major Munro.—Oct. 23. The battle of Buxar (*q. v.*).
1765, May 19. The nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to the British.—Aug. 12. The Emperor constitutes the Company the Dewannee or receivers of revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.
1766, Nov. 12. Treaty with the Nizam of the Deccan, by which the British obtain the Northern Circars.
1767, Jan. Lord Clive sails for England.—Sep. The Nizam forms an alliance with Hyder Ali, and treacherously attacks the British.—Dec. The Nizam and Hyder Ali are defeated at Vellore.
1769, Jan. Hyder Ali plunders the Carnatic.—April 4. He marches to Madras, and compels the English to conclude an alliance with him.
1770. A famine in Bengal carries off nearly a third of the population.
1771, Dec. 12. The Mahrattas enter Delhi, and compel the Emperor to make important concessions.
1772, April 13. Warren Hastings succeeds to the governorship of Bengal.
1773. The Mahrattas commit great ravages.
1774, April 23. The British defeat the Rohilla army.—Dec. 28. Salsette and Bassein are seized by the British.
1775, May 21. The subahdar of Oudh cedes Benares to the Company.—May 30. Charges of corruption are brought against Warren Hastings.
1776, March 11. Warren Hastings is again accused of receiving bribes, by the Brahmin Nuncomar.—Aug. 5. Execution of Nuncomar for forgery.
1778, Oct. 17. Pondicherry surrenders to the British.
1780, Aug. 25. A British force, under Sir Hector Munro, takes the field against Hyder Ali.—Sep. 10. Hyder Ali captures a detachment under Colonel Baillie.—Sep. 11. The English retreat.—Oct. 31. Hyder takes Arcot.—Nov. 5. Sir Eyre Coote arrives at Madras with reinforcements.
1781, July 1. Battle of Porto Novo.—Aug. 14. Warren Hastings attempts to arrest the Rajah of Benares, who escapes.

A.D.
1781, Sep. 19. The treaty of Chunar is signed by Warren Hastings and the subahdar of Oudh. Hastings receives from the latter a present of £100,000.—Oct. 24. Sir Elijah Impey is made judge of the court of appeal.

1782, Jan. 12. The persecution of the Begums of Oudh commences.—Feb. 19. A French expedition lands, and assists Tippoo Saib against the English.—May 17. Bassein and Ahmedabad are ceded to the Mahrattas, who agree to exclude all foreigners except the English.—Aug. 31. The French take Trincomalee.—Sep. 28. Sir Eyre Coote relinquishes the chief command.—Dec. 7. Death of Hyder Ali, who is succeeded by Tippoo Saib.

1783, March. A French force, under Bussy, lands on the Coromandel coast.—April 18. Tippoo takes Bednore.—Sep. 3. Treaty of Versailles (*q. v.*).

1784, March 11. A peace is concluded with Tippoo.

1785, Feb. 8. Warren Hastings resigns the government, and returns to England.

1786, April 4. Burke, in the House of Commons, charges Warren Hastings with high crimes and misdemeanours.

1787, May 10. The House of Commons resolves that Hastings shall be impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, which is accordingly done by Burke.—Dec. 5. The committee of management of the impeachment is appointed by the Commons.

1788, Feb. 13. The trial commences in Westminster Hall.—Feb. 15-19. Burke opens the accusation.—June 3-13. Sheridan speaks on the charge relative to the Begums of Oudh.—Sep. Guntoor is ceded to the English by the Nizam of the Deccan.

1789, Dec. 24. Tippoo is defeated in an attack upon Travancore.

1790, May 7. Tippoo enters Travancore, which he plunders.—June 1. A treaty is concluded with the Mahrattas against Tippoo.—July 4. The Nizam joins the league against Tippoo.—Dec. 12. Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.

1791, March 6 to 22. Lord Cornwallis besieges and takes Bangalore.—May 14. Battle of Arikera.—May 30. The case against Warren Hastings is closed.—June 3. He commences his defence.

1792, March 19. Peace is concluded with Tippoo, who surrenders his two eldest sons as hostages.

1793. Courts for civil and criminal causes, and circuits, are appointed, and judges' fees abolished.—Aug. 23. Pondicherry is again taken by the English.

1794, March 29. Tippoo's sons are restored.—June 20. The managers of the prosecution against Warren Hastings receive the thanks of the House of Commons.

1795, April 23. Warren Hastings is acquitted.

1799, May 4. Death of Tippoo, at Seringapatam (*q. v.*).—June 22. The partition of Mysore.—Oct. 25. The Rajah of Tanjore surrenders all his power to the British.

1800, May 13. Surat is surrendered to the English.—Oct. 12. The Nizam cedes all his possessions in Mysore to the British.

1801, Nov. 14. Rohilcund and the Doab are ceded to the English by the subahdar of Oudh.

1802, March 25. Pondicherry is restored to France by the treaty of Amiens.—June 4. The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the British.—Dec. 31. Treaty of Bassein (*q. v.*).

1803, Aug. 3. The Mahratta war commences against Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.—Sep. 11. Battle of Delhi.—Sep. 23. Sir Arthur Wellesley gains the battle of Assaye (*q. v.*).—Oct. 17. Lake takes Agra.—Nov. 1. Battle of Laswaree.—Dec. 17. Cuttack is ceded to the British by the treaty of Deogaum.—Dec. 30. Peace with Scindia, who surrenders Baroach and his forts in the Doab.

1804, Feb. 27. The treaty of Boorhanpore is concluded with Scindia.—April 16. War is declared against Holkar.—Oct. 8. Holkar lays siege to Delhi, but is compelled to retire.—Oct. 25. All Holkar's possessions in the Deccan are subdued by the British.—Nov. 13. Death of Gen. Fraser, at the battle of Deeg, in which he defeats Holkar.

1805, April 10. The Rajah of Bhurtpore cedes portions of territory to the English.—April 15. Holkar joins Scindia.—Oct. 5. Death of Lord Cornwallis.

A.D.
1805, Dec. 24. Peace is concluded with Holkar, who renounces his claims to the districts north of the Chumbul, and to Bundelcund.

1806, July 10. A mutiny breaks out among the troops stationed at Vellore. 800 Sepoys are executed.

1808. War commences with Travancore.—Dec. 31. The Travancore army is defeated by Col. Hamilton.

1809, Feb. 25. All the lines of Travancore are stormed by the British, and the war is ended.—Aug. 23. A mutiny is quelled at Seringapatam.

1812. The Pindarries assert their independence.

1813, July 1. The India trade is thrown open by 53 Geo. III. c. 155.

1814, Nov. 1. War is declared against Nepaul (*q. v.*).

1815, April 27. Kemaoon is ceded to the British.

1817, June 13. The Mahratta confederacy is dissolved, and Ahmednuggur and other places are ceded to the British.—Dec. 21. Battle of Mehudpore. The Pindarrie war commences.

1818, Jan. 6. Peace is concluded with Holkar.—May. Conclusion of the Pindarrie war.—June 3. The Peishwa surrenders to the English, abdicates his throne, and relinquishes all claim to the Deccan.

1819. The vizier of Oudh throws off his allegiance to the Mongol ruler, and establishes an independent government.

1822, Dec. 12. A treaty is concluded between the English and the Nizam.

1824. The Burmese war commences. (*See* BURMAH.)—Nov. 1. A mutiny breaks out at Barrackpore.

1825, Aug. 16 to Dec. 9. The *Enterprise* performs the first steam voyage to India.

1826, Jan. 18. The British take Bhurtpore (*q. v.*).—Feb. 24. Treaty of Yandaboo.

1829, Dec. 14. A decree for the abolition of suttceism is published.

1834, March 19. The Bombay papers first mention the elevation of native Hindoos to the magistracy.—April 10. Deposition of the Rajah of Coorg.

1838, Aug. 1. Slavery is abolished in the East Indies.—Oct. 1. The Affghan war commences. (*See* AFFGHAN WAR and CABUL.)

1843, Feb. 17. Sir Charles Napier defeats the Ameers of Scinde at the battle of Meeance.—Dec. 29. Gualior is invaded and subdued by the British.

1844, May 24. Sir C. Napier convenes a great meeting of Beloochee chiefs at Hyderabad. A revolution occurs at Lahore.

1845, Feb. 22. The Danish possessions in India are purchased by the British.—Nov. 17. War is declared against the Sikhs (*q. v.*).

1846, March 9. Treaty of Lahore (*q. v.*).

1847, Jan. The vizier Lall Singh is deposed from the government of Lahore.

1848, April 18. Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson are assailed by order of Moolraj. (*See* MOOLTAN.)—Nov. 2. Lord Gough expels the enemy from Ramnuggur.—Dec. 3. The Sikhs are defeated by Major Gen. Thackwell, at Vyserabad.

1849, Jan. 2. The town of Mooltan is taken by the English.—Jan. 13. Battle of Chillianwallah (*q. v.*).—Jan. 22. The citadel of Mooltan surrenders, and Moolraj is taken prisoner.—Feb. 21. Battle of Goojerat (*q. v.*).—March 7. Sir Charles Napier becomes commander-in-chief in India.—March 14. The Sikh army surrenders unconditionally.—March 22. The governor-general announces the annexation of the Punjaub.—July. Moolraj is tried for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson. He is convicted and sentenced to death.—Sep. The sentence is commuted to transportation for life.

1850, Feb. 27. The 66th Bengal native infantry is disbanded for mutiny.—May 25. The Nepaulese embassy arrives in England.—July 2. Sir Charles Napier resigns the office of commander-in-chief.

1851, Jan. 28. Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Mahrattas, dies at Bithoor. The continuance of his pension is refused to his nephew Nana Sahib.—Oct. 29. Rupture with Burmah (*q. v.*).

1852, Dec. 30. Annexation of Pegu to the Anglo-Indian empire.

1853, June 30. End of the Burmese war.—Aug. 20. A new India Bill is passed (16 & 17 Vict. c. 95).—Dec. 11. Annexation of Nagpore (*q. v.*).

1856, Feb. 7. Annexation of Oudh (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1857, Jan. 24 to May 6. Mutiny of the native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore, and Lucknow.—May 10. Mutiny at Meerut.—May 11. The mutineers establish their head-quarters at Delhi (q. v.).—May 12. They proclaim the King of Delhi emperor.—May 20. Gen. Anson marches with a British force for Delhi.—May 27. He dies of cholera at Kurnaul.—May 30. Four regiments mutiny at Lucknow.—June 5. The 2nd regiment of native cavalry mutinies at Cawnpore.—June 6. The mutiny reaches Allahabad.—June 8. Sir H. Barnard succeeds Gen. Anson at Delhi.—June 25. The British at Cawnpore (q. v.) surrender to Nana Sahib.—July 1. The rebels commence the siege of Lucknow (q. v.).—July 4. Death of Sir Henry Lawrence.—July 5. Death of Sir H. Barnard.—July 17. Gen. Havelock enters Cawnpore.—July 19. He defeats Nana Sahib at Bithoor.—Aug. 10. Gen. Nicholson arrives before Delhi.—Aug. 14. Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Calcutta.—Sep. 14 to 20. Capture of Delhi (q. v.).—Sep. 21. Lieut. Hodson kills the sons of the King of Delhi.—Sep. 25. Havelock relieves Lucknow.—Oct. 10. Battle of Agra.—Nov. 3. Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Cawnpore.—Nov. 17. Outram, Havelock, and Campbell meet at Lucknow (q. v.).—Nov. 25. Death of Sir Henry Havelock at Alum Bagh.—Nov. 27. Gen. Windham sustains a defeat from the Gualior rebels near Cawnpore.—Dec. 6. Battle of Cawnpore (q. v.).

1858, Jan. 2. Battle of Futteghur.—Jan. 6. Jung Bahadoor captures Goruckpore.—Jan. 23. Gen. Roberts takes Awah, in Rajpootana.—Jan. 28. Sir Hugh Rose captures the fort of Ratghur.—Feb. 11. Sir Colin leaves Cawnpore and advances to Lucknow.—March 21. Capture of Lucknow.—March 30. Gen. Roberts takes Kotah.—April 3. Sir H. Rose takes Jhansi.—April 19. Gen. Whitlock defeats the rebels at Bandah.—April 27. Death of Sir William Peel at Cawnpore.—May 7. Bareilly is seized by the British.—May 11. Sir H. Rose defeats the rebels at Koneh.—May 23. He captures Calpee.—June 19. Gualior (q. v.) is recaptured by Sir H. Rose.—July 14. Gen. Grant defeats the rebels at Kotara.—Sep. 1. The Government of the East India Company terminates.—Sep. 2. Outbreak at Moultan.—Sep. 5. Gen. Roberts defeats the Paoree rebels.—Sep. 15. Gen. Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee at Beora.—Oct. The rebels sustain numerous severe defeats.—Nov. 1. The Queen is proclaimed sovereign of India, Lord Canning receiving the title of viceroy.—Nov. 3. Gen. Wetherall defeats the rebels at Rampur-Kupia, in Oudh.—Nov. 24. Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) defeats the mutineers near Futtehpur.—Dec. 1. Tantia Topee is defeated at Tschota-Udeypur.—Dec. 8. Death of Gen. Jacob.—Dec. 17. Sir R. Napier defeats Ferozeshah near Ramoude.—Dec. 27. The British destroy Musjidia.—Dec. 30. Lord Clyde defeats the forces of the Nana at Bankee.

1859, Jan. 1. The Punjaub is erected into a presidency.—Jan 25. The pacification of Oudh is announced.—April 2. Maun Singh surrenders.—April 7. Tantia Topee is taken prisoner.—April 18. Execution of Tantia Topee at Seepree.—A public thanksgiving is held for the suppression of the mutiny.—July 1. The soldiers in the army of the Company are allowed either to retire from the service or to reenlist in the Queen's service, with a fresh bounty. About 10,000 men quit the service.

1860, Nov. 13. Execution of William Johnson, of the 5th European regiment, for mutiny.

1861, Jan. Large subscriptions are raised in England to relieve a famine in the north-west of India.—April 8. The Scinde railway is opened as far as Kotree.

1862, March 1. The Earl of Elgin arrives at Calcutta.—March 12. He is installed as governor-general.—March 18. Lord Canning embarks for England.—April 23. A new tariff is introduced.—June 17. Death of Lord Canning.

1863, Nov. 20. Lord Elgin expires at Dhurumsala, in Cashmere.—Nov. 25. An insurrection is suppressed among the mountain tribes of the Punjaub.—Dec. 9. Sir John Lawrence, the new governor-general, sails from England.

1864, Jan. 12. Sir John Lawrence arrives at Calcutta.—

A.D.
1864, Jan. 18. He opens the first agricultural show in India at Alipore.—March 3. The Bhore Ghaut railway is opened for passengers.—March 10. The provincial government of Bengal prohibits the throwing of dead bodies into the Hooghley, and the burning of the dead within a certain distance of Calcutta.—July 6. The first passenger train runs from Madras to Bangalore.—Oct. 5. Calcutta (q. v.) is much injured by a cyclone or hurricane.—Oct. 18. Sir John Lawrence holds a durbar (q. v.) of unprecedented grandeur at Lahore.

1865, Jan. 7. Sir Robert Montgomery holds a farewell durbar at Lahore.—March 23. Sir William Mansfield succeeds Sir Hugh Rose as commander-in-chief of the Indian army.—March 31. Mr. Massey, the new minister of finance, arrives at Calcutta.—April 1. Sir Charles Trevelyan submits his budget to the viceregal council.—May 8. Sir Charles Wood announces the disallowal of Sir Charles Trevelyan's budget.—May 19. Sir Charles Trevelyan arrives in England.—May 21. Sir Hugh Rose arrives in England.—May 25. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant succeeds Sir Hope Grant as commander-in-chief at Madras.—July 1. A commercial crisis reaches its height at Bombay.—Sep. 5. Sir Bartle Frere receives the chiefs of the Deccan at a great durbar at Poona.—Nov. 11. Peace is restored with Bhotan (q. v.).—Dec. The cattle-plague appears in the Madras presidency.—Dec. 18. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is opened to Budmaira.

1866, March 24. Mr. Massey lays his financial statement before the supreme council.

LIST OF HINDOO DYNASTIES.

B.C.
977. House of Ghizni.
118. House of Ghor.

A.D.
1206. Slave kings.
1288. House of Khiljl.
1321. House of Toghlak.
1414. The Seiad supremacy.
1450. House of Lodi.
1526. House of Teimur (or Mongol dynasty).

MOGOL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

1526. Baber.
1531. Humayun.
1540. Shir Shah.
1545. Selim Shah Sur.
1553. Mohammed Shah Sur. Adili.
1555. Humayun (again).
1556. Akbar.
1605. Jehangir.
1627. Shah Jehan.
1658. Aurungzebe.
1707. Bahadur Shah.
1712. Jehandar Shah.
1713. Ferokhir.
1719. Mohammed Shah.
1748. Ahmed Shah.
1754. Alamgir.
1756. Shah Jehan.
1761. Shah Allum.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

1772, April 13. Warren Hastings.
1785, Feb. 1. Sir John Macpherson.
1786, Sep. 12. Marquis of Cornwallis.
1793, Oct. 28. Sir John Shore.
1798, April 6. Sir Alured Clarke.
1798, May 17. Marquis of Wellesley.
1805, July 30. Marquis Cornwallis (again).
1805, Oct. 10. Sir George Hilaro Barlow.
1807, July 31. Lord Minto.
1813, Oct. 4. Marquis of Hastings.
1823, Jan. 13. Hon. John Adams.
1823, Aug. 1. Lord Amherst.
1828, March 13. Hon. William Butterworth Bayley.
1828, July 4. Lord Bentinck.
1835, March 20. Sir C. T. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe.
1836, March 4. Lord Auckland.
1842, Feb. 28. Lord Ellenborough.
1844, June 15. William Wilberforce Bird.
1844, July 23. Sir Henry (afterwards Viscount) Hardinge.
1848, Jan. 12. Earl of Dalhousie.
1855, Aug. 1. Viscount Canning.
1862, Jan. Lord Elgin.
1863, Dec. Sir John Lawrence.

INDIA.—(*See* STAR OF INDIA.)

INDIANA (United States) separated in 1809 from Illinois, with which, from May 7, 1800, it formed a territorial government, and was

admitted into the Union as an independent state, Dec. 11, 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of Indiana, was founded in 1821.

INDIAN COUNCIL, for the government of India, established by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858), to supersede the Board of Control, consists of 15 members, eight of whom are appointed by the Crown, and seven by the directors of the East India Company. They receive an annual salary of £1,200, retain their office during good behaviour, and are not permitted to sit in Parliament. The first meeting of this council was held in 1858.

INDIAN MUSEUM (London).—In 1798 the directors of the East India Company resolved to establish a Museum in their house in Leadenhall Street, which was accordingly founded under the direction of Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Wilkins, in 1800. In 1851 it was enriched by many specimens of Indian manufactures sent by the native princes to the Great Exhibition. The Museum was transferred to Fife House, Whitehall Yard, in 1860.

INDIA-RUBBER, or CAOUTCHOUC, was first brought to Europe by M. de la Condamine in 1733. An account of the substance, as used by the natives of S. America, was presented by him to the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1736. A further report was given in 1761, by Messrs. Herissent and Macquer, to the French Government, and by its order Grossart made several successful experiments, the results of which were published in 1768. The first allusion to the subject in English literature is by Joseph Priestley, in a work printed in 1770, in which India-rubber is recommended as good for "wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil." The substance came into more general notice some 10 years after, when it was sold in the shape of bottles, at the rate of about a guinea the ounce. Macintosh succeeded in dissolving India-rubber, and applying it to waterproof clothing. The first patent obtained by him for cloaks, called "Macintoshes," was in 1823. Barnard took out a patent for caoutchoucine in 1833. The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention, is due to Goodyear, who took out a patent for it in 1839.

INDICTION.—This term was originally applied to a tribute of corn exacted by the Romans every 15 years; but it was afterwards used to denote the period at which the payments were made. The institution of indictions dates from the time of Constantine I., Sep. 1, or, according to some authorities, Sep. 15, 312; but the first instance of their use is mentioned in the Theodosian code, under the reign of Constantius II., who died Nov. 3, 361. The papal court adopted computation by indictions about 800, the commencement of the first indiction being referred to Jan. 1, 313.

INDIGO.—Beckmann is strongly inclined to believe that what Dioscorides calls *indicon*, and Pliny and Vitruvius *indicum*, is our indigo. Muratori speaks of a treaty in Latin, in 1193, between the people of Bologna and Ferrara, in which indicum is mentioned as an article on which duty must be paid. Marco Polo found it in Asia in 1285, and gave a description of the plant and its uses after his return to Europe in 1298. An act was passed in the reign of Elizabeth, authorizing searchers to burn indigo in all dye-houses and other places where it could be discovered. This act remained in force till the time of Charles II. Indigo was so little known on the continent that some proprietors of mines in the Harts mountains obtained authority in 1705 to dig for the article in the hills near Halbertstadt. Its use was prohibited in Languedoc in 1598. The cultivation of indigo commenced in Carolina in 1747. (*See* ANILINE.)

INDORE (Hindostan).—Mulhar Rao Holkar obtained a grant of the territory of Indore in 1733. The town of Indore was founded by Alia Baee in 1767. A great battle was fought here Oct. 14, 1801, when Holkar was defeated by Scindia, a powerful Mahratta chieftain, who destroyed Indore. Murray captured the town, which had been restored, Aug. 24, 1804. By the treaty of Mundisore, Jan. 18, 1818, the British extended their protection to Holkar, the ruler of Indore. The troops mutinied here July 1, 1857.

INDULGENCE. — According to Bingham, anciently an indulgence was no more than the power which every bishop had of moderating the canonical punishments which, in course of penance, were inflicted upon sinners, and not any pretended power of delivering souls from the pains of purgatory, by virtue of a stock of merits, or works of supererogation, of which the Pope is become the sole dispenser. Valentinian commenced the practice of granting, on Easter Sunday, a general release to all except the worst criminals, in 367. This act of grace, continued by the emperors, was in the 11th century first termed an indulgence. The papal system of indulgences originated with Pope Gregory VII. in 1077, and they were granted by the Council of Clermont to the Crusaders Nov. 18—28, 1095. They were sold publicly in all parts of Europe on the occasion of the jubilee in 1300. The doctrine of indulgences was made an article of faith by Clement VI. in 1343. Indulgences were farmed out for 15 years to John Tetzel in 1502. The Tax-book of Indulgences was published at Rome in 1514. Luther denounced the traffic Oct. 31, 1517. The Council of Trent framed a new law of indulgences, Jan. 13, 1546.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—By 28 Vict. c. 3 (March 27, 1865), that portion of the patent laws which refuses protection to inventions exhibited before they have been patented, was modified with respect to articles displayed at working-class industrial exhibitions certified by the Board of Trade. The most important exhibitions of the kind are the following:—

A.D.	
1864,	March 1. South London (Lambeth Baths).
	Oct. 17—Nov. 7. North London (Agricultural Hall).
1865,	Feb. 1. South London (Lambeth Baths).
	Feb. London Operative Coachbuilders (Coachmakers' Hall).
	May 1.—Aug. 2. West London (Floral Hall).
	Aug., Sep., and Oct. Anglo-French Working Man's Exhibition (Crystal Palace).
	Sep. North London (Agricultural Hall).
	Sep. Hastings.
	Sep. 19. Bristol.

A.D.
1865. Sep. 21. Preston.
Nov. 1. Clerkenwell Juvenile Industrial Exhibition.
Dec. 12. Glasgow.
1866. March 6. City of London (Guildhall).
July 24. York.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 31 (June 30, 1852), it was declared lawful for any number of persons to establish a society for raising by voluntary subscriptions of the members funds for attaining any purpose authorized by the laws relating to friendly societies, &c. This act was amended by 17 Vict. c. 25 (June 16, 1854), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 40 (July 7, 1856); and all these statutes were repealed by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 87 (Aug. 7, 1862), by which the laws relating to Industrial and Provident Societies were consolidated and amended. (*See* BENEFIT SOCIETIES, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, &c.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The first attempt to introduce these institutions into this country was made at Norwood by Mr. Aubin, in 1836. The Industrial Schools Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, for the care and education of poor children, passed Aug. 17, 1857, was amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 28, 1860), which transferred the powers of control from the Committee on Education to the Secretary of State, and empowered justices sending children to such schools to order the parents to pay such weekly sums as they deemed advisable.

INEXPIABLE WAR.—The name given to the revolt of the mercenaries at Carthage (*q.v.*), B.C. 241, suppressed by Hamilcar, B.C. 238.

INFANTICIDE.—This practice, permitted in ancient Greece and Rome, was checked by the progress of Christianity. Infanticide, especially of females, which prevailed in India and the Eastern archipelagos, is becoming extinct, owing to the benign influence of Christianity. In 315 Constantine I. endeavoured to suppress it, by providing for the maintenance of children whose parents were too poor to support them; but it was not treated as murder till the reign of Valentinian (364—375). By 21 James I. c. 27 (1623), the concealment of the death of an illegitimate child was made legal proof that it had been murdered. This law was repealed by 43 Geo. III. c. 58 (June 24, 1803).

INFANTRY.—The Jews, the Egyptians, and the Persians, amongst ancient nations, devoted considerable attention to the formation of their infantry. Cyrus (B.C. 559—529) clothed his foot-soldiers in armour. The Greek phalanx and the Roman legion first came into collision at the battle of Heraclea, B.C. 280. On the decline of the Roman empire, the barbarians relied principally upon their infantry. The Franks borrowed from the Romans the square, employed with such success at the battle of Tours, in 732. The Anglo-Saxon forces were composed chiefly of infantry. During the Middle Ages, infantry was but little used. Louis VI. (1108—1137) formed the communal militia in France, and his example was followed by Frederick I. (1152—1190) of Germany, and Henry II. (1154—1189) of England. This led to the gradual re-establishment of infantry as the chief arm in war. The battle of Bovines, July 27, 1214, was the first entirely decided by modern infantry, and led to the establishment of this force in all the states of Europe. Infantry was for some time composed of irregular bands; and Charles VII. of France was the first to organize a standing army, in 1444. Francis I. increased this army to the number of 12,000. The battles of Biberach, Oct. 2, 1796, and of Caldiero, Oct. 29 and 30, 1806, were fought solely by infantry.

INFANT-SCHOOLS.—The first establishment of this kind was opened by James Buchanan at New Lanark, in 1815, Mr. Robert Owen providing the means for the undertaking. Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham and Lord Lansdowne introduced them into London in 1819, and the success achieved by Mr. Wilderspin in their management led to their general adoption throughout the kingdom. The Home and Colonial Infant-School Society was founded in 1836.

INFERNAL MACHINE, an apparatus filled with gunpowder or other explosive materials for the destruction of human life and property. The Italian engineer Federico Gianibelli was the first to employ these engines at the siege of Antwerp in 1584-5. In modern times, infernal machines have been repeatedly used, especially in France, for the purpose of assassination. The most notorious instances of this kind are the attempts made on the lives of Napoleon Buonaparte, Dec. 24, 1800; Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835; and Napoleon III. and his empress, Jan. 14, 1858. (*See* FIESCHI and ORSINI CONSPIRACY.) The Russians employed infernal machines against the British fleet in the Baltic in 1854 and 1855.

INFIRMARIES.—These institutions were not known before the Christian æra. Julian (361-3), observing the charitable institutions of the Christians, founded similar establishments for the sick poor, which were called *Xenodochia*. The clergy were the first to establish houses for the reception of the sick. St. Fabiola, a Roman lady, a friend of St. Jerome, established one at Rome about 400. The first in London was established by the Rev. S. Wesley, in 1715. (*See* HOSPITALS.)

INFLUENZA, an epidemic catarrh, which first appeared in Europe in 1510. Visitations occurred in 1557 and 1580. It raged with great severity in England, and especially in London, in 1729, 1803, 1831, 1833, 1836, and 1847. It broke out in Cape Town, Africa, in 1836.

INFORMERS. — The custom of paying a portion of a fine imposed for an offence, to the person by whom the offender has been exposed, has created the business of common informers. They were very numerous in Greece and Rome, and much discouraged by Titus (79—81) and Trajan (98—117). By 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576), and 27 Eliz. c. 10 (1584), informers were compelled to appear in person, and if they withdrew the action, were condemned to pay the costs. For compounding without permission of the court, they were to stand in the pillory two hours, pay a fine of £10, and be incapacitated from suing in future. By 31 Eliz. c. 5 (1589), no prosecution could take place on information, in cases where the

penalty is divided between the informer and the crown, when a year has elapsed since the commission of the offence. An act to prevent malicious informations in the Court of King's Bench was passed in 1692 (4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 18).

INFRALAPSARIANS.—(*See* CALVINISM.)

INGENA.—(*See* AVRANCHES.)

INGOLDSTADT (Bavaria). — This strongly fortified town has been frequently besieged. By the 13th secret article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Emperor agreed to surrender Ingoldstadt and other German fortresses. The fortifications destroyed in 1800 were restored in 1827. The university where Urb Rhegius, better known as Dr. Faustus, studied, founded in 1472, was transferred to Landshut in 1800.

INGOUR (Battle). — Omar Pasha, at the head of a Turkish army, passed this river, in Asia Minor, Nov. 6, 1855, and assailed a strong Russian force. The latter was defeated with the loss of 1,250 in killed and wounded. The Turks lost about 400 men.

INGRIA (European Russia).—This province was invaded by the Poles in 1579, and by the Swedes in 1609. Peter the Great invaded it in 1703, and it was ceded by Sweden to Russia at the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

INK.—The ink used by the ancients was of a viscid nature, being chiefly composed of ivory-black and gum. A varnish of wax was also employed, especially in the 9th century. The Anglo-Saxon black inks of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries are remarkable for their excellence. Gold and silver inks were sometimes employed, and red ink is very common for capital letters, &c., though no MS. is entirely written with it. Indian ink was first made in China about 800, and was first perfumed about 1100. Sympathetic inks were known to the ancients, and a method of secret correspondence is mentioned by Ovid in the Art of Love, B.C. 2. Inks of this character were invented by Peter Borel in 1653, by Le Mort in 1684, and by Waits in 1705. The French Academy of Sciences appointed a commission for the discovery of an indelible ink, which published two receipts for the purpose, May 30, 1831.

INKERMANN (Battle). — During the Crimean war, the Russians, nearly 50,000 strong, assailed the weakest part of the English position facing the harbour of Balaclava and the caverns of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. For six hours, 8,000 British troops encountered at various points, and resisted, the assault of this overwhelming force. The French came to the support of the English, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The English loss amounted to 3,000, and that of the French to 1,726 men. The Russians lost about 12,000 in killed and wounded.

INLAND NAVIGATION. — Extensive works for facilitating communication by water were erected by the ancient Egyptians, the Chinese, &c. In this country it was promoted by the labours of James Brindley (1716—Sep. 30, 1772). The following are the principal British and foreign canals :—

CANALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

B.C.

610. From the Nile to the Red Sea. Herodotus says it was commenced by Necbus and completed by Darius I. (Hystaspes), B.C. 521. Diodorus Siculus states that it was completed by Ptolemy Philadelphus B.C. 280. Various dates are assigned by different writers.

202. Han, Emperor of China, is said to have caused canals to be constructed for the conveyance of merchandise in order to economise the labour of the people.

A.D.

1130. The canal from Sluys to Bruges (Belgium) is constructed.

1179. The canal of irrigation, derived from the Ticino, extending from Abbiate as far as Gagiano (Italy), is commenced by the Milanese.

1257. The Canal of Naviglio Grande, extending from near Ollegio to Milan, is completed.

1278. The Great Canal of China is commenced.

1351. (circ.). Feroze commenced and continued during 37 years various canals in the Punjaub.

1497. The Canal of Martesana (Italy) is rendered navigable round Milan.

1521. A canal half a league in length is constructed by Cortez, for the purpose of conveying his brigantines from Tezcuco to the neighbouring lake.

1529. The Imperial Canal of Aragon (Spain) is commenced by Charles V.

1561. The canal from Rupelmond to Brussels (Belgium) is completed.

1600. Two connected locks in Sweden, near Wenersborg, each 182 feet in length, are constructed by Dutch engineers.

1605. The Canal de Briare (France) is commenced by Henry IV.

1613. The Grand Canal of Albert and Isabella, from the Lieve at Venderhout to Bruges (Belgium) is commenced.

1633. The Hasli Canal in the Punjaub (Hindostan) is commenced.

1642. The Canal de Briare (France) between the Loire and Seine is opened.

1664. The canal between Narbonne and Cette (France) is commenced.

1665. The canal from Bruges to Ostend (Belgium) is enlarged.

1681. The Languedoc, or Canal du Midi (France), between the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay, is opened.

1682. The canal connecting Orleans with Briare is commenced by Louis XIV.

1692. The Orleans Canal is opened.

1706. The Canal de Loane, branching from the Rhone (France), is completed.

1724. The Canal de L'Oing (France) is finished, completing the junction of the Canal de Briare and the canal of Orleans, with the Seine.

1738. The canal from the Oise to the Somme (France) is completed.

1750. The canal from Louvain to Malines is opened.

1754. The Canal of Campos (Spain) is commenced.

1770. The Imperial Canal (Spain) is commenced, and afterwards abandoned.

1775. The Canal of Burgundy, uniting the Saone with the Seine (France), is commenced.

1784. The Canal of Kiel, uniting the Baltic with the Eyder, is opened.

1791. The Canal du Centre (France), uniting the Saone and the Loire, is opened.

1802. The Canal of Francis, between the lower plains of the Danube and Theiss, is completed.

1806. The Canal of Soderteljo (Sweden) is commenced.

1810. The first section of the Canal St. Quentin, joining the Somme and the Scheldt (France), is commenced.

1811. The Richmond (America) Canal is commenced.

1819. The Canal of Soderteljo (Sweden) is completed.

1824. The Erie Canal, between Erie and New York (N. America) is completed.

1825. The Great North Holland from Amsterdam to the Helder.

1832, Dec. The Canal of Burgundy, joining the Rhone and the Seine (France).—The Ohio Canal, connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio (N. America). — The Miami Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Cincinnati (N. America).

CANALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

A.D.
1832. The Gotha Canal (Sweden), between the Cattegat and the Baltic, is completed.
1854, April 8. The Great Ganges (Hindostan) Canal is opened.
1859. The Suez Canal is commenced.

CANALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1121. The Foss Dyke, from Lincoln to the Trent, is deepened by Henry I.
1613, Sep. 29. The New River (*q. v.*) is opened.
1725. The Topsham Canal, Exeter, is completed.
1737, April. Dee River Navigation.
1760. Sankey Brook Navigation is opened.
1761. Newry (Ireland).—July. Barton Bridge, over the Irwell, the first aqueduct over an English canal, is opened.—July 17. Bridgewater.
1764. Hartlepool.
1768, June 10. The Forth and Clyde Canal is commenced.
1769, Nov. Birmingham and Wednesbury.
1770. The Monkland Canal (Scotland) is commenced.
1774. Birmingham.—Bradford.
1776. Chesterfield.
1777, May. The Grand Trunk Navigation, or the Trent and Mersey.
1778, April. Aire and Calder Navigation.
1780. Chester and Nantwich.
1788. The Grand Canal (Ireland) is completed to the Barrow.
1789, Nov. 19. Thames and Severn.
1790, July. Coventry Canal.—July 12. Birmingham and Fazeley.—July 28. Forth and Clyde opened.
1793. The Nutbrook.—May 1. The Grand Junction Canal (*q. v.*) is commenced.
1794, Feb. Cardiff.—Feb. Leicester.—Basingstoke and Andover.
1796. Hereford and Gloucester.—Nov. Leominster.
1797. Ulverstone.
1798, Oct. Swansea or Glamorganshire.
1799, June 8. Barnsley.—June. Birmingham and Walsall.
1800. Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union.—May 1. Peak Forest.
1802. Horncastle Navigation.—Nottingham.
1803, Sep. The Caledonian Canal (*q. v.*) is commenced.
1804. Dearne and Dove.—The Royal Military Canal is commenced.
1805, June. The Aberdeenshire Canal is opened.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
1806. The Royal Military Canal is completed.
1808. The Grand Surrey Canal is opened.
1810, Dec. 26. Kennet and Avon.
1811. Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, as far as Johnstone.
1816, Oct. Leeds and Liverpool.
1817. Tavistock.
1820, Aug. 1. The Regent's Canal (*q. v.*) is opened.
1822, Oct. 23. The Caledonian Canal (*q. v.*) is opened.
1826. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal is opened.
1833, Sep. 30. Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation.
1834, Sep. 30. Birmingham and Liverpool Junction.

INLAND REVENUE.—(*See* EXCISE.)

INNISKILLEN.—(*See* ENNISKILLEN.)

INNOCENTS' DAY, CHILDERMAS, or the Feast of the Holy Innocents (Matt. ii. 16), instituted at a very early age, is celebrated by the Western Church Dec. 28, and by the Eastern, or Greek, Dec. 29.

INNS were established in Egypt B.C. 1707. Herodotus ascribes the introduction of inns to the Lydians. They existed among the Romans, who frequently used the chequers as a sign. The city of Herculaneum is said to have contained 900 public-houses. Tiberius (14—37) prohibited innkeepers from selling any baker's goods, and Nero (54—68) restricted them to the sale of boiled vegetables. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1353), commissioners were appointed to inquire into impositions by innkeepers, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 2 (1409), innkeepers were prohibited from being officers in the customs. The latter act was enforced by 20 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1442). Innholders were incorporated in 1514. (*See* TAVERNS.)

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY, called hospitia or hostels, are first mentioned in the time of Edward II. (1307—27). According to Pearse (Inns of Court and Chancery, p. 51), "the inns of court are voluntary societies, for ages submitting to government analogous to that of other seminaries of learning." They are four in number, viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, with the nine inns of Chancery; viz., Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Lion or Lyon's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies' or Taives' Inn, Symond's Inn, Barnard's Inn, and Staple's Inn. New Inn is supposed to have been formed on the old foundation of St. George's Inn. There were other inns, such as Chester Inn, Strand or Stronde Inn, and Scrope Inn. The two Serjeants' Inns are so called because the judges or serjeants resided in them. One, also named Faryndon Inn, is in Chancery Lane, and the other in Fleet Street.

INNSPRÜCK, or INNSBRÜCK (Austria), the capital of the Tyrol, a very ancient city, was taken by Maurice of Saxony in 1552, and by the Bavarians in 1703. They were driven out in a few days, and the French took it in 1805, and ceded it to Bavaria. The French and Bavarians were expelled April 15, 1809. They regained possession May 19, 1809, and were expelled, after a desperate battle around the city, May 29. Innsprück once more fell into the hands of the French and Bavarians in July, 1809, but was rescued Aug. 12, 1809. The Emperor Leopold I. founded a university at Innsprück in 1672, and the palace was erected by Maria Theresa in 1770.

INOCULATION for small-pox was introduced into England from Turkey, about 1721, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. It was tried as an experiment on seven condemned criminals, who submitted to the operation on condition that their lives should be spared if they survived. The royal family were inoculated in 1726, and the practice was afterwards generally adopted. On the discovery of vaccination (*q. v.*) about 1796 it was abandoned, and was finally prohibited by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 8 (July 23, 1840). (*See* CATTLE PLAGUE.)

INQUISITION.—This ecclesiastical tribunal, also called the Holy Office, dates from the mission of Pierre de Castelnau against the Albigenses in 1210. In 1215 St. Dominic was appointed the first inquisitor-general by the fourth Lateran Council, and in 1233 the Inquisition received a definite constitution from Pope Gregory IX. Sicily received the Inquisition in 1224, Aragon in 1233, Venice in 1249, France in 1255, Castile and Leon in 1290, and Poland in 1327. The modern Inquisition was formed in Castile, by a bull dated Nov. 1, 1478. The tribunal was erected in Sep., 1480, and commenced its operations at Seville, under the Inquisitor-General Torquemada, Jan. 2, 1481. It was firmly established in Spain by two bulls of Sixtus IV., Aug. 2 and Oct. 17, 1483. In 1526 it was established in Portugal; and in 1571 it was introduced into Peru and Mexico by Philip II., whose reign is known as

the Spanish reign of terror, owing to the numerous victims sacrificed to the Inquisition during its progress. It was suppressed in France by the edict of Nantes in 1598, and was abolished in Tuscany and Naples in 1782. Napoleon I. published an edict for its suppression in Spain, Dec. 4, 1808, and the Cortes also ordered its abolition, Feb. 12, 1813; but Ferdinand VII. restored it July 21, 1814. The acts of the Inquisition were burned at Goa, by order of John, Regent of Portugal, May 27, 1815, and the office was finally abolished in Spain in 1820. The total number of victims of the Holy Office is quite unknown. In Spain alone it is estimated by Llorente that 32,000 persons were burned, 17,000 burned in effigy, and 291,000 condemned to other penalties. The last sufferer condemned to the flames was a woman, burned at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, for having made a contract with the devil. This tribunal was abolished by the provisional government of Tuscany, Nov. 16, 1859.

INQUISITORS OF THE PRESS were instituted by Pope Sixtus IV. (1471—1484). No work was to be printed without their permission. (*See* BOOK CENSORS.)

INSOLVENCY.—The first act for the relief of insolvent debtors was passed by the Long Parliament. A court for their relief was temporarily established by 53 Geo. III. c. 102 (July 10, 1813), which was continued by several acts till June 25, 1820. New measures for their relief by means of the court were adopted by 1 Geo. IV. c. 119 (July 26, 1820), and the numerous laws on the subject were amended and consolidated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 57 (May 26, 1826). Insolvent mayors, aldermen, or councillors of boroughs are compelled to vacate their office by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 52 (Sep. 9, 1835). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 12, 1842), insolvent debtors whose liabilities were less than £300, might obtain relief in the Bankruptcy Court. This was amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 9, 1844). By the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 6, 1861), the business of the Insolvent Debtors' Court was transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. — L'Académie Française, founded by Richelieu in 1635, met for the first time July 10, 1637. The Académie des Inscriptions, founded in 1663, became the Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, which held its first meeting July 16, 1701. The Académie Royale des Sciences, founded by Colbert in 1666, and remodelled by Bignon in 1699, was extended in 1785. The Académie de Peinture, founded by Le Brun in 1648, received a charter in 1655, and became the Académie Royale de Peinture et Sculpture in 1664. These were suppressed by the Convention, Aug. 8, 1793. The Directory established a new association, named the *Institut National*, by decree, Oct. 25, 1795. It held its first public session in 1796. In 1803 the constitution of the society was remodelled; in 1806 the name was changed to Institute of France; and in 1811 to that of Imperial Institute. The *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques* was established by a decree of Louis-Philippe, of Oct. 25, 1832.

INSURANCE, or ASSURANCE.—Some authorities are of opinion that it was introduced into Europe by the Jews in 1182; whilst others state that it arose in Lombardy about 1280, and was brought to London about 1350. The earliest ordinance respecting insurance is dated Barcelona, 1435. The next was published at Florence in 1523. The Emperor Charles V. of Germany issued the "Caroline code" in 1551; his son, Philip II., added a number of new decrees concerning insurance in 1563 and 1565. The preamble to the first English statute on this subject (43 Eliz. c. 12), passed in 1601, states that insurance had been "time out of mind an usage amongst merchants." Louis XIV. issued an ordinance on the subject in 1681. Dr. Barton set up the first insurance office against fire in 1696, then called the Amicable, afterwards the Hand-in-Hand. The Amicable Society General Insurance was established by charter in July, 1706; the Union Fire Office in 1714; and the Westminster Fire Office in 1717. The first companies for marine insurances, the Royal Exchange Insurance and the London Insurance, were established June 22, 1720.

INSURRECTION.—(*See* List in Index.)

INTAGLIO.—Engraving in this style, which is distinguished from Cameo (*q. v.*) by having the figures sunk into the material employed, instead of being raised in relief, was practised by the Egyptians and the ancient Jews, and was brought to its highest perfection by the Greeks. It is the method employed in the engraving of seals (*q. v.*).

INTERDICT.—(*See* EXCOMMUNICATION.)

INTEREST, in use among the ancient Greeks, and restricted to 12 per cent. by a law of Solon, B.C. 550, was regulated by law in India, B.C. 324, and was reduced to 4 per cent. at Rome, B.C. 29. It was prohibited by a law of Richard I. in 1197, but was apparently legal at the signing of Magna Charta, as it was then declared not payable by minors. It was again prohibited by 3 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1436,) was fixed at 10 per cent. by 37 Henry VIII. c. 9 (1545), and was prohibited again by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20 (1552). Legal interest at 10 per cent. was restored by 13 Eliz. c. 8 (1570), and after undergoing successive reductions, was ultimately settled at 5 per cent. by 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 16 (1713). All restrictions were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10, 1854). (*See* FUNDS.)

INTERIM.—Several decrees have been issued bearing this title. The first, published by the diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, referred the religious disputes of the Germans to the arbitration of a general council. The second, known as the Augsburg Interim, issued by Charles V., was read before the diet of Augsburg, May 15, 1548, and failed in its object of reconciling the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The Interim of Leipsic was promulgated by the Elector Maurice of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1548, and was accepted by some Protestants. Charles V. and Maurice resorted to arms to support their respective decrees, and the Emperor was compelled to revoke his interim in 1552.

INTERIM TREATY.—This treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed Sep. 30, 1849,

but was not to take effect till May 1, 1850. Its object was the maintenance of the Germanic Confederation, and of the peace of Germany.

INTERLUDE.—A species of dramatic composition between the moral plays and the modern drama, was, according to Disraeli (Amenities, I. 348), "called the *interlude*, or a *play between*, to zest by its pleasantry the intervals of a luxurious and sometimes a wearisome banquet. The most dramatic interludes were the invention of John Heywood, who flourished 1521—1565, the jester of Henry the Eighth." Heywood was in fact the inventor of the interlude.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. — The benefit of international copyright was secured to authors in certain cases by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 59 (July 31, 1838), which was extended by 15 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852). A treaty on the subject was concluded with France Nov. 3, 1851, one was signed with the United States, Feb. 18, 1853, and with Hamburg in 1853.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862. —In 1858 it was resolved by the council of the Society of Arts that the holding of decennial industrial exhibitions would be of national benefit. Circulars were accordingly sent to the foreign exhibitors of 1851, to ascertain their views respecting a similar undertaking for 1861; but in consequence of the Italian war, the Society of Arts, in June, 1859, passed a resolution for the postponement of the scheme. The sudden termination of the war induced them to resume their efforts, and 1862 was suggested as the year for the exhibition. In Feb., 1860, Prince Albert signified his desire to further the undertaking, and a guarantee fund was opened, which soon amounted to £430,000. In June, the commissioners of 1851 gave permission for the erection of the new building on the ground purchased with the surplus fund of the old exhibition, and in Feb., 1861, the trustees were incorporated by charter, as the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862. The building, designed by Capt. Fowke, was commenced March 9, the contractors being bound to complete it by Feb. 12, 1862. Its principal front was of brick, 1,200 feet long and 50 feet high. Brick wings receded at each end, between 500 and 600 feet, and the parallelogram included between these erections formed the industrial exhibition, built of iron, wood, and glass. The immense domes at each end of the building measured 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, being the largest structures of the kind in existence. Including the large wooden galleries forming the machine department, the Exhibition buildings covered an area of more than 25 acres. The building was insured for £400,000, at a cost of £3,300, Feb. 20. It was opened by the Duke of Cambridge and other commissioners appointed by the Queen, May 1. The commissioners gave a *conversazione* at the South Kensington Museum, June 6, and the State ceremonial of declaring the prizes awarded to exhibitors took place July 11. A banquet in honour of French workmen was held in the refreshment rooms, July 26. The Exhibition closed to the public Nov. 1, was kept open to exhibitors for a fortnight longer, to enable them to remove their goods. An application by Lord Palmerston's government for a grant of £105,000, towards the purchase of the site and buildings for the purposes of the National Portrait Gallery, the Patent Museum, the Natural History collections of the British Museum, &c., was negatived by the House of Commons by 287 to 121 votes, July 2, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS, held on the site of the International Exhibition of 1862, was opened Tuesday, May 22, 1866. A banquet at the Guildhall was given the same day. The congress held its first session at South Kensington Museum, May 23. The exhibition was closed May 31.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.—The first congress of this description, in which the European states were officially represented, met at Brussels in 1853, and others were held at Paris in 1855, at Vienna in 1857, in London in 1860, at Berlin in 1863, and at Florence in 1866.

INTERREGNUM.—Sometimes called the Commonwealth or Protectorate, lasted from the execution of Charles I. till the restoration of Charles II., being an interval of little more than 11 years. After the king's execution, Jan. 30, 1649, a republic was proclaimed, which continued till the expulsion of the Parliament by Cromwell, April 20, 1653, after which he exercised absolute power as lord-general. He surrendered his power to a convention appointed by himself, July 4, but was reinstated by them Dec. 12, and proclaimed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, Dec. 16. A new settlement was adopted May 25, 1657, by which Cromwell received full powers to appoint his successor. He died Sep. 13, 1658, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who resigned the protectorate May 13, 1659. The regal authority was restored in the person of Charles II., May 29, 1660.

INUNDATION.—(*See* List in Index.)

INVALIDES (Hôtel des).—(*See* CHRISTIAN CHARITY.)

INVASION.—(*See* List in Index.)

INVENTION OF THE CROSS.—(*See* CROSS.)

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE (London), for the protection of inventors' interests and the promotion of improvements in the patent laws, was inaugurated May 1, 1862.

INVERLOCHY (Battle). — The Royalist troops, commanded by the Marquis of Montrose, defeated Argyle and the Covenanters at this place, in Scotland, Feb. 2, 1645.

INVERNESS (Scotland) was one of the capitals of the Picts during the 6th century. Its first charter as a burgh was granted by William, the Lion (1165—1214). Alexander II. founded a Dominican monastery in 1233. Robert Bruce captured it in 1313, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, burned it in June, 1411. The bridge over the Ness was built in 1686; and the old castle, in which James I. held a Parliament in 1427, was destroyed by the rebels in 1746. (*See* CULLODEN, Battle.) The town-hall was founded in 1708, the Assembly-rooms in 1789, and the Royal Academy in 1792. A disastrous

earthquake occurred in 1816, and an inundation of the river Ness in 1848, which swept away the old bridge. The new suspension-bridge was opened in 1855.

INVESTIGATION. — (*See* DELICATE INVESTIGATION.)

INVESTITURE.—The whole right of investiture by the temporal sovereign was abrogated by a decree of Gregory VII. at a council held at Rome, Feb. 24–28, 1075. The decree deposed every bishop, abbot, or inferior ecclesiastic who should receive investiture from any lay person. The claim led to many contests in Europe. The Emperor Henry V. gave up the right of investiture in a treaty signed at Rome Feb. 12, 1111. Another dispute having arisen on the subject, it was once more settled by the concordat of Worms, 1122, which was ratified by the Lateran Council in 1123. The Norman kings refused to concede the right, and Urban II. threatened excommunication. Anselm in vain attempted to persuade Henry I. to submit in 1103. At a council held at London, Aug. 1, 1107, it was agreed that bishops should do homage to the king, but not receive investiture from him. It led to frequent contests between the temporal and secular powers.

INVESTITURES (War of) between the Emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII., respecting the right of investiture, commenced in 1074, and terminated with the capture of Rome, March 21, 1084.

INVOCATION OF SAINTS.—The practice of imploring the intercession of the dead became general in the Romish Church during the 5th century. It is first enjoined in the canons of the English Churches in 994.

IODINE. — This substance was discovered in 1811 by Courtoise, a saltpetre manufacturer at Paris, who described it to the Institute of Dec. 6, 1813. It received its name from the Greek ἰώδης, *violet-coloured*, and has been successfully employed in the treatment of several diseases.

IODIZED COLLODION.—(*See* COLLODION.)

IONA, HUY, or ICOLMKILL (Argyleshire). —This island, one of the Hebrides, is celebrated for the ruins of the cathedral, &c., founded by St. Columba in 565. It was sacked by the Danes in 795, in 802, and Dec. 24, 986. Many of the monks suffered martyrdom in 806 and in 825. In accordance with an act passed by the Scotch convention of estates in 1561, the ecclesiastical buildings on this island were destroyed. Shakespeare (*Macbeth*, ii. sc. 4), referring to it as the ancient place of sepulture of the Scottish sovereigns, says that Duncan's body was

> "Carried to Colmes-kill,
> The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
> And guardian of their bones."

IONIA (Asia Minor).—This country is said to have been peopled by Greek colonists about B.C. 1045. After founding Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, and other important cities, the Ionians obtained possession of Smyrna about B.C. 688, and the country soon attained a high degree of prosperity. At the commencement of the reign of Cræsus, B.C. 560, it was subject to the Lydians, and it was conquered by Cyrus B.C. 557. The inhabitants made unsuccessful efforts to regain their independence, B.C. 500 and 496, and they assisted the Greeks against the Persians at the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479. The Persian yoke was at length shaken off by the victory at the Eurymedon (*q. v.*), but the peace of Antalcidas again imposed it upon the Ionians, B.C. 387. On the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander III., Ionia became subject to Macedonia, and it afterwards formed part of the Roman empire, B.C. 133.

IONIAN ISLANDS (Mediterranean).—Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, with their dependencies, were erected into the republic of the Seven United Islands, March 21, 1800. It was to pay a moderate tribute to the Porte, and its independence was guaranteed by Turkey and Russia. By the 9th article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, Napoleon Buonaparte recognized this republic. The French captured the islands in 1807, and Russia ceded them to France by a secret article of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The French garrisons surrendered to an English force Oct. 3, 1809, and by a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris Nov. 5, 1815, they were formed into an independent state, called the United States of the Ionian Islands, or the Septinsular Republic, under the protection of England. The Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., ratified their constitution July 11, 1817, and it was proclaimed Dec. 28. A university for this republic was founded at Corfu in 1823. In 1848 and 1849, Lord Seaton, the Lord High Commissioner, introduced numerous changes in the constitution. In 1851 Greek became the official language of the Ionian Government. Mr. Gladstone was despatched on a commission of inquiry, and arrived at Corfu Nov. 23, 1858. The legislative assembly proposed the annexation of their republic to Greece, Jan. 27, 1859, and presented a petition to that effect, Jan. 30, which Mr. Gladstone rejected Feb. 5. Gen. Sir H. Storks succeeded as Lord High Commissioner, Feb. 17, and Mr. Gladstone embarked for England Feb. 19. The legislative assembly at Corfu petitioned the Lord High Commissioner in favour of the union of the seven isles with Greece, April 4, 1862, and 1863. A protocol, ceding them to Greece, signed May 28, 1864, was carried into effect June 1, 1864, and the governor, with the last detachment of British troops, retired June 2.

IONIC ORDER of architecture, distinguished by the use of the volute, originated in Asia. Several examples have been discovered at Persepolis and Khorsabad. It ranks next to the Doric Order (*q. v.*), and corresponds to the Decorated Style (*q. v.*) of Gothic architecture.

IONIC SECT.—This school of philosophers was founded by Thales of Miletus, born B.C. 636. His two cardinal doctrines were that the whole world is a living being, produced from a seed, and that water is the grand origin of all things. Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Heraclitus adopted these views.

IOWA (United States).—The French settled in this part of America in 1686. It was made a separate territory in June, 1838, and was admitted into the Union Aug. 4, 1846.

IPATSKOI.—(*See* COSTROMA.)

IPSUS (Battle).—Ptolemy (I.) Soter I., Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus Nicator, having entered into a confederacy against Antigonus, Alexander the Great's general, their armies met at this village, in Phrygia, in Aug., B.C. 301. Antigonus, who was in his 81st year, was defeated and slain.

IPSWICH (Suffolk) was pillaged by the Danes in 991, and again in 1000. A hurricane destroyed many churches Jan. 1, 1287. The grammar-school was founded in 1527; the gaol was erected in 1790, and the Hall of Commerce in 1845.

IRELAND.—Its most ancient name is Eri, or Erin, called by the Greeks Ierne, and by the Saxons Ierland, or Ireland. From the 2nd to the 10th century it bore the name Scotia, and the inhabitants were called Scoti or Scots. The term Hibernia came into use at a later date. No authentic records of its early history exist.

A.D.
2. Reign of Conary the Great.
90. The Fir-Bolgs, or Belgæ, inhabitants of great part of Ireland, revolt under Cairbre Cinncait, whom they raise to the throne.
258. The Irish form a settlement in Argyleshire.
366. The Irish invade Britain, and pass into Gaul.
432. St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
465. Death of St. Patrick.
664. Foreign students flock to Ireland.
684. Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, invades Ireland.
795. The Danes invade Ireland.
844. The Danish chief Turgesius is slain, and his countrymen are expelled, but soon return.
999. The Irish again defeat the Danes.
1014. April 23, Friday. Battle of Clontarf (*q. v.*).
1103. Magnus III., King of Norway, invades Ireland, and is defeated and slain.
1154. Henry II., of England, obtains from Pope Adrian IV. a grant of Ireland.
1166. Dermot MacMurchad, King of Leinster, is expelled from his kingdom.
1168. He flees to England, and receives a promise of assistance from Henry II.
1169, May. The English, under Fitz-Stephen, invade Ireland. — Aug. 24. Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, lands near Waterford.
1171. Death of Dermot, who is succeeded by Strongbow. —Oct. 18. Henry II. lands at Croch, near Waterford, and receives the submission of the native princes.
1172, April 7. Henry II. returns to England.
1175. Henry II. promulgates the bull of Pope Adrian IV.
1177, May. Henry II. makes his son John Lord of Ireland.
1185, April 1. Prince John arrives in Ireland, and ravages Ulster.
1210. King John invades Ireland, and introduces English laws and usages.
1254. Henry III. makes a grant of Ireland to his son Edward Prince of Wales.
1270. The natives rebel and massacre many English.
1288. The "Statute for the state of Ireland" is passed.
1295. Ireland is divided into counties.
1315, May 25. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce of Scotland, invades Ireland. (*See* DUNDALK.)
1329. Insurrections break out in the south of Ireland.
1361. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, arrives in Ireland as the king's deputy.
1385. Richard II. invests Robert de Vere with the sovereignty of Ireland.
1394, Oct. 2. Richard II. lands at Waterford with a force of 4,000 cavalry and 30,000 archers.
1395, March 10. The King of Tyrone and other northern chiefs do homage to Richard II. at Drogheda.—March 25. Richard II. knights many of the native noblemen at Dublin, and returns to England in the summer, leaving Roger Mortimer as viceroy.
1398, July 20. Mortimer is defeated and slain by the natives at Kenlis, in Kilkenny.
1399, June 1. Richard II. again lands at Waterford.

A.D.
1455. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, takes shelter in Ireland.
1465. The parliament of Trim orders Irishmen living near English settlements to adopt English costumes and surnames, and passes an act to permit anybody to kill thieves and robbers without trial, unless clad in English apparel.
1472. The Brotherhood of St. George is instituted for the protection of the English in Ireland.
1486, May. A German force lands in Dublin (*q. v.*) to support the claims of Lambert Simnel.
1494. Passing of Poyning's Act (*q. v.*).
1528. O'Connor takes the lord-deputy prisoner.
1534, June 11. Lord Thomas FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare, rebels against Henry VIII.
1536, Feb. 3. Execution of Lord T. FitzGerald at Tyburn.
1537. Henry VIII. endeavours to force Protestantism upon the Irish.
1542. Henry VIII. assumes the title of *King* of Ireland, former English sovereigns having governed as its *lord*.
1546. Local jurisdictions are instituted, and native sheriffs appointed.
1550. The French endeavour to obtain aid from Ireland against the English.
1560. Shane O'Neill quarrels with the Earl of Sussex, the lord-lieutenant.
1567. O'Neill is murdered by the Scotch.
1572. Sir Thomas Smith fails in an attempt to establish English settlers in Ulster.
1579. The rebellion of FitzMaurice is suppressed, and its leaders are slain.
1580. The fortress of Smerwick, garrisoned by 700 Spaniards and Italians, is taken by Lord Grey and Admiral Winter, who put the defenders to the sword.
1597. Revolt of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.
1599, Sep. The Earl of Essex concludes a truce with Tyrone, and thereby incurs the severe displeasure of Queen Elizabeth.
1601. Tyrone receives assistance from Spain.
1603, March 30. Tyrone tenders his submission, and receives a full pardon.
1605. Roman Catholic priests are expelled from Ireland.
1607. Tyrone goes to Rome, where he soon afterwards dies.
1608. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection is suppressed.
1611. The Ulster settlement (*q. v.*).
1641, Oct. 23. Commencement of the Ulster rebellion (*q. v.*).
1649, Aug. 15. Cromwell lands in Ireland.—Sep. 11. He takes Drogheda (*q. v.*).
1650, May 29. Cromwell leaves Ireland under the government of Ireton.
1651, Oct. 29. Ireton takes Limerick (*q. v.*).
1666, May. The garrison at Carrickfergus mutinies.
1689, March 12. James II. lands at Kinsale.—July 28. He attaints 3,000 Protestants.
1690, March 14. A French army, under Lauzun, lands in Ireland.—June 14. King William III. lands at Carrickfergus.—July 1. Battle of the Boyne (*q. v.*). —July 4. James II. embarks for France.
1691, July 12. Battle of Aughrim (*q. v.*).—Oct. 3. The treaty of Limerick (*q. v.*).
1704, March 4. The Popery Act against Roman Catholics is passed.
1711, Oct. The "houghers," under "Ever Joyce," commit devastations among the cattle of the gentry.
1723. Wood receives his patent for coining halfpence. (*See* DRAPIER LETTERS.)
1742. Consternation is caused by the Kellymount gang of robbers.
1760, Feb. 21. Thurot's Expedition (*q. v.*).
1761, Oct. First appearance of the Whiteboys (*q. v.*).
1762. First appearance of the Levellers (*q. v.*).
1769. The Steelboys' insurrection breaks out.
1778. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill is passed.
1779. Free-trade is established in Ireland.
1782. Legislative independence is secured, and Poynings' Act (*q. v.*) is repealed.
1783. The order of St. Patrick (*q. v.*) is founded. The Genevese attempt to establish a colony in Waterford. (*See* GENEVA.)
1784. Restrictions are imposed on the license of the newspaper press. Rise of the Defenders and Peep-o'-Day-boys (*q. v.*).
1786. Rise of the Right-boys.
1791. The Society of the United Irishmen is founded.

A.D.
1794, April 18. Arrest of James Napper Tandy.
1793, Tandy escapes to America.
1795, Sep. 21. The first Orange lodge is formed at Armagh.
1796, Dec. A French expedition, under Hoche and Wolfe Tone, anchors in Bantry Bay.
1798, Lord Edward Fitzgerald's conspiracy.—May 11. Government offers £1,000 for his apprehension.—May 19. He is arrested at Dublin.—May 23. Insurrection breaks out in Dublin and the provinces.—June 4. Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in prison.—June 10. Battle of Arklow (q. v.).—Sep. 16. Napper Tandy lands with a French force at Rutland, whence he re-embarks for Norway.—Nov. 10. Trial and capital sentence of Wolfe Tone, who commits suicide.
1799, The rebellion subsides, having cost the lives of 50,000 Irishmen and 20,000 English soldiers.
1800, Jan. 16. The Irish parliament sanctions the ministerial scheme of a legislative union with England.—July 2. The Act of Union (39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 67) receives the royal assent.
1801, Jan. 1. The union is effected.
1803, July 23. Robert Emmett's insurrection breaks out.—Aug. 25. Emmett is arrested.—Sep. 19. He is tried.—Sep. 20. He is executed.
1806, A gang of rioters, known as the Threshers, do great injury to tithe corn.
1810, Aug. 8. The agitation for the Repeal of the Union (q. v.) commences.
1811, Dec. 26. Daniel O'Connell forms the Roman Catholic Board.
1815, Insurrectionary movements occur in Tipperary.
1821, Aug. 11 to Sep. 16. George IV. visits Ireland. In the winter outrages occur in the counties of Limerick, Mayo, Tipperary, and Cavan.
1822, Whiteboy outrages. The failure of the potato crop causes a famine.
1825, June 27. The currency is assimilated with that of Great Britain by 6 Geo. IV. c. 79.
1829, April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) is passed.
1832, Aug. 7. The Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88) is passed.
1838, July 31. The first Irish Poor Law Bill (1 & 2 Vict. c. 56) is passed.
1839, Jan. 1. Murder of Lord Norbury.
1843, March 16. Monster meeting at Trim.
1844, Jan. 15—Feb. 12.—Trial of Daniel O'Connell and others at Dublin for sedition. He is found guilty and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £2,000.—Sep. 5. Release of O'Connell.
1845, Sep. 23. The Irish National Board of Education is established. The failure of the potato crop occasions another famine, and Government expends £850,000 in the relief of the sufferers.
1846, April. Food riots occur in Tipperary.—April 30. Mr. Smith O'Brien is committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for a breach of parliamentary order.—July 29. Smith O'Brien secedes from the Repeal Association.
1847, Jan. and Feb. Great destitution prevails.—Feb. 26. The Temporary Relief Act is passed.—March 24. A general fast is observed, in consequence of the Irish famine.—May 15. Death of Daniel O'Connell at Genoa. The Government applies £10,000,000 for the relief of the people.
1848, The French revolution creates intense excitement.—April 3. Smith O'Brien heads a deputation of Irish malcontents to Paris, where he is coolly received.—May 13. John Mitchell is arrested.—May 26. He is sentenced to 14 years' transportation.—July 26. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended.—July 29. Smith O'Brien's rebellion is suppressed by the police.—Aug. 5. He is arrested at Thurles.—Aug. 12. Arrest of Meagher and others.—Oct. 9. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others, are found guilty and condemned to death.
1849, July 9. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and others (sentence of death having been commuted) are transported.—July 12. A fatal affray between Roman Catholics and Orangemen occurs at Dolly's Brae.—July 26. The Encumbered Estates Act (q. v.) is passed.—Aug. 1. The Queen visits Ireland.
1850, March 12. Party processions are prohibited by 13 Vict. c. 2. Several landlords are murdered by discontented tenants.—Aug. 22. Synod of Thurles.

A.D.
1851, March 30. The census of Great Britain and Ireland is taken. The population of Ireland is returned at 6,515,794.—April 22. The Roman Catholic Defence Association is formed in Dublin.—May 5. Measures are commenced for the establishment of a Roman Catholic university.—May 25. R. L. Shiel dies at Florence.—June 5. McManus, having escaped from transportation, arrives at San Francisco.—July 14. A monster meeting of the Irish Tenant League is held on the battle-field of the Boyne.
1851, Aug. 1. The Dublin and Galway Railway is opened.
1852, Jan. 1. The statutes of the synod of Thurles, prohibiting the Roman Catholic clergy from holding office in the Queen's colleges, are published.—May 25. The escaped convict Meagher arrives at New York.—June 1. Ireland is connected with England by submarine telegraph.—June 10. The Cork exhibition is opened.—June 24. Mr. Dargan originates the Dublin exhibition (q. v.).—July 3. The magistrates disperse a great Tenant-right meeting at Warrington.—July 14. Religious riots occur at Belfast.—July 22. Riot at the Six-mile Bridge (q. v.).—Sep. 10. A meeting for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland is held at Dublin, by Irish members of Parliament.
1853, June 9. The convict Mitchell escapes from Van Diemen's Land.—June 28. The income-tax is extended to Ireland by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34.—Aug. 29. Queen Victoria visits Ireland.—Oct. 4. The Tenant-right League holds a conference at Dublin.—Nov. 8. Extensive inundations occur in the south of Ireland. Extensive emigration from Ireland.
1854, Feb. 26. Smith O'Brien receives a pardon, but is not permitted to return to the United Kingdom.—Sep. 13. A railway train, with a party of Orangemen travelling from Londonderry to Enniskillen, is thrown off the line by obstructions placed there for the purpose.
1856, May 3. Smith O'Brien receives a full pardon.—July 7. Mutiny of the Tipperary militia.
1857, Sep. Religious riots at Belfast (q. v.).
1858, Aug. 8. Riots in Kilkenny, against the use of machine labour in agriculture.—Sep. Inundations occur in many parts of Ireland.—Dec. 14. Several members of the Phœnix Clubs (q. v.) are arrested.
1859, March 7. Baron Poerio and other Neapolitan refugees arrive in Ireland.—March 29. Religious riots in Galway.—Sep. Religious revivals are common in the north of Ireland.
1861, April 8. The census is taken, and the population returned at 5,764,543 persons.—Aug. 22 to 29. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit Ireland.
1862, April and May. Agrarian outrages in Limerick and Tipperary.
1863, Oct. 6. Lord Leitrim occupies an hotel at Maam in Connemara with his tenants, to prevent its affording accommodation to the Lord-Lieutenant during a journey through western Ireland. For this discourtesy, his name is removed from the commission of the peace.
1864, June 18. Death of William Smith O'Brien at Bangor.—Aug. 8. Serious Orange riots take place at Belfast (q. v.).—Oct. 1. Lord Carlisle resigns the lord-lieutenancy.—Nov. 8. Lord Wodehouse takes the oaths as lord-lieutenant.
1865, Aug. 25.—In consequence of the cattle plague (q. v.), the removal of cattle from England to Ireland is prohibited by an order in council.—Sep. 15. The police seize the office of the "Irish People" newspaper at Dublin. (*See* FENIANS.)—Dec. 5. A conference of Irish members of Parliament is held at Dublin.
1866, Feb. 17. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended.—July 17. Lord Wodehouse (the Earl of Kimberley) leaves Dublin.—July 20. The Marquis of Abercorn, the new lord-lieutenant, arrives.

During the earlier periods of its subjection to English rule, Ireland was governed by officers of various titles, and most frequently by a lord chief justice.

A.D.
1185, Sep. John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster.
1252, Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I.
1308, June 16. Pierce de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall.
1329, March 1. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond.
1331, June 3. Sir Anthony Lucy.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

The following list is abridged from Thom's "Irish Almanac and Official Directory" for 1866, p. 878 :—

A.D.
1360. Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare.
1361. Lionel, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster.
1379. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster.
1384. Philip Courtney, Lord Birmingham.
1384. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
1394. King Richard II., in person.
1395. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster.
1399. King Richard II. (2nd time).
1401. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
1410. John, Duke of Bedford.
1413. Edward, Earl of March.
1414. Sir John Talbot.
1416. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
1427. Sir John De Grey.
1428. Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley.
1432. Sir Thomas Stanley.
1438. Lionel, Lord Wells.
1440. James, Earl of Ormond.
1446. John, Earl of Shrewsbury.
1449. Richard, Duke of York.
1461. George, Duke of Clarence.
1479. Richard, Duke of York.
1483. Prince Edward, son of Richard III.
1485. John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln.
1490. Jasper, Duke of Bedford.
1496. Gerald, Earl of Kildare.
1501. Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.
1501. Gerald, Earl of Kildare (2nd time).
1520. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey.
1530. Henry, Duke of Richmond.
1558. Thomas, Earl of Sussex.
1598. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.
1600. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.
1633. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
1643. James Butler, Marquis of Ormond.
1649. Oliver Cromwell.
1658. Henry Cromwell.
1660. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
1669. John, Lord Robarts of Truro.
1670. John, Lord Berkeley.
1672. Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex.
1677. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
1685. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
1686. Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.
1692, Sep. 4. Henry Lord Sydney, afterwards Earl of Romney.
1695, May 27. Henry, Baron Capel of Tewkesbury.
1701, Sep. 18. Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
1703, June 4. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
1707. Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
1709, April 21. Thomas, Earl Wharton.
1711, July 3. James, Duke of Ormond (2nd time).
1713, Oct. 27. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.
1717, Aug. 17. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, and Marquis of Winchester.
1721, Aug. 28. Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
1724, Aug. 22. John, Baron Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville.
1731, Sep. 11. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset.
1737, Sep. 7. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.
1745, Aug. 31. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.
1747, Sep. 13. William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington.
1751, Sep. 19. Lionel, Duke of Dorset (2nd time).
1755, May 5. William Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire.
1757, Sep. 25. John Russell, Duke of Bedford.
1761, Oct. George Montagu, Earl of Halifax.
1763, Sep. 22. Hugh Percy, Earl, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.
1765, Oct. 18. Francis Seymour Conway, Earl, afterwards Marquis of Hertford.
1767, Oct. 14. George, Marquis Townshend.
1772, Nov. 30. Simon, Earl Harcourt.
1777, Jan 25. John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
1780, Dec. 23. Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
1782, April 14. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland.
1782, Sep. 15. George Grenville Nugent, Earl Temple, afterwards Marquis of Buckingham.
1783, June 3. Robert Henley, Earl of Northington.
1784, Feb. 24. Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland.
A.D.
1787, Dec. 16. George Grenville Nugent Temple, Marquis of Buckingham (2nd time).
1790, Jan. 5. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
1795, Jan. 4. William Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam.
1795, March 31. John Jeffreys Pratt, Earl, afterwards Marquis of Camden.
1798, June 20. Charles, Marquis Cornwallis.
1801, May 25. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke.
1806, March 18. John Russell, Duke of Bedford.
1807, April 19. Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.
1813, Aug. 20. Charles, Earl Whitworth.
1817, Oct. 9. Charles Chetwynd, Earl Talbot.
1821, Dec. 29. Richard Colley, Marquis Wellesley.
1828, March 1. Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey.
1829, March 6. Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.
1830, Dec. 23. Henry, Marquis of Anglesey (2nd time).
1833, Sep. 20. Richard, Marquis Wellesley (2nd time).
1834, Dec. 29. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
1835, April 23. Henry Constantine Phipps, Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards Marquis of Normanby.
1839, April 3. Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, afterwards Baron, and subsequently Earl, Fortescue.
1841, Sep. 15. Thomas Philip, Earl De Grey.
1844, July 26. William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury.
1846, July 10. John William Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough.
1847, May 26. George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon.
1852, Feb. 27. Archibald William Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
1853, Jan. 4. Edward Granville Eliot, Earl of St. Germans.
1855, Feb. 28. George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
1858, March 12. Archibald, Earl of Eglinton (2nd time).
1859, June 18. George, Earl of Carlisle (2nd time).
1864, Nov. 1. John, Baron Wodehouse, afterwards Earl of Kimberley.
1866, July. James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn.

IRIDIUM.—This metal was discovered by Mr. S. Tennant in 1803.

IRISH BISHOPRICS.—Two archbishoprics were reduced to bishoprics, and several sees merged into others by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), and by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90 (Aug. 15, 1834). The archbishop and two bishops sit in the House of Lords, a change being made each session, that all the bishops may sit in turn. (The sees printed in italics have either been suppressed or merged in others.)

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

1136. Armagh.
1152. *Dublin.*
1152. *Tuam.*
1152. *Cashel.*
1214. Dublin and Glandelagh.

BISHOPRICS.

A.D.
402. Ossory.
434. *Killala.*
445. *Armagh* (made an Archbishopric in 1136).
448. Dublin—*Emly.*
450. Elphin.
454. Ardagh.
493. Clogher.
499. *Down.*
500. *Ardfert and Aghadoe.*
500. *Connor.*
501. Tuam.
510. Dromore.
519. Kildare.
520. Meath.
530. *Achonry.*
534. *Louth.*
548. *Clonmacnois.*
558. *Clonfert.*
570. *Ross.*
598. *Ferns.*
604. Cloyne.
606. *Cork.*
614. *Glendelagh.*
620. *Kilmacduach.*
631. *Lismore.*
632. *Leighlin.*
665. *Mayo.*
885. Raphoe.
901. *Cashel.*
1019. *Killaloe.*
1096. *Waterford.*
1106. *Limerick.*
1136. Kilmore.
1158. Derry.
1254. *Kilfenora.*
1363. Waterford and Lismore.
1441. Down and Connor.
1568. Cashel and Emly.
1586. Cork and Ross.
1600. Ferns and Leighlin.
1602. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.
1623. Killala and Achonry.
1663. Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe.
1752. Killaloe and Kilfenora.

IRISH CHURCH.—In 431, Pope Cœlestine I. consecrated Palladius and sent him into Ireland as Bishop of its inhabitants, then called Scots. Patrick, son of Calpurnius, a deacon, having been captured from his father's farm near Boulogne, and sold as a slave to Milchu, an Irish chieftain, with whom he remained for six years, on obtaining his liberty resolved to labour for the conversion of the heathen islanders amongst whom he had sojourned in bondage. After receiving consecration as a bishop, he landed in Ireland in 432, or, according to Dr. Todd (St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, p. 392), between 440 and 460, and preached with success, founding the bishopric of Armagh (*q. v.*) in 445. Chronologists differ respecting the date of his death, some placing it as early as 460, while Dr. Todd (p. 497) assigns it to 493. Although established according to the principles of the Culdees (*q. v.*), the Irish Church gradually submitted to the see of Rome, the supremacy of which was acknowledged by many of the clergy at a national synod held at Kells March 9, 1152. In 1291 the bishops and priests formed a confederacy for the maintenance of their power. In 1535 George Brown became the first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, and in 1536 370 monasteries were suppressed. The English Bible and liturgy were introduced in 1551, and a series of 12 articles were adopted by a synod held at Dublin in 1566. Other articles were prescribed in 1615, which gradually fell into disuse. The churches of England and Ireland were united by the Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800). The Church Education Society was instituted in 1839.

IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—(*See* DUBLIN.)

IRON.—Tubal Cain is spoken of as the "instructor of every artificer in brass or iron," B.C. 3204 (Gen. iv. 22). It was manufactured by the Egyptians about B.C. 1706, and the ore was discovered on Mount Ida, by the Dactyli, about B.C. 1406. The Romans were acquainted with iron at an early date, and derived large quantities from Elba and Spain. Its manufacture was encouraged by them in Britain, where iron-mines were in operation B.C. 54. Bath became the great centre of the British manufacture about 120. The exportation of iron was prohibited by 28 Edw. III. c. 5 (1354), and the importation of manufactured iron goods which could be made at home was restricted by 1 Rich. III. c. 12 (1483). In consequence of the destruction of forests to obtain fuel for the manufacture, the erection of iron-works was restricted by 23 Eliz. c. 5 (1581). Lord Dudley obtained a patent for carrying on the manufacture with coal instead of wood in 1619; but was unable to bring his invention to perfection, and at his death it was forgotten. It was revived and successfully introduced at Colebrook Dale by Darby in 1713. Cort's patent for rolling iron is dated Jan. 17, 1783, and for puddling, Feb. 13, 1784. The hot-blast was discovered by Neilson in 1827. Bessemer's process for converting crude iron into manufactured iron and steel without fuel, which attracted much attention in 1856, did not fulfil the expectations of its inventor. In consequence of a strike among the operatives in N. Staffordshire, the masters closed their works March 4, 1865, and maintained a lock-out till April 10. The N. Staffordshire men returned to their work May 22.

IRON CAGE.—Louis XI. was betrayed to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, at Peronne, Oct. 10, 1468, by the Cardinal de la Balue, whom he had raised from a low condition, and was compelled to sign an ignominious treaty, Oct. 14. On discovering De la Balue's treachery in 1469, Louis XI. confined him for ten years in an iron cage, eight feet square, in the Château d'Ouzain, near Blois. This punishment was at that time common in Spain and Italy. (*See* ANCORA.)

IRON CROSS.—This Prussian order of knighthood was instituted by Frederick William III., March 10, 1813.

IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY, consisting of a band of gold set with jewels, and a thin circle of iron, which was said to have been made from a nail of the Holy Cross, given by Pope Gregory I.; was first used in the coronation of Agilulph, King of the Lombards, in 591, and afterwards in that of Charlemagne in 774. It was used at the coronation of 34 sovereigns. Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan, May 26, 1805, when he instituted the order of the Iron Crown. It ceased in 1814, but was renewed by the Emperor Francis I. of Austria, Feb. 12, 1816.

IRON MASK.—The man with the iron mask was a mysterious state prisoner in France, who always wore a black velvet mask, which completely concealed his face. He was at first confined at Pignerol in 1679; he was removed to Exilles in 1681; to the island of St. Marguerite in 1687; and finally, Sep. 18, 1698, to the Bastille, where he died Nov. 19, 1703. He was everywhere attended by M. de St. Mars; and although the slightest attempt on his part to reveal his real name would have met with instant death, he was uniformly treated with the greatest courtesy and indulgence. Various attempts have been made to ascertain the identity of the man with the iron mask. Some affirm that he was the Duke of Vermandois (who died in camp in 1683), a natural brother of the dauphin. Voltaire published an account of him in 1751. In 1759 it was announced that he was the Duke of Beaufort; and in 1768 St. Foix suggested that he was the Duke of Monmouth, who had been executed in England. He was reported to be an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria by Cardinal Mazarin or the Duke of Buckingham. He is said to have been an elder and also a twin brother of Louis XIV. The last theory on the subject appeared in 1837, and suggested that he was the statesman Foucquet, whose death was believed to have occurred just before the mysterious prisoner arrived at Pignerol. There seems to be little doubt that the mysterious prisoner was, as announced in a letter by a Baron d'Heiss in 1770, Count Matthioli, minister of the Duke of Mantua. Having broken faith with Louis XIV., Count Matthioli was lured to the French frontier, arrested May 2, 1679, and imprisoned at Pignerol.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY. — This, the tenth of the twelve chief companies of London, was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1463. The hall was erected from the designs of Thomas Holden in 1748.

IRON SHIPS.—(*See* SHIP-BUILDING.)

IRRIGATION. — Brande states, "It is as old as human civilization, and some of the first machines which we read of in history are those for raising water from the Nile for irrigating the lands on its banks." So celebrated was Egypt for its fertility, that Abraham, during a famine, went there to procure corn, B.C. 1920 (Gen. xii. 10). The Spaniards were surprised at the canals and subterraneous aqueducts on a large scale which they found in Peru when they conquered it in the 17th century. (*See* CANALS, INLAND NAVIGATION, &c.)

IRUN (Battle). — The British Auxiliary Legion defeated the Carlist forces and captured this town, in Spain, May 17, 1837.

IRVINGITES.—This sect was founded by the Rev. Edward Irving, who was born Aug. 15, 1792, and joined the Scotch church in 1819. In 1821 he removed to London, and created a great sensation by his preaching at Cross Street, Hatton Garden; and in 1825 he published "Babylon Foredoomed," and appeared as the founder of a new theological school. The first utterances of the "unknown tongue" in London were heard in 1830; and Irving was expelled from the Scottish church for heresy in 1833. Many of his congregation adhered to him, and he had a meeting-house in Newman Street. He died at Glasgow Dec. 8, 1834. In 1835 the sect numbered seven congregations in London; and in 1838 the apostles, as certain of the new hierarchy were called, visited the continent with a view of diffusing their doctrines. The liturgy of the sect was framed in 1842, and enlarged in 1847, which styled itself the Apostolic Catholic Church, and in 1852 lighted candles and incense were prescribed as essential parts of the ritual. The church in Gordon Square was erected in 1853.

IRWAN.—(*See* ERIVAN.)

IRWINSVILLE (Georgia).—At this town, named in honour of Gen. J. Irwin, Governor of Georgia in 1807, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was, with his staff, taken prisoner by the Federals, May 10, 1865.

ISABELLA (Hayti).—Christopher Columbus founded this city, named after the Queen of Spain, in 1493. It was abandoned when St. Domingo rose to importance.

ISABELLA OF PORTUGAL (Order).—This order of knighthood for ladies was founded in Portugal by Queen Maria I. (Francesca) in 1804.

ISABELLA, ST., THE CATHOLIC.—This order of knighthood was founded by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, March 24, 1815, and placed under the patronage of St. Isabella of Portugal.

ISAIAH.—This book of the Old Testament, called, from its frequent reference to the coming of the Messiah, the "evangelical" prophecy, was written by Isaiah the son of Amoz, about B.C. 758. According to the traditions of the Rabbins the author was sawn asunder in a trunk of a tree, by order of Manasseh (B.C. 698—643), King of Judah.

ISAURIA (Asia Minor).—This country was invaded by the Romans B.C. 78, and reduced to submission. The inhabitants afforded an asylum to the Emperor Zeno during his exile from Constantinople, in 475, and rebelled against Anastasius I. in 493. Isauria was conquered by the Saracens in 650, but it was recovered by Leo III., the Iconoclast, who founded the Isaurian dynasty of eastern emperors, which lasted from 717 to 797.

ISCA SILURUM.—(*See* CAERLEON.)

ISCHIA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Ænaria, which belongs to Naples, was colonized at a very early period by Eretrian and Chalcidian settlers, and by the Syracusans B.C. 474; but it was deserted in consequence of a violent eruption of Monte Epomeo, B.C. 470. Ischia was seized by the Saracens in 813 and 847. It was sacked by the troops of Pisa in 1135, became the seat of a bishopric before 1179, and was taken by the Emperor Henry VI. in 1191. The last volcanic eruption took place in 1302. In 1495 Ferdinand II. sought refuge here from his rival Charles VIII.; and, in 1544, the island was plundered by the pirate Barbarossa. The Duke of Guise seized it in 1647, and it was taken by the English and Sicilians in 1807. Ischia suffered severely from an earthquake, Feb. 2, 1828.

ISCHL (Austria). — The salt baths were established in 1822.

ISERNIA (Battle).—The Neapolitan forces were defeated by the Sardinians under Cialdini, at this place, the ancient Æsernia, in South Italy, Oct. 17, 1860. Isernia suffered from an earthquake in 1805.

ISLAMABAD.—(*See* CHITTAGONG.)

ISLE OF THE CONFERENCES. — (*See* FAISANS.)

ISLE OF FRANCE.—(*See* MAURITIUS.)

ISLE OF MAN (Irish Channel), governed by a succession of Norwegian kings, from 1092 to 1264, was invaded by Alexander III., King of Scotland, in 1266, and was conquered by the Scots in 1270. They ruled it until 1290, when the inhabitants claimed the protection of Edward I., who immediately took possession. It was recovered by the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in 1312, and reconquered by the Earl of Shaftesbury in 1340. Henry IV. granted it to Sir John Stanley in 1403. James I. bestowed it upon William, sixth Earl of Derby, in 1610. It fell, in 1763, by inheritance, to James, second Duke of Athol, who sold it for £70,000 to the British Government, in 1765. A further sum of £133,000 was paid to the Athol family in discharge of revenue, in Jan., 1829. (*See* SODOR AND MAN.)

ISLE OF PALMS (Pacific Ocean). — This island, situated in Choco Bay, was discovered by Pizarro in 1527.

ISLE OF PINES (Pacific Ocean). — The French took possession of this small island in 1853.

ISLES.—(*See* SODOR AND MAN.)

ISLINGTON (London).—This large parish, mentioned in Domesday-book as the village of Isendone, was the scene of the arrest of Henry VI. by the Earl of Warwick, 1465, and

was frequently visited by Henry VIII., who published a proclamation for the preservation of the game, July 8, 1545. Queen Elizabeth also frequently visited the village. In 1666 its fields afforded shelter to about 200,000 persons, who were rendered houseless by the Great Fire. The first stone of St. Mary's Church was laid Aug. 28, 1751, and that of the New Independent College at Highbury, June 28, 1825. The Islington Literary and Scientific Society was established in Feb., 1833, and the building founded April 10, 1837. The cattle-market was opened Jan. 9, 1849. The first stone of the new buildings was laid March, 1854, and they were opened June 13, 1855. The statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton, the projector of the New River (*q. v.*), was inaugurated July 26, 1862.

ISLY (Battle). — The French defeated the army of the Emperor of Morocco at Isly, Aug. 14, 1844.

ISMAIL (Moldavia).—This strongly-fortified town was taken by the Russians Aug. 6, 1770; Suwarrow stormed it Dec. 22, 1790, when a barbarous massacre of the inhabitants was perpetrated; and it was again taken by the Russians Sep. 26, 1809. It was ceded to Russia at the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. It was ceded to Moldavia by the 20th and 21st articles of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. The Russians blew up the fortifications before retiring.

ISPAHAN, or ISFAHAN (Persia), formerly the capital, was taken by Timour in 1387. The Turks captured it in 1547. Shah Abbas I. made it the capital of Persia in 1590. The Affghans seized it in 1722; it was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1727, and ceased to be the residence of the kings of Persia in 1794. Ispahan was devastated by an earthquake July 11, 1853.

ISRAEL.—On the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish territory was divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel lasted from B.C. 975 until the captivity of the ten tribes, B.C. 721. Some authorities assign the revolt of the ten tribes to B.C. 990. (*See* JEWS and JUDAH.)

B.C.
974. Jeroboam I. sets up golden calves at Dan and Bethel (1 Kings xii. 28, 29).
957. Jeroboam I. is defeated in a great battle by Abijah, King of Judah (2 Chron. xiii. 2–20).
956. Ahijah the prophet denounces Jeroboam I. (1 Kings xiv. 7, &c.).
953. Nadab is slain by Baasha at Gibbethon (1 Kings xv. 27).
940. Benhadad, King of Syria, invades Israel (2 Chron. xvi. 4).
929. Confusion prevails in Israel (1 Kings xvi. 9–20).
925. Order is restored and the kingdom reunited by Omri (1 Kings xvi. 22).
924. Omri acquires Samaria (*q. v.*).
916. Jericho is rebuilt (1 Kings xvi. 34).
906. Elijah destroys the priests of Baal (1 Kings xviii. 40).
901. Miraculous defeat of the Syrians (1 Kings xx.).
897. Defeat and death of Ahab, at Ramoth-gilead (1 Kings xxii. 29–38.
895. Elijah is translated (2 Kings ii. 11).
894. Elisha heals Naaman (2 Kings v. 14).
893. Elisha performs various miracles.
892. The King of Syria besieges Samaria (2 Kings vi. 24).
891. Elisha restores the Shunamite's son (2 Kings iv. 32–35).

A.D.
885. Hazael kills Benhadad, King of Syria (2 Kings viii. 15).
884. Jehu, anointed at Ramoth-gilead, slays Jehoram and his mother Jezebel, and succeeds to the throne (2 Kings ix. 1–37).
862. Jonah goes to Nineveh (Jonah i. 2; iii. 3–4). Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies, II. 390, n.) places Jonah's visit between B.C. 760 and B.C. 750.
849. Israel is oppressed by Hazael, King of Syria (2 Kings xiii. 3).
842. Israel is delivered from the Syrian oppression (2 Kings xiii. 5).
838. Death of Elisha (2 Kings xiii. 20). Moabite invasion.
826. Jehoash takes Amaziah, King of Judah, prisoner at Beth-shemesh, and spoils Jerusalem (2 Kings xiv. 13, 14).
822. Jeroboam II. restores the coasts of Israel (2 Kings xiv. 25).
790. Amos denounces the wickedness of Israel and other nations.
784. Death of Jeroboam II. (2 Kings xiv. 29), followed by an interregnum of 11 years' duration.
771 or 769. Pul, King of Assyria, assails Israel (2 Kings xv. 19). Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies, II. 379) places this invasion between B.C. 751 and B.C. 745. (*See* ASSYRIA.)
741. Pekah vanquishes Ahaz, King of Judah, and slays 120,000 of his troops in one day, carrying 200,000 captive to Samaria (2 Chron. xxviii. 5–8).
740. Tiglath-Pileser II. carries off several Israelitish tribes into captivity (2 Kings xv. 29).
739. Pekah is murdered by Hoshea.
725. The captivity of the 10 tribes is predicted.
723. Samaria is besieged by Salmanesser IV. (2 Kings xviii. 9).
721. The 10 tribes are carried into captivity in Assyria (2 Kings xvii. 6).

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

Authorised Version of Eng. Bible.	Clinton.	Winer.	
B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	
975	976	975	Jeroboam I.
954	955	954	Nadab.
953	954	953	Baasha.
930	930	930	Elah.
929	930	928	Zimri.
929	930	928	Omri.
918	919	918	Ahab.
897	896	897	Ahaziah.
896	895	896	Jehoram.
884	883	884	Jehu.
856	855	856	Jehoahaz.
841	839	840	Jehoash.
825	823	825	Jeroboam II.
784			1st Interregnum.
773	771	773	Zachariah.
772	770	771	Shallum.
771	770	771	Menahem.
761	759	760	Pekahiah.
759	757	758	Pekah.
739			2nd Interregnum.
730	730	729	Hoshea.
721	721	721	Samaria taken.

ISSUS (Battles).—Alexander III. (the Great) defeated the Persians, led by Darius III., near this city, in Cilicia, in Nov., B.C. 333. Arrian states that 110,000 Persians fell in this battle. ——The Emperor Septimius Severus defeated Niger at the same place in 194.——Heraclius pitched his camp on this spot in 622. (*See* BEYLAC, Battle.)

ISTALIF (Affghanistan).—This town was captured and destroyed by an English army Sep. 29, 1842.

ISTAMBOUL.—(*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

ISTER.—(*See* DANUBE.)

ISTHMIAN GAMES are said to have been instituted by Sisyphus, brother of Athamas, King of Corinth, B.C. 1326, and re-organized by Theseus, B.C. 1234. They were held regularly every third year from B.C. 584, and in the Isthmian solemnities, B.C. 228, the Romans were privileged to take a part. They were discontinued after the destruction of Corinth by Lucius Mummius, B.C. 146, and were re-established by Julius Cæsar B.C. 60. They ceased after the sack of Corinth by Alaric I., King of the Goths, in 396.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA.—The inhabitants of this Adriatic peninsula are referred to by Livy as having been engaged in piracy, B.C. 301. Their territory was invaded without success by the consul M. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 183; but it was reduced by subjection by C. Claudius, B.C. 177. Istria passed under the domination of the Heruli in 476; of the Ostrogoths in 489; of the Greek empire in 522; of the Lombards in 751; and of Charlemagne in 774. In 997 it formed a league with the towns of Dalmatia against the pirates of Narenta; was taken by Premislaus Ottocar II. in 1262; and it was annexed to the territories of the Venetian republic in 1420. It was annexed to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; formed part of the kingdom of Italy in 1806; was declared an integral portion of the French empire by the treaty of Schönbrunn, Oct. 14, 1809; and was ultimately restored to Austria by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, and the congress of Vienna in 1815.

ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE.—This style, based upon the architecture of the ancient Romans, was employed by Arnolfo di Lapo in the cathedral of Florence, founded in 1298. Giovanni Pisano, in 1350, used it in the pulpit of Pisa, and in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries it was generally practised by Italian architects.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.—(*See* CISALPINE REPUBLIC.)

ITALICA, or "THE ITALIAN CITY" (Spain), founded by Scipio Africanus, on the site of the town of Sancios, B.C. 207, was taken by the Goths and named by them Talika, or Talca. In consequence of a change in the bed of the river Guadalquiver, the inhabitants migrated to Seville. The ruined city of Italica is called Old Seville.

ITALY.—The etymology of the name Italia is very doubtful, some authorities deriving it from a mythical Œnotrian or Pelasgic chief Italus, and others from an old Greek word signifying an ox, applied to the country to indicate the numerous herds of cattle for which it was celebrated. At first only the southern point of the peninsula was so named.

B.C.
2450. The mythic reign of Saturn is said to commence.
1710. A colony of Arcadians, under Œnotrus, settle in Italy, and found Œnotria.
1293. A Pelasgian colony crosses from Greece into Italy.
1253. Evander conducts a band of Arcadian colonists into Italy.
1240. Reign of Latinus in Italy. (*See* LATIUM.)
1181. Æneas arrives in Italy, and founds the city of Lavinium, which he makes his capital.
1152. Ascanius builds Alba Longa (*q. v.*).
753. April 21. Romulus founds Rome (*q. v.*).
600. The Celts invade Italy.

A.D.
476. Odoacer abolishes the Western empire, (*q. v.*), and founds the Gothic kingdom of Italy.
489. Invasion of the Ostrogoths (*q. v.*).
493. March 5. Assassination of Odoacer.
535. Justinian I. lays claim to Italy, and declares war against Theodatus, its Gothic sovereign.
538. The Franks appear in Italy.
539. Italy is subjected to the Eastern empire by Belisarius.
541. The Ostrogoths revolt under Totila.
552. July. Totila is defeated and slain by Narses at Tagina.
554. Narses completes the overthrow of the Gothic monarchy in Italy.
568. Invasion of the Longobardi (*q. v.*). Establishment of the exarchate of Ravenna (*q. v.*).
570. Alboin founds the kingdom of the Lombards. (*See* LOMBARDY.)
584. The Franks invade Italy and are repelled by Antharis, King of the Lombards.
595. The Lombards besiege Rome, and commit great ravages.
600. Italy is overrun by the Slaves and Avari.
663. Constans II., Emperor of the East, invades Italy, and is defeated by Grimoald, of Lombardy.
697. The Venetian republic is founded under its first doge.
728. A religious revolt in favour of image worship and against Leo III., the Iconoclast, breaks out in Italy.
752. The exarchate of Ravenna terminates.
756. Pepin annexes Ravenna to the see of Rome.
774. Charlemagne invades Italy, and overthrows the kingdom of the Lombards.
800. Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the West, at Rome.
818. Italy revolts from Louis I. (le Débonnaire), but is reduced to subjection.
843. The treaty of Verdun (*q. v.*).
846. The Saracens invade Italy and sack Rome.
875. On the death of Louis II. the empire of the West reverts to Charles I. (the Bald), King of France.
899. Italy is assailed by Moslem and Hungarian invaders.
921. Rodolph of Burgundy invades Italy.
924. Italy is delivered from the Hungarians by payment of a ransom of 10 bushels of silver.
951. Otho I. invades Italy.
962. Feb. 2. Otho I. is crowned Emperor of the West, Germany and Italy being united under one sovereign.
982. July 13. Apulia and Calabria are restored to the Eastern empire. (*See* BASIENTELLO, Battle.)
1016. Italy is invaded by the Northmen.
1051. The Northmen receive Calabria and Apulia as a fief of the Holy See.
1058. Robert Guiscard expels the Moors from Italy.
1073. Commencement of the dispute respecting the right of investiture.
1081. Henry IV. of Germany invades Italy, and overruns Tuscany.
1090. Henry IV. again invades Italy, and takes Mantua.
1107. Milan becomes a republic.
1110. Henry V. of Germany invades Italy with an army of 30,000 men, to enforce his claim to the investiture of the Pope.
1115. July 24. Matilda of Tuscany bequeaths her territories to the Pope.
1122. The dispute concerning the investiture terminates.
1132. The Emperor Lothaire II. invades Italy.
1137. Roger, King of Sicily, is expelled from Italy.
1154. Oct. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) invades Italy.
1159. Strife of the Ghibellines and Guelphs (*q. v.*).
1167. The cities of Lombardy form a league against Frederick I. (*See* LEAGUES.)
1176. May 29. Battle of Legnano.
1183. Peace is concluded at Constance.
1187. Rise of the Visconti. (*See* MILAN.)
1190. Henry VI. of Germany invades Italy in prosecution of his designs upon Sicily.
1220. Frederick II. of Germany becomes King of Italy, and fixes the capital of his kingdom at Naples.
1236. War is renewed between the Emperor and the Lombard League.
1250. Dec. 13. Death of Frederick II. at Fiorenzuola, in Apulia.
1251. Rise of the Medici family.

A.D.
1266, Feb. 26. Manfred, King of Sicily, is defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou at the battle of Grandella, near Benevento.
1268, Aug. 23. Battle of Tagliacozzo (*q. v.*).
1282, March 30. The Sicilian Vespers (*q. v.*).
1300. The commencement of the feud between the Bianchi and the Neri (*q. v.*).
1309. The Pope removes from Rome to Avignon.
1310. The Emperor Henry VII. visits Italy, and establishes his supremacy in Lombardy.
1321, Sep. 14. Death of the poet Dante.
1328. The house of Gonzaga obtains the signiory of Mantua (*q. v.*).
1330. John of Bohemia conducts an expedition into Italy.
1334. The Genoese elect their first doge.
1336. The Italian condottieri (*q. v.*) are formed.
1339. The Orsini and Colonna factions rage at Rome.
1354. Charles IV. visits Italy.
1361. Italy is overrun by the free-lances, who are thrown out of employment by the peace of Bretigny.
1370. Lucca becomes an independent republic.
1374, July 18. Death of Petrarch. The States of the Church rebel against the Pope.
1375, Dec. 21. Death of Boccaccio.
1377, Jan. 17. The seat of the papacy is restored to Rome.
1378. The papal schism commences.
1425. The wars between Milan and Venice commence.
1454. Nearly the whole of Italy is involved in war.
1464, Aug. 1. Death of Cosmo de Medici. (*See* FLORENCE.)
1465. Peace prevails in Italy, Florence taking the lead in trade and commerce.
1471. The Italian states form a league against the Turks.
1472. The Turks enter Italy.
1477. The Turks again invade Italy.
1482. Italy is ravaged by a general war, provoked by the Pope.
1492, April 8. Death of Lorenzo de Medici.
1494. Charles VIII. of France invades Italy.
1495. Charles VIII. of France is expelled by the League of Venice.
1496. The Emperor Maximilian I. leads an army into Italy.
1499. Louis XII. invades Italy, and obtains temporary possession of Milan.
1508. The League of Cambray. Maximilian I. again invades Italy.
1510. Venice submits to the Pope.
1515. Francis I. of France invades Italy. (*See* MARIGNANO, Battle).
1517. Peace is restored to Italy.
1519. Charles V. and Francis I. wage war in Italy.
1523. The Italian league is formed against Francis I.
1525, Feb. 24. Battle of Pavia (*q. v.*).
1527, June 22. Death of Machiavelli.
1530. Charles V. completes the subjection of Italy.—Feb. 22. He is crowned emperor at Bologna.
1535. Italy is again the theatre of war between France and Spain.
1544, Sep. 18. Treaty of Crespy (*q. v.*).
1559, April 2. Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (*q. v.*).
1595, April 25. Death of Torquato Tasso.
1610. The "Spanish Triumvirate" rules in Italy, Venice being in the power of Bedemar, Lombardy of Toledo, and Naples of Ossuna.
1627. The war of the Mantuan succession commences.
1631, April 6. The Treaty of Cherasco (*q. v.*).
1642, Jan. 8. Death of Galileo.
1701. The French commence the war of the Spanish Succession in Italy.
1702. Philip V. of Spain obtains the Spanish possessions in Italy.
1706, Sep. 7. The French, being compelled to raise the siege of Turin, evacuate Lombardy and surrender Naples.
1713, April 11. The treaty of Utrecht (*q. v.*).
1720. The kingdom of Sardinia (*q. v.*) is formed.
1733. The French, Spaniards, and Sardinians are at war with the Austrians, in Italy, respecting the Polish succession.
1737. Extinction of the Medici.
1741. The Spaniards, under Montemar, invade Italy.
1748, Oct. 18. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (*q. v.*).
1793, Sep. 3. Naples declares war against France.
1796, May 15. Napoleon Buonaparte invades Italy.—Dec. 4. He founds the Cispadane republic.
1797, Oct. 17. The treaty of Campo-Formio (*q. v.*)
1798. The French again invade Italy.—Feb. 23. The Pope is imprisoned.
1799. The Russians, under Suwarrow, gain many victories over the French in Italy.
1800, May 31. Napoleon Buonaparte, with 36,000 men, crosses the Alps into Italy.—June 14. Battle of Marengo.
1802, Jan. 25. The Cisalpine republic (*q. v.*) is remodelled as the Italian republic.
1805, May 26. Napoleon is crowned King of Italy at Milan.—Dec. 26. The treaty of Presburg.
1810. Italy is ravaged by a pestilence.
1814, April 4. Dissolution of the kingdom of Italy.
1831, Feb. An insurrection breaks out in Central Italy.
1833. The "Young Italy" party excites several insurrections.
1847. The country is much agitated.
1848, March 18. Lombardy revolts against the Austrians.—March 22. Venice joins the insurrection.—March 23. The King of Sardinia joins the coalition against Austria.—April 22. The Pope declares war against Austria.—June 29. Lombardy is annexed to Sardinia (*q. v.*).
1849, March 23. The Sardinians are defeated by the Austrians at the battle of Novara, and Lombardy is restored to Austria.
1859, Feb. 5. The Sardinian government borrows 50,000,000 francs to secure the country against the expected attacks of Austria.—April 23. An Austrian envoy demands the disarmament of Sardinia.—April 26. Sardinia refuses, and the Austrians cross the Ticino.—April 27. Victor Emanuel declares war against Austria, and a revolution is effected at Florence.—April 30. A revolution occurs in Parma.—May 12. The Emperor Napoleon III. arrives at Genoa to assume the command of his army against Austria.—May 20. Battle of Montebello (*q. v.*).—May 30 & 31. Battle of Palestro.—June 4. Battle of Magenta.—June 8. Battle of Malegnano; Louis Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel enter Milan, and proclaim the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia.—June 11. The Austrian army crosses the Adda, and enters the Quadrilateral.—June 13. A revolution at Modena.—June 20. The pontifical troops take Perugia.—June 24. The battle of Solferino (*q. v.*).—July 8. An armistice is agreed to.—July 11. A treaty is signed at Villafranca.—July 13. Tuscany protests against the treaty of Villafranca.—Aug. 16. Tuscany declares in favour of a united kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel.—Aug. 20. A treaty of alliance between Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations, is signed at Florence, and the national assemblies of Modena and Tuscany declare in favour of annexation to Sardinia.—Sep. 3. A majority of the Parmese vote in favour of annexing that duchy to Sardinia.—Sep. 7. The assembly of the Romagna vote for the separation of that province from the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Oct. 31. The new kingdom of Italy is divided into seventeen provinces.—Nov. 10. The treaty of Zurich is signed.
1860, Jan. 16. Count Cavour undertakes the formation of a new ministry.—Feb. 25. The French government demands the cession of Savoy.—March 11 and 12. Tuscany and the Romagna vote in favour of their annexation to Sardinia.—March 24. Savoy and Nice are ceded to France by a treaty signed at Turin.—April 4. A revolution commences in Sicily (*q. v.*).—May 5. Garibaldi embarks at Genoa for Sicily.—May 18. The Sardinian government protests against the Sicilian expedition.—June 8. The French troops evacuate Upper Italy.—Aug. 3. Victor Emanuel is proclaimed King of Italy in Sicily.—Aug. 11. The revolutionary forces land in Calabria.—Aug. 17. An insurrection commences at Naples (*q. v.*).—Sep. 9. Victor Emanuel is proclaimed King of Italy at Naples.—Sep. 12. The Sardinians take Pesaro.—Sep. 14. They take Perugia.—Oct. 1. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the battle of the Volturno.—Oct. 17. The first engagement between the Sardinian and Neapolitan troops takes place at Isernia (*q. v.*). Oct. 21. The Neapolitans vote in favour of the annexation of their country to the Sardinian states.—Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel enters Naples.—Nov. 27. Garibaldi's army is disbanded.

A.D.
1861. Feb. 14. The Sardinians under Cialdini take Gaeta (*q. v.*).—Feb. 18. The first Italian parliament is opened at Turin.—March 17. The parliament enacts that Victor Emanuel should assume the title of "King of Italy."—March 30. Lord Russell announces the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the British Government.—June 6. Death of Count Cavour.—June 12. He is succeeded at the head of affairs by Baron Ricasoli.—June 24. Napoleon III. recognizes Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.—Sep. 15. Victor Emanuel open an exhibition of Italian industry at Florence.—July. The kingdom of Italy is recognized by Sweden and Norway and Denmark.—Aug. 2. Holland recognizes Victor Emanuel.—Sep. 15. The Spanish General José Borgès lands in Calabria, and calls the people to arms in support of Francis II.—Nov. 6. Victor Emanuel is recognized by the Belgian government.—Nov. 26. The Italian ambassador leaves Madrid. (*See* SPAIN.)—Dec. 8. Capture and execution of José Borgès at Tagliacozzo.

1862, March 1. Resignation of the Ricasoli ministry.—March 9. A meeting of 300 delegates assembles at Genoa under the presidency of Garibaldi.—March 27. The government orders the amalgamation of Garibaldi's volunteers with the regular army.—March 31. The Ratazzi administration takes office.—June 26. The passport system is abolished between Italy and England.—July 10. Victor Emanuel is recognized by Russia.—July 21. He is recognized by Prussia.—Aug. 3. Garibaldi issues a proclamation, calling on the people to resist "arrogant foreign oppressors."—Aug. 25. He lands at Melito in Calabria.—Aug. 26. Naples is declared in a state of siege; Gen. Della Marmora being appointed commissioner with extraordinary powers.—Aug. 29. Garibaldi is wounded and made prisoner at Aspromonte (*q. v.*).—Oct. 6. Victor Emanuel proclaims an amnesty in favour of the associates of Garibaldi in his expedition against Rome, with the exception of deserters from the Italian army.—Dec. 1. Resignation of the Ratazzi cabinet.—Dec. 9. Farini forms a new ministry.

1863, March 24. Marc Minghetti succeeds Farini as president of the council.—Aug. 6. A commercial treaty is concluded with England.—Nov. 11—17. Victor Emanuel visits Naples.

1864, Jan. 7. Garibaldi resigns his seat in the chamber of deputies.—April 3. He visits England.—April 27. Disturbances at Turin (*q. v.*).—Sep. 11. The Crown Prince Humbert visits England.—Sep. 15. A treaty for the evacuation of Rome by the French, and the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, is concluded with France.—Sep. 21 and 23. Dangerous riots at Turin.—Sep. 23. Dismission of the Minghetti ministry, which is succeeded by the cabinet of Gen. Della Marmora.—Oct. 24. Opening of the parliament.—Oct. 31. The king renounces a large portion of his civil list in favour of the treasury of the state.—Nov. 16. The Garibaldians are defeated by the regular troops at Bagoline in Lombardy. Death of Gen. Della Rovere.—Dec. 11. A royal decree is published, declaring that the capital shall be transferred to Florence within six months.

1865, Jan. 30. A popular insurrection breaks out at Turin.—Feb. 3—23. The king removes to Florence.—March 14. Presentation of the budget, in which permission is sought to raise a loan of £17,000,000.—April 5 to May 4. Signor Vegezzi visits Rome on a special mission.—April 26. The government officially informs foreign states of the change of capital.—May 11. The court is finally removed to Florence.—May 16. Parliament sits for the last time at Turin.—June 5—21. Signor Vegezzi pays a second official visit to Rome.—June 23. A commercial treaty with Switzerland is signed at Florence.—Sep. 7. Parliament is dissolved.—Sep. 18. A Spanish ambassador is received at Florence.—Sep. 19. Religious processions in the streets are prohibited, unless sanctioned by special permission.—Oct. 22. The elections commence.—Nov. 10. The king visits Naples.—Nov. 18. The king opens the second Italian parliament at Florence.—Dec. 21. The Della Marmora ministry resigns.

A.D.
1865, Dec. 22. Gen. Della Marmora is instructed to form a new cabinet.—Dec. 31. A commercial treaty is signed with the Zollverein.

1866, Jan. 15. Death of the Marquis Massimo Taparelli d'Azeglio.—Jan. 22. Death, at Genoa, of Prince Otho, third son of King Victor Emanuel.—March 19. Thirteen Protestants are cruelly massacred by the mob, at the instigation of the priests, at Barletta.—April 23. A proclamation is issued, calling under arms all soldiers on unlimited furlough.—May 12. A conditional treaty of alliance is concluded with Prussia.—May 20. Railways are opened to Vietri and Eboli.—May 26. The king signs a decree for the formation of 20 more battalions of volunteers, and two battalions of Bersaglieri.—June 7. A royal decree is issued for mobilising 10 battalions of the national guard.—June 17. The king and Gen. Della Marmora leave Florence to join the army.—June 20. War is declared against Austria.—June 23. The Italian army crosses the Mincio.—June 24. Both wings of the Italian army, commanded by King Victor Emanuel in person, are defeated with great loss by the Austrians under the Archduke Albert, at Custozza, Prince Amadeus and many generals being severely wounded.—July 3. Battle of Monte Suello (*q. v.*).—July 8. Gen. Cialdini crosses the Pointo Venetia.—July 11. He occupies Rovigo.—July 12. The king arrives at Ferrara. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

KINGS OF ITALY.

A.D.	
476.	Odoacer.
493.	Theodoric.
526.	Athalaric.
534.	Theodatus.
536.	Vitiges.
540.	Hildibald.
541.	Eraric.
541.	Totila.
552.	Teias.*
568.	Alboin.
573.	Cleph o.
575.	Authoris.
591.	Agilulph.
615.	Adaloald.
625.	Ariovald.
636.	Rotharis.
652.	Rodoald.
653.	Aribert I.
661.	Berthar it and Godebert.
662.	Grimoald.
671.	Berthar it (again).
686.	Cunibert.
700.	Luitpert.
701.	Ragimbert.
701.	Aribert II.
712.	Ansprand.
712.	Luitprand.
744.	Hildebrand.
744.	Ratchis.
749.	Astolph.
756.	Didier.
840.	Lothaire I.
855.	Louis II.
875.	Charles the Bald.
877.	Carloman.
879.	Charles the Fat.
888.	Berenger I.
889.	Guy, with Berenger.
894.	Lambert, ditto.
900.	Louis of Arles, ditto.
921.	Rudolph of Burgundy, ditto.
926.	Hugh, Count of Provence.
947.	Lothaire II.
950.	Berenger II.
962.	Otho I. (Italy is annexed to the German empire.)

MODERN KINGDOM OF ITALY.

1805—1814. Napoleon Buonaparte.

KINGDOM RESTORED.

1861, Feb. 26. Victor Emanuel.

(*See* GENOA, LOMBARDY, MILAN, MODENA, NAPLES, PARMA, ROME, SARDINIA, SICILY, TUSCANY, VENETIAN REPUBLIC, &c.)

ITCHINGFORD (Treaty).—Edward the Elder concluded a peace with the Danes at Itchingford, in 906.

ITHACA (Ionian Isles).—This small island is famous as having been the kingdom of Ulysses (B.C. 1215), whose feats at the siege of Troy, and subsequent adventures, are related in the Homeric poems. It became subject to the Tarentines in 1207, to the Venetians in 1215, to the French in 1797, and in 1815 was placed under the protection of Great Britain, with the other Ionian Islands (*q. v.*).

* Teias was killed in 553, and Italy remained under the government of Narses until the establishment of the Lombard kingdom by Alboin.

IUKA (Battle).—The Federals under Gens. Grant and Rosecrans attacked the Confederate forces of Gen. Price at this town in Mississippi, Sep. 19, 1862. The battle, interrupted by night, was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans Sep. 20, when it was discovered that Gen. Price had evacuated the town during the night.

IVORY.—This substance has been used for ornamental purposes from the earliest periods. Ivory carving was known to the Jews in the time of Solomon (1 Kings x. 22), B.C. 1000, and is often mentioned by Homer. Phidias (B.C. 440) was famous for his ivory statues plated with gold.

IVRY (Battle).—Henry IV. of France defeated the forces of the League, led by the Duke of Mayenne, at this village, near Evreux, March 14, 1590.

IVY LANE CLUB (London), formed by Dr. Johnson in 1749, met every Tuesday evening at the King's Head Tavern, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. The house in which the assemblies were held was destroyed by fire Sep. 17, 1859. (*See* Essex Head Club.)

J.

JACA, or JACCA (Spain), belonged to the Vascones in the time of Ptolemy, and was taken from the Moors in 795. The ancient fortress, captured by the French in 1809, was wrested from them by the English in 1814. It was unsuccessfully assailed by the revolutionary forces in Sep., 1822.

JACATRA.—(*See* Batavia, Java.)

JACK KETCH. — A writer in *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, i. 72) refers for the origin of this cognomen to the following extract from Lloyd's MS. Collections in the British Museum:—"The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquett, where felons were for a long time executed; from whence we have Jack Ketch."

JACKSON (United States), the capital of Mississippi, having been abandoned by the Confederates, was occupied by the Federals under Gens. Grant and Sherman, May 14, 1863. In consequence of the approach of the Confederates under Gen. Pemberton, the Federals retired May 16, and it was occupied by Gen. Johnston, who withdrew July 16. The town, one of the most beautiful in N. America, was destroyed by Gen. Sherman.

JACOBIN, or BRETON CLUB (Paris).—One of the numerous political associations that came into existence just before the first French revolution, the members of which styled themselves "Society of the Friends of the Constitution." When they met at Versailles, they received the name of the Breton Club, because the deputies from Britanny took the lead in their proceedings. In Oct., 1789, the sittings of the club were transferred to the monastery of the Jacobin friars, whence the name, at Paris, when the public were first admitted to its conferences. In 1790 this club increased rapidly in numbers (*see* Club of 1789 and Feuillant Club); in 1791 the funeral of Mirabeau was attended by 1,800 of its members; and in 1792 it wielded a pernicious influence over the government, and assumed the title of "The Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality." The Jacobins had affiliated societies in the provinces, and sought to establish branches, known as the Propaganda, in foreign countries. The club was closed Nov. 9, 1794.

JACOBINS.—This name, generally applied to the advocates of extreme democratical opinions, took its origin from the members of the Breton, or Jacobin Club, formed in Paris in 1789. (*See* Carmagnole.) The French Dominicans were called Jacobins.

JACOBITES.—This term was first applied in England to the party which adhered to James II., after the revolution of 1688, and afterwards to those who continued to maintain sentiments of loyalty towards the house of Stuart, and sought to secure the restoration of that family to the English throne. The unsuccessful rebellions of 1715 and 1745 in Scotland were brought about by the agency of the Jacobites. A Jacobite plot, in which Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was concerned, was discovered in 1723. (*See* Layer's Conspiracy.)

JACOBITES (Ecclesiastical History). — A Christian sect which arose during the 5th century, and maintained that Christ had but one nature. They were thus named from Jacob Baradæus, Bishop of Edessa, and apostle of the East, who restored the sect about 545. From this man, Mosheim remarks, as the second father of the sect, all the Monophysites in the East are called Jacobites. Baradæus died in 578. (*See* Abyssinian Church, and Copts.) A small section of the Jacobites joined the Roman Catholics in the 17th century, but the majority remained firm in the faith of their ancestors. Riddle enumerates amongst the remains of oriental sects or Christian communities existing in 1837, the Syrian Jacobites living under their patriarch at Antioch. Roger of Wendover mentions a new sect of preachers called "Jacobites," because they imitated the life of the apostles, who sprang up in 1198, under the auspices of Pope Innocent III. They were mendicants, and suffered great privations. Mosheim believes the sect ceased to exist soon after the Council of Lyons, in 1274.

JACOB'S POST.—(*See* Gallows.)

JACOB, ST. (Battle), was fought at this hamlet, near Basel, Aug. 26, 1444, when the Swiss were defeated by a French force of superior numbers.

JACOB'S STAFF.—De Morgan (N. and Q., 3rd s. iv. 113) states that the astrolabe and Jacob's staff are entirely different instruments, but used for the same purposes, the staff being an old instrument in the 15th century, and the astrolabe an introduction from the East in perhaps the 14th century.

JACOBUS.—This gold coin, of which there were two kinds, viz., the old Jacobus, worth 25 shillings, and the new Jacobus, also called Carolus, valued at 23 shillings, was struck in the reign of James I. (1603—25).

JACQUARD LOOM, for weaving figured fabrics, is named after its inventor, Joseph Marie Jacquard, who was born at Lyons, July 7, 1752, and died Aug. 7, 1834. He first conceived the idea of the loom in 1790, and in Sep., 1801, the jury of the exhibition of products of industry awarded him a bronze medal, and he secured a 10 years' patent for his loom. For a net-making machine another gold medal was awarded to him at Paris in Feb., 1804. English manufacturers have effected important improvements on the Jacquard loom.

JACQUERIE, so called from the cant phrase Jacques Bonhomme, applied to the peasantry, was an insurrection of this class against the nobles, that broke out near Beauvais (*q. v.*), in France, May 21, 1358. Many thousands of the unhappy insurgents were slaughtered in a conflict June 9, and the insurrection was speedily suppressed.

JAEN (Battle).—Alphonso VIII. of Leon, or III. of Castile, defeated the Moors near this city in Spain, in 1157.

JAEN (Spain), supposed to be the ancient Aurgi, is the capital of a province which nearly coincides with the Moorish kingdom of Jaen. It was captured after a long siege, by Ferdinand III., in 1246. The French general Cassagne captured and sacked Jaen in June, 1808. Its cathedral was erected in 1525, on the site of a Moorish mosque demolished in 1492. A new road to Granada was completed in 1828.

JAEN DE BRACAINOROS (Ecuador).—Near this town, founded in 1549, M. de la Condamine commenced his survey of the river Amazon (*q. v.*) in 1743.

JAFFA, or YAFFA (Syria).—This fortified town, the ancient Joppa, was probably founded by the Phœnicians, about B.C. 1400. It was made a bishopric by Constantine I., in 332; was captured by the caliph Omar I. in 636, and by the Crusaders in 1099. It was the scene of a great battle between the Saracens and King Baldwin I. of Jerusalem in 1102. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) encamped here in 1191. Saladin attacked Jaffa, July 26, 1192. He was compelled to retire, but gained possession of the town in 1193. It was retaken and strongly fortified by Louis IX. of France, in 1252. The Mameluke sultan Bibars took it in 1267. Napoleon Buonaparte invested Jaffa March 4, 1799, and took it by storm March 7. Four thousand prisoners were put to death March 10, 1799. Mehemet Ali obtained possession of the town in 1832; but it was restored to the Turks in 1840. It suffered greatly from an earthquake Jan. 21, 1837, and again July 17, 1845.

JAGELLONS.—This Polish dynasty, founded by Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, who married Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, in 1385, and succeeded to the throne of Poland as Ladislaus V., became extinct on the death of Sigismund II., in 1572.

JAGEPORE.—(*See* CUTTACK.)

JAGGERNAUT.—(*See* JUGGERNATH.)

JAGO DE LA FEGA, or VEGA, ST.—(*See* SPANISH TOWN.)

JAGO, ST.—(*See* JAMAICA and SANTIAGO.)

JAICZA (Bosnia).—This important fortress was wrested from the Turks, into whose hands it had fallen, by Matthias, after a siege of three months, in Dec., 1463, and was retaken by the Turks in 1528.

JALULA (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Persians in this battle, fought in 637.

JAMAICA (West Indies), the largest of the British West Indian islands, was discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494, and called by him St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain. Jamaica, the Indian name, signifies the Isle of Springs.

A.D.
1509. The first Spanish settlement is established by John de Esquibal.
1597, Jan. 29. Sir Anthony Shirley, commander of an English squadron, captures the island.
1655, May 3. The English, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, wrest Jamaica from the Spaniards.
1661. Charles II. places the island under a governor and a council of 12, appointed by the crown.
1670, July 18. Spain recognizes the right of the English to Jamaica, by the treaty of Madrid.
1674. About 1,200 colonists from Surinam settle in the island.
1692, June 7. An earthquake destroys Port Royal, the capital, and occasions great destruction of life and property.
1722, Aug. 28. A hurricane devastates the island.
1728. The Magna Charta of Jamaica is passed.
1734. Another hurricane does great damage.
1738. The Maroons, a tribe formed of runaway slaves, obtain permission to form a settlement in the north of the island.
1745, Feb. 2. About 900 negro slaves are detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island.
1795. The Maroons revolt.
1796, March 21. The Maroons are reduced to subjection.
1807. The slave trade is abolished.
1815, Oct. A hurricane occasions great destruction of property and life, about 1,000 persons perishing in consequence.
1819. The island is devastated by a hurricane.
1824. The bishopric of Jamaica is established.
1831, Dec. 22. An insurrection of the negroes breaks out, and the island is placed under martial law.
1846. A hurricane does much damage.
1850. The cholera carries off about 40,000 of the population.
1856. The constitution is remodelled and the bishopric of Kingston is founded.
1864, July 15. Edward John Eyre is made governor.
1865, Oct. 7. The capture of a negro, for causing a disturbance in Morant Bay Court House, is prevented by the mob.—Oct. 10. Paul Bogle, a negro charged with obstructing the course of justice at Morant Bay, is rescued from the police by the mob at Stony Gut.—Oct. 11. The vestry, assembled at Morant Bay, are attacked by a body of armed men, who set fire to the Court House, and murder the Custos, Baron Ketelholdt, the Rev. V. Herschell, and 16 others, besides wounding 31 persons.—Oct. 13. Governor Eyre proclaims martial law, and the rebellion is promptly suppressed.—Oct. 21. George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, is tried by court-martial for complicity in the disturbances and is convicted.—Oct. 23. Gordon is executed.—Oct. 24. Paul Bogle is captured and executed.—Nov. 7. The House of Legislature is opened by Governor Eyre.—Dec. 11. Sir Henry Storks is appointed temporary Governor of Jamaica.
1866, Jan. 6. Sir Henry Storks lands at Kingston.—Jan. 20. Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Maule, commissioners for inquiring into the disturbances, arrive at Kingston.—Jan. 24. A special commission for the trial of rebel prisoners opens at Kingston.—Jan. 25. The commissioners commence their sittings at Spanish Town.—March 21. The inquiry terminates, the commissioners having held 60 sittings, and examined 730 witnesses.—

A.D.
1866, June. The report of the commission is published.—July 16. Sir J. P. Grant is appointed governor.—Aug. 12. Ex-governor Eyre lands at Southampton.—Aug. 21. He is entertained at a public banquet.

JAMES (Epistle), generally believed to have been written by St. James the Just, son of Alphæus and Bishop of Jerusalem, about 61, was accepted as canonical by the Council of Carthage in 397.

JAMES, CAPE.—(*See* CAPE COD.)

JAMES THE FIRST, the only child of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566, was proclaimed King of Scotland, under the title of James VI., July 24, 1567, and King of England, March 24, 1603. He married Anne, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, in 1590, and they were both crowned at Westminster, July 25, 1603. They had three sons and two daughters; viz., Henry, born Feb. 19, 1593, and died Nov. 6, 1612; Elizabeth, born Aug. 19, 1596, married to the Elector-Palatine Feb. 14, 1613, and died Feb. 13, 1662; Charles (*see* CHARLES I.), and Robert and Mary, who died in infancy. The queen died March 1, 1619, and James I. died at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, Sunday, March 27, 1625.

JAMES THE SECOND, the second son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, born at St. James's, Oct. 15, 1633; ascended the English throne on the death of Charles II., Feb. 6, 1685; and was crowned April 23. Whilst Duke of York he married, first, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon. She died March 31, 1671; and Sep. 30 (N.S.), 1673, James married Mary d'Este, who outlived him, dying May 7, 1718. His family by his first wife consisted of four sons, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Mary (*see* WILLIAM III. AND MARY) and Anne (*q. v.*). His second wife bore him five daughters, who died young, and one son, James Francis Edward, or the Chevalier de St. George, known as the Pretender. James II. fled from Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1688. The throne was declared vacant Jan. 28, 1689, and William III. and Mary became king and queen Feb. 13. The latest instrument of his reign entered on the patent rolls is dated Dec. 7, 1688. James II. died at St. Germain's, Sep. 6, 1701, and was buried in the Benedictine monastery at Paris.

JAMES RIVER (N. America), called by the natives Powhatan, was named James River after James I., May 13, 1607. (*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battles.)

JAMES, ST. (Order).—The military order of St. James of Compostella, called also the order of St. James of the Sword, was founded in 1170 by Ferdinand II., King of Leon and Castille, in consequence of the obstructions offered by the Moors to pilgrims journeying to the shrine of St. James at Compostella. It received the papal sanction July 5, 1175, and continued under the government of an independent grand master till 1493, when the administration was seized by Ferdinand and Isabella I., and permanently vested in the crown of Spain in 1522. The order undertook to defend the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception in 1652. A branch of this order, admitting all the rules of the original order, excepting that of chastity, was established by Denys, King of Portugal, in 1288. It was confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1486.——A similar order for ladies was founded in Spain in 1312, to afford food and shelter to pilgrims. The ladies of this order were originally at liberty to marry and quit the institution; but in 1480 they were compelled to adopt the conventual laws of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

JAMES'S (ST.) HALL (London), designed by Owen Jones, consisting of one large hall, 140 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with two smaller halls, each 60 feet square and 25 feet high, was opened to the public with a concert in aid of the Middlesex Hospital, March 25, 1858.

JAMES'S (ST.) PALACE (London) stands on the site of an hospital for female lepers, founded by Gislebert, Abbot of Westminster, in 1100. Henry VIII. ordered the hospital to be pulled down and a mansion to be erected in 1530. It was finished in 1536. James I. presented it to his son Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1612. Charles I. was kept a prisoner here Dec. 18–22, 1648, and Jan. 27–30, 1649. It was made a royal residence after the destruction of Whitehall Palace by fire, Jan. 4, 1698, and was partly destroyed by a conflagration, Jan. 21, 1809.

JAMES'S (ST.) PARK (London) was first enclosed and drained by Henry VIII. in 1530. Rosamond's Pond was filled up in July, 1770. A great display of fireworks took place in the park Aug. 1, 1814. Two pieces of cannon were placed here as trophies in 1816. Gas-lamps were first introduced into the park in 1822; the "Chinese Bridge" was demolished in 1827; and an iron suspension-bridge was erected in 1857.

JAMES'S (ST.) THEATRE (London) was constructed by Beazley, architect, for John Braham, the celebrated English tenor (born 1777, died Feb. 15, 1856), and opened Dec. 14, 1835.

JAMES TOWN, in Virginia, was founded on the James River in 1607. (*See* BARBADOES.)

JANE (Queen of England).—Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen against her will July 10, 1553, Edward VI. having bestowed the crown upon her by letters patent, June 21, 1553. Her reign commenced July 6, the day on which Edward VI. died, and she relinquished the title July 19. She was condemned to death Nov. 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554. The earliest public document of her reign that has been discovered is dated July 9, and the latest July 18, 1553.

JANEIRO.—(*See* RIO JANEIRO.)

JANESVILLE (United States), founded in 1836, was made the chief town of Rock county in 1839, and incorporated in 1853.

JANINA, or JOANNINA (Albania), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Dodona (*q. v.*), was taken by the Normans in 1082, and by the Turks in 1431. The Albanians rebelled in 1611. Ali Pasha, the Lion of Janina, made it his capital, and, on being pressed by the Turks, ordered it to be set on fire, when it was almost entirely destroyed. Ali himself, who had retired to the citadel, surrendered on

a promise of pardon, in Jan., 1822. An intimation having been given to him that the Sultan intended to put him to death, a desperate contest ensued, in which Ali was slain, Feb. 5, 1822.

JANISSARIES, or JANIZARIES, Turkish infantry, literally "new troops," organized by Sultan Orchan in 1329, remodelled by Amurath I., 1360, and increased to the number of 100,000 in the 17th century. The corps was at first composed of 1,000 Christian children taken from their parents, compelled to embrace the faith of Mohammed, and trained as soldiers. After a time, the Janissaries became masters of the empire; deposed Bajazet II. in 1512; procured the death of Amurath III. in 1595; dethroned and executed Osman II. in 1622; his successor, Mustapha I., in 1623; and strangled Ibrahim in 1649. Mustapha II. was deposed by them in 1703, Achmet III. in 1730, Selim III. in 1807, and Mustapha IV. in 1808. At last, after long and powerful efforts, Sultan Mahmoud II. succeeded in mastering the Janissaries, June 15, 1826, when 15,000 of them were killed in the streets of Constantinople. By an imperial firman of June 16, 1826, the institution of the Janissaries was abolished.

JAN MAYEN (Arctic Sea).—This island was discovered by the Dutch navigator, whose name it bears, in 1611. Scoresby gave the name of Esk to a volcano observed by him in 1817.

JANOWITZ, or JANKOWITZ (Battle).—A Swedish army, commanded by Torstenson, defeated the Imperialists at this place, in Bavaria, March 16, 1645. The latter lost 8,000 men.

JANSENISTS, the followers of Cornelius Jansen, or Jansenius, born in 1585 at the village of Acquoi, near Leerdam, Holland. He was appointed professor of theology at the university of Louvain in 1630, and made Bishop of Ypres in 1636, where he died May 6, 1638, having scarcely finished his famous work "Augustinus," the labour of 22 years. The book was published by Libertus Fromont, at Louvain, in 1640, and created an extraordinary sensation. The Jesuits at once attacked the "Augustinus," which defended the doctrine of free grace; and the book was interdicted by the Inquisition in 1641, and by Urban VIII. in 1642. The Jansenist doctrines prevailed in many parts of France and Holland, and the inmates of Port Royal (*q. v.*) became celebrated for the ardour with which they took up the cause. The Jansenists grew very numerous, and Clement IX. was compelled to sign a compromise with the party in 1668, commonly called the "Peace of Clement IX." Fresh disturbances arose in France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and the Jansenists were excommunicated by the bull (termed Unigenitus) of Clement XI., Sep., 1713. The bull met with great opposition in Holland and France; led to an increase of Jansenism, and the establishment, in Holland, of a religious party called the "Pupils of St. Augustine," presided over, from 1723, by the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of Haarlem and Deventer. Leo XII. revived the old dispute by excommunicating, in 1825, the newly-elected Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishop of Deventer. (*See* ACCEPTANTS and CONVULSIONISTS.)

JANUARIUS, ST.—This order of knighthood, founded in the Two Sicilies by Charles, King of Sicily, afterwards Charles III. of Spain, July 6, 1738, and abolished in 1806, was restored in 1814.

JANUARIUS, ST. (Blood of).—Januarius, Bishop of Benevento, was beheaded at Pozzuoli, in 291 or 305, the wild beasts to which he was at first exposed having refused, according to the chroniclers, to injure so holy a man. His relics were removed to Naples, where a small phial of his blood is said to liquify spontaneously every anniversary of his festival, Sep. 19.

JANUARY, the first month of the year, was introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa, about B.C. 700. By 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), the commencement of the legal year in this country was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1. It was called Wolf-monath by the Anglo-Saxons.

JANUS.—This temple, in ancient Rome, the gates of which were kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace, is said to have been founded by Romulus. The gates were shut eight times; namely, in the reign of Numa, B.C. 714; soon after the first Punic war, B.C. 235; after the battle of Actium, B.C. 30; after the Cantabrian war, B.C. 25; at the general peace under Augustus, B.C. 5; under Nero in 58; under Vespasian in 71; and under Gordian in 241.

JAPAN (Asia) is called by the inhabitants Nipon, or the Land of the Rising Sun, and by early English travellers Zipangu. According to native annals the first emperor ascended the throne B.C. 660. The country was visited by Marco Polo, who described it under the name of Zipangu in his travels, published in 1298.

A.D.
552. Buddhism is introduced.
749. Gold is discovered.
788. Japan is seized by foreign invaders, who maintain possession for 18 years.
810. The Japanese phonetic alphabet is invented.
1143. Yoritomo, commander-in-chief of the army, obtains the greater share of government with the title of Siogoon or Tycoon, thus dividing with the mikado, or emperor, the chief power.
1284. The Mongol Tartars, under Kublai Khan, invade Japan, when their fleet is dispersed and wrecked by a storm.
1540. The Tycoon Taiko-Sama deprives the mikado of executive power, thus instituting the existing government of Japan by a tycoon or secular emperor, nominally subject to a mikado or spiritual emperor.
1542. Japan is accidentally discovered by the Portuguese De Mota, one of whose ships is cast upon the shore during a storm.
1549. Aug. The Jesuit Xavier lands in Japan
1562. The Prince of Omura is converted to Christianity.
1585. An embassy of Japanese Christians appears before the Pope at Rome.
1587. The Emperor Taiko-Sama prohibits Christianity under pain of death.
1590. The native Christians suffer persecution.
1597. The Christians are again persecuted.
1600, April 12. A Dutch ship, piloted by William Adams, an Englishman, anchors in the harbour of Bungo. They establish a factory at Firando.
1612. A cruel persecution of the Christians commences.
1613. July. The English open communication with Japan. (*See* JEDDO.)

A.D.
1616. Their commerce is restricted by the native government to the port of Firando.
1622. The Christians are massacred.
1623. The English withdraw from the country.
1635. The Portuguese are only permitted to trade to Decima.
1637. A royal proclamation banishes the Portuguese, and prohibits all intercourse with foreigners.
1638, April 12. 37,000 Christians suffer death.
1640. A Portuguese embassy is imprisoned by the natives, and the members are put to death.
1642. The Portuguese are finally expelled.
1653. The English in vain attempt to open commerce with Japan.
1692—1698. Corea (*q. v.*) is subject to Japan.
1783, Aug. 1. An earthquake destroys 27 towns and villages and thousands of lives.
1804. The Russians fail in attempts to establish trade.
1811. The Russians are again unsuccessful.
1818. The English fail in an attempt to open trade.
1853, July 8. An American squadron, commanded by Commodore Perry, arrives at Japan with a letter from President Franklin, proposing a treaty of amity and commerce.
1854, March 8. A commercial treaty is concluded with the United States.
1858, Aug. 26. The English secure important privileges by the treaty of Jeddo (*q. v.*).
1859, July 11. The treaty of Jeddo is ratified.—Aug. 9. Sir Rutherford Alcock, British diplomatic agent in Japan, protests against the outrages committed on Europeans by the Japanese.
1860, Jan. 21. Dankirche, linguist to the British legation, is assassinated by the Japanese.—March 24. The Gotairo, or regent of the empire, is assassinated.
1861, Jan. 14. Mr. Heuskin, secretary to the American legation, is assassinated at Jeddo.—July 5. The Japanese attack the British embassy at Jeddo, and wound several persons.—Aug. 14. Sir R. Alcock obtains for the first time a private and confidential conference with the Japanese foreign ministers.
1862, Jan. 23. A Japanese mission leaves Jeddo.—April 30. It reaches England.—June 25. The British embassy at Jeddo is attacked by the Japanese, and is removed in consequence to Yokohama.—Sep. 14. Mr. Richardson is murdered by the adherents of Prince Satsuma.
1863, June 24. The Japanese ports are declared closed against foreign traders.—July 15-19. The forts at the entrance of Strait Simonoseki having fired upon several European vessels, are bombarded by a united English, French, and American squadron.—Aug. 15 and 16. Kagosima is bombarded by an English squadron under Admiral Kuper, in requital of the murder of Mr. Richardson.—Oct. 26. The government removes restrictions on foreign commerce, but prohibits traders from buying or selling at Yokohama.—Dec. 11. Prince Satsuma pays the indemnity claimed by the English for the murder of Richardson.
1864, April 15. Three Japanese ambassadors, accredited to the French imperial court, arrive at Marseilles.—June 20. Having signed a treaty they leave Paris on their return voyage.—Sep. 7. The batteries of Prince Nagato are destroyed, and a passage is opened through the straits of Simonoseki by the combined English, French, and Dutch fleets.—Nov. 21. Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird are murdered at Kamakura.—Dec. 28. Execution of the murderer.
1865, April 11. Sir Harry Smith Parkes is appointed to succeed Sir Rutherford Alcock as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Japan.

JAPANNING, or LACQUERING.—This method of embellishing articles by coating them with a particular kind of varnish, was introduced into Europe from Japan; whence the name.

JARNAC (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated at this town, in France, by Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry III., March 13, 1569. The Prince of Condé fell in this battle.

JASHER (Book of).—The author and character of this ancient Jewish book, referred to Josh. x. 13, and 2 Sam. i. 18, are unknown; but the title is believed to signify the "book of the upright," and it is supposed to have been a collection of records or poems concerning the Israelitish wars. The name is also given to two Rabbinical works, the first of which was written in 1394 by Shabbatai Carmuz Levita, and the other was published by the Rabbi Tham, in Italy, in 1544, and at Cracow in 1586. An anonymous work, printed at Venice and Prague, in 1625, and translated into German in 1674, contained the historical portion of the Pentateuch and books of Joshua and Judges, and was believed by some to be the work quoted in the Scriptures. A forged book, published in 1751, in England, under the title of "the Book of Jasher," and accompanied by a fictitious attestation by John Wyckliffe, was reprinted at Bristol in 1827, and was again published in 1833.

JASMINE, or JESSAMINE.—The common jasmine was introduced into Great Britain from Circassia before 1548, the Catalonian jasmine from the East Indies in 1629, the yellow Indian jasmine from Madeira in 1656, and the jasmine-flowered chironia from the Cape of Good Hope in 1812.

JASPER.—This gem, the twelfth in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest (Exod. xxviii. 20), B.C. 1491, was esteemed by the Greeks and Romans, and is mentioned by Onomacritus, B.C. 500, as the "grass-green jasper, which rejoices the eye of man, and is looked on with pleasure by the immortals." Galen (130—200) recommended the wearing of a jasper hung round the neck, to strengthen the stomach.

JASSY, or YASSY (Moldavia), the ancient Jassiorum Municipium, the capital of the province, founded by the Emperor Trajan, about 105, was conquered by the Turks in 1538, stormed by the Tartars in 1659, and delivered by John Sobieski in 1686. The Russians took it in 1739 and in 1769, but on each occasion restored it to its native princes. A great fire in 1783 destroyed part of Jassy and the castle, built by Trajan. The Austrians occupied it in 1788, and peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey Jan. 9, 1792. The Russians again occupied it from 1807 to 1812. It revolted in March, 1821, and was sacked by the Janissaries Aug. 10, 1822. Two extensive conflagrations caused much destruction in July, 1821, and Aug., 1827. The Russians occupied it in 1828, and quitted it May 11, 1834.

JAUCOURT (Battle).—Louis III. of France defeated the Northmen at this place, on the Somme, in 881.

JAVA (Indian Archipelago).—This island is spoken of by Marco Polo in 1208, although it had not been visited by that adventurous traveller. Buddhism was introduced about the 10th century, Mohammedanism in the 14th, and the Hindoo ascendancy was overthrown in 1475. The Portuguese succeeded in forming several settlements in 1511. The Dutch made their first appearance in 1595, building a fort on the site of the present city of Batavia in 1612. They founded a church in 1621. At Bantam, in 1619, the English erected

a factory, which was one of their first possessions in the East. A landing having been effected Aug. 4, 1811, the island was taken from the Dutch, Aug. 26, by an English force under Sir S. Auchmuty and Gen. Wetherall. It was restored Aug. 13, 1814. Slavery was abolished Sep. 20, 1859.

JEAN D'ACRE, ST.—(*See* ACRE.)

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (France).—The marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, was celebrated at this frontier town of the south of France in 1660. In Aug., 1813, the French, under Marshal Soult, took up their position in front of this town, and erected strong fortifications. Lord Wellington attacked them Nov. 10, Sir Rowland Hill commanding the British right, and Marshal Beresford the centre. The next morning the French were compelled to retire beyond the Nivelle. During the conflict the English made 1,400 prisoners, and took 51 pieces of cannon and six tumbrils of ammunition.

JEDBURGH (Scotland).—Ecfred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, built two towns at this place in Roxburghshire in 829 and 854, which are now represented by Old Jedburgh and Jedburgh proper. David I. founded an abbey of Austin canons about 1130, which was burned in 1523 by the Earl of Surrey, and in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford. The dispensary was erected in 1807, and the bath houses, &c., in 1822.

JEDDA, JEDDAH, or DJIDDA (Arabia).—This town, the port of Mecca, visited by Bruce in 1796, was taken from the Wahabees by Mehemet Ali in 1812. The Mohammedans attacked the Christian residents June 15, 1858, and murdered upwards of 20, including the English vice-consul and the wife of the French consul. The *Cyclops*, Capt. Pullen, anchored July 23, and 36 hours were granted for the execution of justice on the perpetrators of the outrage. No satisfaction having been afforded, Capt. Pullen bombarded the town July 25 and 26, when he acceded to the request of the Turkish governor to suspend hostilities until instructions were received from the Porte. The necessary firman arrived from the Sultan Aug. 2, and 11 of the criminals were surrendered and executed.

JEDDO, JEDO, or YEDDO (Japan), the capital of the empire, was visited by a company of Jesuit missionaries from Goa, led by Francis Xavier, in 1549. Capt. Saris, of the *Clove*, bearing a letter and presents from James I., was received at the court in July, 1613. In 1818 the captain of an English brig was compelled to leave without receiving a cargo; and an American ship was fired upon from the shore in 1831. A convention and revised tariff were concluded here between the governments of Japan, Great Britain, France, Holland, and the United States, June 25, 1866. (*See* JAPAN.)

JEDDO (Treaty) was negotiated by Lord Elgin, signed at Jeddo Aug. 26, 1858, and ratified July 11, 1859. By this treaty the ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki were to be opened to British subjects on and from July 1, 1859; Nee-a-gata on and from Jan. 1, 1860; and Hiogo on and from Jan. 1, 1863. For purposes of trade it was also stipulated that British subjects should be allowed to reside at Jeddo after Jan. 1, 1862, and at Osaca after Jan. 1, 1863.

JEFFERSON (Battle).—The Federals defeated the cavalry of Gen. Stuart at this village of Virginia, Nov. 7, 1862.

JEFFREYS' CAMPAIGN.—(*See* BLOODY ASSIZES.)

JEKATERINOSLAV.—(*See* EKATERINOSLAV.)

JELALABAD (Affghanistan) was taken by the British in 1839. Sir Robert Sale, with a few hundred troops, defended it against a numerous Affghan force from Nov., 1841, to April, 1842. The fortifications were destroyed, by order of Gen. Pollock, in 1842.

JELUM, or JHELUM.—(*See* BUCEPHALA and HYDASPES.)

JEMALIS.—(*See* DERVISH.)

JEMAULABAD (Hindostan), formerly called Narasingha Augady, a town containing a fortress of great natural strength, built by Tippoo Saib, was taken by the English in 1797.

JEMMAPES (Battle).—Dumouriez, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians in a warmly contested battle at this village, near Mons, in Belgium, Nov. 6, 1792.

JENA (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the Prussian army of Prince Hohenlohe and Gen. Ruchel at this town of Saxe-Weimar, Oct. 14, 1806. The casualties were severe on both sides, the Prussians having lost nearly 10,000 men, and the French 6,500. The fugitives from this battle, and from the field of Auerstadt (*q. v.*), fought the same day, to the number of 6,000 men, threw themselves into Erfurt (*q.v.*), where they were captured, together with 8,000 men, consisting of the wounded and the garrison of the place, Oct. 15.

JENA (Germany).—This town, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, is celebrated for its university, founded in 1547 by the Elector John Frederick of Saxony, and opened Feb. 2, 1558. Fichte founded a new school of philosophy here in 1794. Jena was the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Jena from 1672 to 1690, and of the duchy of Saxe-Eisenach from 1690 to 1741.

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION (London), founded in 1803, was merged in the National Vaccine Establishment, founded in 1808.

JEREMIAH.—This prophetical book of the Old Testament was written by Jeremiah, "the son of Hilkiah, of the priests that were in Anathoth," about B.C. 627.

JERGEAUX (Battle).—The French, led by Joan of Arc, wrested this town from the Earl of Suffolk, who was taken prisoner, June 12, 1429.

JERICHO (Palestine), the first city which fell into the hands of the Israelites on their entrance into the Holy Land, was taken by Joshua (vi. 20) B.C. 1451. Jericho was rebuilt by Hiel, the Bethelite (1 Kings xvi. 34), about B.C. 918. Vespasian retook it in 68. Henry VIII. is said to have had a retreat called Jericho, at Blackmore, near Chelmsford. Hence the origin of the term "gone to Jericho."

JERSEY (English Channel), originally called Stugia, taken by the Normans about 850, was united to the crown of England by William I. in 1066. King John visited it in 1205. Mont Orgueil Castle, seized by the French in 1461, was retaken by the English in 1467. Jersey

was taken by the Parliamentarians in Dec., 1651. A French force seized it Jan. 4, 1781, and were made prisoners of war Jan. 6. Queen Victoria visited Jersey in 1846, and the Victoria College, St. Helier's, founded in honour of the visit, was opened Sep. 29, 1852.

JERUSALEM (Latin Kingdom). — This kingdom was founded by the Crusaders at the close of the first Crusade. Godfrey of Bouillon was elected the first king, July 23, 1099. In 1104 Baldwin I. effected the conquest of Acre. He took Sidon, with the assistance of Sivard, Prince of Norway, in 1115; and in July, 1124, Tyre submitted to his arms. Saladin defeated the Latins at the great battle of Tiberias (*q. v.*), and recaptured Jerusalem in Oct., 1187. Conrad de Montserrat, who claimed the kingdom on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Almeric, in 1190, was assassinated in 1192, during the preparations for his coronation, and the succession devolved upon Henry of Champagne. On the death of Almeric of Lusignan, in 1206, Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, was the nearest heir, and she was accordingly married to John of Brienne, who assumed the sovereignty in 1206. In 1229 he was compelled to abdicate by Frederick II. of Germany. Jerusalem was taken by the Mameluke sultan Bibars in 1260, and the last remnant of the kingdom was absorbed in 1291.

LATIN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

A.D.
1099. Godfrey of Bouillon.
1100. Baldwin I.
1118. Baldwin II.
1131. Fulk, Count of Anjou.
1144. Baldwin III.
1162. Almeric.
1173. Baldwin IV.
1185. Baldwin V.
1186. Guy of Lusignan.
1192. Henry, Count of Champagne.
1197. Almeric of Lusignan.
1206. John of Brienne.
1229. Frederick II., Emperor of Germany.

JERUSALEM, or HIEROSOLYMA (Palestine), probably identical with Salem, a city of Sechem, of which Melchizedek was king and priest (Gen. xiv. 18), B.C. 1913. The name Jerusalem is first mentioned Josh. x. 1. The city was not finally wrested from the Canaanites till B.C. 1049, when David made it the capital of his kingdom, and called it the "City of David." Councils were held here between 49 and 51, in 335, 349, 399, Aug. 1, 415; Aug. 6, 518; Sep. 19, 536; in 553, 766 or 767, 879, 1107, 1112, and 1143. (*See* SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.)

B.C.
1011. Solomon commences the temple (1 Kings vi. 1).
1004. Completion and dedication of the temple (1 Kings vi. 38, and viii.).
972 or 970. Shishak, King of Egypt, sacks Jerusalem (1 Kings xiv. 25).
887. Jerusalem is sacked by the Philistines and Arabs (2 Chron. xxi. 16, 17).
826. The inhabitants are put to the sword by the Israelites, after their victory at Beth-shemesh (2 Kings xiv. 13, 14).
710 or 698. The city is miraculously delivered from Sennacherib, King of Assyria (2 Kings xviii. 17, and xix. (*See* JUDAH.)
610 or 608. It is taken by Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, after the battle of Megiddo (2 Kings xxiii. 29, 30).
606. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, takes Jerusalem (2 Kings xxiv. 1—7).
598. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple, carrying away the sacred vessels, together with the king and several thousands of his subjects (2 Kings xxiv. 10—16).
588. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, besieges Jerusalem, but raises the siege on the approach of the army of Pharaoh, King of Egypt.
586. The Chaldean army renews its attack on the city, and carries it by storm. Zedekiah, who takes to flight, is pursued, and captured; his two sons are slain, and his own eyes put out. The temple, after having been pillaged, is burned to the ground; the whole city is destroyed, and the people are carried captive to Babylon (2 Kings xxv. 1—7).
536. Cyrus issues a proclamation for the return of the captive Jews (Ezra i. and ii.).
535. The second temple is founded (Ezra iii. 8—13).
522. The rebuilding of the city and temple is stopped by Artaxerxes or Smerdis, King of Persia (Ezra iv. 7—24).
516. The second temple is finished (Ezra vi. 15).
515. The second temple is dedicated (Ezra vi. 16—22).
445. Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. ii. 1—11).
332. It is visited by Alexander III. (the Great). (*See* JEWS.)
320. Ptolemy (I.) Soter captures Jerusalem.
302. Jerusalem is annexed, by treaty, to Egypt.
170. The walls of the city are razed by Antiochus Epiphanes, who massacres 40,000 of the inhabitants, and sets up a statue of Jupiter in the temple. From this period the daily sacrifice is discontinued.
168. Apollonius, general of Antiochus, takes Jerusalem, fortifies the city of David, and dedicates the temple to Jupiter Olympius.
63. It is taken by Pompey; and the Jews pass under the dominion of the Romans.
54. Crassus plunders the temple, to obtain treasure for the Parthian war.
44. The walls are rebuilt by Antipater, father of Herod the Great.
37. The Romans, under Herod and Sosius, take Jerusalem, and massacre the inhabitants.

A.D.
70, Sep. 8. It is taken by the Romans, under Titus, the temple and city being razed to the ground. During the siege 1,100,000 Jews perished, and 97,000 were carried into captivity.
130. The Emperor Hadrian rebuilds the city, when it receives the name of Ælia Capitolina.
335. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is founded by Constantine I.
451. It is made a patriarchate.
614. The Persians, under Chosroes II., take the city.
637. It surrenders to the Saracens, after a long siege.
1076. It is taken by the Turks.
1098. It passes under the sway of the Egyptian caliphs.
1099, July 15. After a siege of 40 days, the Christian Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, take it by storm.—July 23. Godfrey of Bouillon is elected king.
1187, Oct. 2. The city is taken by Saladin.
1229. It is delivered to the Christians by treaty. The Emperor Frederick II. enters the city.
1239. Jerusalem is taken by the Turks.
1244. Jerusalem is taken and pillaged by the Carismians (*q. v.*).
1517. The Ottomans gain possession of the city.
1832. It is rendered subject to the Pasha of Egypt.
1841. It passes under the protection of the Turkish Government.—Nov. 7. The Rev. M. S. Alexander is consecrated Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The queen, by licence, assigns to his jurisdiction Syria, Chaldæa, Egypt, and Abyssinia; and the new bishopric is placed under the protection of England and Prussia.
1862, Sep. 5. A convention is signed at Constantinople by representatives of Russia, France, and Turkey, for the preservation of the Holy Sepulchre.

JESSAMINE.—(*See* JASMINE.)
JESSEANS.—(*See* CHRISTIANITY.)

JESTER, or FOOL.—The fool, according to Nares, was the inmate of every opulent house; but the rural jester or clown seems to have been peculiar to the country families. The clown in Shakspeare is generally taken for a licensed jester or domestic fool. The king's jester or fool was a member of the English court at a very early period. Douce remarks: "With respect to the antiquity of this custom in our own country, there is reason to suppose that it existed even during the period of Saxon history; but we are quite certain of the fact in the reign of William the Conqueror. An almost contemporary historian, Maitre Wace, has left us a curious account of the preservation of William's life, when he was only Duke of Normandy, by his fool Eoles. Mention is made in Domesday Book of 'Berdic joculator regis.'" The allowance of cloth and a list of the articles of clothing allowed to William, Henry the Fifth's fool, is given in Rymer's "Fœdera." In 1652 the king's fool is described as wearing a long coat and a gold chain. Douce considers it probable that Muckle John, the fool of Charles I. and the successor of Archie Armstrong, was the last regular personage of the kind. The Lord Mayor's state fool was compelled on Lord Mayor's day to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard. The patent of creation of the Order of Fools (*q. v.*), dated Clèves, Nov. 12, 1381, is still in existence. The custom also existed on the other side of the Atlantic, as the Peruvian and Mexican monarchs had their jesters. The Spanish conquerors had this officer in their train. Prescott speaks of Velasquez's jester as "a mad fellow, his jester, one of those crack-brained wits—half wit, half fool—who formed in those days a common appendage to every great man's establishment."

JESUIT'S BARK.—(*See* PERUVIAN BARK.)

JESUITS, or SOCIETY OF JESUS, founded by Ignatius Loyola, at the chapel of St. Mary, Montmartre, Paris, Aug. 16, 1534, and confirmed by a bull of Paul III., Sep. 27, 1540, was made independent of all civil and ecclesiastical supervision by a bull dated Oct. 18, 1548. Jesuit colleges were established in Portugal in 1540, at Antwerp and at Louvain in 1552; and Ignatius Loyola died July 31, 1556. The Jesuits received permission to settle in France, Sep. 15, 1561; were banished from France, Jan. 8, 1595; and were allowed to return, Jan. 2, 1604. A decree banishing the Jesuits from England was issued Nov. 15, 1602. The secret instructions were first printed at Cracow in 1612. The university of Tyrnau, Austria, the first high school of the Jesuits, was opened Nov. 13, 1635. They were expelled from Venice in 1606, and permitted to return in 1656. A French edict was issued against the Jesuits Sep. 2, 1716; they were banished from Portugal Sep. 3, 1759; from Brazil in 1760; again from France in 1764; and from Spain in 1767. The Jesuit seminaries at Rome were dissolved Sep. 17, 1772, and the order was put down by a bull of Clement XIV., July 21, 1773. They were expelled from Austria, Oct. 1, 1773. The Jesuits were re-organized in Parma in 1799, in Lithuania and White Russia in 1801, in Sicily in 1804, and were completely restored by a bull issued by Pius VII., Aug. 7, 1814; and a decree for their admission into Spain was issued May 29, 1815. They were expelled from Russia, March 25, 1820, and from Switzerland Oct. 1, 1847. (*See* ASSASSINATION.)

JESUS COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The building previous to that time had been used for the nunnery of St. Radegund, founded by Malcolm IV. (1153—65) of Scotland.

JESUS COLLEGE (Oxford).—Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Hugh ap Rice, or Price, granted a charter of foundation for this college, June 27, 1571. The inner quadrangle was completed in 1676. James I. granted the college a new charter in 1622.

JET, the gagates of Theophrastus (B.C. 370—287) and Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79), was anciently obtained from the Syrian river Gagus.

JEUNESSE DORÉE, or GILDED YOUTH —This party, chiefly composed of the middle and richer classes, and distinguished by a peculiar dress called the "costume à la victime," was formed in France in 1794, and was protected by Fréron. The members opposed the Jacobins, whom they expelled from their place of meeting, Nov. 8.

JEWELLERY, or the setting of precious stones, is an art of very ancient origin.

JEWISH ÆRA.—The Jews date from the creation of the world, which they consider to have occurred 3,760 years and three months before the commencement of the Christian æra. According to some authorities, they used the æra of the Seleucidæ after they became subject to the kings of Syria, and only abandoned it in the 15th century.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL. — Mr. Robert Grant's bill for releasing the Jews from civil disabilities was rejected by the Lords Aug. 1, 1833; another, introduced by Lord John Russell, after passing the Commons May 4, 1848, was rejected in the Upper House May 25. A third, which received the sanction of the Lower House July 3, 1851, was thrown out by the Lords, July 17. A similar bill passed the Commons April 15, 1853, and was again rejected April 29; and after having been again approved by the Commons, was defeated by the Lords July 10, 1857. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49 (July 23, 1858), the House of Commons was empowered to modify the oaths in such a manner that they might be taken by Jews; and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 6, 1860), the words "upon the faith of a Christian" were expunged permanently in the case of Jewish members.

JEWS. — Strictly speaking, this term can only be applied to the subjects of the kings of Judah after the separation of the ten tribes; but in its usual acceptation it refers to the whole race of Abraham.

B.C.
1996. Birth of Abraham (Gen. xi. 26).
1921. Abraham, by divine command, settles in Canaan (Gen. xii. 1—5).
1913. God makes a covenant with Abraham (Gen. xv. 18).
1877. The covenant is renewed, and circumcision (*q. v.*) is instituted (Gen. xvii. 1—22).

B.C.
1896. Birth of Isaac (Gen. xxi. 1—5).
1874. The sacrifice of Isaac is prevented by divine interposition (Gen. xxii. 1—14).
1856. Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah (Gen. xxiv. 67).
1836. Birth of Esau and Jacob (Gen. xxv. 24—28).
1821. Death of Abraham (Gen. xxv. 8).
1760. Jacob is blessed instead of Esau (Gen. xxvii. 1—45).
1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii. 28).
1718. Joseph interprets the dreams of the butler and the baker (Gen. xl.).
1706. Jacob and his family remove to Egypt, and settle in Goshen (Gen. xlvi. and xlvii.).
1571. Birth of Moses (Exod. ii. 1—10).
1491. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt is effected (Exod. xii. 31—42).
1451. The Jews enter Canaan, under the leadership of Joshua (Josh. iii. 14—17).
1405. They become subject to Mesopotamia (Judges iii. 8).
1343. They are subject to Eglon, King of Moab (Judges iii. 12—14).
1330. Ehud restores them to freedom (Judges iii. 15—30).
1285. They are in servitude to Jabin, King of Canaan (Judges iv. 1—3).
1265. Deborah and Barak defeat the Canaanites, under Sisera, and restore the Israelites to independence (Judges iv. 4—24).
1254. They are again enslaved by the Midianites, the Amalekites, and other eastern tribes (Judges vi. 1—6).
1245. Gideon effects their deliverance (Judges vii. & viii.).
1187. The Ammonites subdue the Jewish territory (Judges x. 6—9).
1169. Jephtha expels them (Judges xi. 32, 33).
1156. The Philistines reduce the Jews to slavery (Judges xiii. 1).
1136. Samson releases them (Judges xiv. and xv.).
1143. Samuel is called by the Lord (1 Sam. iii. 2—14).
1116. The Jews are again subdued by the Philistines (1 Sam. iv. 1—11).
1095. Saul is elected king (1 Sam. x. 1—24).
1093. Saul is victorious over the Philistines (1 Sam. xiv. 1—23).
1081. Birth of David.
1063. David prevails over Goliath (1 Sam. xvii. 1—51).
1060. David is compelled, by the jealousy of Saul, to take refuge in Gath (1 Sam. xxi. 10).
1055. Death of Saul, and accession of David as King of Judah (1 Sam. xxxi. 1—6, and 2 Sam. ii. 4).
1048. David is acknowledged by all Israel (2 Sam. v. 1—3).
1040. David wages war against the Philistines, and recovers the ark, which had been left in their hands (2 Sam. vi. 1—17).
1032. Birth of Solomon (2 Sam. xii 24, 25).
1023. Rebellion and death of Absalom (2 Sam. xviii. 9—17).
1017. David numbers the people (2 Sam. xxiv. 1—9).
1015. Adonijah rebels. Death of David, and accession of Solomon (1 Kings i. ii.).
1011. Solomon commences the erection of the temple (1 Kings vi. 1).
1004. The temple is completed (1 Kings vi. 38).
992. Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon (1 Kings x. 1—13).
975. Death of Solomon. Revolt of the ten tribes, and division of the Jewish territory into the kingdoms of Israel (*q. v.*) and Judah (*q. v.*) (1 Kings xi. 43, and xii. 16—20).
603. Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's first dream, and the golden image is set up (Dan. ii. and iii.).
561. Evilmerodach releases Jehoiachin from captivity (2 Kings xxv. 27—30).
539. Daniel interprets the handwriting on the wall to Belshazzar, who is defeated and slain by Darius the Mede the same night (Dan. v. 1—31).
536. Decree of Cyrus for the restoration of the Jews, who, under Zerubbabel, return from captivity (Ezra i. and ii.).
522. Artaxerxes or Smerdis, King of Persia, stops the rebuilding of Jerusalem (Ezra iv. 7—24).
515. The second temple is dedicated (Ezra vi. 16—22).
458. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus), or Ahasuerus, marries the Jewess Esther (Esther ii. 15—17). A writer in Smith's Dict. of the Bible (i. 583, 584) states that Ahasuerus was Xerxes I., and that his marriage with Esther, of which history makes no mention, took place B.C. 479.
457. Ezra is despatched to Judea (Ezra vii. 6—9).
445. Nehemiah commences his 12 years' governorship of Judea, during which he rebuilds Jerusalem, and fortifies it with walls (Neh. ii. 1—11).
444. Ezra collects the books of the Old Testament.
332. Alexander III., while on his march to attack Jerusalem, is encountered by a procession, led by Jaddua, the high-priest, and is impressed with so strong a sentiment of respect, that he enters the city, and performs a solemn sacrifice to the God of the Jews.
320. Jerusalem is stormed, and taken by Ptolemy (I.) Soter.
312. Antigonus wrests Judea from the power of Ptolemy (I.).
302. Jerusalem is ceded to Egypt.
277. The Septuagint translation of the Scriptures is made by order of Ptolemy (II.) Philadelphus.
250. The sect of the Sadducees (*q. v.*) is formed.
216. Ptolemy (IV.) Philopator massacres between 40,000 and 60,000 Jews in Alexandria.
203. Antiochus the Great, of Syria, besieges Phœnicia and Judea.
200. A Jewish settlement is formed in China.
199. Phœnicia and Judea are recovered by the Egyptian general Scopas.
198. Antiochus defeats Scopas, and takes the whole of Palestine from Egypt.
170. Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria, takes Jerusalem (*q. v.*).
168. Apollonius takes Jerusalem (*q. v.*).
165. Judas Maccabeus commences his insurrection against the Syrians.
163. Antiochus Eupator appoints Judas governor.
160. Judas concludes the first treaty between the Jews and the Romans.
156. The Syrians withdraw their claim to the obedience of the Jews, who are left at peace.
144. Jonathan, prince of the Jews and high-priest, is taken prisoner by Tryphon, at Ptolemais, and put to death.
130. John Hyrcanus subdues the Idumæans, and compels them to adopt the Jewish faith.
107. Hyrcanus's son, Aristobulus, assumes the title of king.
104. Alexander Jannæus is defeated by Ptolemy Lathyrus, King of Cyprus, who ravages Palestine.
103. Cleopatra compels Ptolemy to withdraw.
96. Alexander Jannæus takes Gaza, and puts the inhabitants to the sword.
94. The Pharisees provoke an insurrection against Alexander Jannæus.
86. Alexander Jannæus suppresses a rebellion of the Pharisees, crucifying 800 rebels, whose wives and children he causes to be butchered before their eyes, while he and his concubines banquet in sight of the victims. For this atrocity he is surnamed the "Thracian."
70. Aristobulus II. deposes his brother Hyrcanus (II.).
63. The Romans, under Pompey, take Jerusalem, and restore Hyrcanus (II.) to the throne as a tributary prince.
57. Alexander, the eldest son of Aristobulus II., collects an army, and ravages the country.
54. Crassus plunders the temple, to obtain treasure for the Parthian war.
49. The deposed Aristobulus (II.) is poisoned by the friends of Pompey.
42. Marriage of Herod and Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus, the Jewish high-priest.
40. The Parthians, under Pacorus, invade Judea, and restore Antigonus to the kingdom of his father Aristobulus (II.). The Roman senate proclaims Herod king the same year.
37. Herod and Socius take Jerusalem (*q. v.*).
33. A dreadful earthquake destroys 30,000 persons in Judea.
29. Herod puts his wife Mariamne to death.
17. Herod commences the re-erection of the temple.
4. Friday, April 5. The Nativity, four years before the common computation (Matt. i. 18—25, and Luke ii. 1—7).

A.D.
6. Augustus makes the whole kingdom into the Roman province of Judea.
25. Pontius Pilate is appointed procurator of Judea.
26. John the Baptist preaches to the Jews (Matt. iii. 1—12).

A.D.
27. Baptism of Christ (Matt. iii. 13—17).
30. The Passion and Ascension of the Saviour (Matt. xxvii. and xxviii., Mark xv. and xvi., Luke xxiii. and xxiv., and John xix., xx., and xxi.). (*See* CRUCIFIXION.)
44. Judea is desolated by famine.
65. The Jews revolt against the Romans.
68. Vespasian invades Judea.
70, Sep. 8. Titus destroys Jerusalem (*q. v.*).
95. The Jews refuse to pay a tax for the rebuilding of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
115. The Jews of Cyrene, Egypt, and Cyprus, rebel against the Romans.
130. Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, which he calls Ælia Capitolina. The Jews rebel in consequence.
135. The war is concluded, and the Jews are banished from Judea, and cease to possess a national existence.
202. They are severely persecuted by Septimius Severus.
315. Constantine I. forbids them to persecute Jewish converts to Christianity.
439. Theodosius II. prohibits them from erecting synagogues.
612. The Jews in Spain are cruelly persecuted.
623. Mohammed expels them from Medina.
712. They assist the Moors in the conquest of Spain.
740. A Jewish kingdom is said to be established on the shores of the Caspian.
750. Some Jews settle in England.
947. The Jews in the East are persecuted by Sultan Motavakel.
1096. The Crusaders, on their march to Palestine, massacre about 17,000 European Jews, at Trèves, Cologne, and other German cities.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus) banishes them from France.
1189, Sep. 3. Numbers are murdered in England at the coronation of Richard I.
1215. The Council of Lateran orders all Jews throughout Christendom to adopt the costume called the Rouelle.
1269. English Jews are prohibited from possessing freehold property.
1290. Edward I. orders their expulsion from England.
1391. The Spanish Jews undergo severe persecution, and about 200,000 submit to baptism.
1394. Charles VI. expels them from France.
1425. The Jews are expelled from Cologne.
1492. The Jews are expelled from Spain.
1505. All Jewish children in Portugal under 14 years of age are ordered to be given up by their parents, and educated as Christians.
1753. A bill for the naturalization of Jews in England is passed.
1754. The measure is repealed.
1782. An edict for their limited toleration is issued in Austria.
1791. Jews are admitted as citizens of France, with equal rights as Christians.
1796. The Jews are declared free citizens of the Batavian Republic.
1806. Napoleon I. assembles a sanhedrim at Paris, and confers certain civil privileges on the Jews.
1809. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is founded at London.
1813. Jews are admitted to civil rights in Prussia.
1814. Jews are admitted as magistrates in Denmark.
1835. Oct. 1. Mr. Salomons is elected sheriff of London.
1837, Nov. 9. Moses Montefiore receives the honour of knighthood from Queen Victoria, being the first Jewish knight.
1840, Feb. 1. The Jews are persecuted at Damascus.
1846, Aug. 18. Jews are placed upon the same footing as Protestant dissenters, with respect to their places of worship, schools, &c., by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 59, s. 2.
1852, Sep. 3. The Jews are persecuted at Stockholm.
1855, Sep. 29. Alderman Salomons is elected Lord Mayor of London, being the first Jew that filled the office.

(*See* JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.)

KINGS OF THE JEWS.

B.C.	
1095. Saul.	
1055. David (Judah).	
1048. Ditto (all Israel).	
1015. Solomon.	
975. The Jewish territory is divided into the two kingdoms of Judah (*q. v.*) and Israel (*q. v.*).	

Hales gives the following list of kings and rulers:—

BABYLONIAN DYNASTY.

B.C.	B.C.
586. Nebuchadnezzar.	558. Belshazzar.
561. Evilmerodach.	

MEDIAN AND PERSIAN DYNASTY.

553. Darius the Mede.	483. Jehoiakim high priest 30 years.
551. Cyrus the Persian.	
529. Cambyses.	464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus, or Ahasuerus).
521. Darius Hystaspes.	
485. Xerxes.	

JEWISH HIGH-PRIESTS.

420. Eliashib.	373. Jonathan, or John.
413. Joiada, or Judas.	341. Jaddua, or Jaddus.

MACEDO-GRECIAN DYNASTY.

321. Onias I.	217. Simon II.
300. Simon the Just.	195. Onias III.
291. Eleazer.	175. Jesus, or Jason.
276. Manasses.	172. Onias, or Menelaus.
250. Onias II.	

ASAMONÆAN PRINCES.

163. Judas Maccabæus. Joachim, or Alcimus, high priest.	106. Aristobulus I. and Antigonus.
160. Jonathan.	105. Alexander Jannæus.
143. Simon.	78. Alexandra.
136. John Hyrcanus I.	69. Hyrcanus II.
	69. Aristobulus II.

ROMAN DYNASTY.

63. Hyrcanus II. (again).	40. Antigonus.

IDUMÆAN KING.

37. Herod the Great.

JEWS'-HARP, or JEWS'-TRUMP. — This musical instrument, deriving its name from a corruption of the French *jeu trompe*, toy-trumpet, is mentioned in a rare black-letter book, called "Newes from Scotland," in 1591, where it is related that one Geilles Duncan, a servant-girl celebrated for her performance upon this instrument, played before King James VI. of Scotland. Prätorius, in his "Organographia," published in 1619, refers to it under the name of Crembalum. M. Eulenstein excited considerable interest by performing on 16 of these instruments at the Royal Institution, and various public concerts. Fools used to play upon the Jews'-harp, to amuse the guests at taverns. It is also called Jaws'-harp, which Douce maintains to be its proper name, because played upon between the jaws.

JHANSI (Hindostan). — This province became connected by treaty with the East India Company in 1804, was made a tributary province in 1817, and was ceded to the British Government in 1854.

JHELUM.—(*See* BUCEPHALA and HYDASPES.)

JICIN.—(*See* GITSCHIN.)

JIONPORE, or JOANPORE (Hindostan), the chief town of a district bearing the same name, which came into possession of the British in 1775. The fort is of great strength, and was built in 1370 by the Sultan of Delhi. On the capture of Delhi by Tamerlane in 1398, Jionpore passed from under the royal sway, but was again annexed to the empire in 1478. In 1570, having become much dilapidated, the fort was put into a state of thorough repair by the governor of Bengal.

JOACHIMITES. — This heretical sect, founded by Joachim, Abbot of Fiore, in Calabria, was condemned by the Lateran Council

in 1215, and by the Council of Arles in 1260, or 1261. The Joachimites were a branch of the Fraticelli, or Spiritualists.

JOACHIM, ST. (Order of).—This equestrian order of Franconia was founded in 1755, by an association of younger members of the German aristocracy. It was originally named the "Order of Defenders of the Honour of Divine Providence," and received its present title in 1785. Lord Nelson was made a member April 3, 1802.

JOAN OF ARC, or JEANNE D'ARC.—(*See* ORLEANS.)

JOAN SANDERSON. — (*See* CUSHION DANCE.)

JOANNINA.—(*See* JANINA.)

JOANNITES, or JOHANNITES, followers of John Chrysostom (347—Sep. 14, 407), who was consecrated Archbishop of Constantinople, Feb. 26, 398. Having, by his vigorous repression of clerical luxury and immorality, provoked powerful opposition, Theophilus, Patriarch of Alexandria, procured his deposition by the Council ad Quercum, or Synod at the Oak, a villa near Chalcedon, in June, 403. Having resumed his see under the imperial authority, he was again deposed by the Council of Constantinople in 404, and compelled to seek refuge in flight, when his adherents were treated with great severity by the victorious faction. His followers continued a distinct body till about 438.

JOB (Book of). —This, perhaps the most ancient book in existence, was written (Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," i. 1099) "many years after the death of Job, before the promulgation of the Law, by one speaking the Hebrew language, and thoroughly conversant with the traditions preserved in the family of Abraham."

JOCKEY CLUB. — This corporate racing body, instituted at Newmarket during the reign of George II. (1727—1760), was first officially noticed in "Heber's Racing Calendar," for 1758. Its decisions in disputed cases, first published in 1808, have been continued in the "Racing Calendar" ever since. New rules were enacted in 1828 and 1858.

JOEL.—This prophetical book of the Old Testament was written by Joel, the son of Pethuel, about B.C. 877—847. Commentaries were published by Edward Pocock in 1691, and by Samuel Chandler in 1735.

JOHANNISBERG (Battle). — The French, under the Prince de Soubise, defeated the hereditary Prince of Brunswick at this place, in Nassau, celebrated for its wine, near Friedberg, Bavaria, Aug. 30, 1762.

JOHN, the youngest child and the fifth son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine, born at Oxford Dec. 24, 1166, was crowned King of England at Westminster May 27 (Ascension-day), 1199. He divorced his wife Isabel, the Earl of Gloucester's daughter, in order to marry Isabel of Angoulême, who was crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200. By his second wife he had two sons and three daughters, namely, Henry (*see* HENRY III.), and Richard, Duke of Cornwall, who was born in 1209, and died in 1271. His daughters were Joan, married to Alexander II. of Scotland; Eleanora, to the Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to Simon of Montfort; and Isabel, to the Emperor Frederick II. John died at Newark Oct. 19, 1216, and was buried at Worcester. He was surnamed Lackland.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, or DUNGANSBY HEAD, the north-eastern extremity of Scotland, was founded, according to tradition, in the reign of James IV. (1488—1513), by John Groat, who settled a question of precedency among the eight families into which his relations were divided, by erecting an eight-sided house, with a door and window on each side, and a table of eight sides within, so that the head of each family might enter by his own door, and occupy his own head of the table. In 1741 Malcolm Groat sold the house, of which only a small green mound now remains.

JOHN, ST.—The Royal Prussian Order of St. John was founded in 1812.

JOHN, ST. (Epistles).—The first epistle was written from Ephesus in 68 or 69. The second and third, addressed respectively to "the Elect Lady" and to "Gaius," were probably written soon after.

JOHN, ST. (Gospel), was written at Ephesus by St. John about 97 or 98, though a writer in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible" (i. 1112) places it as early as "about 78." (*See* ALOGIANS.)

JOHN, ST. (Knights).—(*See* HOSPITALLERS.)

JOHN'S, ST. (Antigua), the capital, was connected with a small island on which the lunatic asylum is situated, by a causeway completed in 1846. The cathedral and savings-bank were erected in 1847.

JOHN'S, ST. (Newfoundland), the chief town of the island, was fortified by Queen Elizabeth in 1583, when she formally claimed its sovereignty. The French were repulsed in attacks upon St. John's in 1705 and in 1708, and obtained possession June 24, 1762. The garrison capitulated to an English force Sep. 18, 1762. The town suffered considerably from fires in 1815, 1817, 1818, and June 9, 1846. On the last-mentioned occasion it was almost entirely destroyed.

JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded in 1511, on the site of the Priory, styled the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, dissolved in 1510, in pursuance of the will of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who died in 1509.

JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE (Oxford).—King Henry VIII. granted St. Bernard's College, an educational establishment of the Cistercians, founded in the time of Henry VI., to Christ Church, Oxford; and Sir Thomas White, a Muscovy merchant, twice lord mayor of London, purchased it in 1555, and founded St. John's College, March 5, 1557. Archbishop Laud added a second quadrangle, commenced in 1631 and completed in 1635, from a design by Inigo Jones.

JOHNSON CLUB (London). — (*See* CLUB, THE.)

JOHNSTON, or ST. JOHN'S TOWN (Battle). —Aymer de Valence defeated Bruce, who had incited the Scottish people to rebel against England, at this place, in Scotland, July 22, 1306.

JOHORE (Malacca), the capital of an independent state of the same name, was founded by some refugees from Malacca, when it was captured by the Portuguese in 1511. The new principality was conquered by the Portuguese in 1608, and it passed into the power of the Sultan of Acheen in 1613.

JOINERS were incorporated in 1569.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—By 7 Geo. IV. c. 46 (May 26, 1826), copartnerships of more than six were permitted to carry on business as bankers in England, 65 miles from London, provided they had no establishment in the metropolis. By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (Sep. 5, 1844), no joint-stock bank was allowed to transact business except under letters patent. This act, amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 100 (July 29, 1856), was repealed and superseded by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 49 (Aug. 17, 1857). Joint-stock banking companies, on the principle of limited liability, were sanctioned by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 91 (Aug. 2, 1858).

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS.—The registration, incorporation, and general management of joint-stock companies were regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 (Sep. 5, 1844), which was amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 78 (July 22, 1847). The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16 (May 8, 1845), united into one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of joint-stock companies. The dissolution and winding up of the affairs of companies were facilitated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1848), which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). The Limited Liability Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 14, 1855), enabled all joint-stock companies with a capital divided into shares of not less than £10 each, to obtain a certificate of complete registration with limited liability upon certain stated conditions. The laws relating to all joint-stock companies, except those formed for purposes of banking and insurance, were consolidated and amended by the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856), which was again amended by 20 and 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857), and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1858). The incorporation, winding up, &c., of trading companies, is regulated by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 7, 1862), which came into operation Nov. 2, 1862. A convention, relative to joint-stock companies, between Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III., was signed at Paris, April 30, and ratifications were exchanged May 15, 1862.

JOLIBA.—(*See* NIGER.)

JONAH.—This prophecy of the Old Testament, written by Jonah, son of Amittai, according to some authorities about B.C. 825, relates the mission of the prophet to the impious inhabitants of Nineveh, and their consequent repentance and deliverance from the dangers with which he had threatened them. According to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (i. 1119), "the King of Nineveh at this time is supposed (Usher and others) to have been Pul, who is placed by Layard (*Nin. and Bab.*, 624), B.C. 750; but an earlier king, Adrammelech II., B.C. 840, is regarded as more probable by Drake. The English Bible gives B.C. 862." Rawlinson ("The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," ii. 390, *note*) assigns it to about B.C. 760—750.

JONESBOROUGH.—(*See* ATLANTA.)

JONKÖPING (Treaty) was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, at this town, in Sweden, Dec. 10, 1809.

JOPPA.—(*See* JAFFA.)

JOSHUA.—This historical book of the Old Testament, written by Joshua, originally Oshea, or Hoshea (Num. xiii. 16), before B.C. 1443, relates the conquest and occupation of Canaan by the Israelites under that leader. A Samaritan Book of Joshua, in the Arabic language, was printed at Leyden in 1848.

JOTAPATA (Galilee). — Flavius Josephus (38—100) the historian, at that time Governor of Galilee, defended this city, the site of which is occupied by Arbil, against Vespasian, for 47 days, in 67. The city was captured and razed to the ground.

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS.—This celebrated French review, established by Denis de Sallo, Jan. 5, 1665, was suspended in 1792. It was re-established in 1797; again suspended in 1802; and resuscitated, with an annual subsidy of 25,000 francs, by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. —The official record of the proceedings of this department of the legislative body commenced Nov. 8, 1547. They were not kept with any degree of regularity until 1607.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. —The record of the business in the House of Lords, commenced in 1509, was first ordered to be printed in 1767.

JOUSTS.—(*See* TOURNAMENTS.)

JUANA.—(*See* CUBA.)

JUAN FERNANDEZ, or MAS-A-TIERRA (Pacific).—This island was discovered by Juan Fernandez, a Spanish navigator, in 1567. Alexander Selkirk having quarrelled with his captain in a buccaneering expedition, was set on shore here in Sep., 1704, remained in solitude four years and four months, and was rescued by an English vessel in Feb., 1709. He arrived in England in 1711, and an account of his extraordinary adventures is said to have given Daniel Defoe the idea of the story of "Robinson Crusoe," of which the first edition appeared in two volumes in 1719. In 1750 the Spaniards formed a colony, which was soon afterwards destroyed by an earthquake.

JUBILEE.—The Jews celebrated a jubilee every 50 years (Lev. xxv. 8), B.C. 1490. A jubilee once a century, for granting plenary indulgences, was first established by Boniface VIII., in 1300. Clement VI., in 1350, reduced the period of the jubilee to 50 years; Urban VI., in 1389, appointed it to be held every 35 years; and Sixtus IV., in 1475, reduced the term to 25 years. It has been observed with great regularity by the popes. The centenary of the Reformation was celebrated in Germany by a Protestant jubilee in 1617. The Shakspeare Jubilee was held at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sep. 6, 1769. A jubilee was celebrated in England at the commencement of the 50th year of George the Third's reign, Oct. 25, 1809. The close of the revolutionary war was celebrated in England by a jubilee, Aug. 1, 1814.

JUDAH.—On the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish territory was divided into the kingdoms of Israel (*q. v.*) and Judah. The kingdom of Judah lasted from B.C. 975 to B.C. 606. (*See* JEWS.)

B.C.
975. Rehoboam, King of Judah.
972 or 970. Shishak, King of Egypt, invades Judah and plunders Jerusalem (1 Kings xiv. 25).
957. Abijah defeats Jeroboam I., King of Israel.
951. Asa abolishes idolatry (1 Kings xv. 12).
941. Asa defeats Zerah the Ethiopian (2 Chron. xiv. 9—12). He induces the people to enter into a covenant with God (2 Chron. xv. 12).
940. Asa obtains the aid of Benhadad, King of Syria, against Baasha (1 Kings xv. 16—20).
912. Jehoshaphat sends princes and Levites through all the cities of Judah, to teach his subjects the law of the Lord (2 Chron. xvii. 7—9).
897. Jehoshaphat joins Ahab against the Syrians.
896. Jehoshaphat defeats a combined army of Ammonites, Moabites, and Syrians (2 Chron. xx. 22).
892. Jehoram, or Joram, on succeeding his father Jehoshaphat, slays "all his brethren with the sword," and does that which is "evil in the sight of the Lord" (2 Chron. xxi. 4—6).
887. Judah is pillaged by the Philistines and Arabians, who plunder the king's house and slay all his sons except Jehoahaz, or Ahaziah, the youngest (2 Chron. xxi. 16, 17).
884. Ahaziah, smitten at Gur by Jehu, King of Israel, flees to Megiddo, where he dies (2 Kings ix. 28). His mother, Athaliah, usurps the throne, and destroys all the seed royal except Jehoash or Joash, son of the late king, who is preserved by his aunt Jehosheba (2 Kings xi. 1—3).
878. Athaliah is slain at Jerusalem by order of Jehoiada the priest, who raises Jehoash to the throne of his father (2 Kings xi. 20, 21).
856. Jehoash gives orders for the repairs of the temple (2 Kings xii. 4).
850. Death of the high-priest Jehoiada, aged 130 years. "They buried him in the city of David among the kings, because he had done good in Israel, both toward God, and toward his house" (2 Chron. xxiv. 15, 16).
840. Jehoash having lapsed into idolatry, and slain Zechariah, son of Jehoiada, is defeated by Hazael, King of Syria, and is assassinated by his own servants (2 Chron. xxiv. 17—26).
827. Amaziah invades the Edomites, and slays 10,000 in Mount Seir (2 Kings xiv. 7).
826. Amaziah is defeated and made prisoner by Jehoash, King of Israel, at Beth-shemesh (2 Kings xiv. 8—14).
765. Azariah or Uzziah becomes a leper (2 Kings xv. 5).
758. Isaiah begins to prophesy.
742. Pekah, King of Israel, and Rezin, King of Syria, invade Judah (2 Kings xvi. 5).
741. Pekah ravages Judah (2 Chron. xxviii. 6).
730 (about). Ahaz submits to Tiglath-Pileser II., King of Assyria, who slays Rezin (2 Kings xvi. 7—9).
726. Hezekiah effects a reformation.
713. Sennacherib invades Judah for the first time (2 Kings xviii. 13). Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies ii. 437) places this invasion B.C. 700.
713. Ambassadors from Berodach-Baladan, King of Babylon, arrive in Judah (2 Kings xx. 12—15).
710. Sennacherib invades Judah for the second time. By divine interposition 185,000 of his soldiers perish in one night, and the invaders retire (2 Kings xviii. 17, &c.). Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies ii. 439) assigns B.C. 698 as the probable date of this invasion.
698. Manasseh restores idolatry, profanes the temple, and makes his children pass through the fire to Moloch (2 Kings xxi. 1—9).
678. Esar-haddon, King of Assyria, places different nations in Samaria, and expels the Israelites (2 Kings xvii. 24).
677. Manasseh is taken prisoner, and carried to Babylon, by Esar-haddon (2 Chron. xxxiii. 11).
655. Holofernes, chief captain of Nabuchodonosor, King of Nineveh, is slain at Bethulia, by Judith. No authentic records mention this sovereign, and the history is regarded as fictitious. (*See* JUDITH, BOOK OF.)

B.C.
644. Josiah effects a reformation in religion (2 Kings xxi. 26, and xxii.).
623. Josiah celebrates a solemn passover (2 Kings xxiii. 21).
610. Josiah, slain at Megiddo by Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt (2 Kings xxiii. 29), is succeeded by his son Jehoahaz. After reigning three months he is imprisoned at Riblah by Pharaoh, who exacts a tribute of 100 talents of silver and one talent of gold, and makes Eliakim, son of Josiah, king, under the name of Jehoiachim (2 Kings xxiii. 31—34). Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies iii. 486) assigns these events to B.C. 608.
609. Jeremiah predicts the captivity of the Jews, and the destruction of Jerusalem.
607. Jeremiah predicts the 70 years' captivity. First reading of the Roll.
605. Jehoiachim burns the roll of Jeremiah (Jer. xxxvi. 23). Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, takes Jerusalem and carries off several of the Jews into captivity in Babylon (2 Kings xxiv. and xxv.). Second reading of the Roll.
598. Nebuchadnezzar suppresses an insurrection in Judah, and carries King Jehoiachin and more captives into Babylon (2 Kings xxiv. 10, 16).
597. Duration of the captivity and the restoration predicted.
588. Zedekiah rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, who invades Judah, and lays siege to Jerusalem.
586. He takes Jerusalem (*q. v.*) and puts out the eyes of Zedekiah, whom he keeps in captivity at Babylon till his death (2 Kings xxv. 1—7).

KINGS OF JUDAH.

Authorized Version of Eng. Bible.	Clinton.	Winer.	
B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	
975	976	975	Rehoboam.
958	959	957	Abijah.
955	956	955	Asa.
914	915	914	Jehoshaphat.
892	891	889	Jehoram.
885	884	885	Ahaziah.
884	883	884	Athaliah.
878	877	878	Jehoash, or Joash.
839	837	838	Amaziah.
810	808	809	Uzziah, or Azariah.
758	756	758	Jotham.
744	741	741	Ahaz.
726	726	725	Hezekiah.
698	697	696	Manasseh.
643	642	641	Amon.
641	640	639	Josiah.
610 or 608	609	609	Jehoahaz.
610 or 608	609	609	Jehoiachim.
599	598	598	Jehoiachin, or Coniah.
597	598	598	Zedekiah.
588	587	586	Jerusalem destroyed.

JUDAIZERS, or JUDAIZING CHRISTIANS.—Persons who during the 1st century sought to impose upon the Christian converts the yoke of the Jewish observances, or who attempted to sanction by Jewish example the practice of Oriental licentiousness, were called Judaizers. Several sects repeated these errors. (*See* CERINTHIANS, EBIONITES, and NAZARENES.)

JUDE.—This epistle was written by Jude, the brother of James, and, according to many of the Fathers, son of Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary, about 66. Lardner places it between 64 and 66, Davidson before 70, and Credner in 80. It was first mentioned in the Muratorian Fragment, about 170, and was accepted as authentic by the Council of Carthage in 397.

JUDENBURG.—An armistice for six days was signed at this place, the ancient Idunum, between the French and the Austrians, April 7, 1797. The preliminaries of peace were signed at Leoben April 18, and this led to the treaty of Campo-Formio, concluded Oct. 17.

JUDGES were appointed by God to rule over the people of Israel (Judges ii. 16) B.C. 1405. Joshua and the elders ruled from B.C. 1451 to B.C. 1095. The government by judges lasted from B.C. 1405 to B.C. 1095; or, according to Hales, from B.C. 1564 to B.C. 1110.

JUDGES (Book of).—This book of the Old Testament is generally supposed to have been written by Samuel, before B.C. 1060, though some authorities make it as late as B.C. 562.

JUDGMENT CAP.—(*See* BLACK CAP.)

JUDICIAL ASTROLOGY is "so called (N. & Q. 3rd S. vii. 497) because its professors deliver *judgments*, or opinions, as to what in their *judgment* the events will be which will follow certain configurations of the heavenly bodies: opinions based on the past experience of ages."

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, composed of the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, and such members of the Privy Council as from time to time hold certain high judicial offices, was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). It is a court of appeal in ecclesiastical and maritime causes. (*See* DELEGATES and ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.)

JUDITH.—This book of the Apocrypha, relating the deliverance of Bethulia from Holofernes, chief captain of Nabuchodonosor, King of Nineveh, by Judith, about B.C. 655, was written between B.C. 175 and B.C. 100, probably B.C. 170, when Antiochus Epiphanes attacked the Temple. Other authorities refer it to the period of Demetrius II., B.C. 129, or of the war of Alexander Jannæus, B.C. 105–4.

JUGGERNATH, or the "Lord of the World," the name of a celebrated temple at Jaggernaut, Jaggernaut Puri, Puri, or Juggernath, in the province of Cuttack, India, completed in 1198. It came into the possession of the British in 1803. A pilgrim-tax, instituted by Sir George Barlow, in 1806, was repealed by Lord Auckland in 1839. The allowance made by the East India Company to the temple was discontinued in June, 1851.

JUGGLERS, adepts in the art of juggling, existed as early as B.C. 1491, when Pharaoh's magicians imitated the miracles performed by Aaron (Exod. vii.). The Chinese and the Aztecs took great delight in witnessing the performances of jugglers. The practice of the art was attended with considerable danger in former times. A horse which had been taught to perform a number of tricks was condemned to the flames and actually burned at Lisbon in 1601. In 1739 a juggler in Poland, tortured until he confessed that he was a sorcerer, was hanged.

JUGURTHINE WAR was waged by the Roman republic against Jugurtha, King of Numidia, B.C. 111. The Consul Calphurnius, in the first year of the war, concluded a peace with Jugurtha, on condition that he should submit to Rome. It was not observed, and Aulus having been defeated, B.C. 109, entered into a treaty which the Roman Government disavowed. The struggle was conducted on the part of the Romans by the famous Caius Marius. Jugurtha was killed, and his dominions made a Roman province, B.C. 104.

JULIAN PERIOD was first properly explained by Joseph Justus Scaliger, in his "De Emendatione Temporum," published at Paris in 1583, and at Geneva in 1629. Scaliger corrected certain inaccuracies in that work in his "Thesaurus Temporum," &c. The period consists of 7,980 years. It commenced B.C. 4714, and will close in 3266. Hallam says that Scaliger was very proud of the invention, of which he confesses himself unable to perceive the great advantage. (*See* CALENDAR.)

JÜLICH, or JULIERS (Prussia), the ancient Juliacum, so called from its supposed founder, Julius Cæsar, was, with the adjoining territory, made a duchy in 1356. On the extinction of the ducal line, March 25, 1609, several claimants appeared. Juliers was taken by the Spaniards in 1622. It was allotted to the Count Palatine of Neuburg by the peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The French seized it and annexed it to France in 1794, and it was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULIOMAGUS.—(*See* ANGERS.)

JULY.—This month, now the seventh, was with the Romans the fifth month of the year, being called Quintilis. Marcus Antonius (B.C. 49—A.D. 31) changed its name to Julius, after Cæsar, who was born in this month. The Anglo-Saxons called it Mæad-monath, or "mead-month," because the meads were then in bloom.

JUMPERS.—This sect, akin to the Dancers of the 14th century, arose among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists about 1760. They received their name from their habit of jumping during the celebration of their religious rites. (*See* CHASIDIM and CONVULSIONISTS.)

JUNE was the fourth month in the old Roman calendar. Numa (B.C. 715—673) gave it the sixth place, which it has since retained.

JUNIOR ATHENÆUM CLUB (London) was opened July 2, 1864.

JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB (London), formed under the auspices of a committee of Conservative noblemen and gentlemen, was opened July 1, 1864. From the first report, May 29, 1865, it appeared that during the first six months 1,150 members were enrolled. The new house in Pall Mall was commenced in 1866.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB (London) was founded in 1826, and the new house was built in 1857.

JUNIOR UNIVERSITY CLUB (London) was founded in 1864, and the new house was commenced in 1866. The Oxford and Cambridge Club (*q. v.*) was for some time known as the Junior University, to distinguish it from the University Club, though it never took the name.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS were published in the *Public Advertiser* under the signature of "Junius," the first appearing Jan. 21, 1769, and the last, making the 69th, in Jan., 1772. The first authorized edition, printed under the author's inspection, was published in London,

March 3, 1772, and was issued with an index and a table of contents in March, 1773. The question of the authorship of these letters has excited considerable controversy. They have been attributed to various persons, and the question is involved in mystery, though Sir Philip Francis (Oct. 22, 1740—Dec. 22, 1818) is generally believed to have been the author.

JUNKSEYLON.—(*See* SALANG.)

JUNONIA.—These festivals, in honour of Juno, were instituted at Rome B.C. 430. The chief, called the Matronalia, was observed March 1.

JUNONIA (Africa).—Caius Gracchus, who in his first tribunate, B.C. 123, had carried a proposal for establishing a colony on the site of Carthage, under the name Junonia, took with him into Africa 6,000 colonists, B.C. 122, but the project was abandoned after his death, B.C. 121.

JUNTA.—This name, originally applied in Spain to the councils of commerce, mines, &c., was afterwards extended to administrative and political assemblies. In 1808 the provincial juntas declared against the ambitious schemes of Napoleon I., and excited the people to opposition. A supreme central junta, composed of deputies from the provincial juntas, was organized at Aranjuez in Sep., and the apostolic junta was erected in 1824.

JUPITER.—Galileo having examined this planet with a new telescope, Jan. 7, 1610, discovered three small stars, which, with a fourth not at first perceptible, he ascertained to be satellites Jan. 13. The rotation was discovered by Hooke in May, 1664, and the period of each revolution was made known by Cassini in 1665. Roemer, by observation of the satellites, determined the velocity of light in 1675. Airy's observations were made at Cambridge in 1834 and 1835.

JURY.—Trial by 12 compurgators, which was of canonical origin, existed in Anglo-Saxon times, and only resembled what is now known as trial by jury in the number of persons sworn. Under the name of Wager of Law, it continued to be the law of England until abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (Aug. 14, 1833). Traces of trial by jury are found in the reigns of William I. and II., Henry I., and Stephen; but it was not fully established until the reign of Henry II. Trial by jury was first adopted in criminal cases in the reign of John (1199—1216), and was the established mode of dealing with them at the end of the 13th century. Witnesses were examined, and evidence was first laid before juries, in the reign of Henry VI. (1422—1461); but this change was not fully carried out till the time of Edward VI. (1547—1553). The laws respecting juries were remodelled by 6 Geo. IV. c. 50, June 22, 1825. (*See* GRAND JURY.)

JURY COURT (Scotland) was established as subsidiary to the Court of Session by 55 Geo. III. c. 42 (1815). Improvements were introduced into these courts, which were made a permanent part of the judicial establishment of Scotland, by 59 Geo. III. c. 35 (1819). This court, as a separate tribunal, was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 69 (July 23, 1830).

JUSTICES IN EYRE, or Itinerant Justices, the judicial representatives of the royal authority, were established by the parliament held at Northampton Jan. 26, 1176. They received a delegated power from the *aula regia*, and made their circuit round the kingdom once in seven years. By the 12th article of Magna Charta, in 1215, they were ordered to be sent into the country once a year. (*See* ASSIZE COURTS.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Conservators (*q. v.*) of the peace received this title when, by 34 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), the power of trying felonies was intrusted to them. From an entry in the Harleian MSS., it appears that the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was a justice of the peace. The form of the commission by which justices of the peace are appointed was settled by the judges in 1590. The jurisdiction of justices at quarter sessions is defined by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 38 June 30, 1842. The office is noticed in Scotland in the act of 1587.

JUSTICIARS.—These high officers were first appointed by William I. Six *ad audiendum clamores populi in Curia Regis* were appointed at a parliament held by Henry II. at Windsor, in April, 1179.

JUSTICIAR OF SCOTLAND.—Geoffrey of Maleville, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153—1165), is the first person holding this office of whom any record remains.

JUSTICIARY, CHIEF, or GRAND JUSTICIARY, an officer who under the Norman sovereigns acted as president of the Curia Regis, and governed the kingdom during the king's absence, answered to the *aldermannus totius Angliæ* of the Saxons. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half brother to William I. and William Fitz-Osberne, Earl of Hereford, appointed by William I. in 1067, were the first chief justiciars after the conquest. The office fell into disuse in the reign of Henry III., and was superseded March 8, 1268, by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

LIST OF CHIEF JUSTICIARIES.

A.D.
1067. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, and William Fitz-Osberne, Earl of Hereford.
1073. William de Warrenne and Richard Fitz-Gilbert.
1078. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances; and Robert, Earl of Ineretion.
1087, Sep. 26. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent; William de Carilefo, Bishop of Durham.
1094? Ranulph Flambard, afterwards Bishop of Durham.
1100, Aug. 5. Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln.
1107-8. Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; ? Geoffrey Ridel, ? Ralph Basset; ? Richard Basset; ? Geoffrey de Clinton; ? Alberic de Vere.
1135. Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.
1153, Nov. Henry, Duke of Normandy; ? Richard de Luci.
1154, Dec. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, and Richard de Luci.
1167. Richard de Luci alone.
1179. Richard Toeliffe, Bishop of Winchester; Geoffrey Ridel, Bishop of Ely; and John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich.
1180. Ranulph de Glanville.
1189, Sep. 3. Ranulph de Glanville.
1189, Sep. 15. Hugh Pusar, Bishop of Durham, and William de Mandeville, Earl of Albemarle.
1189, Dec. 11. Bishop Pusar and William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely.
1191, Oct. Walter de Constantiis, Archbishop of Rouen.
1193, Sep. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1198, July. Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, afterwards Earl of Essex.

A.D.
1199, May. Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, Earl of Essex.
1214, Feb. 1. Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester.
1215, June. Hubert de Burgh.
1216, Oct. 28. Hubert de Burgh.
1234, July. Stephen de Segrave.
1258, June 22. Hugh Bigot.
1260, Oct. 18. Hugh le Despencer.
1261, July 5. Philip Basset.
1263, Oct. Hugh le Despencer.

JUSTINIANA.—(*See* CARTHAGE.)

JUSTINIAN CODE.—This compilation of Roman laws, ordered to be made by the Emperor Justinian I., was promulgated April 7, 529. A revised edition was issued Nov. 16, 534. (*See* AMALPHI.)

JUST, ST.—(*See* YUSTE.)

JUTE, the fibre of an Indian plant, was introduced into this country for the manufacture of sacking, &c., about 1830.

JÜTERBOCK (Prussia). — At this town Tetzel commenced the sale of papal indulgences in 1517. A conference held here in 1523, by the German Lutheran princes, to adopt measures against the effects of the Edict of Worms, resulted in the League of Torgau (1526). The Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Austrians under Gallas at this place in 1644, and the field of Dennewitz (*q. v.*) is in the vicinity.

JUTLAND (Denmark).—This peninsula was the home of the Danes and Northmen, who for many years devastated Europe. During the 10th and 11th centuries the entire surface was covered with forests. The Jutes, who established themselves in Kent and Hampshire, came from Jutland. It was overrun by Wallenstein in 1627, and restored to Denmark by the treaty of Lübeck in 1629. The allies occupied the south of Jutland in 1813, and an armistice was concluded with Denmark Dec. 15, 1813. This led to a treaty between Denmark and Great Britain and Sweden, concluded at Kiel Jan. 14, 1814. (*See* DENMARK.)

JUVENALIA, a feast instituted at Rome by Nero on attaining his majority, in 59. He dedicated the first clippings of his beard and whiskers to Jupiter, and, on the public stage, sang to the accompaniment of his lyre verses of his own composition.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 82 Aug. 10, 1838, Parkhurst military hospital, Isle of Wight, was provided for the detention and correction of young offenders of both sexes. Magistrates and justices were empowered by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1854) to commit convicts under 16 years of age, for certain periods of tuition in reformatory schools (*q. v.*), in addition to such term of imprisonment as they might award. (*See* FLOGGING.)

K.

KAABA.—(*See* CAABA.)

KABBELJAUWEN AND HOEKS, or HOOKS, the former signifying the Cod-fish party, and the latter the Fish-hooks, two factions that arose in the Netherlands about 1355, soon after the death of William IV., "dividing," as the historian remarks, "noble against noble, city against city, father against son, for some hundred and fifty years, without foundation upon any abstract or intelligible principle." In the end, the Kabbeljauwen represented the city, or municipal faction, and the Hoeks the nobles, or aristocrats, who were to catch and control them. The Hoeks were defeated in a naval action July 21, 1490, by the fleet of the Kabbeljauwen, commanded by Jan von Egmont.

KABUL.—(*See* CABUL.)

KABYLES, or BERBERS, descended from the aborigines of Northern Africa, though conquered by the Phœnicians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs, continued to occupy the countries south of the Mediterranean till the 11th century, when they were driven to the Atlas Mountains by the Saracens. The French occupied the valley of Sebaon in 1844. Expeditions were sent against them in 1844, 1845, and 1846. Great part of their territory was subdued in 1847, and the remainder was taken by Gen. St. Arnaud in 1850. (*See* ALGERIA.)

KADRIS.—(*See* DERVISH.)

KAFFA.—(*See* CAFFA.)

KAFFRARIA and KAFFRE.—(*See* CAFFRARIA and CAFFRE WAR.)

KAGOSIMA (Japan).—Mr. Richardson, an English subject, was murdered by the Japanese within the jurisdiction of the Prince of Satsuma, Sep. 14, 1862, and Admiral Kuper was instructed to proceed to Kagosima, his capital, and exact payment of a heavy indemnity. He arrived in the bay Aug. 11, 1863, anchored off the town Aug. 12, and, receiving no satisfactory reply, seized three screw steamers, Aug. 15. His squadron was immediately attacked by the batteries, and retaliated by bombarding the town, which was reduced to ruins Aug. 16.

KAGUL (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks in a great battle on the left bank of the River Kagul, or Kahul, Aug. 1, 1770.

KAHOOLAUI.—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

KAI-FONG.—(*See* CAI-FONG-FOU.)

KAINARDJI.—(*See* KUTSCHOUC-KAINARDJI.)

KAINLY (Battle).—The Russians, after a severe struggle, defeated the Turks in the plain of Kainly, near Erzeroum, July 1, 1829.

KAIRWAN.—(*See* CAIRVAN.)

KAISER CARLSBAD.—(*See* CARLSBAD.)

KAISERS-LAUTERN, or LAUTERN (Germany).—The castle of this very ancient town was built by Frederick I., 1152—1190. The French, under Hoche, failed in an attack upon the allied army near this town, Nov. 28, 1793. A French army was defeated here by Möllendorf, with a loss of 3,000 men and several pieces of cannon, May 24, 1794.

KALAFAT (Wallachia).—At the commencement of the Russian war, a Turkish force of 12,000 men took possession of this town, Oct. 28, 1853, and an attempt made to dislodge them by a corps of Russians, 20,000 strong, led to the spirited engagement of Citate, in which the Turks were victorious, Jan. 6, 1854. They fortified the town, and maintained their position till Austria entered the Principalities, by virtue of a treaty signed June 14, 1854.

KALEB MEDINA (Battle).—A combined force of English, Austrians, Turks, and Druses, defeated Ibrahim, son of Mehemet Ali, at this place in Syria, Oct. 10, 1840.

KALEIDOSCOPE.—This optical instrument, invented in 1814 by Sir David Brewster, was patented by him in 1817.

KALISCH, or KALISZ (Poland), was founded in the 7th century, and its citadel was built by Casimir III. (1333—1370). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706; and the Saxon infantry, commanded by Reynier, Feb. 13, 1813. The latter victory was followed by the "Treaty of Kalisch," between Russia and Prussia, signed Feb. 28, 1813. A secret convention between the Austrian and Saxon commanders, to allow the troops of the latter a passage through the Imperial territories, was concluded at this place about the end of March, 1813. A conference was held at Kalisch between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, in Oct., 1835.

KALIYUGA.—(*See* CALIYUGA.)

KALKA (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the Russians and the Cumans on the banks of this river, June 16, 1224.

KALMAR.—(*See* CALMAR.)

KALMUCKS.—(*See* CALMUCKS.)

KALPEE.—(*See* CALPEE.)

KALUNGA FORT (Hindostan) was unsuccessfully attacked, during the Ghoorka war, by the British, under Major-Gen. Gillespie, who fell in the assault, Oct. 31, 1814. A second storming party under Col. Mawby also failed, Nov. 27, and the fort was evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison Nov. 30.

KAMAKURA.—(*See* YOKOHAMA.)

KAMINIECK, KAMINIETZ, or PODOLSK (European Russia).—This town, founded by the sons of Olgherd, in 1331, was erected into a city in 1374. In 1672 it was seized by the Turks, to whom it was ceded in 1676. They surrendered it to the Poles in 1699. The Russians took it in 1793, and demolished the fortifications in 1812; but they have since been rebuilt.

KAMPTULICON.—This flexible substitute for oil-cloth, composed of powdered cork and india-rubber, and said to be the invention of Fanshawe, was patented by E. Galloway, Feb. 14, 1844.

KAMTSCHATKA (Siberia) was discovered by some Russians, who had been wrecked upon the coast, in 1639. The Cossacks penetrated into the country in 1690, and the Russians took possession in 1696, though they did not succeed in subjugating the inhabitants until 1706. Behring ascertained that it was a peninsula in 1728.

KANAGAWA (Japan).—By the treaty of Jeddo (*q. v.*), Aug. 26, 1858, this town, the seaport of Jeddo, was opened to British subjects from July 1, 1859.

KANAWHA (North America).—Western Virginia, having remained loyal to the government of the United States, was admitted into the Union as a separate State, under the name of Western Virginia, or Kanawha, Dec. 31, 1862, and was inaugurated at Wheeling, the capital, June 20, 1863.

KANDAHAR (Affghanistan), though said by some authorities to have been built by Lohrasp, a Persian king, who flourished at a very early period, is generally supposed to have been founded by Alexander III. (the Great), during his campaigns in Asia, B.C. 334—323. In the beginning of the 11th century it was held by the Affghan tribes, from whom it was taken by the Sultan Mahmoud of Ghizni. Zinghis Khan seized it towards the commencement of the 13th, and Timour in the 14th century. In 1507 the Emperor Baber took it; but being unable to retain possession, he again laid siege to it in 1521, effecting its capture after a determined resistance. In 1625 it fell under the power of Shah Abbas I. (the Great), from whom it was recovered in 1649. In 1747 it was taken by Ahmed Shah, who made it the capital of Affghanistan. The seat of government was, however, transferred to Cabul in 1774. During the Affghan war (*q. v.*), a British force occupied the town from Aug. 7, 1839, to May 22, 1842.

KANDSAG.—(*See* ELIZABETOPOL.)

KANDY (Ceylon), captured by Rajah Singha I., in 1582, was seized in Feb., 1803, by the British, who evacuated it June 24, after a most disastrous occupation. Kandy was once more conquered by the English, Feb. 14, 1815, and was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty signed there, March 2. (*See* CEYLON.)

KANGAROO ISLAND (Gulf St. Vincent) was discovered by Flinders in 1802, and thus named by him from the numbers of kangaroos seen sporting about in every open spot.

KANGRAH (Punjaub).—This important fortress, taken in 1010 by Mahmoud of Ghizni, and recaptured in 1043 by the Rajah of Delhi, came into the possession of England on the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849.

KANISA, or CANISSA (Hungary).—The fortifications of this town, taken by the Turks in 1600, were dismantled in 1702.

KANOJE, KUNNOJ, KUNNOUJ, or CANOUJ (Hindostan).—This city, though not mentioned in the poem Mahabharat, B.C. 1400, is believed to be nearly as ancient. It attained its greatest prosperity about 590, was taken by Mahmoud in 1018, and by Shahabuddin Mohammed, sovereign of Ghoor, in 1194. It was sacked by Mohammed Toghluk, Tyrant of Delhi, in 1340, and in 1528 was seized by Baber, whose son and successor, Humayun, sustained a defeat in its neighbourhood from his Affghan rival, Sher Shah. A body of fugitive mutineers was defeated here with great slaughter by Sir Hope Grant, in 1857.

KANSAS (North America) formed part of Louisiana, purchased by the United States Government from France in 1803, was erected into a territory in May, 1854, and admitted into the Union as an independent state Jan. 29, 1861. A convention to frame a constitution met in Sep., 1857. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate certain charges against President Buchanan, of having used bribes and other influence in order to insure the success of a bill legalizing slavery in this state, was adopted by the House of Representatives, March 5, 1860.

KAPPEL.—(*See* CAPPEL.)

KAPOLNA (Battle).—The Austrians de-

feated the Hungarians in a series of encounters near Kapolna, Feb. 26 and 27, 1849.

KARAÏTES.—(*See* CARAÏTES.)

KAREGITES, or CHAREGITES.—A Mohammedan sect, which repudiated the authority of Ali in 657, and were reduced to submission in 659. Three of their number entered into another conspiracy against Ali, who was stabbed by one of them in a mosque at Cufa, Jan. 19, and died Jan. 21, 661. The term Karegite, deserter, or rebel, was applied to all who revolted from the lawful Imam.

KARISMIANS, or KHARIZMIANS.—(*See* CARISMIANS.)

KARITA.—(*See* CARITA, Battle.)

KARKAR (Battle).—(*See* AROER.)

KARLOWITZ.—(*See* CARLOWITZ.)

KARNAK (Egypt). — Nothing certain is known respecting the foundation of this temple, which contains sculptures, with inscriptions for the most part of the time of Rameses III., B.C. 1200. The great hall, however, is ascertained to have been built by Sethee I., B.C. 1340. Fragments have been found bearing the name of Sesortasen I., B.C. 2080.

KARS (Asiatic Turkey).—Once the capital of the Chorzene district, in Armenia, the residence of the Bagratid Princes, 928—961, was exchanged by them in 1064, and has since been known under the name of Kars. It contains a castle, built by Amurath III., in 1586, and besieged in 1735 by Nadir Shah, who, after cutting off a Turkish army of 100,000 men, abandoned the enterprise. The Russians blockaded the town for a few months in 1806. Paskewitch laid siege to it July 7, 1828, and captured it July 15. The Turkish garrison, commanded by Gen. Williams, held out against the investing army of Russia from June 16, 1855, till compelled by a famine to capitulate, Nov. 25. The general assault made by the Russians, Sep. 29, was repulsed. Kars was restored to the Turks by the third article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

KASAN, or KAZAN.—(*See* CAZAN.)

KASHGAR, or CASHGAR (China), anciently called Sule, existed before the Christian æra, and after exchanging rulers several times, was conquered by the Chinese in 1759. Marco Polo visited it about 1275.

KATHARINE (ST.) DOCKS (London), constructed according to the Local and Personal Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. cv. (June 10, 1825), were founded May 3, 1827, and opened Oct. 25, 1828. They occupy an area of 24 acres, obtained by the removal of 1,250 houses, including St. Katharine's Hospital (*q.v.*), and the cost of construction was £1,700,000. A fire in the bonded warehouses of these docks caused great destruction of property Jan. 1, 1866.

KATHARINE (ST.) HOSPITAL (London).—This charity was founded by Matilda, queen-consort of King Stephen, in 1145, "for a master, brethren, and sisters, and almspeople, in pure and perpetual alms." After a series of lawsuits, lasting from 1255 to 1273, it was re-established by Eleanor, consort of Henry III., "for a master, three brethren, and three sisters, ten bedeswomen, and six poor scholars." The site being required in 1824 for St. Katharine's Docks, a large compensation was paid, and service having been performed for the last time at the old church, Oct. 30, 1825, an edifice near Regent's Park was erected in 1827.

KATZBACH (Battle).—Blucher defeated the French, commanded by Macdonald and Ney, on the banks of the Katzbach, Aug. 26, 1813. Blucher took 18,000 prisoners and above 100 guns.

KAUAI.—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

KEARNEYSVILLE (Battle). — Skirmishes without decisive results occurred near this hamlet in Virginia, between the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, and the Federals, Oct. 16 and 17, 1862.

KEELING, or COCOS ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), were discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEEPER. — (*See* GREAT SEAL AND LORD KEEPER.)

KEEPER OF THE ROLLS.—(*See* CUSTOS ROTULORUM.)

KEEPERS OF THE PEACE.—(*See* CONSERVATORS.)

KEHL (Germany) was captured by the French under Marshal Villars, March 9, 1703, and by the Duke de Berwick in Dec., 1733. Moreau surprised the fort June 23, 1796. The Austrians attempted to recover it by a *coup de main*, but failed, Sep. 18, 1796. After a siege of 50 days, the French surrendered to the imperial general, Jan. 9, 1797. Kehl was again given up to the French, April 21, 1797, and, by a decree of the senate, was annexed to the French empire, Jan. 21, 1807. It was finally restored to Baden by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

KEINTON, or KINETON.—(*See* EDGEHILL, Battle.)

KELAT, or KHELAT (Beloochistan).—This strongly fortified town was stormed by the English, Nov. 13, 1839, when the khan and several of his chiefs fell in the struggle. It was left under the care of a garrison of native troops, who surrendered, after a defence of three days' duration, to Meer Nussoor Khan, July 27, 1840. The Beloochees, having plundered the town, abandoned it, and the British troops regained possession Nov. 3, 1840.

KELDEES.—(*See* CULDEES.)

KELLY'S FORD (Battle).—Gen. Stuart defeated a superior Federal force at this ford, on the Rappahannock River in Virginia, March 17, 1863.

KEMAOON, or KUMAON (Hindostan).—The whole of this district was ceded to the East India Company by the convention of Almorah, April 27, 1815.

KEMMENDINE (Burmah). — This fortified post was captured by the British troops June 10, 1824, during the Burmese war. The Burmese failed in an attempt to recapture the place, Dec. 1, 1824.

KENDAL (Westmoreland).—A hospital for lepers was established in the reign of Henry II. (1154—89). Edward III., in 1331, granted a letter of protection to "John Kempe, of Flanders, cloth weaver," for the manufacture of woollen cloths, afterwards known as "Kendals." The grammar-school was founded in 1535, Sande's hospital and blue-coat school were founded in 1670, the dispensary was erected in 1782, the

obelisk commemorating the expulsion of James II. in 1688, and the green-coat Sunday-school in 1814. The Lancaster and Kendal canal was opened in 1819, and the Roman Catholic chapel was completed in 1837.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN (Battle).—The Federals, under Gen. Sherman, were repulsed, June 27, 1864, with a loss of nearly 3,000 men, in an attack upon the Confederate forces of Gen. Johnston stationed on this mountain in Georgia.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire) was built about 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, on land granted for the purpose by Henry I. In 1172 it was garrisoned by Henry II. against his rebellious sons; and in 1253 was bestowed for life upon Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester. After the battle of Evesham (*q. v.*), Kenilworth, held by De Montfort's second son, Simon, was taken by Henry III. after a six months' siege. In 1286 Roger Mortimer held a great chivalric meeting or "round table" in this castle, which was enlarged by John of Gaunt in 1391. In 1414 Henry V. kept his Lent here, and received a present of tennis-balls from the French Dauphin. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here with great magnificence by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1575. She arrived July 9, and prolonged her visit for 17 days. The decline of Kenilworth commenced during the civil wars, when it was given by Cromwell to some of his officers, by whom it was dismantled.

KENNET (Battle).—The Danes defeated Ethelred II. at Kennet, in 1006. Ethelred II. retired into Shropshire, and assembled the witan, when it was determined to make a truce with the invaders to give them food and pay tribute. In the following year 36,000 pounds of gold were paid.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey).—Jemmy Dawson was hanged, drawn, and quartered on this common, near London, July 30, 1746. The Chartists, headed by Feargus O'Connor, held a meeting here, April 10, 1848, which proved a failure as far as the objects of its projectors were concerned. Kennington Common was ordered to be inclosed and converted into a public pleasure-ground by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29 (June 17, 1852).

KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY (London).—The cemetery at this place, on the Harrow Road, laid out by a joint-stock company incorporated by act of Parliament in 1831–2, was opened Jan. 31, 1832, and consecrated Nov. 2. Additional ground was consecrated by the Bishop of London Aug. 14, 1862. A fire, the origin of which was not ascertained, broke out in the catacombs and destroyed several coffins, Sep. 18, 1865.

KENSINGTON PALACE AND GARDENS (London).—From the Close Roll, temp. Edward I., it appears that a council was held Aug. 23, 1302, "in the king's chamber at Kensington." Kensington House was the seat of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, whose son sold it to William III. soon after his accession, and he converted it into a royal palace. William III., his queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II., died here. Queen Victoria was born here May 24, 1819, and held her first council here in 1836. The Serpentine was formed between the years 1730 and 1733, and the bridge over it, which separates the gardens from Hyde Park, was erected from the designs of Rennie in 1826. (*See* SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.)

KENT (East-Indiaman), 1,400 tons burden, carrying troops and passengers, amounting with the crew to 637 souls, left the Downs in the middle of Feb., 1825, and after experiencing bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, took fire March 1. The flames spread with great rapidity, owing to the violence of the gale, and all on board were in expectation of perishing, when they were rescued by the *Cambria*, Capt. Cook, bound for Mexico. Out of the whole number of people on board, 554 were saved, and the ill-fated vessel blew up at two o'clock in the morning, March 2.

KENT (England), on the coast of which Cæsar landed B.C. 55, was erected into a kingdom by Hengist in 455. Ethelbert (568—616) was the first Christian monarch in England. It was united to Wessex in 824. Alfred made it a county in 886.

KENTISH FIRE, a term first applied to the enthusiastic applause elicited at the various public meetings held in Kent, in 1828 and 1829, against the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

KENTISH PETITION, drawn up at the assizes at Maidstone, April 29, 1701, and signed by the grand jury, several magistrates, and freeholders, was presented to the House of Commons May 8. The petitioners besought that assembly to "drop their disputes, have regard to the voice of the people, and change their loyal addresses into bills of supply." The House refused to entertain the petition, and imprisoned William Colepepper and four other persons who had presented it. This act provoked a memorial, which charged the Commons, under 15 points, with tyranny and oppression. A new parliament, which met Dec. 30, 1701, again committed Colepepper to prison, and passed resolutions in answer to the Kentish Petition, Feb. 26, 1702.

KENTUCKY (North America), first visited by Europeans in 1767, and settled in 1775, originally formed part of Virginia. A division took place in 1790, when its first constitution was framed, and Kentucky was admitted into the Union as an independent state, June 1, 1792. A new constitution was drawn up in 1799, and another in 1850.

KERAITES.—Some Tartar tribes who were converted to Christianity in the early part of the 11th century. Their Princes were known under the title of Prester John.

KERBESTER.—(*See* CORBIESDALE, Battle.)

KERESZTES (Battle).—Mohammed III. defeated the Germans in this plain in 1596.

KERGUELEN LAND.—(*See* DESOLATION-ISLAND.)

KERTCH (Crimea), on the site of the ancient Panticapæum (*q. v.*), capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosporus (*q. v.*), became a Milesian settlement about B.C. 500, and was annexed to Rome by Pompey B.C. 63. The Huns seized it in 375, and the Genoese in 1280. They were compelled to abandon it by the Turks in 1475. These were displaced by the Russians in 1770, to whom the place was formally ceded in 1792. An expedition against the peninsula of Kertch

was despatched from the Crimea by the allied forces of France and England, May 23, 1855. Kertch surrendered May 25, and was restored to Russia by the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. Kertch is still called Bospor amongst the inhabitants of the Crimea.

KESSELDORF (Battle).—Prince Leopold, commanding a portion of the Prussian forces of Frederick II. (the Great), defeated the Saxons under Rutowski, at this place, in Saxony, Dec. 15, 1745.

KET'S INSURRECTION, so called from its leader, a tanner by trade, broke out at Wymondham, in Norfolk, in July, 1549. The insurgents, whose watchword was "Kill the gentlemen!" having defeated a force sent against them and captured Norwich, were dispersed in an encounter at Dussindale (*q. v.*), by the Earl of Warwick, Aug. 27. William Ket, or Knight, the leader, and his brother Robert, with other ringleaders, tried at Westminster, Nov. 26, were executed.

KEW HOUSE (Surrey) was made a royal residence by Frederick, Prince of Wales (son of George II.), who took it upon a lease from the Cappel family, in 1730. He began to form the pleasure-grounds, then containing 270 acres; and dying here, March 20, 1751, the work was completed by his widow, Augusta, Princess of Wales. George III. purchased Kew House about 1789. It was afterwards pulled down, and the furniture, &c., removed to Kew Palace (*q. v.*).

KEW PALACE AND GARDENS (Surrey).—This small red-brick building, erected in the time of James I. or Charles I., was purchased by Queen Charlotte in 1781. William Aiton was appointed manager of the botanical garden of Kew in 1759, and the pleasure and kitchen gardens were also placed under his care in 1783. He published his "Hortus Kewensis; or, A Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden of Kew," in 1789. Dr. Hill had published a catalogue of the plants in the exotic garden of Kew, in 1768. Sir W. Chambers erected the old stove in 1760, and the orangery in 1761. The pagoda, commenced in 1761, was completed in 1762. A greenhouse for Cape plants was built in 1788; and another, for the vegetable productions of New Holland, was added in 1792. The former has been pulled down; but the latter, greatly improved, is known as the Australian House. The conservatory was transferred here from Buckingham House in 1836. A committee was appointed, in 1838, to inquire into the management, &c., of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and the report was presented in May, 1840. The gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c., were transferred to the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in 1841 were thrown open to the public. The ornamented gateway was erected in 1845–6. In 1841 the orange-trees were removed to Kensington Palace from the orangery, which was considerably improved in 1842. The palm-house was finished in 1848. A wooden bridge, built over the Thames at Kew in 1759, was replaced by the stone bridge in 1783. Sir W. J. Hooker, who died Aug. 12, 1865, effected great improvements in these gardens, and wrote a popular guide, published in 1847.

KEYS.—(*See* LOCKS AND KEYS.)

KEY WEST (Florida), supposed to be a corruption of Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key, was settled in 1822.

KHALULI (Battle).—At this place, on the lower Tigris, Sennacherib, King of Assyria, defeated the allied forces of Susub, Chaldæan monarch of Babylon, and Umman-minan, King of Elam, about B.C. 689.

KHANDESH, or CANDEISH (Hindostan), was an independent sovereignty from the early part of the 15th century till it was conquered by Akbar, towards the close of the 16th century. A famine, which carried off a large number of the population, occurred in 1803. It was annexed by the British Government in 1818, although not finally tranquillized till 1825.

KHART (Battles).—The Russians were defeated by the Turks under the walls of this town, in Asia Minor, July 19, 1829.——Paskewitch advanced with another army, and defeated the Turks at the same place, Aug. 20, 1829.

KHARTANI.—(*See* ALGERIA and DAHARA, or DAHRA MASSACRE.)

KHARTOUM, or KHARTUM (Egypt), the capital of Nubia, consisted only of a few huts until 1821, was made the seat of the government for Beledes Sudan, when that district became an Egyptian province in 1822. An inundation occurred in 1850.

KHERSON.—(*See* CHERSON.)

KHIVA, KHARASM, KHAUREZM, or URGENGE (Asia).—This country, the seat of the Carismians (*q. v.*), after forming part of the empire of the Seleucidæ, and of the kingdoms of Bactria, Parthia, Persia, and of the territory of the Caliphs, became in 1692 an independent monarchy under a Seljukian dynasty. In 1221 it was conquered by Zingis Khan, and in 1370 by Timour, whose descendants were expelled from the throne in 1511 by Shahy Beg, chief of the Uzbeks. In 1602 it was seized by the Cossacks, and in 1622 its khan offered to become a vassal of Russia. A similar proposal was made to Peter the Great in 1700, but on attempting to take possession in 1717, he was totally defeated. Nicholas I. renewed attempts at conquest in 1839, when great part of his army perished in the desert; but a commercial treaty, obtained in 1854, greatly extended Russian influence. A treaty with Russia, concluded in 1842, was virtually abandoned in consequence of Khivan aggressions in 1846. In 1857 Gen. Perofski destroyed the Khivan fort of Khoja-Niáz, which had obstructed Russian operations against Kokand (*q. v.*), and in 1858 Gen. Ignatief was despatched on a mission to the khan.

KHOI (Battle).—The Turks, led by Selim I., were defeated by Shah Ismael in this plain, near a fortified town of the same name, in Persia, in 1514.

KHORASSAN (Persia), or Country of the Sun, was invaded by the Saracens, who overthrew the Sassanides dynasty in 651. Taher revolted, and established his sway in 813; Tamerlane conquered it in 1383; Ismael, de-

feating Shakibek, took possession of it in 1510; and it became a Persian province in 1768.

KHORSABAD, or KHISHTABAD (Assyria), is mentioned by the early Arab geographers, who described it as occupying the site of an ancient Assyrian city. Excavations for the discovery of ancient buildings, sculpture, &c., commenced by M. Botta in 1841, disclosed the first Assyrian edifice discovered in modern times. It is believed the ruins formed part of the great city of Nineveh (*q. v.*).

KHYBER PASS (Affghanistan). — By this route Alexander III., Tamerlane, Nadir Shah, and other conquerors, penetrated into India, of which it has been termed the iron gate. The passage was forced by Col. Wade, July 26, 1839. Keane's army retreated through it in 1840. Brigadier Wild, on his way to the relief of Jelalabad, assailed the key of the pass Jan. 15, 1842; but for want of additional support was obliged to retire Jan. 23. Major-Gen. Pollock entered the pass April 5, and the rear of the force emerged from it April 14. The British army, after the subjugation of the Affghan chiefs, retired through this pass in Oct., 1842.

KHYRPORE (Hindostan).—By a treaty between the East India Company and the ameers of Scinde, signed here April 20, 1832, a free passage up the Indus and other rivers was secured to British ships. The Ameer of Khyrpore ceded the place by treaty in 1838, and it was annexed by the British March 24, 1843. A commission to investigate an alleged forgery of certain documents by the Ameer Ali Murad, found him guilty of the act, Jan. 5, 1853.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire) was represented in Parliament in 1300. The privilege, subsequently lost, was restored by the Reform Bill, June 7, 1832. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1637. The manufacture of carpets was introduced in 1745.

KIEF, KIEV, or KIOW (European Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name, is of great antiquity, was a flourishing place during the 9th and 10th centuries, was made a principality in 1157, annexed to Poland in 1386, was conquered several times by the Poles and Tartars, and ceded in perpetuity to Russia in 1686. The cathedral of St. Sophia was founded in 1037, the Greek academy, the oldest in Russia, in 1588, and the university in 1834. A celebrated fair is held annually in January.

KIEL (Holstein), the capital, joined the Hanseatic League in 1300. Its university was founded in 1665. It was, with the duchy of Holstein, exchanged for other places by Russia in 1773. An insurrection in favour of the independence of Sleswig and Holstein occurred here, and a provisional government was formed March 24, 1848. By the convention of Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865, Kiel, unlike the rest of Holstein, was to be held by Prussia as a German Federal harbour.

KIEL (Treaty). — Concluded between Denmark, Sweden, and Great Britain, at this town, Jan. 14, 1814. Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, while the latter gave up Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen. Heligoland was assigned to England, and the King of Sweden engaged to use his best efforts to obtain for Denmark an equivalent for Norway at the general peace. The three contracting powers also entered into engagements for the prosecution of the war against Napoleon I.

KIERSY.—(*See* QUIERCY-SUR-OISE.)

KILCULLEN (Battle). — Gen. Dundas was defeated in an endeavour to dislodge the Irish rebels from their position at this place, in Kildare, May 24, 1798. In consequence of their success, the insurgents immediately took up a position between Kilcullen and Naas, and attempted to intercept Gen. Dundas in his retreat. The English army having received reinforcements, the rebels were defeated in this second engagement with the loss of about 300 men.

KILDARE (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded early in the 6th century, and was originally governed by archbishops. The first bishop was St. Conlaeth, who died May 3, 519. By the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the see was annexed to Dublin (*q. v.*).

KILDARE (Ireland). — The abbey of St. Bridget, one of the oldest in Ireland, was founded about the 5th century. It was frequently assailed by the Danes, and a parliament was held here in 1309. The "sacred fire," extinguished for a short time in 1220, was kept burning till the Reformation. The town was taken by the Marquis of Ormond in June, 1649; and the Irish rebels were defeated at Kildare, May 29, 1798.

KILFENORA (Bishopric).—No trustworthy account of the foundation of this small diocese exists. The first bishop of whom any record has been preserved is Christian, who died in 1254. From 1606 to 1617 Kilfenora was held by the Bishop of Limerick. In 1661 it was united to the archbishopric of Tuam, and formed part of that diocese till 1742, when it was held by the Bishop of Clonfert. In 1752 it was annexed to Killaloe.

KILIMANJARO, or THE GREAT MOUNTAIN, the highest mountain in Africa, was discovered by Dr. Krapf, a missionary, in April, 1848.

KILKENNY (Ireland) became the site of an English settlement shortly after Richard de Clare landed in Ireland in 1170. A cathedral was founded in the 12th century, and the town grew up around it. A castle in course of erection was destroyed in 1193, and the present edifice was founded in 1195. Parliaments were frequently held here. The Duke of Clarence held one in February, 1366, when severe enactments were made against the Anglo-Irish, and the Brehon law was suppressed. The preceptory of St. John was founded in 1211, and the Dominican or Black Abbey in 1225. Kilkenny was surrounded by walls in 1400, and was made a city in 1609. It was taken by Cromwell, March 28, 1650. William III. entered Kilkenny after the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. The grammar-school, founded in the 16th century, was endowed by the Duke of Ormond in 1684. The episcopal palace was enlarged in 1735, and the St. James's Asylum was endowed in 1803. Disturbances, which broke out in Kilkenny in April, 1833, were speedily suppressed.

KILLALA (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric

was founded by St. Patrick some time between 434 and 441. In 1623 the see of Achonry was annexed to Killala, and by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the united sees were added to the archbishopric of Tuam (*q. v.*).

KILLALA (Ireland).—A French expedition arrived in the Bay of Killala Aug. 22, 1798. They landed 1,150 men, with four field-pieces, and arms, ammunition, and equipments for distribution amongst the disaffected, reached Ballina Aug. 24, defeated a force sent against them at Castlebar (*q. v.*) Aug. 27, and were surrounded at Ballinamuck (*q. v.*) Sep. 8.

KILLALOE (Bishopric).—The cathedral of this diocese was founded during the 7th century, and the first bishop was St. Flannan, the date of whose consecration is not known. About 1195 the sees of Roscrea and Inis-Cathay were annexed to Killaloe, and in 1752 the bishopric of Kilfenora was also united. By the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were united to those of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

KILLALOE (Ireland), an ancient town, long the capital of the O'Briens of Thomond, who built a bridge here across the Shannon in 1054. The cathedral was rebuilt about 1160. Near this place Sarsfield intercepted the artillery belonging to the royal army, destined for the siege of Limerick in 1691.

KILLARNEY (Ireland). — This town of Kerry is interesting for the beautiful lakes in its vicinity. Innisfallen Abbey was founded in the sixth century; and Muckross Abbey, anciently called Irrelagh, founded in 1440, was rebuilt in 1626. Ross Castle, defended by Lord Muskerry in 1652, at last surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. Killarney Church was erected in 1812. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited Killarney in Aug., 1861.

KILLIECRANKIE (Battle). — Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, having erected the standard of James II. in Scotland, attacked and defeated the forces of William III. in the pass of Killiecrankie, near Blair Athol, July 27, 1689. Dundee, however, received a wound which caused his death, and his followers dispersed.

KILMACDUAGH (Bishopric).—The see was founded by Colman MacDuagh, about 620. During the first five or six centuries of its existence, the succession of its bishops is exceedingly indefinite. It was annexed to Clonfert in 1602, and the two sees were added to Killaloe by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin).—This institution, for the maintenance of old and disabled soldiers, was founded by charter in 1680, and completed in three years, at an expense of £23,559. The chapel was consecrated in 1686. The abolition of this institution was proposed in 1833; but objections having been made by the inhabitants of Dublin, the idea was abandoned.

KILMALLOCK (Ireland). — St. Malloch is said to have founded an abbey at this place, in Limerick, in the 6th century. During the 13th century a Dominican abbey was erected. In 1598 Kilmallock was besieged by the Irish, and relieved by the Earl of Ormond. Several battles were fought in its vicinity in 1641 and 1642.

KILMORE (Bishopric). — This, one of the most modern of the Irish bishoprics, was originally fixed at Brefny, and Bishop Hugh O'Finn, the earliest on record, died in 1136. The see was transferred to Kilmore in 1454, and Feb. 24, 1660, was united with Ardagh. It was again separated in 1742, and remained distinct, until it was permanently united to Ardagh by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833). The union was effected in 1839. A new cathedral, erected on a different site from that occupied by the ancient edifice, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

KILRUSH (Battle). — The Marquis of Ormond, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, defeated the Irish, taking all their baggage and ammunition, at Kilrush, in Clare, in April, 1643.

KILSYTH (Battle).—Montrose defeated the Covenanters at this place, in Stirling, Aug. 15, 1645.

KILWINNING (Scotland). — This town of Ayrshire is named after St. Winning, who, having removed from Ireland, resided here during his efforts for the conversion of the Caledonians. A monastery in his honour was founded in 1140, which was removed in 1560, in accordance with an act of the estates of Scotland. Kilwinning was the first place in which Freemasonry obtained a footing in Scotland, and its lodge continued to exercise supremacy over all others till 1736, when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was founded at Edinburgh. The ruins of the monastery were converted into a Presbyterian church in 1775; the ancient tower fell in 1814. The Eglinton tournament (*q. v.*) took place in the neighbourhood.

KINBURN (Russia) was attacked by a force of 5,000 Turks, commanded by Kap-Pasha, who were totally defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, June 28, 1788. The combined French and English fleets bombarded it Oct. 17, 1855, and compelled the garrison to surrender. It was restored to Russia by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

KINDER GARTEN.—This system of education for children was introduced by Frederick Froebel, who was engaged to teach it at Hamburg by Ronge in 1849. In 1851 it was introduced into England by Madame Ronge, who established a Kinder Garten, or children's garden, at Hampstead. The "Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten" was published in 1855. Great prominence is given in this system to the pastimes of the young, in which modelling, drawing, and singing are introduced, and corporal punishment is altogether excluded.

KING.—This title, under different forms of orthography, exists amongst most of the northern nations of Europe. From the old Latin title *rex*, a ruler, comes the Italian *re*, the Spanish *rey*, and the French *roi*. The English word king is derived from the Teutonic. By some writers the origin of the kingly office is

derived from Adam, who "governed or commanded all mankind, as long as he lived." Nimrod was the founder of the earliest post-diluvian kingdoms, namely, those of Babylon and Assyria, about B.C. 2218. Gibbon affirms that from the earliest period of history the sovereigns of Asia were known by the title of basileus, or king. He also states that of the whole series of Roman princes in any age of the empire, Hannibalianus alone was distinguished by the title of king. This nephew of Constantine I., made King of Pontus in 335, was assassinated by his cousins in 337. (*See* NATIONAL ANTHEM.)

KING-AT-ARMS.—England is placed under the heraldic jurisdiction of Clarencieux (*q. v.*) and Norroy (*q. v.*), the two provincial kings-at-arms, and of Garter, who takes precedence in dignity and importance. Clarencieux king-at-arms comprehends in his jurisdiction the whole of England south of the Trent, and Norroy presides over the districts north of that river. Clarencieux received his title from Lionel, son of Edward III., and Duke of Clarence, and Norroy from his being the north king. The precise year in which they were instituted is unknown, but they were probably founded by Edward III. The office of Garter king-at-arms was created by Henry V. in May, 1418. ——The office of Bath king-of-arms, created in 1725, was constituted Gloucester king-of-arms Jan. 14, 1726. Ireland is under the heraldic jurisdiction of Ulster king-at-arms, whose dignity was instituted by Edward VI. Feb. 2, 1553. In Scotland, the Lyon king-at-arms is an officer of great antiquity.

KING CLUB, or CLUB OF KINGS (London), of which all the members bore the name of "King," existed in the reign of Charles II. (1660—1685), who was himself an honorary member.

KING GEORGE'S or NOOTKA SOUND (Australia), discovered by the Spaniards about 1774, was visited in 1778 by Capt. Cook, who changed the name of the coast from Nootka to King George's Sound. The Spaniards in 1791 recognized the right of England to the possession of King George's Sound; and Vancouver arrived here in April, 1792, having been sent by the English Government to receive from the Spaniards the restitution of the territory, which he was to explore and survey. A settlement formed upon its shores in 1826 was transferred to Swan River in 1830. Its capacious harbour is much frequented by whalers, and is used as a coaling station for steamships.

KING HENRY'S COLLEGE.—(*See* CHRISTCHURCH.)

KING OF CLUBS (London), established about 1801 by Robert Smith, brother of Sidney Smith, assembled, one Saturday in each month, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, and discussed literary and social questions, to the exclusion of political topics.

KING OF ENGLAND.—Egbert is usually believed to have assumed the title of King of England in 827; but Sharon Turner regards Athelstan as the earliest prince who bore that title, which he states was instituted in 934. The plural number, as referring to the king, was first adopted by Richard I. after his coronation, Sep. 3, 1189. John added the title of "Lord of Ireland;" and in 1337 Edward III. assumed that of "King of France." Henry VIII. received the title of "His Most Christian Majesty" from Pope Julius II. in 1513. He changed the title of "Lord of Ireland" into "King of Ireland" in 1542. The kingly office was abolished by the Long Parliament, March 17, 1649; but the regnal years of Charles II. are always computed from the date of his father's death. The title of "King of France" was relinquished Jan. 1, 1801, when the royal style was proclaimed to be "Georgius Tertius, Dei gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor," or George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Queen Victoria was proclaimed throughout British India by the title of "Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith," Nov. 1, 1858.

KING OF ITALY. — After the reign of Charlemagne, the title "King of Italy" was borne by the heirs to the imperial throne of the Western empire. It was conferred upon Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia, with the style of "Victor Emanuel II., by the grace of God and by the will of the people, King of Italy," &c., by the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

KING OF THE FRENCH.—This, the original title of the French sovereigns, was changed into "King of France" by Philip II. (1180—1223). The National Assembly ordered the old style to be resumed, Oct. 16, 1789, and abolished royalty Sep. 21, 1792. Louis XVIII. revived the royal title, as King of France, in 1814; and Louis Philippe accepted that of "King of the French," Aug. 9, 1830. Royalty was abolished in France Feb. 26, 1848; and Napoleon III. restored the title of emperor, Dec. 2, 1852.

KING OF THE ROMANS. — The Emperor Henry II. assumed this title previous to his coronation, in 1014. It was borne for many years by the heirs of the emperors of Germany, and was first conferred upon Henry the Third's eldest son in 1055. Napoleon I. conferred the title of King of Rome upon his son, March 20, 1811. (*See* HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.)

KINGS.—The two books of Kings in the Old Testament, which originally formed only one in the Hebrew, are supposed to have been written by Ezra before B.C. 444.

KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH (England). —Foss (Judges ii. 155) remarks, "a new title was given to the head of the king's court, by the appointment of Robert de Brus as 'Capitalis Justicarius ad placita coram Rege tenenda;' or, as we now style it, chief justice of the king's bench." By 28 Edw. I. c. 5 (1300), it was made a movable court, attendant on the king's person, but it has seldom been held anywhere except at Westminster. During the Interregnum it was styled the Upper Bench. The Bail Court was erected as a branch of this court by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830). The following is a list of the Chief Justices, given by Foss in his Tabulæ Curiales.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH IN ENGLAND.

A.D.

HENRY III.

1268, March 8. Robert de Brus.

EDWARD I.

1273-4. Ralph de Hengham.
1289-90. Gilbert de Thornton.
1295-6. Roger de Brabazon.

EDWARD II.

1307, July 8. Roger de Brabazon.
1316, March. William Inge.
1317, June 15. Henry le Scrope.
1323, Sep. Hervey de Staunton.
1324, March 21. Geoffrey le Scrope.

EDWARD III.

1328, Feb. 28. Geoffrey le Scrope.
1329, May 1. Robert de Malberthorpe.
1329, Oct. 28. Henry le Scrope.
1330, Dec. 19. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
1332, March 28. Richard de Wilughby.
1332, Sep. 20. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
1333, Sep. 10. Richard de Wilughby (again).
1337. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
1338, Oct. Richard de Wilughby (again).
1340, July 21. Robert Parning.
1341, Jan. 8. William Scot.
1346, Nov. 26. William de Thorpe.
1350, Oct. 26. William de Shareshull.
1357, July 5. Thomas de Setone.
1361, May 24. Henry Green.
1365, Oct. 20. John Knyvet.
1372, July. John de Cavendish.

RICHARD II.

1377, June. John de Cavendish.
1381, June 22. Robert Tresilian.
1388, Jan. 31. Walter de Clopton.

HENRY IV.

1399, Sep. 30. Walter de Clopton.
1400, Nov. 15. William Gascoigne.

HENRY V.

1413, March 29. William Hankford.

HENRY VI.

1422, Oct. William Hankford.
1424, Jan. 21. William Cheyne.
1439, Jan. 20. John Juyn.
1440, April 13. John Hody.
1444, Jan. 25. John Fortescue.

EDWARD IV.

1461. John Markham.
1469, Jan. 23. Thomas Billing.
1481, May 7. William Huse.

RICHARD III.

1483, June 26. William Huse.

HENRY VII.

1485, Aug. William Huse.
1495, Nov. 24. John Fineux.

HENRY VIII.

1509, April. John Fineux.
1526, Jan. 23. John Fitz-James.
1539, Jan. 21. Edward Montagu.
1545, Nov. 9. Richard Lyster.

EDWARD VI.

1547, Jan. Richard Lyster.
1552, March 21. Roger Cholmley.

MARY.

1553, Oct. 4. Thomas Bromley.
1555, June 11. William Portman.
1557, May 8. Edward Saunders.

ELIZABETH.

1558, Nov. 17. Edward Saunders.
1559, Jan. 22. Robert Catlin.
1574, Nov. 8. Christopher Wray.
1592, June 2. John Popham.

JAMES I.

1603, March. John Popham.
1607, June 25. Thomas Fleming.
1613, Oct. 25. Edward Coke.
1616, Nov. 16. Henry Montagu.
1621, Jan. 29. James Ley.
1625, Jan. 26. Ranulphe Crewe.

A.D.

CHARLES I.

1625, March 27. Ranulphe Crewe.
1627, Feb. 5. Nicholas Hyde.
1631, Oct. 24. Thomas Richardson.
1635, April 14. John Brampston.
1642, Oct. 10. Robert Heath.
1648, Oct. 12. Henry Rolle.

INTERREGNUM.

1649, Feb. Henry Rolle.
1655, June 15. John Glynne.
1660, Jan. 17. Richard Newdigate.

CHARLES II.

1660, Oct. 1. Robert Foster.
1663, Oct. 19. Robert Hyde.
1665, Nov. 21. John Kelyng.
1671, May 18. Matthew Hale.
1676, May 12. Richard Rainsford.
1678, May 31. William Scroggs.
1681, April 11. Francis Pemberton.
1683, Jan. 23. Edmund Saunders.
1683, Sep. 29. George, afterwards Lord Jeffreys.

JAMES II.

1685, Feb. George Jeffreys.
1685, Oct. 23. Edward Herbert.
1687, April 22. Robert Wright.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

1689, April 17. John Holt.

ANNE.

1702, March 8. John Holt.
1710, March 11. Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield.

GEORGE I.

1714, Aug. Thomas, afterwards Lord Parker.
1718, May 15. John Pratt.
1725, March 4. Robert, afterwards Lord Raymond.

GEORGE II.

1727, June. John Raymond.
1733, Oct. 31. Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke.
1737, June 8. William Lee.
1754, May 4. Dudley Ryder.
1756, Nov. 8. William Murray, Lord Mansfield, afterwards Earl of Mansfield.

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. Lord Mansfield.
1788, June 4. Lloyd, Lord Kenyon.
1802, April 11. Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough.
1818, Nov. 2. Charles Abbott, afterwards Baron Tenterden.

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. Charles Abbott.

WILLIAM IV.

1830, June. Lord Tenterden.
1834, Nov. 4. Thomas, afterwards Lord Denman.

VICTORIA.

1837, June. Lord Denman.
1850, March 6. Lord Campbell.
1859, June 24. Alexander J. E. Cockburn.

KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH (Ireland),

was established by Edward I. towards the close of the 13th century.

CHIEF JUSTICES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

1689, Feb. 13. Thomas Nugent.
1690, Dec. 6. Richard Reynell.
1695, June 7. Richard Pyne.

ANNE.

1702, June 18. Richard Pyne.
1709, Jan 4. Alan Brodrick.
1711, July 5. Richard Cox.

GEORGE I.

1714, Oct. 14. William Whitshed.
1727, April 3. John Rogerson.

GEORGE II.

1727, July 21. John Rogerson.
1741, Jan. 14. Thomas Marlay.
1751, Oct. 1. St. George Caulfield.
1760, Aug. 25. Warden Flood.

A.D.	GEORGE III.
1761,	March 27. Warden Flood.
1764,	Sep. 24. John Gore, afterwards Earl Annaly.
1784,	April 29. John Scott, afterwards Earl of Clonmel.
1798,	June 13. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden.
1803,	Sep. 14. William Downes, afterwards Lord Downes.
	GEORGE IV.
1820,	Jan. 29. Lord Downes.
1822,	Feb. 14. Charles Kendal Bushe.
	WILLIAM IV.
1830,	June 26. Charles Kendal Bushe.
	VICTORIA.
1837,	June 20. Charles Kendal Bushe.
1841,	Nov. 10. Edward Pennefather.
1846,	Jan. 23. Francis Blackburne.
1852,	March 1. Thomas Lefroy.
1866,	July 23. James Whiteside.

KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH PRISON (London).—This debtors' prison is said to have been the gaol to which Judge Gascoigne committed Prince Henry in the reign of Henry IV. The office of marshal of the King's Bench was sold to a company of proprietors by the Earl of Radnor, Sep. 20, 1718, for £10,500. The prison was built in 1751, enlarged in 1776, and burned by the mob during the Gordon riots (*q. v.*) June 7, 1780. Another was erected in 1781. A fire broke out in this prison July 13, 1799, and was not extinguished until several apartments had been destroyed. The freedom of prisoners to live anywhere within the rules of this prison was abolished in 1835. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22 (May 31, 1842), the Fleet and Marshalsea prisons were consolidated with the King's Bench, and the three received the name of the Queen's Prison.

KING'S BOOK, called also "Valor Ecclesiasticus Tempore Henrici VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus," is the return of the commissioners appointed by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), to value the first-fruits and tenths bestowed by that act on the king. John Bacon published an edition in 1786, under the title of "Liber Regis, vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum;" and it has been printed by the Record Commission in five volumes, which appeared in 1810, 1814, 1817, 1821, and 1825, with a sixth containing a general introduction, appendix, and index. A book entitled, "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man," published in 1543 by authority of Henry VIII., was also known as the King's Book. (*See* PRIMERS.)

KING'S COCK-CROWER. — (*See* COCK-CROWER.

KING'S COLLEGE.—(*See* ABERDEEN.)

KING'S COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded by Henry VI. in 1441. The first stone of the celebrated chapel was laid in Sep., 1447. Henry VII. gave £5,000 towards the completion of the building in 1508, and his executors, under a power conferred by his will, gave a further sum of £5,000 in 1513. The exterior was completed in July, 1515, and the painted windows were designed in 1526. The screen and stalls were completed in 1534. Gibbs erected the Fellows' building in 1724. The new buildings were commenced in 1824, and finished in 1828.

KING'S COLLEGE (London). — The first steps for the foundation of this educational establishment were taken at a meeting over which the Duke of Wellington presided, June 21, 1828. The announcement that Government had granted the ground originally intended for the east wing of Somerset House for the site of the institution, free of expense for a thousand years, was made May 16, 1829. The charter of incorporation bears date Aug. 14, 1829; and the building, from designs by Smirke, was opened in 1831. Mr. Marsden left the college a library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, in 1835.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (London) was founded in 1839. The statue of Dr. Todd was inaugurated July 3, 1862.

KING'S (or QUEEN'S) COUNSEL. — The appointment of this officer, beyond the usual law officers of the crown, is believed to have originated during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A warrant of James I., dated April 21, 1603, speaks of Francis Bacon as "one of the learned councell to the late queen, our sister, by special commandment," and confirms him in the office; and a patent exists of Aug. 25, 1604, by which he was formally appointed.

KING'S COUNTY (Ireland), forming part of a large extent of territory, known, amongst other names, under that of the kingdom of Offaly, or East and West Glenmallery, was confiscated to the crown by 3 & 4 Philip & Mary, c. 2 (1556). One portion was named Queen's County, in honour of Queen Mary, and the other King's County, in honour of her husband Philip. The native chieftains struggled against this settlement, and were subdued in 1600. Many of them took part in the revolt of 1641.

KING'S COURT, or AULA, or CURIA REGIS. —This court, established by William I. (1066—1087), was thus named because composed of the great officers of state resident in the palace, in the hall or court of which it was held. It accompanied the king's household in all his expeditions, and exercised unlimited jurisdiction. (*See* JUSTICIARY, CHIEF.) It met generally at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. Great inconvenience having ensued from making the trial of common causes dependent on the presence of the sovereign, it was enacted by the 11th chapter of Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, that a fixed court should be erected for their settlement. (*See* COMMON PLEAS.)

KING'S EVIL.—Touching for king's evil or scrofula is alleged to have been first practised by Edward the Confessor (1043—1066), and Evelyn, in his Diary, July 6, 1660, records that King Charles II. began to touch for the evil, "according to custom." A notice was issued May 16, 1664, that "his sacred Majesty would continue the healing of his people during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas." In White's "Coronations of the Kings of France," it is related that Louis XVI., immediately after his coronation at Rheims, in 1775, touched 2,400 individuals who were suffering from this disease, and healed them. Queen Anne (1702—1714) was the last English monarch who touched for the evil. Charles Edward touched a female child for the king's evil at Holyrood House, in October, 1745. The office for the ceremony appeared in the Litany as late as 1719. The Jacobites contended that the power of cure did not descend to Mary, William III., or Anne.

KING'S HEAD CLUB (London).—This club,

also called the Green Ribbon Club, of which Charles II. (1660—1685) was an honorary member, was founded by Lord Shaftesbury for the support of the court and Government. The members, who carried the celebrated Protestant Flail as a defence against the anticipated attacks of the Roman Catholics, wore pistol-proof silk doublets, from which they derived their popular nickname of hogs in armour. They assisted in the pope-burning procession of Nov. 16, 1680, when, according to Roger North, they introduced the expression *mobile vulgus*, or "mob." The club declined on the suppression of these celebrations in 1683.

KING'S SPEECH.—The first from the throne is said to have been delivered by Henry I. in 1107.

KINGSTON (Canada), settled in 1783 by the Dutch, who gave it the name of Esopas, was incorporated as a town in 1838, and as a city in 1846. The seat of the government, established here in 1840, was removed to Toronto in 1844.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) was built in 1693, in consequence of the destruction by an earthquake of Port Royal in 1692. It was nearly destroyed by fire, Feb. 8, 1782; and the cholera carried off about one-eighth of the population in 1850. The railroad from Kingston to Spanish Town was opened in 1845. The bishopric of Kingston was founded in 1856. Kingston suffered severely from a fire which broke out March 29, 1862, and occasioned the death of three persons, and the destruction of property to the value of £250,000.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Surrey) was the abode of royalty in the Anglo-Saxon period; and between 902 and 979 seven kings were crowned at this place. The stone on which this ceremony was performed is still preserved. A council was held here in 838. King John granted the town its first charter in 1199. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. (1307—1377) it returned members to parliament, a privilege it has not since enjoyed. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school was founded in 1561. The bridge over the Thames was erected in 1827; the town-hall in 1838. Miss Burdett Coutts built the district church in 1845.

KINGSTOWN (Ireland), called Dunleary prior to the embarkation of George IV. for England, Sep. 3, 1821, received its present name in honour of that event. The construction of the harbour was commenced in 1817, from designs by Rennie, at a cost of nearly £800,000. It was connected with Dublin by railway, Dec. 17, 1834, and with Dalkey by atmospheric railway March 29, 1844. Queen Victoria embarked at this port, on her return from Ireland, in August, 1849. The Bird's Nest, an institution for the education and maintenance of Roman Catholic children, founded April 7, 1861, was opened April 9, 1862.

KINSALE (Ireland). — This town, in the county of Cork, is a place of considerable antiquity. Sir John de Courcey erected a castle on the Old Head of Kinsale in the 12th century; and in 1380 the English fleet defeated the combined naval forces of France and Spain in the harbour. A Spanish force landed here Sep. 23, 1601, and seized the town on behalf of the Roman Catholic rebels; but it was besieged by the English and recaptured, Dec. 28. In March, 1689, Kinsale was garrisoned by the French and Irish forces of James II., who held it till the end of 1690, when it surrendered to Gen. Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough. Kinsale has been in a declining condition since the peace of 1814. The railway to Cork was opened May 16, 1863.

KINTRISHI (Battle). — The Russians defeated the Turks near this place in the province of Erivan, March 15, 1829.

KINTYRE—(*See* CANTIRE.)

KIÖGE (Sea-fights).—In the Bay of Kiöge, on the coast of the island of Zealand, the Swedish fleet was defeated by a combined Dutch and Danish fleet, in 1676. From the fact that the action took place near Bornholm, it is often called by that name.——A Swedish fleet having assailed a Danish fleet here, Oct. 4, 1710, one Danish ship of 90 guns blew up, and two of the Swedish flag-ships grounded on a sandbank, and were abandoned. The Swedish fleet retired Oct. 7.

KIOW.—(*See* KIEF.)

KIPSALE, KIPTCHAK, or KIPZAK (Plains of), extending for an immense distance on both sides of the Volga, were conquered by the Mongols of the Golden Horde (*q. v.*) in 1235. Their empire was dismembered late in the 15th century.

KIRCHDENKERN (Battles). — The French were defeated by the allies at this village in Germany, July 15, 1761. The first attack was made upon the English, commanded by the Marquis of Granby, and both leader and men displayed extraordinary gallantry. The combat was renewed July 16, when the French were again defeated. The French lost 5,000 and the allies only 1,500 men in killed and wounded. These combats are sometimes mentioned under the name of Villingshausen.

KIRCHENTAG.—This association of ministers and laymen, belonging to the different Protestant Churches in Germany, held its first meeting at Wittenberg in 1848.

KIRCHHOLM (Battle). — Sigismund III., King of Poland, defeated the Swedes at Kirchholm, in 1605.

KIRK.—(*See* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND and FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

KIRKCALDY (Fifeshire).—This town, the seat of an ancient establishment of the Culdees, was erected into a royal burgh in 1334, when it was rendered subject to the Abbot of Dunfermline and his successors. It became independent in 1450, and received a charter from Charles I. in 1644.

KIRKTON.—(*See* CREDITON.)

KIR OF MOAB (Palestine).—This stronghold of Moab, mentioned Isaiah xv. 1, was noticed in an act of the Council of Jerusalem in 536. In 1131 Fulk, Count of Anjou, and Latin King of Jerusalem, erected a castle, which successfully resisted a siege by Saladin in 1183.

KIS (Battle).—Sennacherib, King of Assyria, totally defeated Merodach Baladan, King of Babylon, and his Elamitish allies, near this city of Chaldæa, B.C. 702.

KISSING, as a religious act, was practised in the time of the patriarch Job, B.C. 2130, who

protests (Job xxxi. 26 and 27) that he had not kissed his hand to the sun or to the moon. This mark of devotion was paid to Baal (1 Kings xix. 18), B.C. 910. It passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. Dr. Winsemius declares that the custom was unknown in England till 449, when the Princess Rowena, daughter of Hengist, King of Friesland, pressed her lips to the cup, and saluted Vortigern with a "little kiss." From a passage in Evelyn's Diary, it appears that men kissed each other in the streets of London towards the end of the 17th century. The Spanish conquerors found the custom prevalent in the New World.

KISSINGEN (Bavaria).—The importance of this fashionable watering-place arose from the patronage of Louis I., King of Bavaria (1825—1848). The celebrated artesian well, 2,000 feet deep, commenced in 1832, was completed in 1852. The Emperors of Austria and of Russia, and some German sovereigns, met here June 16—21, 1864.

KISS OF PEACE.—The *osculum pacis*, or the solemn kiss of peace, was anciently given by the faithful one to the other, as a testimony of cordial love and affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace, the deacon ordered the people to salute one another with a holy kiss. It was also given before the Eucharist, until the 12th or 13th century, when the Pax (*q. v.*) was introduced. Towards the end of the 3rd century the kiss of peace was given in baptism. It is said to have been omitted at the coronation of Stephen in 1135. Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss of peace, at that time the usual pledge of reconciliation, in 1169.

KIT-CAT CLUB (London).—This celebrated association, formed about 1700, which held its first meetings at a small house in Shire Lane, originally consisted of thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen distinguished for the warmth of their attachment to the house of Hanover. The Duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Addison, Garth, and many famous men of the period, were members. The club is said to derive its name from Christopher Katt, a pastrycook, at whose house the members dined.

KITT'S, ST.—(*See* CHRISTOPHER'S, ST.)

KIWEROWA-HORKA (Treaty), concluded between Russia and Poland, Jan. 15, 1582, at this village near the Polish frontier, ceded Livonia to the latter power. The peace, limited by the original compact to ten years, was renewed in 1591.

KLAGENFURT (Illyria), the capital of Carinthia, belonged to the crown till 1518, when Maximilian I. transferred it to the states of Carinthia, for the purpose of erecting a fortress. The house of assembly was built in 1391. At various times the city has suffered from extensive fires. Those which occurred in 1535, 1723, and 1796, were very destructive. It was taken by the French, March 29, 1797, and Napoleon I. made it his head-quarters, March 30. A skirmish took place here between Chastellar and the Italian general Rusca, in June, 1809.

KLAUSENBURG (Battle).—George Ragotski II., Waiwode of Transylvania, was defeated and slain by the Turks near his capital city, in May, 1660.

KLAUSENBURG (Transylvania), the capital, called Colosvar or Kolosvar by the Hungarians, is believed to have been founded by the Romans, and by them named Claudia, whence its modern Latin appellation of Claudiopolis. A colony of Saxons settled in the town, which they enlarged in 1178. The cathedral was built in fulfilment of a vow by King Sigismund, 1399. Matthias Corvinus Huniades, King of Hungary, was born here in 1443. On a lofty eminence stands the citadel, erected in 1721.

KLEIN-SCHNELLENDORF (Convention).—Frederick II. (the Great) of Prussia, by a secret convention, concluded at this castle in Silesia with the generals of Maria Theresa, Oct. 9, 1741, permitted the Austrians to retire from Silesia into Moravia, receiving Lower Silesia, and the right to take Neisse by siege. Frederick II. broke the convention before the end of 1741.

KLOSTER SEYVERN (Treaty).—An alliance was concluded at this place near Munich between Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria, and France, who united against the recognition of Ferdinand, brother of Charles V., and afterwards Emperor of Germany, as King of the Romans, May 26, 1532. The place must not be confounded with the Hanoverian village where the convention of Closter Seven (*q. v.*) was signed.

KLUM, or CHLUM.—(*See* SADOWA, Battle.)

KNEELERS.—A third order of catechumens was distinguished by this name by the Council of Neocæsarea, in 314 or 315, and other councils. Amongst the penitents was an order of kneelers or prostrators.

KNEELING was practised as the ordinary posture of devotion from the earliest times. Amongst the primitive Christians, on the Lord's day, all prayers were performed standing, but on other days some were said standing, some kneeling.

KNIGHT-BANNERET, a person who received the order of knighthood, under the royal standard, for some distinguished service in the field. Shakspeare (King John, I. 1) speaks of—

> "A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
> Of Cœur-de-Lion, knighted in the field."

The time and place at which the dignity was first conferred have excited much controversy. In 5 Rich. II. s. ii. c. 4 (1382), bannerets are mentioned amongst those summoned to Parliament. "No man," says Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 2), "could properly be a banneret unless he possessed a certain estate, and could bring a certain number of lances into the field. His distinguishing mark was the square banner, carried by a squire at the point of his lance; while the knight-bachelor had only the coronet or pointed pendant. When a banneret was created, the general cut off this pendant to render the banner square." Selden states that the first account of this dignity occurs in the reign of Edward I. Edmondson traces it as far back as 736. The Black Prince made Sir John Chandos a knight-banneret in 1367. The order was discontinued from 1642; the last, Sir John Smith, having been created by Charles I.

after the battle of Edgehill. It was, however, revived by George II. after the battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743; and Sir William Erskine was made a knight-banneret by George III. in 1764, for distinguished services in the war on the continent.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY is described by a writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (vii. 536) as "a practical caricature of chivalry, which, by bringing it into contempt, exposed it to ridicule, and thus sealed the doom of an institution which, with all its follies, absurdities, and vices, has conferred essential benefits upon mankind." Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote," of which the first part was published in 1605, and the second in 1615, in ridicule of knight-errantry.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The institution of knighthood originated in the honour anciently bestowed upon those who excelled in horsemanship. Hence the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch words for knight are all derived from terms which signify 'horse.' Some zealous antiquarians consider that Pharaoh conferred the honour of knighthood upon Joseph when he put his ring on his finger and invested him in robes of dignity (Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715; but there is no evidence of the existence of any such institution until Romulus established the equestrian order at Rome. Modern knighthood did not originate in this order, but in the tenure which compelled feudal vassals to hold their lands by furnishing armed men for the service of the sovereign, the obligation to furnish one soldier constituting one knight's fee. The earliest mode of conferring the honour of knighthood in England was the consecration of the novitiate's sword by the priest at the altar. The first knight created by the stroke of a sword was Athelstan, who was dubbed by Alfred the Great in 900. The chivalric element was not introduced into knighthood until the period of the Crusades, when devotion to God and to the fair sex became the chief characteristics of all good knights. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from conferring knighthood by a council held in 1102. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, all persons possessed of lands yielding a yearly income of £40 were compelled to receive knighthood or pay a fine; and in 1626 Charles I. recruited his exhausted exchequer by reviving this obsolete custom. The compensation exacted from those knights who declined to perform military service was abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 20 (1640), and the service itself was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). (*See* FOREIGN ORDERS.) Many of the following orders are noticed under their respective titles:—

A.D.
1850. Albert (Saxony).
1382. Albert the Bear (Anhalt Coethen).
1156. Alcantara (Spain).
1722. Alexander Newsky (Russia).
1698. Andrew, St. (Russia).
1540. Andrew, St. (Scotland).
337 (before). Angelic Knights of St. George.
1735. Anne, St. (Russia).
1355. Annunciada (Sardinia).
1382. Antony, St. (Bavaria).
370. Antony, St. (Palestine).
1764. Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Hungary).
1382. Argonauts of St. Nicholas.
1147. Avis, St. Benedict of (Portugal).
1330. Band or Scarf (Spain).
1204 (before). Bath (England). Revised 1725.
1806. Bavarian Crown (Bavaria).
1213. Bear (Austria).
1703. Bee (France).
1815. Belgian Lion (Holland).
1459. Bethlehem, Our Lady of (Papal States).
1701. Black Eagle (Prussia).
1608. Blood of our Saviour (Austria).
1370. Bourbon (France).
1366. Brician (Sweden).
1234. Broom Flower.
1535. Burgundian Cross (Palestine).
1158. Calatrava (Spain).
1714. Catherine, St. (Russia).
1063. Catherine of Sinai, St. (Palestine).
1348. Chapel, or Poor Knights of Windsor.
1771. Charles III. (Spain).
1811. Charles XIII. (Sweden and Norway).
1807. Charles Frederick (Baden).
1702. Chase-horn (Würtemberg).
1206. Christ (France).
1317. Christ (Portugal).
1574–89. Christian Charity (France).
1267. Cockle, or Ship (France).
1175. Compostella, or Santiago (Spain).
1660. Concord (Prussia).
1190. Constantine (Two Sicilies).
1606. Cordon Jaune (France).
1268 and 1448. Crescent (Naples and France).
1801. Crescent (Turkey).
1822. Cross of the South (Brazil).
1818. Crown of Würtemberg.
802. Crown Royal (France).
12th cent. Cyprus.
1219. Danebrog (Denmark).
1652. Death's Head (Würtemberg).
1400. De la Calza (Venice).
1320. De la Scama (Spain).
500. Dog and Cock (France).
1379. Dove (Spain).
1418. Dragon Overthrown (Austria).
1838. Ducal House of Peter Frederick Louis (Oldenburg).
1458. Elephant (Denmark).
1450. Ermia (Brittany).
1450. Ermine (France).
1463. Ermine (Naples).
1690. Ernest (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).
1230. Faith and Charity (France).
1790. Family Order of the Golden Lion (Hesse).
1715. Family Order of Loyalty (Baden).
1838. Family Order of Merit (Oldenburg).
1849. Faustin, St. (Hayti).
1811. Ferdinand, St. (Spain).
1800. Ferdinand, St. (Two Sicilies).
1732. Fidelity (Denmark).
1381. Fools (German Empire).
1829. Francis (Two Sicilies).
1849. Francis Joseph (Austria).
1830. Frederick (Würtemberg).
1344. Garter (England).
1665. Generosity (Prussia).
720. Gennet (France).
337. George, St., Angelic Knights of.
1470. George, St. (Austria).
1729. George, St. (Bavaria).
1400. George, St. (France).
1470. George, St. (Germany).
1839. George, St. (Hanover).
1833. George, St. (Lucca).
1534. George at Ravenna, St. (Papal States).
1468. George in Rome, St. (Papal States).
1769. George, St. (Russia).
1201. George d'Alfama, St. (Spain).
1819. George of the Reunion, St. (Two Sicilies).
1190. Gerion, St. (Austria).
1690. German Integrity (Saxe-Gotha).
1429. Golden Fleece (Austria).
1485. Golden Lion.
1363. Golden Shield (France).
1559. Golden Spurs (Papal States).
1831. Gregory the Great, St. (Papal States).
1815. Guelphic Order (Hanover).
1834. Henry the Lion (Brunswick).
1739. Henry, St. (Saxony).
1814. Hermingilde, St. (Spain).

A.D.
1578. Holy Ghost (France).
1198. Holy Ghost (Papal States).
1496. Holy Sepulchre (Turkey).
1048. Hospitallers (Palestine).
1444. Hubert, St. (Bavaria).
1447. Hubert, St. (German Empire).
1813. Iron Cross (Prussia).
1805. Iron Crown (Austria).
1814. Iron Helmet (Hesse).
1804. Isabella, St. (Portugal).
1815. Isabella the Catholic (Spain).
1490. James, St. (Holland).
1310. James, St. (Portugal).
1175. James of Compostella, St. (Spain).
1738. Januarius, St. (Two Sicilies).
1206. Jesus Christ (France).
1320. Jesus Christ (Papal States).
1615. Jesus and Mary (Papal States).
1755. Joachim, St. (Franconia).
1814. John, St. (Prussia).
1048. John, St., of Jerusalem (Hospitaller, Palestine).
1807. Joseph, St. (Tuscany).
1351. Knot (Naples).
1218. Lady of Mercy (Spain).
1564. Lamb of God (Sweden).
1607 (revived). Lazarus, St. (France).
1150. Lazarus, St. (Palestine).
1802. Legion of Honour (France).
1808. Leopold (Austria).
1832. Leopold (Belgium).
1410. Lily of Aragon (Spain).
1050 (about). Lily of Navarre (Spain).
1808. Lion and the Sun (Persia).
1812. Lion of Zachringen (Baden).
1587. Loreto (Papal States).
18.7. Louis (Bavaria).
180?. Louis (Hesse).
1693. Louis, St. (France).
18?8. Louis, St. (Lucca).
1853. Madonna of Guadaloupe (Mexico).
1043. Malta, St. John of (Austria).
1757. Maria Theresa (Austria).
1618. Mary the Glorious, St. (Papal States).
1614. Mary Magdalene, St. (France).
1434. Maurice, St. (Sardinia).
1572. Maurice and Lazarus, St. (Sardinia).
1853. Maximilian (Bavaria).
1806. Maximilian Joseph (Bavaria).
1852. Medjidie (Turkey).
* Merciful Brethren of the Holy Ghost (Papal States).
1218. Mercy (Spain).
1740. Merit (Prussia).
1815. Merit (Saxony).
1693. Michael, St. (Bavaria).
1469. Michael, St. (France).
1618. Michael, St. (Germany).
1818. Michael and George, St. (England).
1759. Military Merit (France).
1769. Military Merit (Hesse).
1792. Military Merit (Russia).
1841. Military Merit (Tuscany).
1759. Military Merit (Wurtemberg).
1607. Mount Carmel (France).
1708. Neighbourly Love (Austria).
* Nichan (Tunis).
1831. Nichani-Iftihar (Turkey).
1382. Nicolas, St. (Naples).
1704. Noble Passion (German Empire).
1841. Oaken Crown (Luxemburg).
722. Oak of Navarre (Spain).
1847. Olaf, St. (Norway).
1818. Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa (Portugal).
1317. Our Lady of Montesa (Spain).
1607. Our Lady of Mount Carmel (France).
1768. Palatine Lion (Bavaria).
1837. Palm and Alligator (W. Africa).
* Patrick, St. (Bavaria).
1783. Patrick, St. (Ireland).
1826. Pedro (Brazil).
1520. Peter and Paul, St. (Papal States).
1838. Peter Frederick Louis (Oldenburg).
1847. Pius (Papal States).
1748. Polar Star (Sweden).
1348. Poor Knights of Windsor (England).
1393. Porcupine (France). (*See* CHAPEL.)
1734. Red Eagle (Prussia).
1833. Redeemer (Greece).
A.D.
1212. Rosary of Toledo (Spain).
1829. Rose (Brazil).
516 (about). Round Table (England).
1827. Royal Louis (Bavaria).
1807. Rue Crown (Saxony).
1701. Rupert (German Empire).
1118 or 1120. Saviour, St. (Spain).
1561. Saviour of the World (Sweden).
1815. Savoy (Sardinia).
1825. Saxe-Ernest (Saxe-Gotha).
1280. Seraphim (Sweden and Norway).
1269. Ship or Cockle (France).
1705. Sincerity (Prussia).
1765. Stanislaus, St. (Russia).
1022. Star (France).
1351. Star (Sicily).
1801. Star of India (England).
1562. Stephen, St. (Tuscany).
500 (about). Swan (Flanders).
1449. Swan (Prussia).
1525. Sword (Sweden and Norway).
1200. Sword-Bearers (Poland).
1200 (about). Sword in Cyprus (Sardinia).
1119. Templars (Palestine).
1191. Teutonic Order (Austria).
1687 (revived 1809). Thistle (Scotland).
1370. Thistle of Bourbon (France).
1459. Tower and Sword (Portugal).
1227 (before). Truxillo (Spain).
1808. Two Sicilies (Naples).
1776. Vasa (Sweden and Norway).
1233. Virgin Mary (Papal States).
1814. White Cross (Tuscany).
1325. White Eagle (Poland).
1634. White Eagle (Russia).
1732. White Falcon (Saxe-Weimar).
1815. William (Holland).
1172. Wing of St. Michael (Portugal).
1782. Wolodomir, St. (Russia).

KNIGHT-MARSHAL.—The earl-marshal of England (*q. v.*) had a knight under him called the knight-marshal. In ordinances made by Henry VIII. at Eltham, in 1526, directions were laid down for his attendance at court, &c.

KNIGHTS (Female).—Beside the orders of knighthood bestowed upon men, several were instituted for the honour of meritorious ladies. The following table exhibits a list of these, the most important of which are noticed under their titles:—

A.D.
1645. Amaranta (Sweden).
1714. Anna, St. (Wurtzburg).
1784. Anna, St. (Bavaria).
1703. Bee (France).
1319. Calatrava (Spain).
1714. Catherine, St. (Russia).
1498. Cordelière (France).
1668. Cross, or Starry Cross (Germany).
1654. Death's Head.
1804. Elizabeth, St. (Brazil).
1766. Elizabeth, St. (Palatine).
1801. Isabela, St. (Portugal).
1312. James, St. (Spain).
1107. Ladies Knights of Malta (Palestine).
1814. Louisa, St. (Prussia).
1792. Maria Louisa (Spain).
1261. Mercy (Spain).
1708. Neighbourly Love (Austria).
1662. Slaves to Virtue (Austria).
1668. Starry Cross (Austria).
1827. Theresa (Bavaria).
1734. Ulrica, St. (Sweden).

Ladies were admitted to other orders, such as Malta, Santiago, &c.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—This order is said to have been founded by King Arthur, a British prince, supposed to have been killed at the battle of Camelon in 542. Edward III., anxious to revive it, offered free conduct to persons from various parts of Europe, desirous of attending a solemn festival of the

Round Table, to be held at Windsor in 1344. From this originated the order of the Garter (*q. v.*). Philip VI., King of France, prohibited his subjects from attending, and announced his intention of holding a Round Table at Paris.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.—The representatives in Parliament of the English counties were first summoned about 1254, in the reign of Henry III., and in a more regular form Jan. 20, 1265. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), and 10 Hen. VI. c. 2 (1432), amended by 14 Geo. III. c. 58 (1774), knights of the shire were to be elected by persons possessing a freehold to the value of forty shillings by the year within the county.

KNITTING.—The art of knitting is said to have been invented during the 16th century. The French stocking-knitters were incorporated into a guild Aug. 26, 1527; and Queen Elizabeth received a present of a pair of black silk stockings in 1561, which gave her such satisfaction that she refused to wear any other kind. The first knitted woollen stockings in England were worked by William Ryder in 1564; and in 1577 the art of knitting seems to have been common.

KNIVES were, according to Anderson, first made in England in 1563. Fosbroke states that towards the end of the 16th century they formed part of the accoutrements, and were worn by European women at the girdle. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans carried about with them the *metsœx*, or eating-knife. An Egyptian knife, with blade of copper, has been found in the catacombs of Sacarrah.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—This political party of the United States published its "Platform of Principles" June 15, 1855. Its distinguishing features were the approval of slavery and hostility to the Roman Catholics.

KNOXVILLE (United States).—This town of Tennessee, having been occupied by the Federals, Sep. 1, 1863, was entered by Gen. Burnside, Sep. 3. After the battle of Campbell's Station (*q. v.*) he was besieged here by the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet, Nov. 17 and 18. An assault was repulsed Nov. 29, and the garrison was relieved by Gen. Sherman Dec. 3.

KOHINOOR, or MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.—This diamond, having long formed a chief feature of the treasury of Delhi, passed in 1526 into possession of the Mongol Emperor Baber. During the reign of Aurungzebe (1658—1707) it was unskilfully cut by Hortensio Borgio, a Venetian lapidary, who, reducing its weight from 793 carats to 186, was deprived by the emperor of all his possessions, and narrowly escaped with life. In 1739 it was seized by Nadir Shah, and in 1849 it was surrendered to the British troops, by whom it was presented to Queen Victoria June 3, 1850. Having been exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, it was recut by Coster, of Amsterdam, July 16—Sep. 7, 1852, and its weight reduced to 106⅓ carats.

KOKAND (Asia).—The Russians were in 1852 defeated in an attack upon this fort of Ak-Mesjed, or the White Mosque, erected in this state of Turkestan in 1817. It surrendered after a siege lasting from July 5 to 27, 1853. The Kokandis were defeated with the loss of 2,000 men in a battle fought near the same place Dec. 14, 1853. Pishpek surrendered to the Russians in Oct., 1862, and Avliata and Hazret-i-Turkestan in 1864. Another battle was fought near Tashkend May 9, 1865, and the town surrendered May 15.

KOLIN, COLIN, KHOLIN, KOLLIN, or NEU-KOLIN (Battle).—The Prussians under Frederick II. (the Great) sustained a signal defeat from the Austrians under Marshal Daun, at this town in Bohemia, June 18, 1757.

KOLOSVAR.—(*See* KLAUSENBERG.)

KOMARI.—(*See* CAPE COMORIN.)

KONGE-LOV, LEX REGIA, or ROYAL LAW.—By this constitution, established in Denmark Oct. 1660, the government was changed from an elective into an hereditary monarchy, and the power of the sovereign was made absolute.

KONGSBERG (Norway).—The silver-mines in the neighbourhood, for which this town is celebrated, were discovered in 1623.

KONIAH, or KONIEH (Battle).—The Turkish army, under Reschid Pasha, was defeated, with a loss of 30,000 men, by Ibrahim Pasha, at this city, the ancient Iconium (*q. v.*), Dec. 21, 1832.

KÖNIGSBERG (Prussia).—This city was founded in 1255 by the knights of the Teutonic order, at the suggestion of Premislaus II. of Bohemia. The royal castle was erected in 1257, and the cathedral commenced in 1332. In 1365 it joined the Hanseatic League, and in 1525 became the residence of the Prussian dukes, and the capital of the duchy. The university, founded in 1544, by the Margrave Albert, is called the Albertine in consequence. Königsberg was surrounded by walls in 1626, and the citadel of Fredericksburg was built in 1657. The Elector Frederick III. was crowned King of Prussia at this place in 1701. The plague raged here with great fury in 1709, and much damage was done by fires in 1764, 1769, 1775, and 1811. The Russians entered Königsberg in triumph, Jan. 16, 1758, the French seized it in 1807, and it was again fortified in 1843. The coronation of William I. of Prussia was celebrated here with great magnificence, Oct. 18, 1861.

KÖNIGSGRATZ.—(*See* SADOWA, Battle.)

KÖNIGSHOFEN (Battle) was fought at this place, in Germany, June 2, 1525, during the Peasants' War, when the peasantry were defeated by the imperial troops, and perished in great numbers.

KÖNIGSTEIN (Germany) was surrendered to the Prussians, after a blockade of some months, March 9, 1793. For about three months in 1849, the King of Saxony sought refuge here, on account of the revolutionary tendencies of his subjects. The fortress is considered impregnable, and at its foot stands the camp of Pirna (*q. v.*).

KOOM (Persia) was built by the Saracens about the beginning of the 9th century. The Affghans destroyed it in 1722. It was at one time celebrated for its manufacture of silk.

KOORIA MOORIA ISLANDS.—(*See* CURIA MARIA ISLANDS.)

KORAN.—This word, signifying in the original Arabic "that which ought to be read,"

is the name given to the bible of the Mohammedans, which was prepared by Mohammed about 612, and collected and published by his successor Abubeker in 634. The divine authority of the book was denied by Djenb Ibn-Dirhem in 740, and by others in 826; in consequence of which Haroun II. in 842 prohibited all discussion on the subject. The first Latin translation of the Koran was made in 1143. Hinckelmann published the Arabic text in 1694. Sale's English Koran appeared in 1734, and Savary's French version in 1783. Fluegel's stereotyped edition was published at Leipsic in 1834. The work contains 114 chapters and 6,000 verses, and the contents are divided into the three general heads of precepts, histories, and admonitions.

KORDOFAN, or THE WHITE LAND (Central Africa).—This district of the Nigritia, long tributary to the King of Sennaar, was taken in the latter half of the 18th century, by the King of Dar-Fur, from whom it was wrested in 1820 by Mehemet Ali, who was confirmed in the possession by a firman issued by the Sultan Feb. 13, 1841. Slavery was abolished in 1857.

KOREISH.—This celebrated Arabian tribe was descended from Fihr, born about 200, and was elevated to importance by Kussai, born about 400. The custody of the Caaba (*q. v.*) was usurped by the Koreishites in 400, and Mohammed was born a member of the tribe in 570. In 613 he was vigorously opposed in his religious reformation by his fellow Koreishites, and a war resulted, which terminated in the total defeat of his opponents in 630. Milman says the Koreishite tribe was a kind of hierarchy, exercising religious supremacy.

KORNEUBURG (Treaty) was concluded between Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, and Mathias Corvinus, King of Bohemia, Dec. 1, 1477. Frederick III. agreed to invest him with the crown and to pay 100,000 ducats towards the expenses of the war against Ladislaus VI.

KÖSLIN, or CÖSLIN (Prussia), the ancient Cholin, destroyed by fire in 1718, was restored by Frederick William I. (1713—40).

KOSLOV.—(*See* EUPATORIA.)

KOSTROMA.—(*See* COSTROMA.)

KOTAH (Hindostan).—A treaty was concluded between the state of Kotah and the East India Company, relative to the succession, in 1817. The town of Kotah was the scene of the murder of Major Burton, of the 40th Bengal Infantry, Oct. 15, 1857, during the mutiny, when his two sons were also put to death, and the residency was plundered and burned. Gen. Roberts captured it March 30, 1858.

KOTRIAH (Battle).—Lieut. Marshall, at the head of 900 sepoys and 60 horse, defeated 4,000 Beloochees, posted among the hills of Kotriah, in Scinde, Dec. 1, 1840.

KOTZIM.—(*See* CHOCZIM.)

KOULEFTSCHA (Battle).—The Russians, after a desperate contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, defeated the Turks in the valley of Kouleftscha, June 11, 1829.

KOUSADAC (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the Sultan of Iconium at Kousadac in 1244.

KOUYUNJIK (Assyria).—Excavations for the recovery of ancient sculptures, &c., were commenced here in 1841 by M. Botta, French consul at Mosul. It is believed that the ruins formed part of the city of Nineveh (*q. v.*).

KOWNO (Russia) was reached by the invading army of Napoleon I., June 23, 1812, and taken possession of by the advanced guard the following morning. The Russian commander Platoff captured 3,000 French soldiers here Dec. 12, and the remnant of the "Grand Army" commenced their retreat from this point Dec. 13.

KRAJOVA (Wallachia).—The Russians suffered a defeat from the Turks near this town of Wallachia, Sep. 26, 1828. Here their army commenced its retreat from Turkey, April 24, 1854.

KRASNOÏ (Battles).—The French defeated the Russians here Aug. 10, 1812.——The Russians gained an important victory over the French army under Napoleon I., near this town, in Russia, Nov. 17, 1812. No less than 6,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with part of the emperor's archives.

KREFELD.—(*See* CREVELDT, Battle.)

KREMLIN (Moscow) was erected as a palace by the Grand-duke of Russia in 1367, and fortified in 1492. Napoleon I. reached the new palace, built in 1743, Sep. 14, 1812. He remained here till Sep. 16, when the conflagration reached the Kremlin, and it was soon reduced to ashes. Another palace was built upon its site in 1816.

KREUTZNACH (Prussia).—This town was stormed by Gustavus II. (Adolphus) in 1632. The French drove the Austrians from this place, Nov. 30, 1795. Its salt-springs were discovered in 1478.

KROIA, or KROJA (European Turkey).—Amurath II. led two expeditions on a large scale against this town in 1449 and 1450, and they were both unsuccessful. The Turks were repulsed in another attempt in 1477. By a treaty signed Jan. 26, 1479, the Venetians ceded it to the Turks.

KROTZKA (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated by the Turks at this place July 22, 1739.

KULM.—(*See* CULM, Battle.)

KUNOBITZA (Battle).—John Huniades defeated the Turks at this place, in the Balkan, Dec. 24, 1443.

KURDISTAN (Asia), the ancient Cordyene, or Gordyene, a district inhabited by the wandering tribes of the Carduchi. Originally subject to Persia, it was, in the time of Alexander III., annexed to Syria. The Parthians conquered it in the 3rd century before Christ. Lucullus passed the winter here B.C. 68, and Pompey annexed it to Rome, B.C. 64. It again passed under the dominion of the kings of Persia, from whom it was wrested by Galerius, in 298. It was restored to Chosroes I., by Jovian, by the treaty of July, 363, and it afterwards fell to the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1258 Kurdistan was conquered by the Mongols, and in 1388 by the Tartars under Tamerlane. The greater portion of the country was conquered by the Turks in 1515, Persia retaining only about a fourth. The Kurds remained in a

state of insubordination. They massacred the Nestorian Christians in 1846, destroying 67 towns and villages. The Sultan despatched an army into Kurdistan in 1846, when the murderers of the Christians were punished, and the country was reduced to subjection.

KURILE ISLES (Pacific Ocean.)—This group of 26 islands was first discovered by the Russians in 1713. Five of the islands were known in 1720, and the discovery of the whole archipelago was completed in 1778. Capt. Golownin, of the Russian navy, was sent to survey them in 1811. The Russians formed a settlement on one of them, called Urup, in 1828; and the three southernmost islands of the group are occupied by the Japanese.

KURRACHEE (Hindostan).—This seaport town of Scinde, celebrated for its pearl-fishery, was bombarded and taken by the British, Feb. 3, 1839.

KUSTRIN, or CÜSTRIN (Prussia).—This strongly fortified town, on the Oder, was besieged Aug. 15, and burned by the Russians Aug. 22, 1758. The battle of Zorndorf, near Küstrin, was fought between the Prussians and the Russians, Aug. 25, 1758. It lasted from 9 in the morning until 7 at night, and neither side could boast of having obtained a victory. The town, rebuilt by Frederick II., was taken by the French in 1806, and occupied by them till March 30, 1814, when it surrendered to the allies. The fortifications have been much strengthened since 1815.

KUTCH.—(*See* CUTCH.)

KUTSCHOUC-KAINARDJI (Bulgaria).—A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at this village, on the Danube, July 10, 1774 (O.S.). It was confirmed by the leaders of the armies, July 15. By an edict of Catherine II., March 19, 1775 (O.S.), fixing a day of thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace, the ratifications were said to have been exchanged at Constantinople, Jan. 13, 1775 (O.S.). The Crimea was declared independent, and the free navigation of the Black Sea guaranteed. It is often called the treaty of Kainardji.

KUTTENBERG (Bohemia).—Silver was found in the neighbourhood in 1237, and silver groschen were first struck here in 1300.

KYTHUL (Hindostan).—This district lapsed to Great Britain in 1843, through failure in the succession.

L.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND (Sea-fight).—The combined Dutch and Swedish squadrons defeated the Danes off this island in the Baltic in 1644.

LABARUM, or SACRED STANDARD, was adopted by Constantine I. in memory of the figure of the cross, with the legend "In hoc signo vinces," alleged to have been seen by him shining at midday in the heavens, during his march against Maxentius in 312. This standard was entrusted to a chosen body of 50 men.

LABENTO (Battle).—The Greeks were defeated by the Normans near this river, in Italy, in 1041.

LABIAU, or LIEBAU (Treaty).—By this treaty, signed at Labiau, in Prussia, Nov. 20, 1656, Charles X. (Gustavus) of Sweden recognized Frederick William, Duke of Prussia, and his descendants, as legitimate and independent sovereigns of Prussia. It is regarded as having laid the foundations of the Prussian monarchy.

LABORATORY.—The Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, established early in the century, was reorganized in 1855.

LABOUR (Festival).—The annual celebration of this festival was fixed in the French Revolutionary Calendar of 1793 for Sep. 19.

LABOURERS are defined as servants in agriculture or manufactures, not living within the master's house. The Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1350), made various regulations respecting wages, and the penalties incurred by refractory servants, and prohibited labourers from moving from one county to another under pain of imprisonment. Hallam (Middle Ages, ch. ix. pt. 2) remarks on this subject: "The Statute of Labourers in 1350 fixed the wages of reapers during harvest at threepence a day without diet, equal to five shillings at present; that of 23 Hen. VI. c. 12, in 1444, fixed the reapers' wages at fivepence and those of common workmen in building at threepence-halfpenny, equal to 6*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 8*d.*; that of 11 Hen. VII. c. 22, in 1496, leaves the wages of labourers in harvest as before, but rather increases those of ordinary workmen. The yearly wages of a chief hind or shepherd by the act of 1444 were £1 4*s.*, equivalent to about £20, those of a common servant in husbandry 18*s.* 4*d.*, with meat and drink; they were somewhat augmented by the statute of 1496." The same writer comes to the conclusion, that the labouring classes, especially those engaged in agriculture, were better provided with the means of subsistence in the reign of Edward III. or of Henry VI. than at present. Conspiracies of workmen to increase their wages or interfere with the prescribed hours of work, were made punishable by fines and the pillory, by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1548). Statutes relating to hiring, wages, keeping, &c., of labourers, were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), which prohibited masters from discharging their servants, or servants from quitting their employers until the term of service agreed upon had expired. It also placed the regulation of the amount of wages in the hands of the justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c., and compelled employers and employed to abide by the appointed rates under severe penalties. In harvest-time artificers were compelled to work, under pain of the stocks, and single women aged between 12 and 40 years were at all times liable to be sent to service. The Labourers' Dwellings Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132 (Aug. 14, 1855), was passed to facilitate the erection of healthy and convenient houses for the working classes by public companies.

LABRADOR (North America) was discovered in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot. Cortereal, a Portuguese, was the first who landed

here, in 1500. The Moravians formed a settlement in 1771, with a view of Christianizing the natives. Martin Frobisher, in 1576, was the first Englishman who made a voyage to Labrador.

LABUAN (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded to the English Government in 1846, and Sir James Brooke took possession Oct. 28, 1848. The bishopric was founded in 1855.

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN TREE, was brought to this country from the Alps before 1596.

LABYRINTH of Arsinoë, near Lake Mœris, in Egypt, said to have been constructed by the kings of Egypt about B.C. 1800, consisted of 3,000 chambers. Herodotus states that it was used as a burial-place for the kings of Egypt. Lepsius explored it in June, 1843. ——The Labyrinth of Crete, near Cnosus (*q. v.*), the retreat of the fabled Minotaur, is ascribed to Dædalus.——The Labyrinth of Lemnos, described by Pliny, is said to have been supported by 150 columns. Dr. Hunt in vain endeavoured to find some trace of it in 1801. ——The Labyrinth near Clusium, in Etruria, now Chiusi, is supposed by some authorities to be the tomb of Porsenna, who lived B.C. 508. ——The Labyrinth at Hampton Court was erected in the 17th century.

LA CAMORRA.—The origin of this Neapolitan association is unknown. A writer in "Notes and Queries" (3rd s. ii. 409) suggests that it is descended from a society termed Beati Pauli, which appears to have ravaged Italy during the 18th century, and which bore some resemblance to the Vehmic Courts (*q. v.*) of the Middle Ages.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS (Indian Ocean) called the Laccadives, and by the natives Lakara Islands, were discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499. The inhabitants are called Moplays.

LACE.—Beckmann is of opinion that lace worked by the needle is much older than that made by knitting. The art probably originated in Italy. A treaty alleged to have been made in 1390 between England and the city of Bruges, but the text of which has not been discovered, is said to contain the earliest mention of lace. In 1454 the women of the mystery of threadworking in London complained of the importation of six foreign women, probably Flemings, who had brought over to England the cut-work or darned lace of the period, which had previously been unknown. "Laces," "laces de file soie enfile," &c., were prohibited in England by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463), the first public document in which lace is mentioned. The importation of lace into England was prohibited by a French law in 1483. The earliest pattern-book of needlework lace was printed at Cologne in 1527. Beckmann asserts that the knitting of lace is a German invention, due to Barbara Uttmann, of St. Annaberg, and that it was found out before 1561. The oldest pattern-book for making point-lace appeared at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1568. It was written by Nicholas Basseus. Designs for "dantelles" first appeared in a pattern-book published at Montbéliard in 1598. The manufacture of pillow-lace, the first patterns for which were published by Mignerak in 1605, was introduced by Flemish refugees into Buckinghamshire about 1626. Hammond, a framework knitter of Nottingham, first attempted to apply the stocking-frame to lace-making in 1768, and after undergoing various improvements, the process was brought to perfection by John Heathcoate, who patented his bobbinet machine in 1809. Jacquard's apparatus was applied to it in 1837. Frost introduced the point machine in 1777. Morley's double locker machine was brought out in 1824.

LACEDÆMON (Greece).—The ancient name of Laconia, and of its capital city, Sparta (*q. v.*).

LA CHARTREUSE.—(*See* CARTHUSIANS.

LÄCHOW, LAE-CHOW, or LIAKHOW ISLANDS (Arctic Ocean).—This group, one of which was seen in 1759 or 1760 by the Jakut Eterikan, was first visited by Liakhow in April, 1770. He returned in 1773 to collect furs and mammoth bones, and in 1775 the group was partially surveyed by order of the Russian Government.

LACONIA, or LACONICA (Greece).—This country was originally inhabited by the Leleges, whose kingdom was founded about B.C. 1516. According to tradition, Lacedæmon, the king of Laconia, married Sparta, the daughter of his predecessor, B.C. 1490, and founded a city, which he named after his wife, while his kingdom was known by his own name. The Dorians of Sparta had made themselves masters of the whole of Laconia by the middle of the 8th century. They waged war against the Dorians in Messenia from B.C. 743 to 724, and from B.C. 685 to 668, and the country was annexed to Laconia. Owing to the brief sententious mode of speech practised by the Laconians, the term "laconic" is employed to signify a similar style. (*See* SPARTA.)

LACQUERING.—(*See* JAPANNING.)

LACTEAL VESSELS.—Gaspar Asellius, professor of anatomy at Pavia, discovered these vessels in dissecting a dog, July 23, 1622, and announced the fact in 1627. John Wesling gave the first delineation of the lacteals from the human subject in 1634. Pecquet discovered the common trunk of the lacteals and lymphatics in 1647; and Jolyffe, an English anatomist, the distinction between the lacteals and the lymphatics in 1650, and published his discovery in 1652.

LADAK, LADKAH, or MIDDLE THIBET (Asia), was seized by Gholab Singh, ruler of Cashmere, in 1835, and still forms part of his dominions.

LADE (Sea-fight).—The Persians defeated the Ionians off this island, near Miletus, B.C. 494.

LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.—(*See* LORDS AND LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.)

LADIES' PEACE.—(*See* CAMBRAY.)

LADOCEA (Battles).—Two battles were fought at this place in Arcadia: the first, between the Mantineans and the Tegeatæ, B.C. 423, though very sanguinary, proved indecisive; the second, between the Achæan League and Cleomenes III., King of Sparta, B.C. 226, terminated in the victory of the latter.

LADRONE, LAZARUS, or THIEVES'

ISLANDS, also called the LADRONES (Pacific Ocean).—This group was discovered by Magalhaens in 1520. The Spaniards formed a settlement in the middle of the 17th century. The Jesuits, who formed a settlement in 1667, called them the Marianna Islands. Anson visited them in 1742.

LADY.—The title properly belongs to the wives of knights and of all superior degrees except the wives of bishops. The term is derived from the Saxon *klæf dig*, loaf day, because it was formerly the custom for the mistress of the manor to distribute bread to her poorer neighbours at stated intervals. Fosbroke (Antiq.) remarks: "The ladies of knights and baronets were called *Dominæ* (whence Dame as a title of honour), and also *Militissæ*, Knightesses, being sometimes so created by knights by a blow upon the back with a sword, and the usual ceremonies. (*See* CONGRESS, MERCY, MONTESA, MOUNT CARMEL, OUR LADY OF BETHLEHEM, and WOMAN.)

LADY-DAY, or THE ANNUNCIATION.—The 25th of March, the day on which the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary is held by the Church, received the name of Lady Day in consequence of its being sacred to *Our Lady*. The feast originated, according to some authorities, in 350, and according to others in the 7th century. Lady-Day was formerly the first day of the year. It was changed for Jan. 1 in France in 1564, in Scotland in 1599, and in England in 1752.

LADY OF ENGLAND.—This title was conferred upon the Empress Maud by a council held at Winchester April 7, 1141.

LAEKEN (Belgium).—The palace of the Kings of Belgium situated in this suburb of Brussels (*q. v.*), was erected in 1782. Leopold I. died here Dec. 10, and was buried here Dec. 16, 1865.

LAFAYETTE (United States).—This town of Indiana was laid out in 1825.

LAFFELDT, LAWFELD, or VAL (Battle).—Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, and Austrian army at this village, in Holland, July 2, 1747. The allied army lost 6,000 men and 16 guns, whilst the loss of the French amounted to 10,000 men. Louis XV., who witnessed the battle, remarked: "The English have not only paid all, but fought all."

LA FLÈCHE (France).—Henry IV. of France founded a Jesuit college at this town in the department of Sarthe in 1603. The town was seized by the Vendeans twice in 1793.

LA FLORIANO.—(*See* GALAPAGOS.)

LA FRATTA (Battle).—The Pisans were defeated by the Sicilians in this battle in 1135.

LAGOS (Africa).—This stronghold of the slave-trade was bombarded by a British squadron Dec. 26 and 27, 1851. The forces landed and took possession of the town, which had been deserted by the enemy, Dec. 28, 1851, and it was made an English colony. The island of Lagos was ceded to Great Britain by King Dioceno, Aug. 6, 1861.

LAGOS (Portugal).—An association for the prosecution of African discovery was formed here in 1444. Near the coast Tourville defeated Admiral Rooke, who was convoying the Smyrna fleet, June 27, 1693. The English fleet, commanded by Admiral Boscawen, defeated a French fleet in this bay, Aug. 18, 1759.

LAGOSTA (Adriatic).—An English force of 300 men landed on this small island, then in possession of the French, Jan. 21, 1813. They made preparations to besiege the enemy's principal fort, which capitulated Jan. 29, when the whole island was surrendered to the English.

LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.—(*See* CHARTREUSE.)

LA HARPE.—(*See* BOW ISLAND.)

LA HOGUE (France).—Edward III. landed at this place, near Cherburg, July 10, 1346. A combined Dutch and English fleet engaged the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off Cape La Hogue, May 19, 1692. The enemy escaped in a fog, but chase was given, and the conflict was renewed May 21, when nearly the whole of the French squadron was destroyed.

LAHORE (Hindostan), the capital of the Punjaub, was taken by Sultan Baber, and became the residence of its Mohammedan conquerors in 1520. It was captured in 1756 by "Jassa the Kalal," as he styled himself on a medal struck in commemoration of the event; and by Shah Zeman, King of Cabul, in 1798, who bestowed it upon his brother Runjeet Singh, in 1799. A present of horses from King William IV. arrived here July 17, 1831. A revolution occurred at Lahore in 1844. A brigade of British troops, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, occupied the citadel Feb. 22, 1846, and a treaty, placing the Punjaub under English protection, was signed March 9, 1846. It was, with the Punjaub, annexed to British India, March 9, 1849. During the mutiny, Major Spencer and two native officers were murdered here in July, 1857. The railway to Umritsur was opened March 3, 1862; and an exhibition of arts and industry was opened Jan. 20, 1864. Sir John Lawrence, the Viceroy, held a durbar of unprecedented magnificence here Oct. 18, 1864.

LAIBACH.—(*See* LAYBACH.)

LAITY.—The term was first used in the 2nd century; and at the council held at Rome in 502, laymen were prohibited from interfering in any way in the affairs of the Church.

LA JAULNAIS (Treaty).—The Republicans and the Royalists in La Vendée entered into a treaty at La Jaulnais, for the termination of the civil war, and the pacification of the west of France, Feb. 20, 1795.

LAKE.—(*See* ASUNDEN, CHAMPLAIN, TRASIMENE, &c.)

LAKE FUCINUS (Italy), situated nearly in the centre of the peninsula, occupied, according to tradition, the site of a submerged city named Archippe. The sudden rising of the waters having caused repeated inundations, a subterranean channel was constructed by Claudius, the completion of which was celebrated by a gladiatorial seafight in 52. This having been suffered by Nero (54—68) to fall into decay, was repaired by Hadrian (117—138), but became choked up during the Middle Ages. Attempts to clear it were ineffectually made in 1240 and subsequently. It was examined and described in 1825 by the Neapolitan engineer Rivera.

LAKE REGILLUS (Battle). — Fought be-

tween the Latins and the Romans, according to the traditional account, July 15, B.C. 498 or B.C. 496, the former being defeated. The exiled Tarquin was in the Latin army. Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, were represented in the popular lays of Rome as appearing fighting in the Roman ranks, under the form of two gigantic youths, mounted on white steeds. This battle terminates the mythical period in the history of Rome.

LAKE SCHOOL, or LAKISTS. — A term applied about 1809 to the poetry of S. T. Coleridge (1772—July 25, 1834); Southey (1774—March 21, 1843); Wordsworth (1770—April 23, 1850); and others, who at that time were living near the English lakes.

LAMAISM, the religion of Thibet, the origin of which is involved in mystery, is a modification of Buddhism (*q. v.*). The hierarchy is under the supreme control of two lamas, called the Dalai-lama and the Tesho-lama, or Bogdo-lama, who combine temporal and spiritual authority in a like manner to the popes. This system of government was founded by the Lamaist reformer Tsong-kha-pa, in 1355 or 1357.

LAMBETH ARTICLES, nine in number, of an ultra-Calvinistic character, were drawn up Nov. 10, 1595, by Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Divinity to that University, at the request of Archbishop Whitgift, who sought to impose them on the Church of England. They were suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth, and so well was the injunction executed, that for many years a copy of them could not be obtained. They were brought forward and rejected at the Hampton Court conferences, Jan. 14, 15, and 16, 1604. The Irish Church adopted them in 1615.

LAMBETH DEGREES.—Previous to the Reformation, the Archbishop of Canterbury held, as *legatus natus* from the Pope, the right of conferring academical degrees. The privilege was confirmed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (April 7, 1534).

LAMBETH PALACE (London) was built by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1200, the property having come into possession of the see in 1197. Archbishop Boniface made considerable additions to it in 1250, and the Lollards' Tower was built by Archbishop Chicheley about 1443. The insurrectionists, headed by Wat Tyler, entered the palace, killing the Archbishop, Simon of Sudbury, and Sir Robert Hales, June 14, 1381. Burglars effected an entrance, Aug. 8, 1823. Archbishop Howley made extensive improvements and additions, at a cost of £55,000, in 1833. The new suspension bridge was opened Nov. 11, 1862.

LAME and UNSTABLE PEACE.—(*See* LONGJUMPEAU.)

LAMEGO (Portugal), the ancient Lamacum, or Lameca, was wrested from the Moors by Ferdinand I. of Castile, in 1038. The cortes of Portugal assembled here in 1143. The Portuguese rebels captured it Dec. 3, 1826.

LAMENTATIONS.—This book of the Old Testament, written by the prophet Jeremiah, referred by many chronologists to about B.C. 627, is by others said to have been written after, and in consequence of, the sack of Jerusalem and captivity of King Zedekiah by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 586.

LAMIAN WAR.—Athens, in alliance with other Greek states, made war upon Antipater, governor of Macedon, B.C. 323. He fled to the city of Lamia, in Thessaly, where he was besieged by the allies, whom he finally defeated at the battle of Crannon (*q. v.*), Aug. 7, B.C. 322.

LAMMAS-DAY.—Aug. 1 is thus denominated, but the origin of the term is involved in obscurity. It is the day of the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, or St. Peter in bonds, which was instituted in 317, and, according to some authorities, received its title from the Divine commission to Peter, "Feed my lambs." Others state that it is a corruption of the Saxon Loaf-mass, because an annual feast was then celebrated to return thanks for the first-fruits of corn. Lammas-day is one of the four cross quarter-days of the year, Whitsuntide being the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the fourth.

LA MOLINELLA (Battle).—A sanguinary but undecisive battle was fought near La Molinella, between some Florentine exiles, assisted by the Venetians, and the Florentines, July 25, 1467.

LA MOTHE, or LA MOTTE (France).—This town, after a siege of five months, at which bombs (*q. v.*) were first used, was taken from the Duke of Lorraine by Marshal de la Force, in 1634. Restored in 1641, it was retaken and destroyed by Villeroy in 1644.

LAMPEDUSA (Mediterranean).—This small island, the ancient Lopadussa, was made a state prison by the King of Naples in 1843.

LAMPETER (Wales). — The college of St. David, at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, for theological students, founded on the site of an ancient castle, by Bishop Burgess, in 1822, was erected in 1827, and incorporated in 1828. A supplementary charter, granting power to confer the degree of B.D., was obtained in Aug., 1852.

LAMPETERS or LAMPETER BRETHREN. —Henry James Prince, who entered St. David's College, Lampeter, in March, 1836, formed this association among his fellow-students. Having, at a meeting at Swansea in June, 1842, put forth claims to be considered as the incarnation of the Holy Ghost, which were repudiated by the majority of the brethren, he seceded from the connection, and established the Agapemone (*q. v.*).

LAMPS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians; and Herodotus notices a feast of lamps held annually in Egypt. The Jews used lamps in public festivals and religious ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans made them of terra-cotta, bronze, and also of gold and silver. They were kept burning in sepulchres, a practice adopted by the Christians, and which gave rise to the fiction respecting perpetual lamps. Numbers of lamps, of rich and elaborate workmanship, have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed Aug. 24, 79. In the 14th century they were made of glass, and were much used in England. They were introduced into Ireland in 1375. The Argand lamp was patented Jan. 5, 1787, and various improvements have since been made.

LANAI.—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

LANARK (Scotland) was the site of a Roman encampment, of which traces are still found. Here the states of the realm were convoked by King Kenneth III. in 978. It was a royal burgh when Malcolm II. came to the throne, in 1003. The Covenanters published their testimony at Lanark in 1682. (*See* NEW LANARK.)

LANCASHIRE (England).—The south of Lancashire is said to have been inhabited by the Segantii, or Setantii, *i.e.* "dwellers in the country of water." It formed part of Northumberland from 547 to 926. It contains several traces of Roman roads and stations. The successors of William, Earl of Ferrers, who took the title of Earl of Derby, held the office of lords of the county till 1265, when their lands were forfeited, and bestowed upon Edmund, son of Henry III., who became first Earl of Lancaster. Riots occurred in many parts of Lancashire in the spring of 1826. The Southern division received an additional member by 24 and 25 Vict. c. 112 (Aug. 6, 1861).

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—(*See* COTTON FAMINE.)

LANCASTER (Duchy) was created by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, March 6, 1351, and was bestowed upon his son John of Gaunt, Nov. 13, 1362. It was made a county palatine. The duke was to have *jura regalia*, and power to pardon treasons or outlawries, and make justices of the peace and justices of assize within the county. The lordship of Ripon was annexed to it by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1645); and the revenue having declined, other lands were granted by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 20 (1555). The courts of the duchy of Lancaster were instituted by Edward III. in 1376. The management of the revenues was entrusted to them. Henry Bolingbroke was Duke of Lancaster on his accession to the crown as Henry IV., Sep. 30, 1399. In the first year of his reign he procured an act of parliament, ordering that the duchy of Lancaster, &c., should remain to him and his heirs for ever. It was declared forfeited to the crown in 1461, and was vested in Edward IV. and his heirs, Kings of England, for ever.

LANCASTER (England).—The Roman Longovicus, according to the "Monumenta Britannica," received a charter from King John (1199—1216), with increased privileges from Edward III. (1327—77). The castle, now a gaol, was originally built in the 11th century. The army of the Pretender occupied the town three days, Nov. 6—9, 1715. It was taken by Prince Charles Edward Nov. 24, 1745. The railroad to Preston was opened June 30, 1840, and to Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1846.

LANCASTER (Pennsylvania) was founded in 1730, and incorporated in 1818. The sessions of Congress were removed here on the capture of Philadelphia, Sep. 26, 1777. It was the chief town of the state from 1799 to 1812, when that dignity was transferred to Harrisburg. Franklin College was established in 1787.

LANCASTER GUN.—C. W. Lancaster's improvements were patented July 3, 1849, and Jan. 16, 1851. Eight old cannon were rebored upon this system and employed against Sebastopol. Three burst during the siege (Sep. 26, 1854—Sep. 9, 1855).

LANCASTER HERALD.—This officer, said to have been first appointed by Edward III. in 1360, and made a king-at-arms by Henry IV. (1399—1413), was reduced to his former status by Edward IV. (1461—1483), who afterwards abolished the office. Henry VII. restored it in 1485.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.—Joseph Lancaster opened his first school in the Borough Road, London, in 1798. He adopted Dr. Bell's monitorial system, which he brought to such perfection that in 1802 he was able to teach 250 boys, with no other assistance than that afforded by the senior pupils. Lancaster published numerous pamphlets in recommendation of the plan, and obtained influential friends, by whose assistance he founded the British and Foreign School Society in 1805. In 1806 he obtained an interview with George III., who subscribed £100 a year towards the extension of the system; and in 1808 he resigned his school into the hands of trustees, in consequence of which it assumed the importance of a public institution. Owing to imprudence in the conduct of his affairs, Lancaster was compelled to emigrate to America in 1818; and he died at New York, in very reduced circumstances, Oct. 24, 1838.

LANCASTER SOUND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by Bylot and Baffin, July 12, 1616, and named after Sir James Lancaster. Parry passed through it in 1819.

LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.—The supporters of Henry VI., of the House of Lancaster, and of Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., who contended for the crown of England, 1455—1461, were known by these titles. The struggle is also designated the War of the Roses, the red rose having been the emblem of the Lancastrian, and the white of the Yorkist party.

LANCERS.—Cavalry regiments armed with the lance were introduced into the French army in 1807, 1810, and 1812. These having proved very effective during the Peninsular War, the Prince Regent authorized the arming of the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 23rd regiments of English Light Dragoons as Lancers, Sep. 19, 1816. The 17th Light Dragoons were made Lancers Aug. 20, 1822.

LAND.—The provisions usually inserted in acts authorizing the taking of lands for public undertakings were consolidated by the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act," 8 Vict. c. 18 (May 8, 1845). (*See* ACRE OR LAND.)

LANDAU (Bavaria).—Founded by Rodolph of Habsburg, was made a free city of the empire in the 14th century. The fortifications were commenced by Vauban in 1680, and the city was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1686. Louis William of Baden invested Landau June 16, 1702, the citadel surrendered Sep. 9, and Landau was captured Sep. 10. Tallard besieged it in 1703, and completed its reduction Nov. 14. Marlborough obtained possession of it Nov. 23, 1704. The Austrians expelled the French in 1743. It was frequently assailed towards the close of the 18th century,

and it was besieged in 1793 by the Austrians and Prussians, who were eventually compelled to abandon the undertaking. It was ceded to France by the treaty of 1814, but was restored to Germany by that of 1815.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—This court was erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 2, 1858), to facilitate the sale and transfer of lands in Ireland. The sittings were appointed to be held in Dublin, under the presidency of three judges, who were ineligible as members of parliament. The authority of the court commenced Nov. 1, 1858. (*See* ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.)

LAND AND EMIGRATION BOARD.—(*See* EMIGRATION.)

LANDEN (Battle).—At this village, in Belgium, William III. was defeated by Marshal Luxemburg, with a loss of 12,000 men, July 19, 1693 (O. S.). It is called by French writers the battle of Neerwinden.

LANDFRIEDE.—A perpetual public peace under this name, designed to check the warlike operations of the German barons, was established by a diet held at Worms in 1495. It failed in its object, as the predatory habits of the nobility remained unchecked till the 16th century. (*See* BARONS OF GERMANY.)

LANDGRAVE.—This title originated in the 10th century, and Albert III. was the first of the Habsburg family who styled himself landgrave of Alsace. The margraves of Thuringia assumed the title in the 11th century. The collateral branch of the house of Hesse took it in 1264.

LANDRECY (Flanders).—Francis I. captured this town in 1543. The Emperor Charles V. failed in an attempt to recapture it the same year, and Prince Eugène besieged it, but without success, in 1712. The Prince of Orange invested it April 16, 1794, and it surrendered April 30. The French retook it July 17, 1794.

LANDSHUT (Bavaria).—The Prussians were defeated by the Austrians near this town, June 23, 1760. The attack was made in the dead of night, and the result was a complete victory. St. Martin's church was built in 1450. The university of Ingoldstadt, removed here in 1800, was transferred to Munich in 1826.

LAND-TAX.—The Danegelt (*q. v.*) was a species of land-tax. The rate now known by the name was first levied by 4 Will. & Mary, c. 1 (1692), to defray the expenses of the war against France. The original rate was three shillings in the pound on the rental, and the tax was continued every year, most frequently at four shillings in the pound, until it was made perpetual by 38 Geo. III. c. 60 (June 21, 1798). The sum fixed by this act as the amount of the land-tax was £2,037,627 9*s.* 0½*d.* The provisions of several acts for the redemption of the land-tax were consolidated by 42 Geo. III. c. 116 (June 26, 1802). By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 13 (May 17, 1833), the collection, &c., of the tax in Scotland were vested in the commissioners of taxes.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS, superseding the Ambulance Corps (*q. v.*), was organized by Col. McMurdo in 1855 to furnish a means of land conveyance for the British troops during the Crimean war. It has since been designated the Military Train.

LANDWEHR, or LAND DEFENCE. — A force under this name was raised in the Austrian empire in 1805. The introduction of a similar system into Prussia, suggested by Major, afterwards Marshal Knesebeck in 1806, was effected by a royal edict, March 17, 1813, which called out in two separate levies all the men from 26 to 32, and from 32 to 39. By the Landwehr-ordnung or Landwehr regulation of April 21, 1815, Prussia was divided into 104 districts, each of which furnished a battalion. Landwehr brigades have been introduced into the regular army, and did much service against the Austrians in 1866.

LANFANANAN. — (*See* LANPHANANAN, Battle.)

LANGOBARDI.—(*See* LONGOBARDI.)

LANGRES (France), the ancient Andomatunnum or Lingonum Civitas, was occupied and made the head-quarters of the Prussian and Russian armies during the campaign in France in 1814. (*See* LINGONUM CIVITAS.)

LANGSIDE (Battle).—Mary, Queen of Scots, having escaped from Lochleven, May 2, 1567, raised some troops, which were defeated at Langside, near Glasgow, May 13, 1567.

LANGUAGE.—Some writers contend that language was revealed from heaven; others that it is of human invention. The latter opinion was prevalent amongst the Greek and Roman philosophers and authors. Hobbes says: "The first author of speech was God himself, that instructed Adam how to name such creatures as he presented to his sight (Gen. ii. 19), for the Scripture goeth no further in this matter. But this was sufficient to induce him to add more names, as the experience and use of the creatures should give him occasion, and to join them in such manner by degrees, as to make himself understood; and so by succession of time so much language might be gotten as he had found use for, though not so copious as an orator or philosopher has need of." The French, Spanish, and Italian languages are derived from the Latin. Francis I. (1515—17) ordered the French language to be used in all public acts, but the change was not fully effected until 1629. Hallam asserts that no industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian, till near the end of the 12th century. The transformation of Anglo-Saxon into modern English was gradual. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle ends at 1154. The French language, which was spoken amongst the higher classes in England from the Conquest, fell into disuse in the reign of Edward III., who banished Norman French from the courts of law in 1362. According to a recent estimate there are 3,014 languages and general dialects in the world: viz., 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 226 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. Amongst the most celebrated linguists may be mentioned Arias Montanus, the Spaniard who completed the Antwerp Polyglott Bible in 1572; and James Crichton, commonly called the Admirable Crichton (1560—July, 1583), both of whom are said to have known from 12 to 15 languages. Sir William Jones (Sep. 28, 1746—April 27, 1794) is be-

lieved to have known 28 languages. Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti (Sep. 17, 1774—March 15, 1849), whom Byron termed "a walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briareus of parts of speech," is said to have known 120 languages. Though this statement may be exaggerated, he was conversant with above 50, and was the greatest linguist the world ever knew. Berthold George Niebuhr, born at Copenhagen (Aug. 27, 1776—Jan. 2, 1831), was in 1807 acquainted with 20 languages, and afterwards added to the number. (*See* ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GREEK LANGUAGES, &c.)

LANGUEDOC (France), under the Romans, formed a portion of Gallia Narbonensis, and enjoyed the freedom of Italy. In the Middle Ages it was known as Septimania, from its seven cathedral churches, and was ceded by Honorius to the Goths in 409. The Saracens, who had succeeded them, were driven out by Charles Martel in 725. In the 11th and 12th centuries the Albigensian opinions prevailed in Languedoc. Part of Languedoc was ceded to France in 1229, and the remainder was annexed in 1270. Languedoc had its own provincial assembly, and retained the right of regulating its own taxation till 1789. Above 100,000 Huguenots, of whom about 10,000 perished at the stake, were put to death after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. The inhabitants of Languedoc took up arms on the return of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815.

LANGUE D'OC and LANGUE D'OIL, or D'OUI.—In the 11th century two languages were spoken in France, the former the Provençal, or the Romance, in the south, and the latter the Langue d'Oil, or d'Oui, in the north. The use of the Langue d'Oc began to decline towards the end of the 13th century.

LANPHANANAN (Battle).—Macbeth is said, though on doubtful authority, to have been slain at this place in Scotland, in 1056, about two years after his alleged defeat at Dunsinane (*q. v.*). According to other accounts Macbeth died Dec. 5, 1056.

LANSCRONA, or LANDSKRONA (Battle).—Christian V. of Denmark sustained a severe defeat from Charles XI. of Sweden at this place in Sweden, July 14, 1677.

LANSDOWN (Battle).—The Royalists defeated Sir William Waller at this place, near Bath, July 5, 1643.

LANSING (United States).—This town became the capital of Michigan in 1847.

LANSQUENETS, or lance-men, from lanzknechte, founded by Maximilian I. (1493—1519), played an important part in the European wars of the 16th century.

LANTERNS, or LANTHORNS, were made of horn by the Greeks and Romans; sometimes skin was used, to allow of the transmission of the light. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, mentions a glass lantern, in 705. Asser, in his life of Alfred 871—901), relates that this king ordered a lantern to be constructed of wood and white ox-horn, which, when planed thin, is almost as transparent as glass. Lanterns for military purposes are said to have been devised by the Emperor Alexius (II.) Comnenus, in 1180.

LANTHANIUM.—This metal was discovered by Mosander, who gave it this name because it had been so long concealed, in 1839.

LAOCOON.—This celebrated Greek statue, the production of the Rhodian sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, who flourished in the reign of Titus (79—81), was found among the ruins of the baths of Titus at Rome in 1506, and is preserved in the Vatican. The subject of the group is the death of the Trojan priest Laocoon and his two sons by serpents, sent against them by Minerva (Æneid, ii. 200). It was carried to Paris, but restored to Rome in 1814.

LAODICEA, or LAODICEIA (Phrygia), formerly called Diospolis and Rhoas, was rebuilt, and named after his wife Laodice, by Antiochus Theus, B.C. 260. To the church of this city one of the seven epistles (Revelation iii.) was addressed in 90. It suffered frequently from earthquakes, having been nearly destroyed in 65 and 494, was captured by the crusaders in 1199, and by the Turks in 1255. It was reduced to ruins in 1402. Councils were held here in 366 and 481. It was called Laodicea ad Lycum, to distinguish it from Laodicea Combusta, one of the five cities built by Seleucus I. (B.C. 312—280), and named after his mother Seleuca.

LAON (Combats).—Napoleon I. sustained a check at this place, in the north of France, from the Allies under Blucher, March 9 and 10, 1814. The French lost 6,000 men and 46 cannon in the conflict, and were compelled to retreat to Soissons. The Allies lost about 4,000 men. (*See* CRAONNE, Battle.)

LAON (France).—This ancient town, believed by some to be identical with the *Bibrax* spoken of by Cæsar, received Christianity in the 3rd century, and was the scene of an ecclesiastical council in 948. The Gothic cathedral was consecrated Sep. 6, 1114. In 1419 Laon was taken by the English, who restored it to the French in 1429. Henry IV. of France took it after several engagements in 1594, and erected a citadel and other fortifications. The ruins of the leaning tower, displaced by an earthquake in 1696, were removed in 1832.

LAOS or SHAN COUNTRY (Asia).—This central region of India, beyond the Ganges, after enjoying a long independence under its own rulers, was seized in the 18th century by the Siamese, who established a vice-royalty. The Burmese were assisted by 15,000 of the inhabitants in their operations against the British in 1825.

LAPLAND, or LAND OF THE LAPPS (Europe).—This, the most northern country of Europe, is first spoken of in the works of Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the 12th century, and it was very imperfectly known even in the 16th century. Lapland was originally divided into Russian, Danish, and Swedish Lapland; but the three districts were united in 1814. Admiral Little explored the northern coasts in 1822 and 1823.

LA PLATA.—(*See* PLATA, LA.)

LA PRESE (Battle).—The Italian National Guard drove the Austrians from their cantonments at this place, on the Stelvio, July 11, 1866.

LARENTALIA, LARENTINALIA, or LAURENTALIA.—These festivals, instituted at

Rome about B.C. 621, commenced Dec. 23, were held in honour of Acca-Larentia, nurse of Romulus and Remus, or of a courtezan who flourished in the reign of Ancus Martius.

LARES AND PENATES.—The public worship of the lares and penates, or the spirits of good men, instituted at Rome by Servius Tullius (B.C. 578—534), was restored by Augustus Cæsar (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). It also formed an important element in the private and domestic life of the Romans through every period of their history.

LARGER CATECHISM.—(*See* CATECHISM.)

LARGS (Battle).—At this place, on the Clyde, Alexander III. of Scotland defeated the Norwegians, led by their king, Haco, Oct. 3, 1263.

LARISSA (Turkey), the Turkish Yenitschir, the capital of Thessaly, is supposed to have been founded by Acrisius, B.C. 1344, and took part with the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431—404. Antiochus the Great made an unsuccessful attempt to take it B.C. 191, and Bohemond failed in a similar effort, in 1083.

LA ROCHE ABEILLE (Battle).—The Roman Catholic forces were defeated at this place, in France, by the Protestants, under Coligni and Henry de Bearn, in 1569.

LA ROCHE DARIEN (Battle).—Charles of Blois, Duke of Britanny, was defeated and made prisoner at this place, in France, by Jane of Montfort, June 20, 1347.

LA ROTHIERE (Battle), fought at this place, in France, between the French, commanded by Napoleon I., and the allied Austrian, Prussian, and Russian army under Blucher, Feb. 1, 1814. The contest was waged with great heroism on both sides; but the French were at length compelled to withdraw, leaving the field of battle in the possession of the allies. The French lost 6,000 men, and 73 pieces of cannon.

LARYNGOSCOPE.—Dr. Liston in 1840 stated the possibility of obtaining a view of the back of the throat, &c., by means of a speculum, and Dr. Warden of Edinburgh showed the larynx in 1845 by means of a spatula and reflecting prism. In 1855 Garcia published a series of laryngoscopical observations on the human voice, and in 1857 Professor Czermak of Pesth commenced researches which resulted in the invention of a laryngoscope employing artificial light, which he exhibited to the Medical Society of Vienna, April 9, 1859.

LAS GARZAS.—(*See* ARIPONIANS.)

LAS NAVAS DE TOLOSA.—(*See* TOLOSA.)

LASWAREE (Battle).—A desperate encounter between the British, commanded by Lord Lake, and the Mahrattas, occurred at this village, near Delhi, in Hindostan, Nov. 1, 1803. The former were victorious.

LATAKIA, or LADAKIYEH (Syria), the ancient Laodicea ad Mare, was founded by Seleucus I. Nicator, about B.C. 300, and named after his mother. Dolabella took refuge here from Cassius, and was the cause of much destruction to the city in 43. The remains of an aqueduct, built by Herod the Great about B.C. 10, are still to be seen; and a triumphal arch, believed to have been erected in honour of Septimius Severus, about 200, is in a state of great perfection. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May 16, 1796.

LATERAN (Rome).—This name, derived from the old Roman family of the Laterani, whose chief Plautius, implicated in the Piso Conspiracy, was executed by Nero in 65, was applied to their palace, presented by Constantine I. to the popes. The greater part of the Lateran palace was destroyed by fire in 1308. Gregory XI., on restoring the seat of the papacy from Avignon to Rome, in 1377, took up his abode at the Vatican. The church of St. John of Lateran, called "the Mother and Head of all the churches of the city and the world," built by Constantine I., was dedicated to the Saviour. Lucius II., who rebuilt it in the 12th century, dedicated it to John the Baptist, and it is celebrated for the councils held in it Oct. 5—31, 649; Nov. 1, 864; in August, 900; Jan. 31, 993; Feb. 12, 1111; March 18—23, 1112; March 5, 1116; March 18 to April 5, 1123 (ninth general); April 20, 1139 (tenth general); March 5—19, 1179 (eleventh general); Nov. 11—30, 1215 (twelfth general); and May 3, 1512, to March 16, 1517, by some called the nineteenth general. Every newly-elected pope takes possession of this church in great state, and bestows his blessing upon the people from its balcony. A new palace, adjoining the church, was built by Sixtus V. in 1586.

LATHAM or LATHOM HOUSE (Lancashire).—The Countess of Derby defended this place against the Parliamentary forces from Feb. 28 until May 27, 1644, when it was relieved by Prince Rupert. The Parliamentary forces renewed the siege in July, 1645, and captured it Dec. 2.

LATHE.—Diodorus Siculus attributes the invention to a nephew of Dædalus, named Talus, about B.C. 1240; but Pliny states that it was first used by Theodore of Samos, about B.C. 600. The classical authors make frequent mention of the lathe. The side rest is described in the French Encyclopædia in 1772, and Maudslay invented one in 1794. Roberts invented the screw lathe in 1816, Clement improved the side rest in 1818 and received the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts for the improvement in 1827.

LATIN EMPIRE.—The Crusaders captured Constantinople April 9, 1204, and founded the Latin Empire of the East, which was overthrown by Michael (VIII.) Palæologus, July 25, 1261, who restored the Eastern or Greek Empire. A list of Latin emperors is given under Eastern Empire.

LATIN LANGUAGE.—Originally spoken in Latium by the Latins (*q. v.*), was afterwards adopted at Rome, to which city it was for many years practically restricted. Cicero (B.C. 106—43) mentions that in his time Greek was the language used by almost every people. Afterwards the Romans permitted foreigners to employ it, and even enforced its use by law. On the removal of the government to Constantinople in 330, Latin was retained as the official language, but it was gradually neglected till Greek again became nearly universal. Colloquial Latin was already much corrupted in the 6th century. Charlemagne, on succeeding in 800 to the Empire of the West, ordered all law

proceedings to be conducted in Latin. This practice continued for several centuries until, in consequence of numerous difficulties, French was generally employed, both on the continent and in England. During the Dark Ages, Latin suffered from the common neglect of learning, the dialects employed by the monks and schoolmen having become much corrupted. The revival of letters about the 15th century led to a renewed study of the ancient classic authors and a consequent restoration of pure Latin, which became the language generally used by philosophers and theologians. (*See* DICTIONARY, GRAMMAR, LAW, ROMAN LITERATURE, &c.)

LATINS, or LATINI, signified originally the inhabitants of Latium (*q. v.*).

LATITAT.—This writ, formerly employed in personal actions in the King's (or Queen's) Bench, was abolished by 2 Will. IV. c. 39 (May 23, 1832). The name, according to Wharton, was derived from a supposition that the defendant lurked and was hid, and could not be found in the county of Middlesex in which the court is held, to be taken by bill, but had gone into some other county, to the sheriff of which this writ was directed, to apprehend him there.

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.—Eratosthenes, the librarian of Alexandria (B.C. 223—194), made some advance towards an accurate measurement of latitude, and, after him, Hipparchus, B.C. 162, who showed how longitude might be determined by attention to eclipses of the sun and moon. The principles laid down by Hipparchus were successfully applied by Ptolemy in 140, in his great geographical work. A reward of 1,000 crowns was offered by the King of Spain, in 1598, for the discovery of a method of determining longitude; and about the same time the States-general of Holland offered 10,000 florins for the same object. The British Government offered £20,000 for a like purpose in 1714, and £5,000 for a chronometer to keep time within certain limits. Harrison, after much delay and many disputes, gained the prize for his timepiece in 1767. Rewards of various amounts have been granted from time to time by parliament for improved timepieces. The act of 1774 was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 66 (July 15, 1828). A method of finding the longitude by means of the electric telegraph was brought to perfection by Airy in 1847.

LATITUDINARIANS.—This term was used about the close of the 17th century to designate some divines who endeavoured to act as mediators between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians. Hales, Chillingworth, Burnet, and Tillotson belonged to this party. In the reign of Charles II. (1660—1685) the Latitudinarians attained the highest positions in the Church.

LATIUM (Italy).—This country of central Italy derived its name from the city Latium, said to have been founded by King Latinus B.C. 1240. Æneas, according to the legend, settled here with a colony of Trojans B.C. 1181, and the new colonists and aboriginal inhabitants, having united into one nation under his government, were known as the Latins. They formed a confederacy of towns, with Alba Longa (*q. v.*) at their head; and after the destruction of that town by the Romans, B.C. 665, the whole territory was reduced to subjection. The Latins rebelled B.C. 502, and a treaty was concluded between them and the Romans B.C. 493, by which their independence was acknowledged, and an alliance concluded between the two powers. They joined other states against Rome, and the last war waged against them commenced B.C. 340, and terminated B.C. 338 in the defeat of the Latins, after which time they ceased to exist as an independent people. The Roman franchise was B.C. 91 bestowed upon all people of Italy who were allies of Rome.

LA TRAPPE.—(*See* TRAPPISTS.)

LATROCINIUM, or Meeting of Robbers, was the term applied by Leo I. to the council held at Ephesus, Aug. 8, 449, in favour of Eutychus, the decree of which was supported by Theodosius II.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.—This term has been applied to the Fifth Monarchy Men, and in more modern times to the Mormonites (*q. v.*).

LAUDANUM, or TINCTURE OF OPIUM (*q. v.*), is mentioned in a manuscript diary Oct., 1601.

LAUENBURG, or SAXE-LAUENBURG (Prussia).—This duchy, taken from the Wends by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony (1139—1180), passed by inheritance in 1689 to the Duke of Brunswick, through whom it descended to Hanover. Seized in 1803 by the French, it was included in 1810 in the department of Bouches-de-l'Elbe. In 1815 it was restored to Hanover, which ceded it to Prussia, and it was given to Denmark in exchange for Pomerania and Rügen, June 4. By the convention of Gastein (*q. v.*), Aug. 14, 1865, it was transferred to Prussia for 2,500,000 Danish dollars. William I. converted the inhabitants into Prussians by patent Sep. 13, and took formal possession Sep. 15.

LAUFFEN (Battle).—Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, with an army of 25,000 men, defeated the forces of Ferdinand, King of the Romans, at Lauffen, near Heilbronn in Würtemberg, May 13, 1534.

LAUNCESTON (Tasmania), ranking next in importance to the capital, Hobart Town (*q. v.*), was founded in 1804, and made a free port in 1845.

LAUREL.—The common laurel was brought into this country from the Levant before 1629; the Portugal laurel from Portugal before 1648; and the Alexandrian laurel from Portugal before 1713. The royal bay-tree was brought from Madeira in 1665, and the glaucous laurel from China in 1806.

LAURENTALIA.—(*See* LARENTALIA.)

LAURUSTINUS.—This shrub was brought to England from the south of Europe before 1596.

LAUSANNE (Switzerland), the capital of the canton Vaud, was a Roman station. The cathedral, founded in the 10th, was not completed until the 13th century. Gregory X. consecrated it in 1275. Rodolph I. had an interview here with Gregory X. Oct. 6, 1275. In the church of St. Francis a council was held,

April 10, 1449. The university was founded in 1535. A memorable controversy, which terminated in the adhesion of the north-western portion of Switzerland to the Reformation, took place in the cathedral in 1536. The academy was founded in 1537, and printing is said to have been carried on in 1556. Gibbon resided at Lausanne from June 30, 1753, to April 11, 1758, again from May, 1763, to April, 1764, and with little intermission from 1782 till June, 1793. Here a great part of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was written. The French seized Lausanne Jan. 28, 1798.

LAUTULÆ, or AD LAUTULAS (Battle).—The Samnites defeated the Roman army, commanded by Fabius, at this pass, between Tarracina and Fundi, B.C. 315.

LAVAL (France).—This town was gradually formed round an old castle, destroyed by the Northmen in the 9th century. The church was built in 1040. Having been rebuilt, it was captured by Lord Talbot in Oct., 1466, but the French regained possession in 1467. The Vendeans captured it in 1793, and their leader, Henry de la Rochejaquelein, defeated the republican forces at a short distance from the town in Oct.

LA VALETTA (Malta).—This city was commenced by Sir John de la Valette, grand master of the Knights of Malta, in 1566, and finished Aug. 18, 1571. It capitulated to the French fleet under Admiral Brueys, June 12, 1798, when Malta and its dependencies were ceded to the republic. The inhabitants rose in revolt in Sep., 1798, and the French garrison retired within the walls of the fortress, where they were blockaded by the English, and were compelled by famine to surrender, Sep. 5, 1800.

LAVAUR (France), one of the strongholds of the Albigenses, was captured by Simon De Montfort in 1211, when a wholesale slaughter ensued. Councils were held here in 1213 and July 6, 1368.

LA VENDÉE (France).—The inhabitants of this portion of France rose against the revolutionary party in 1791, and erected the standard of royalty March 10, 1793. Led by Henry de la Rochejaquelein, the Vendeans stormed Thouars, near Saumur, taking 6,000 prisoners, May 5. They sustained a defeat at Fontenay, May 15; stormed Saumur June 7; failed in an attack upon Nantes June 20, but regained courage and had established the royalist ascendancy by the end of July. They failed in an attack upon Granville Nov. 15 and 16; beat off their assailants at Mans Dec. 12, were in turn defeated at Mans Dec. 13, and escaped to Laval. Marceau, with Tilly and Kleber, annihilated their army at Savenay Dec. 22. Early in 1794 they were joined by the Chouans (*q. v.*) and gained several battles. Henry de la Rochejaquelein fell in a skirmish at the village of Trementine March 4. They won a battle at La Roulière Sep. 5, at Fréliqué Sep. 15. Negotiations were carried on at La Jaunais in Feb. 1795, and a treaty was signed April 20. The final pacification of the province was effected by the treaty of Luçon Jan. 17, 1800, nearly 1,000,000 victims having fallen in the struggle. During the "Hundred Days" the inhabitants of this district again rose in support of the Bourbon cause, but their army was defeated at Mathes or Croix de Vic, June 4, 1815.

LAVENDER was introduced into England from the south of Europe before 1568. To lay in lavender was formerly a cant phrase for pawning. The plant was considered an emblem of affection.

LAVIS (Battles).—The Austrians defeated the French in an attack upon their position near this river, in the Italian Tyrol, Nov. 1, 1796.—The French gained a victory over the Austrians on the same river, March 20, 1797.—The Tyrolese sustained a defeat here in 1809.

LAW.—The earliest system of laws is said to have been that which Phoroneus introduced in Argos, B.C. 1753. The Jewish laws were promulgated by Moses, B.C. 1491. Lycurgus legislated for Sparta, about B.C. 776; Draco for the Athenians, B.C. 621; and Solon, B.C. 594. The civil or Roman law was founded by Servius Tullius, B.C. 566, and amended by the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450. The ancient Britons were governed by certain fixed laws, which were framed by their chiefs and Druids, and Sir William Dugdale states that Malmutius Dunwallo, who began to reign B.C. 444, was the first British lawgiver. Ethelbert published a system in 600, and Ina one in 692. Alfred arranged the common law (*q. v.*) in 886. Athelstan promulgated a code in 928, and Edgar in 970; and in 1050 Edward the Confessor consolidated the British, Saxon, and Danish laws into a single system, which was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1070. Stephen's charter of general liberties was granted in 1136. A modification of the Canon law (*q. v.*) was introduced into England in 1140, the Constitutions of Clarendon (*q. v.*) were established in 1164, and Magna Charta (*q. v.*) was granted in 1215. The English laws were much improved by Edward III., who has been called the English Justinian. Law pleadings were ordered to be in English by 36 Edw. III. c. 15 (1362), and the civil law was superseded by the common law, except in the ecclesiastical courts, in 1379. By 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731), all proceedings in courts of justice in England and Scotland were ordered to be in English. (*See* Agrarian Laws, Brehon Law, Incorporated Law Society, &c.)

LAW COURTS.—By 28 Vict. c. 48 (June 19, 1865), called the Courts of Justice Building Act, Government was empowered to raise funds for the erection of new law courts in the metropolis, by contributing £1,000,000 stock from the surplus interest fund, and by a grant of £200,000, as the price of the existing courts and offices, to be transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works and Buildings. The Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 28 Vict. c. 49 (June 19, 1865) enabled the commissioners to acquire lands in London for the purposes of the new works.

LAW SOCIETY CLUB (London), in connection with the Incorporated Law Society (*q. v.*), was established in 1832.

LAWFELD.—(*See* Laffeld, Battle.)

LAWN was introduced into England during

the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603), being used for the large ruffs then in fashion.

LAWRENCE, ST. (North America).—This Gulf was first explored by Cortereal in 1500. Jacques Cartier surveyed it in 1535.

LAW'S BANK (Paris originated in the permission obtained by a daring speculator, named John Law, to establish a bank in Paris, May 20, 1716. It was dissolved by the regent, and merged into the Royal Bank, June 24, 1718. A patent, granting possession of the country of the Mississippi, was secured at the same time. It took the title of the Company of the Indies, and the mint of France was handed over to it July 25, 1719. The right of farming the whole of the public revenue was conceded to this company Aug. 27. In the month of November the shares were sold at sixty times their original price. It was ascertained, May 1, 1720, that the bank had circulated notes representing a sum of one hundred and ten millions sterling, and an edict was issued, reducing them in value one-half, May 21. Immediate ruin followed, and John Law, who resigned his office of comptroller-general May 29, 1720, died in poverty in March 1729.

LAWYER.—Previous to the Norman conquest few persons were learned in the law, except ecclesiastics, who were permitted to practise it without restraint until 1217, when Richard Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, prohibited them from pleading in secular courts. (*See* ATTORNEY, BARRISTERS, &c.)

LAY ABBOTS.—(*See* ABBACOMITES.)

LAYBACH, or LAIBACH (Austria), the ancient Æmona, was taken by the French, March 17, 1797, and again June 3, 1809. It was recaptured by the Austrians in July, 1809. A congress was held here, attended by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Prussia and Naples, Jan. 8, 1821. They signed a treaty, in which they engaged to oppose the revolutionary movement in Naples, Feb. 2, 1821. (*See* CARBONARI.) This treaty formed the subject of an animated discussion in both houses of the English Parliament Feb. 19 and 21, 1821. The congress of Laybach broke up May 21.

LAY BROTHERS AND SISTERS. — The practice of admitting uneducated persons, termed lay brothers and sisters, into the convents, to assist in the harder kind of work, commenced in the 11th century.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY to seize the Tower, the Bank, and the Exchequer, and to proclaim the Pretender, was formed in 1722 by a young barrister named Layer, Bishop Atterbury, Carte the historian, a non-juring clergyman named Kelly, Plunkett the Jesuit, and others. The papers of the conspirators were intercepted, and Kelly was arrested May 21. Layer and others were taken shortly afterwards. Atterbury was seized Aug. 24. A select committee was appointed to examine into the matter. Layer was found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1723. A bill of pains and penalties was passed against Atterbury, and it received the royal signature May 27. Atterbury quitted England for France in June, 1723, and he died in Paris, Feb. 15, 1732.

LAZARETTO.—This name, applied to the buildings where crews and passengers of ships suspected of contagion perform quarantine, is derived from St. Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers. The first was established at Venice during the plague of 1423. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 78, s. 18 (June 27, 1825), persons escaping from a lazaretto are liable to a penalty of £200.

LAZARITES.—This order of priests, founded by Vincent de Paul in 1624, and charged with the care of the sick, was confirmed by Urban VIII. in 1631. They exerted much influence in France just before the political changes of 1830.

LAZARO, ST. (Battle).—The French and Spaniards attacked the Austrian and Piedmontese camp at St. Lazaro, about 22 miles from Piacenza, at 11 at night, June 4, 1746. After a fiercely-contested struggle of nine hours' duration the French and Spaniards were compelled to retire, leaving 6,000 killed, and nearly 9,000 wounded, on the field of battle.

LAZARUS, ST.—This military and religious order was established by the Crusaders at Jerusalem, for the purpose of affording relief to lepers, in 1119, and confirmed by Pope Alexander IV. in 1255. Louis VII. (1137—80 introduced the order into France, and it declined as leprosy disappeared. The Italian order was united with the Hospitallers in 1484, the Savoy branch with that of St. Maurice in 1572, and the French branch with the order of St. Michael in 1693.

LAZI. — This Slavonian tribe inhabited Colchis, in Asia Minor, to which they gave the name of Lazica. They first appear in history in 456, when their king, Gobazes, was defeated by the Emperor Marcianus. They were converted to Christianity in 522, and rebelled against the Romans in 542, but returned to their allegiance in 549. In 550 they were attacked by the Persians, who subdued a great part of the country in 553. The Persians were finally defeated by the combined efforts of the Roman and Lazic troops in 556.

LAZZARONI.—This name is derived from Lazarus, the sick man mentioned in the Gospels, and is used to designate the lower orders of the people in Naples. The hospital of St. Lazarus is devoted to the service of the poorer classes, or lazzaroni. They aided Masaniello in the revolution of 1647. They used to elect yearly a head or chief *Lazzaro*, who was formally acknowledged by the government, which, by this means, was better able to control and wield at will his turbulent adherents, 50,000 or 60,000 in number.

LEA.—The Danes sailed up this river and built a fort, probably near Ware, in 895. The Londoners were defeated in an attack upon it in 896. In the same year Alfred cut another channel for the water, and thus left the Danish fleet aground, whereupon the Danes retired into Shropshire.

LEAD is frequently spoken of in the Old Testament during the time of Moses, B.C. 1400, and was in general use amongst the Greeks and Romans. Pliny, in his Natural History (23—79), describes the manufacture of lead pipes. Lead mines in this country were worked by the Romans B.C. 54. The ancients poisoned their wines with lead. Leaden pipes

for the conveyance of water were invented by Robert Brook in 1538. Pattinson's process for extracting the silver from lead, which in 30 years effected a saving of 200,000 ounces of the more precious metal, was introduced in 1829.

LEADENHALL MARKET (London). — In 1309 the Leadenhall was a manor-house, owned by Sir Hugh Neville. It was sold in 1408 to Sir Richard Whittington, who afterwards presented it to the corporation of London. In 1419 Sir Simon Eyre erected a granary, or market of stone; and in 1466 a fraternity of 60 priests was established, to perform service every market-day. The chapel was not taken down till 1812.

LEAGUES. — The most important leagues mentioned in history are the following:—

B.C.
343 to 167. The Ætolian League (*q. v.*).
280 to 146. The Achæan League.
— to 170. The Bœotian League.

A.D.
1140. The Hanseatic League.
1167, April 7. The Lombard League (*q. v.*).
1226, March 2. Second Lombard League.
1255. League of the Rhine. (*See* BARONS OF GERMANY.)
1370. League of Swabia and of the Rhine. (*See* BARONS OF GERMANY.)
1396. Caddee League (*q. v.*).
1405. League of Marbach (*q. v.*).
1410. League of Gien (*q. v.*).
1424. Grey League, or League of the Grisons.
1437. League of the Ten Jurisdictions.
1465. The League of the Public Good or Weal (*q. v.*).
1471. League of the Italian States against the Turks.
148-. The Swabian League (*q. v.*).
1493, April 22. League between Venice, Milan, and the Pope.
1495, March 31. The League of Venice.
1508, Dec. 10. The League of Cambray (*q. v.*).
1511, Oct. 4. The Holy League (*q. v.*).
1523. The Italian League is formed against Francis I.
1526, May 22. The League of Cognac, also called the Holy League and the Clementine League (*q. v.*).
1530, Dec. 31. The League of Smalcald (*q. v.*).
1538, June. The Holy League of Nuremberg (*q. v.*).
1560. League of Amboise (*q. v.*).
1566. League of the Beggars, or Gueux (*q. v.*).
1571, May 21. League against the Turks. (*See* HOLY LEAGUES.)
1576. The League, or Roman Catholic League (*q. v.*).
1599. League of Heidelberg (*q. v.*).
1610. Leagues of Halle (*q. v.*), and of Wurzburg (*q. v.*).
1638. The Solemn League and Covenant. (*See* COVENANTERS.)
1651. The Roman Catholic League and the Protestant League in Germany.
1684, March 5. Another League against the Turks. (*See* HOLY LEAGUES.)
1686, July 9. The League of Augsburg (*q. v.*).

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS (Warwickshire). — This town, mentioned in Domesday Book (1085–6) as the property of Robert de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, passed, in 1160, into possession of Kenilworth Priory, and was seized by the crown in 1539. Camden mentioned the old Spring or Spa in 1586, the waters of which were analyzed in 1688. It was described in a treatise by Dr. Guidott in 1689. Abbots discovered the second spring in 1784, and erected several baths. The assembly rooms were built in 1812, and the theatre in 1814. Queen Victoria allowed the place to be called Leamington Royal in 1838. St. Mary's church was erected in 1839, Victoria bridge was widened and beautified in 1840, and the college was built in 1845.

LEAP YEAR, or BISSEXTILE.—The name given to every fourth year in the Julian calendar, B.C. 46. In leap year February has 29, instead of 28 days. Under this arrangement the years were made a little too long, and to rectify this error, three leap years are omitted during the course of four centuries in the Gregorian calendar. Thus 1800 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be; 2000 will be a leap year, and 2100, 2200, and 2300 will not. The Bissextile, or *Bissextus dies*, that is, the sixth day before the calends of March, twice over, was placed in the Roman calendar between Feb. 24 and 25. By 21 Hen. III. (1175), the Bissextile day, and the day immediately preceding it, were to be considered legally as one day.

LEARNING.—The golden period of Grecian learning was the age of Pericles, who died B.C. 429. In Rome the reign of the Emperor Augustus was so distinguished for learned men and great authors, that it is usual to characterize the æras most remarkable for learning as "Augustan ages." During the 6th century after the destruction of the Western empire, learning declined, and was restricted to ecclesiastics. Classical learning was revived in the Anglo-Saxon church about 668. The 10th century is usually considered the darkest period of human history. The revival of learning after the period of depression known as the "Dark Ages," took place in the 15th century.

LEASE.—This word is derived from the French *laisser*, to let or give leave, and signifies a conveyance creating an estate for life, for a stated period, or at will. During the reign of Edward III. leases were sometimes extended to several hundred years. The conveyance by lease and re-lease originated soon after the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535). Leases required by law to be in writing, were declared void unless made by deed, by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 4, 1845). Leases and sales of settled estates were facilitated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 2, 1858). (*See* ENTAIL.)

LEATHER.—It is related, Gen. iii. 21, that our first parents were clothed with skins before they were turned out of the garden of Eden, and this may perhaps be considered as the original suggestion of the manufacture of leather. It was in use among oriental nations for shoes, girdles, &c.; and with the Greeks and Romans for numerous articles of dress, as well as bottles and other vessels for containing liquids. The Romans seem to have obtained the art of tanning from Cordova, in Spain, whence the name Cordovan leather. It was used for clothing by the ancient Britons, who also exported it in considerable quantities. A customs duty was imposed upon leather by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1535). A duty was laid upon it by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 21 (1697), and an export duty of 12*d.* per cent. was imposed by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1710). By 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830), all duties and drawbacks upon this article were repealed. Leathern money is said to have been used by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages in Italy, and even in England. The Skinners were incorporated in 1394, the Leather Sellers in 1383, and the Curriers in 1605.

LEAVENWORTH (United States). — This town, in Arkansas, was founded in 1854.

LEBANON, MOUNT (Syria), was subject to the kings of Tyre, in the reign of Solomon (B.C. 1015—975), fell under the sway of the Mardaites, who rebelled against the Saracens in 677, and became a stronghold of the Assassins about 1190. The Maronites and the Druses are the principal inhabitants.

LECHÆUM (Battle).—Agesilaus II. of Sparta defeated the Athenians and their allies at Lechæum, in the isthmus of Corinth, B.C. 393.

LECH, or LECK.—(*See* RAIN, Battle.)

LECTISTERNIUM. — This sacrificial ceremony was first observed at Rome, B.C. 400, according to Livy.

LECTOURE (France), the ancient Lactora, belonged to the counts of Armagnac, until besieged by Louis XI., who captured it in 1474, when, in spite of a pledge to the contrary, the count and the inhabitants were put to the sword.

LECTURES. — The publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturer is prohibited by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65 (Sep. 9, 1835).

LÉDOS (Battle).—The Saracens were defeated by the Spaniards at Lédos, in 793.

LEEDS (Battle).—(*See* WINWIDFIELD.)

LEEDS (Yorkshire), Saxon *Loidis*, was a Roman station, and probably fell into the hands of the Danes about 850. Adel Church, near Leeds, was built in 1140, and Kirkstall Abbey was founded between 1147 and 1153. Leeds became celebrated for its manufactures about the beginning of the 16th century, and received its first charter in 1627, which was renewed, with additional privileges, in 1673. A large portion of the population was cut off by pestilence in 1644–45. Shenfield's Free Grammar School was established in 1552; St. John's Church was founded in 1634; the Coloured-Cloth Hall was built in 1758, the White-Cloth Hall in 1775, the Old Library was established in 1768; the theatre and the general infirmary were erected in 1771; the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1820; and the Mechanics' Institution in 1824. They were united in 1842. This borough was enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The Town-hall, constructed to contain 8,000 persons, for which the town council voted £5,000 to purchase an organ, and £8,500 to erect a dome, was completed at a cost of £102,000, and opened by Queen Victoria Sep. 7, 1858. The new Grammar School was built in 1859. The new Infirmary was founded March 28, 1864. It was made a separate assize town for the West Riding of Yorkshire by an order in council June 10, 1864, a motion that Wakefield should be substituted having been rejected in the House of Commons Feb. 19.

LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT AFFAIR. —Mr. Wilde, Registrar of the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, having been permitted, on the ground of ill-health, to retire with a pension of £600 a year, June 30, 1864, was succeeded, July 30, by Mr. Welch, who had advanced money to the Hon. Richard Bethell, son of Lord Chancellor Westbury, on condition that he should influence his father to procure him the appointment. Mr. Bethell, in consequence of a promise from his father of some provincial office, Feb. 22, 1865, went to Leeds Feb. 23, and announced that he had been nominated to succeed Mr. Welch, who was transferred to London; but this arrangement, if ever made, was set aside by Lord Westbury, Feb. 26. The circumstances were, however, deemed of sufficient importance for investigation by a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed May 23. The report, presented June 26, acquitted the Chancellor "from all charge except that of haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde," but pronounced the subsequent proceedings as "calculated to excite the gravest suspicions," and affirmed that the inquiry they had conducted was "highly desirable for the public interests." In consequence of this report and of the scandal created by the Edmunds (*q. v.*) affair, a vote of censure on Lord Westbury was carried in the House of Commons July 3, and his resignation of the Chancellorship was announced July 4, 1865. (*See* PALMERSTON [SECOND] ADMINISTRATION.)

LEEK.—(*See* DAVID'S, ST., DAY.)

LEEK (Staffordshire).—The ancient church of St. Edward the Confessor is believed to have been founded between 1042 and 1066. The town, called Lec in the Domesday Book (1085–6), which mentions it as the property of the crown, was bestowed by William I. upon his nephew Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in 1086. Ranulph de Blondeville, sixth Earl of Chester, founded the Cistercian monastery of Dieulacresse abbey about 1214, and Edward VI. conferred the manor upon Sir Ralph Bagnall, July 7, 1552. In 1646–7 the town was visited by the plague. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield founded the grammar school in 1723; and St. Luke's church, the first stone of which was laid May 13, 1847, was consecrated Dec. 19, 1848.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS (Battle).—The Confederates having occupied the Virginian shore of the Potomac for several months, Gen. McClellan, whose army was assembled on the Maryland side, made a reconnaissance Oct. 19, 1861. Several Federal companies crossed the river Sunday, Oct. 20, and took up a position at Leesburg Heights, or Ball's Bluff. Their number was increased to about 1,700 men by large reinforcements, Oct. 21, when they occupied a parallelogram, bounded on three sides by a dense forest, and on the fourth by the river, with only two boats capable of carrying 60 persons each, as a means of return. The Confederates opened a heavy fire from the surrounding woods, and the Federals, their retreat being cut off by the destruction of the boats, suffered a disastrous defeat, losing Col. Baker and 944 men. The Confederate, Gen. Evans, estimated his losses at 300 men.

LEGACY.—The legacy duty was first imposed by 36 Geo. III. c. 52 (April 26, 1796). All gifts by will were ordered to be deemed legacies by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 4 (Aug. 4, 1845). The law of legacies was amended, and the legacy duty was extended to real property, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1853).

LEGANTINE CONSTITUTIONS, ecclesiastical laws made in national synods, held in

England during the reign of Henry III., in Nov., 1237, and April 16, 1268. The first synod was held under Cardinal Otho, legate of Gregory IX.; and the second under Cardinal Othobon, legate of Clement IV. These were edited, with a glossary, by John of Athona, Canon of Lincoln, about 1290.

LEGATES.—The Roman ambassadors were so called, and the term was also applied to officers who accompanied the Roman generals in their expeditions to render advice and assistance. After the division of the provinces of the empire by Augustus, B.C. 27, the imperial provinces were governed by legates. During the Middle Ages the term was applied to ambassadors of the popes being cardinals. Other papal ambassadors of high rank were called nuncios. The first legate that appeared in England came at the invitation of William I. Legatine courts were established by Wolsey, under the Pope's authority, to relieve him of part of the duties of the lord-chancellorship; and he was himself made papal legate in 1517.

LEGER, ST., RACE, was established at Doncaster by Col. St. Leger, in 1776, and received this name in 1778.

LEGHORN (Tuscany).—This celebrated seaport owes its importance to the patronage of the Medici family, having been at the commencement of the 13th century an insignificant fishing village. In 1421 it was ceded to the Florentines by the Genoese, and in 1551 its population only numbered 749. The first stone of the new walls was laid by Francesco I. March 28, 1577. The castle was founded by Ferdinand I. in 1595, and the Latin school was established in 1663. An earthquake did great injury to the city in 1741. A large public school was established in 1746. Leghorn was seized by the army of the French republic June 28, 1796, and retained till 1799, when the French were compelled to withdraw. It was, however, retaken by Gen. Clement in 1800. The bishopric of Leghorn was erected in 1806. In 1813 the city was restored to Tuscany. It was seized and plundered by insurgents, April 22, 1849, but was recovered from them by the Austrians, May 12. An alarm of fire at the theatre occasioned the death of 62 persons in June, 1857. It formed part of the new kingdom of Italy in 1859.

LEGION, a body of men in the Roman army, formed by Romulus B.C. 720, consisting of 3,000 soldiers. The number was increased by Servius Tullius to 4,000, B.C. 578; and to 5,000 foot and 300 horse, B.C. 558. Gibbon is of opinion that, after undergoing numerous changes, the constitution of the legion was dissolved by Constantine I. (*See* FOREIGN and THUNDERING LEGION.)

LEGION OF HONOUR. — This order of merit, as a recompense for civil and military services, established May 19, was inaugurated by Napoleon Buonaparte July 14, 1802. The subject had been brought before the council of state in May, 1801, when a vote in its favour was carried by a small majority. The first crosses were distributed at the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1804. It was reconstituted by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—[*See* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.]

LEGITIMISTS.—This term was applied in France to the supporters of the elder branch of the Bourbon family in 1830. They held a congress at Lucerne in June 1862, when about 800 assembled.

LEGNANO (Battle).—Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, was defeated at this place, near Verona, by the forces of the Lombard League, May 29, 1176. By this victory the Lombard cities secured their independence. Frederick I. concluded a truce of six years with the Lombard League in 1177, and the treaty of Constance (*q. v.*) terminated the dispute. The French captured Legnano in 1510.

LEICESTER (Bishopric), founded in 680, was merged in that of Lincoln in 1078.

LEICESTER Leicestershire), believed to be the Roman Ratæ, was founded by a British king, according to some authorities Lear, and became one of the Danish burghs about 878. Since the time of Edward I. (1272—1307) it has returned two members to Parliament. Henry V. held a Parliament here April 30, 1414. Richard III. was buried in the Grey Friars monastery, Aug. 25, 1485. In the abbey, built in 1143, Cardinal Wolsey died, Nov. 28 or 29, 1530. The town Library, formed in the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, was removed to the present building in 1632. During the Parliamentary wars, the town was taken by Charles I., May 31, 1645, and recovered by Fairfax, June 17, 1645. Charles II. ordered the destruction of its walls in 1662. The manufacture of stockings, for which the town is noted, was introduced in 1680. On the inquiry into the state of the municipalities, the corporation refused to deliver up the required documents and to submit to examination, Sep. 24, 1833.

LEIGHLIN (Bishopric).—In Ireland, founded by St. Laserian in 632, was united to Ferns (*q. v.*) in 1600, and in 1835 the two dioceses were merged in Ossory.

LEININGEN (Germany), formerly a county, gave the title of prince to the line in 1779. The principality lost its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine in 1803, and was mediatized in 1806.

LEINSTER (Ireland).—This eastern province of Ireland formed at the time of the English invasion (1170) a distinct kingdom, under Dermot. An order for the settlement of Leinster was made in 1550. In 1691 it was erected into a dukedom in favour of Meinhard, son of the Duke of Schomberg, but the title became extinct in 1719. It was revived, and conferred upon James Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Battle).—The French army under Napoleon I., amounting to about 190,000 men, was attacked at this place by 290,450 of the allied forces under Prince Schwartzenberg, Blucher, and other generals, Oct. 16, 1813. The battle was renewed Oct. 18 and 19, when the French were compelled to retreat, leaving 25,000 prisoners in the hands of the allies. The total loss of the French was upwards of 60,000 men, and that of the allies 46,804 men. After the victory, called the Battle of the Nations, the allies entered Leipsic, and Napoleon I. commenced his retreat towards the Rhine. The 50th anniversary of this battle was celebrated

with much enthusiasm throughout Germany, Oct. 18, 1863.

LEIPSIC (Treaties).—A union between the German Protestants was signed at Leipsic in Feb., 1631.——The Elector of Saxony concluded a treaty with Maria Theresa at this place, May 18, 1745.——A convention between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was signed here Oct. 21, 1813.——A Congress of Ladies (*q. v.*) was held here, Oct. 15, 1865.

LEIPSIC, or BREITENFELD (Battles).—The imperial army, commanded by Tilly, was defeated by the Saxons and Swedes, under Charles X. Gustavus, in the plain of Leipsic, between the villages of Breitenfeld and Podelwitz, Sep. 7, 1631 (N. S.) The Austrians left 7,000 on the field of battle, and 5,000 were taken prisoners. All their baggage and artillery were lost.——The Swedish general, Torstenson, defeated the Austrians near the same place, Nov. 2, 1642.

LEIPSIC or LEIPZIG (Saxony).—This city, which is of Wendish origin, and sprung up round a castle, is first mentioned in 1015. It was destroyed by Wratislaus II., Duke of Bohemia, in 1082. After having been rebuilt, it was again destroyed by Otho IV. in 1212. The celebrated university was founded by German seceders from the university of Prague in 1409. A fire destroyed about 400 houses in 1420. Here Luther, Eck, and Carlstadt held a theological discussion, which commenced June 27, 1519, and lasted 19 days. The book trade, for which Leipsic is famous, commenced in 1545. The town-hall was erected in 1556. In 1680 and 1681 the plague carried off 3,000 of the inhabitants. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745, by Ferdinand of Brunswick in 1756, and by the French in 1806. The wool market was established in 1826. The booksellers' exchange has been erected since 1834. Political disturbances took place in 1830, 1831, 1848, and 1849. (*See* INTERIM.)

LEIRIA (Portugal).—At this ancient town, the seat of a bishop, the first printing-press in the peninsula was established in 1466. In July, 1808, the town was taken by the French, who destroyed it in 1811. It was restored in 1813, and was wrested from the Miguelites, Feb. 15, 1834.

LEITH (Scotland), called Inverleith in the charter granted by David I. for the erection of Holyrood Abbey, in 1128. The Earl of Hertford burned the town in May, 1544. Some French troops, sent to espouse the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, fortified Leith in 1560. They capitulated to the English army, and a treaty was signed at Edinburgh, July 6, which provided that they should all leave Scotland. An extraordinary convention of superintendents and ministers was held here in Jan., 1572, and they drew up the agreement of Leith. The first newspaper printed in Scotland was the *Mercurius Politicus*, which appeared at Leith in Oct., 1653. A dock was commenced in 1720, a small quay in 1777, and the wet docks in 1800. The Trinity-house was erected in 1817, the town-hall in 1828, and the new pier in 1852. The foundation stone of St. James's Episcopal Church was laid by Mr. Gladstone, Jan. 11, 1862.

LEITRIM (Ireland), which originally formed part of the estates of the O'Rourk family, was erected into an English county by Sir Henry Sidney in 1565. The inhabitants, who revolted in 1588, were reduced to subjection in 1603.

LEMBERG (Galicia).—This once strongly-fortified city, founded in 1259, resisted an Italian force in 1666, and a Turkish army in 1672. Charles XII. of Sweden stormed it in 1704, and Poniatowski captured it in 1809. The university was founded in 1784, and the town-hall was built in 1835.

LEMNOS (Ægean Sea) is said to have been peopled by a Thracian tribe, whose descendants were expelled by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians. It fell under the Persian yoke B.C. 505, and was subjected to Athens by Miltiades, B.C. 489. The Macedonians obtained possession for a short time, and it again passed under the Athenian yoke. It was celebrated for its labyrinth. (*See* STALIMENE.)

LEMURIA.—This festival, held May 9, 11, and 13, for the souls of the departed, is said to have been instituted B.C. 722, by Romulus, to appease the manes of Remus.

LENS (Battle).—The Austrians and Spaniards were defeated by a French army under Condé, in this battle, fought Aug. 20, 1648. The French captured 100 colours and 38 pieces of cannon.

LENT is derived from an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying Spring. Much controversy has been excited amongst learned men respecting the original duration of this fast, some contending that it lasted 40 days, and others only 40 hours. Bingham believes it probable that it was at first a fast of 40 hours, or the time our Saviour lay in the grave; that is, the Friday and Saturday before Easter. It is said to have been instituted in the time of the Apostles, though it is not mentioned in the New Testament, and appears to have been first enjoined in 136. Consisting at first of only a few hours, it lasted a whole week, if not more, in the time of Dionysius of Alexandria, about 250. At Rome, about the same time, it lasted three weeks; and by the fifth canon of the Council of Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325, was increased to six. Then it received the name of Quadragesima, or the Forty Days' Fast, because it commenced 40 days before Easter. In reality its duration was only 36 days, all the Sundays being omitted. The duration of Lent, which is said to have been first observed in England in 640, differed very much in the early churches. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 19 (1548), all former laws relating to fasts were repealed, and a penalty of 10*s.* or 10 days' imprisonment, was ordered to be inflicted on those that ate meat at Lent and on other fasts. The penalty was doubled for a second offence. By 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1563), it was enacted, that whosoever should notify that eating of fish, or forbearing of flesh, was of any necessity for the saving of the soul of man, or that it was the service of God, otherwise than as other politic laws are and be, should be punished as spreaders of false news. The same statute laid down regulations for the observance of fasts. Victuallers were not allowed to sell flesh in Lent by 27 Eliz. c. 11 (1586). The last statute on the subject

was 35 Eliz. c. 7 (1593). Several proclamations having reference to this subject were issued, and the encouragement of the navy and of fishery was generally set forth as the ground of these regulations.

LEOBEN (Styria).—The preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Austria and France were signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near this town, April 18, 1797. (*See* CAMPO-FORMIO, Treaty.)

LEOMINSTER (Herefordshire).—Merewald, ruler of the western part of Mercia, erected a monastery here about 660. It was plundered by the Welsh in 760, by the Danes in 980, and again by the Welsh in 1055. Henry I. gave the monastery to the abbey of Reading in 1125. Queen Mary founded the grammar school, May 28, 1554. The town-hall or Butter Cross was erected in 1633, and Mrs. Esther Clark's almshouses for poor widows were established in 1736. The history of the Town and Borough has been written by the Rev. G. F. Townsend.

LEON (Nicaragua), founded at Old Leon in 1523, was removed to its present site in 1532. The bishopric was founded in 1534, and the university in 1812. It is also called Managua.

LEON (Spain).—The city of Leon is said to have been founded by the Romans in the 1st century of the Christian æra. It was anciently called Legio, and received its present name on its capture by the Visigoths in 586. It was afterwards seized by the Moors, from whom it was taken in 722, and became the capital of the Christian kingdom of Leon, which was founded in 913. The city was taken by the Caliph Al Mansur in 996, and remained in his power until his defeat at Calatanazor in 998. In 1037 the kingdom of Leon was annexed to Castile; and with the exception of the intervals from 1065 to 1072, and from 1157 to 1230, did not recover its independence.——Leon was erected into a bishopric in the 3rd century. Its first bishop died in 312, and the see was refounded in 910. The cathedral was commenced about 1199. Councils were held here in 1020, 1091, and 1114. The French under Soult entered Leon Dec. 21, 1808, and destroyed many of the old buildings.

KINGS OF LEON.

A.D.		A.D.	
913.	Ordono II.	1037.	Bermuda III.
923.	Froila II.	1037.	United to Castile.
924.	Alphonso IV.	1065.	Alphonso VI.
927.	Ramiro II.	1072.	Again united to Castile.
950.	Ordono III.	1157.	Ferdinand II.
955.	Sancho I.	1187.	Alphonso IX.
967.	Ramiro III.	1230.	Ferdinand III.
982.	Bermuda II.		
999.	Alphonso V.		

LEONARDS-ON-SEA, ST. (Sussex).—This town, forming a western extension of Hastings (*q. v.*), was commenced in 1828.

LEONINE VERSES.—This species of Latin versification, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, which rhymed in the middle and at the end, is said to have been named after Pope Leo II. (682—84), or Leoninus, canon of St. Victor, Paris, during the 12th century. They have been traced to the 3rd century, and are also found in English poetry.

LEONTIUM, or LEONTINI (Sicily), founded by colonists from Naxos, B.C. 730, fell under the yoke of Hippocrates, B.C. 498, and of Hieron, B.C. 476. It solicited the aid of the Athenians against the Syracusans B.C. 427, when Gorgias, the eminent sophist, acted as ambassador for his native city. In one of its streets Hieronymus was assassinated by Dinomenes, B.C. 215. It passed under the Roman sway, with the whole island, B.C. 210.

LEONTOPOLIS. — (*See* HIERACIANS and NICEPHORIUM.)

LEPANTO (Greece).—The ancient Naupactos (*q. v.*), called by the Greek peasants Epakto, was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Justinian I., about 550. Another town, built upon its site, was besieged in 1477 by the Turks, who withdrew after having lost 30,000 men, in a siege of about four months' duration. The Turks seized Lepanto in Aug., 1499. The town sustained several sieges, and was restored to Venice by the treaty of Carlowitz Jan. 26, 1699. The Greeks captured the town and citadel of Lepanto, May 9, 1829.

LEPANTO (Sea-fight). — The combined Spanish and Italian fleets, under the command of Don John of Austria, defeated the Turks in a great naval battle in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. The Turks are said to have lost 224 ships and 30,000 men, and the Christians 15 galleys and 8,000 men. Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote, received a wound in this action, by which he was deprived of the use of his right hand during the remainder of his life. By some Italian authors this is called the battle of Curzolari, from a group of islets of this name at the mouth of the Acheloüs.

LEPROSY.—This contagious disease originated in Egypt and Arabia at a very early period. It is frequently alluded to in the Scriptures; and special regulations were prescribed concerning those afflicted with it by the Mosaic law, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xiii.). Christ healed a leper in Galilee in 28. It was known to the Greeks and Romans, and is described by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—357) and Galen (130—200). The Crusaders introduced the disease into Europe, where it raged with such virulence during the Middle Ages, that almost every town had its lazar-house for the reception of lepers. (*See* LAZARETTO and LAZARUS, ST.) In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no less than 2,000 of these institutions. Since the commencement of the 17th century the disease has almost entirely disappeared from Europe, where it is now limited to the most northern and southern countries. It was very prevalent in the Faroe Isles in 1676, and five persons were affected with it in Great Britain in 1736. The last case mentioned here was described by Dr. Edmonston in 1809.

LERIDA (Spain).—The ancient Ilerda was taken during the civil war by Julius Cæsar, after a siege of nearly six weeks, June 9, B.C. 49, and destroyed by the Franks in 256. A council was held here in 524. Having been restored, it became the scene of frequent struggles between the Moors and the Spaniards. It was besieged Oct. 2, 1707, and taken by assault Oct. 12. Suchet took it by storm May

13, 1810. The Spaniards regained possession in 1814.

LESBOS.—(*See* MITYLENE.)

LESSER BRETHREN.—(*See* FRANCISCANS.)

LETTER.—(*See* ANONYMOUS LETTERS, BRIEF or QUEEN'S LETTER, SEALED LETTERS, &c.)

LETTER-COPYING MACHINE, invented by James Watt in June, 1778, and patented by him in May, 1780, has undergone various improvements.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—These commissions, authorizing private persons to equip vessels of war, or privateers, on their own account, against an enemy, in time of war, were first issued in this country in 1295. The cases in which they might be granted were specified by 4 Hen. V. c. 7 (1417). By 33 Geo. III. c. 66, s. 9 (June 17, 1793), they may only be issued to ships belonging to British subjects; or by 41 Geo. III. c. 76 (June 27, 1801), to royal vessels in the Customs service. The abolition of privateering was resolved upon by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at the congress at Paris, April 16, 1856.

LETTER-WRITING.—It is exceedingly doubtful whether epistolary communication was known in the Homeric age, which is assigned by various chronologists to different periods between B.C. 1184 and 684. David wrote a letter to Joab, and despatched it by Uriah, B.C. 1035 (2 Sam. xi. 14, 15), and Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal, B.C. 899 (1 Kings xxi. 8). The classical authors regarded Atossa, queen of Darius I. (Hystaspes), who flourished in the 6th century B.C., as the inventor of letter-writing.

LETTUCE was introduced into England about 1540.

LEUCADIA (Ionian Islands) came into possession of the Corinthians, who called it Leucas, from its white cliffs, B.C. 700. They cut through an isthmus, and converted Leucadia into an island. The canal was, however, quite choked up, according to Polybius, B.C. 218. Subsequently it was cleared out, and a bridge thrown across, it is believed by Augustus, about B.C. 17. Sappho's Rock, where the poetess is said to have made her desperate leap, B.C. 590, and the tomb of Artemisia, B.C. 352, are in this town. Leucadia was taken by the Turks in 1467, and it surrendered to the Venetians Aug. 21, 1717. An English force, under Gen. Oswald, displaced the French, March 22, 1810. The fort of Santa Maura, erected near the town in the Middle Ages, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825. It is sometimes called Santa Maura, from the fort.

LEUCOPETRA (Battle).—The Consul Mummius defeated the forces of the Achæan League at this place, in Italy, B.C. 147.

LEUCTRA (Battle).—The Thebans defeated the Spartans in a great battle on this plain, between Thespiæ and Platæa, in Bœotia, in July, B.C. 371. By this victory the supremacy of Sparta was destroyed.

LEUTHEN, or LISSA (Battle).—The Prussians, under Frederick II., after an obstinate contest, defeated the Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Daun, at the village of Leuthen, near Lissa, in Silesia, Dec. 5, 1757. The Austrians withdrew through Lissa. (*See* LISSA, Sea-Fight.)

LEVANT.—The countries situated on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean have received this name, from the French *lever*, to rise, because the sun rises in that direction. The English trade with the Levant commenced before 1513, and a Levant company of merchants was chartered in 1581, and a second in 1592. The great Levant Company was established in 1605.

LEVELLERS, a party who desired that "all degrees of men should be levelled, and an equality should be established, both in titles and estates, throughout the kingdom," obtained the supremacy in the army of the Long Parliament in 1647. They denounced all existing forms of government, and clamoured for the blood of Charles I. They raised an insurrection in 1649, and Cromwell took measures to suppress them. Levellers appeared in Ireland in 1762. (*See* ACEPHALI.)

LEVERIAN MUSEUM (London).—This fine collection of objects of natural history was formed by Sir Ashton Lever, who established it at Leicester House, Leicester Square, in 1775. Not being efficiently supported, Sir Ashton was compelled to dispose of it by lottery in 1785. It was won by Mr. Parkinson, who sold it by auction, in 7,879 lots. The sale lasted from May 5 to July 18, 1806.

LEVITICUS, the third book of the Pentateuch, was written by Moses before B.C. 1451.

LEWES (Sussex), one of the most ancient towns in England, was fortified by the Saxons, and the Normans built its castle soon after the Conquest. The royal army was defeated here by the barons May 13, 1264, Henry III. having been made prisoner. Prince Edward entered into a treaty, called the Mise of Lewes, May 14. The 600th anniversary of the battle was celebrated April 16, 1864.

LEXICOGRAPHY.—(*See* DICTIONARY.)

LEXINGTON (Battle).—(*See* CONCORD.)

LEXINGTON (Kentucky), founded in 1776, was the chief town until 1792, when Frankfort was made the capital. Lexington was incorporated in 1782.

LEXINGTON (Missouri), fortified by the Federals at the commencement of the war in 1861, was besieged by the Confederates in Aug., and surrendered Sep. 20.

LEYDEN (Holland), the ancient Lugdunum Batavorum, withstood two celebrated sieges by the Spaniards in 1573 and 1574. The first commenced Oct. 31, 1573, and was raised March 21, 1574, by Louis of Nassau. Valdez returned with 8,000 Walloons and Germans, May 26, 1574. Valdez offered pardon to the citizens on condition of an immediate surrender, July 30; but they held out, although reduced to extremities by want of provisions. A flotilla of vessels, fitted out at Zealand for the relief of the city, broke through the dykes, and, assisted by an inundation, caused by a violent equinoctial gale, Oct. 1 and 2, entered the city Oct. 3, and Leyden was saved. The inhabitants had suffered severely from famine and pestilence, and, in acknowledgment of their heroism, the Prince of Orange founded the university in 1575. The round tower called

the Burg, in the centre of the town, is supposed to have been built about 450; St. Pancras church was erected in 1280, and St. Peter's in 1315. The town-hall was founded in 1574. Here Arminius published his views, which led to the controversy bearing his name, Feb. 7, 1604. The first congregational assembly was formed at Leyden in 1616. In Jan., 1795, Leyden was seized by the French, who held it till 1813. The city was much injured by a fire caused by an explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 12, 1807.

LIAMUIGA.—(*See* CHRISTOPHER'S, ST.)

LIBAU (Russia).—This seaport of Courland was fortified by the Teutonic knights, who erected a castle in 1300. It was annexed to Russia, March 28, 1795.

LIBEL.—The Roman laws treated libel as a capital offence, and during the latter period of the empire similar severity was extended to the possessors of libellous documents. Hallam (England, ch. xv.) remarks,—"The law of libel has always been indefinite—an evil probably beyond any complete remedy, but which evidently renders the liberty of free discussion rather more precarious in its exercise than might be wished. It appears to have been the received doctrine in Westminster Hall, before the Revolution, that no man might publish a writing reflecting on the government, nor upon the character or even capacity and fitness of any one employed in it." (*See* BOOK CENSORS.) William Prynne was fined £5,000 for having written the "Histrio-Mastix," expelled from the university of Oxford and the bar, was exposed in the pillory, and committed to the Tower, in Aug., 1633. He was, with Henry Burton and Robert Bastwick, condemned in the Star Chamber for libels, June 14, 1637, and they were set in the pillory and mutilated, June 30. A resolution adopted in the House of Commons, that privilege of Parliament should not extend to cases of libel, was agreed to by the Lords, Nov. 29, 1763. Major John Scott, a member of the House of Commons, was reprimanded by the House for a libellous publication, in one of the morning papers, May 18, 1790. Fox's Libel Bill (32 Geo. III. c. 60) was, with the support of Pitt, passed in 1792. By 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (Dec 30, 1819), offenders convicted a second time were liable to banishment for such term of years as the court before which the case was tried might order. This penalty was repealed by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 73 (July 23, 1830). The libel laws were amended and mitigated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 24, 1843).

LIBERIA (Africa).—This free republic, in Upper Guinea, was founded April 25, 1822, by some negro colonists, who, sent out by the American Colonization Society, formed Dec. 31, 1816, had settled on the island of Sherboro in 1820, and were compelled to remove, from the unhealthiness of the climate. A constitution was framed in 1839. The independence of the colony, declared in 1847, was formally recognized by France and England in 1848, and by the United States in 1862. A treaty with the United States was concluded in London, Feb. 17, 1863.

LIBERTINES. — Considerable controversy has been excited respecting the synagogue of the Libertines, said to have been in existence at Jerusalem in 37 (Acts vi. 9). Some writers believe it refers to the Libertini, or the children of freedmen; and other authorities believe the Libertines to have been the inhabitants of Libertina, a city near Carthage.

LIBERTINES, or SPIRITUALS, sometimes called Spiritual Libertines, who defended impure morals with a profession of Christian faith, appeared in Flanders in the 14th and 15th centuries. The sect spread into France, and received encouragement from Margaret, Queen of Navarre, in 1533. James Gruet, a member of this sect and an opponent of Calvin, was put to death at Geneva in 1550.

LIBERTY.—(*See* CAP, JACOBIN, or BRETON CLUB, and RUMP-STEAK CLUB.)

LIBRARIES (Free).—Powers were granted to town councils to establish free libraries, by a rate levied with the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the voters, by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65 (Aug. 14, 1850). This act, extended to Ireland and Scotland by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 20, 1853), was amended, the city of London being specially included, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70 July 30, 1855). (*See* LIBRARY.)

LIBRARY. — From an inscription in the Memnonium at Thebes, which is ascribed to the 14th century B.C., it appears that a library, or "hall of books," formed a part of that palace. This is perhaps the most ancient institution of the kind on record. The earliest libraries throughout Christendom were those attached to churches.

B.C.
650 (about). Sardanapalus V. (Edwards' Memoirs of Libraries, I. 15) prepares a series of inscribed tablets, or a library in clay, for public instruction.
537 (about). Pisistratus founds a public library at Athens.
322. Aristotle bequeaths his collection of books to Theophrastus.
298. Ptolemy (I.) Soter (I.) founds the library in the Serapæum at Alexandria (q. v.).
197. Death of Attalus I., founder of the library of Pergamus.
167. Paulus Æmilius establishes the first library at Rome.
28. The Palatine Library is founded at Rome.
A.D.
330. Constantine I. founds a library at Constantinople.
596. St. Augustine brings nine volumes into England, which form the nucleus of the first English library.
640. The library in the Serapæum at Alexandria is destroyed.
650 (about). The library of Fleury is founded.
724. The library of Reichenau is founded.
744. Charlemagne founds the monastic library of Fulda.
820. The library of St. Gall is founded.
1215. The library of Salamanca University is founded.
1350—1364. John II. founds the Imperial Library at Paris.
1352. Petrarch presents his library to Venice.
1366. The library of Prague University is founded by the Emperor Charles IV.
1413. Andreas von Stommow establishes a library at Dantzic.
1440. The library of Ratisbon is founded. The library of Vienna is founded, and also that of Ulm.
1448. Nuremberg library is founded.
1447. Pope Nicholas V. founds the Vatican Library at Rome.
1473. The library of Glasgow University is founded.
1475. Thomas Scott, Bishop of Lincoln, builds the library of Cambridge University.
1490. The Corvinian Library, formed by Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, numbers nearly 50,000 volumes.

A.D.
1512. A library is commenced at Lincoln's Inn (*q. v.*).
1531. The library of Strasburg University is established.
1533. Leland receives a commission from Henry VIII. to peruse and diligently to search all the libraries of monasteries and colleges.
1533—1559. Christian III. of Denmark founds the Royal Library of Copenhagen.
1534. Albert of Brandenburg begins the Royal Library of Königsberg.
1540. Gustavus I. (Vasa) founds the Royal Library of Stockholm.
1543. The library of Leipsic University is founded.
1550 to 1579. Albert V., Duke of Bavaria, founds the library of Munich.
1556. The Dresden library is founded.
1558. The Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel is founded.
1562. The library of Tubingen University is founded.
1580. The library of the Escorial (*q. v.*) is founded. A town library is founded at Ipswich.
1601. The library of Trinity College, Dublin, is founded.
1602. The Bodleian Library (*q. v.*) is opened, and the Ambrosian Library (*q. v.*) at Milan is founded.
1609. The Antwerp library is founded.
1629. Padua University Library is established.
1635. The library of Sion College is founded.
1638. The Harvard Library is founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
1641. The library of the Middle Temple (*q. v.*) is founded.
1650. The Berlin library is founded.
1651. Foundation of the Chetham Library at Manchester (*q. v.*).
1660. The Royal Public Library of Hanover is founded.
1682. The Advocate's Library (*q. v.*) is founded at Edinburgh.
1690. The library of Bologna University is founded.
1692. The Ashmolean Library is bequeathed to Oxford University. (*See* ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.)
1695. Archbishop Tenison's Library is founded.
1696. The library of the University of Halle is founded.
1700. The Cottonian Library (*q. v.*) is purchased for public use.
1703. The university library of Heidelberg is founded.
1714. The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg is founded.
1725. A circulating library is established in Edinburgh.
1729. Dr. Williams's Library (*q. v.*) is opened.
1731. Franklin founds the first American subscription library at Philadelphia.
1734. The library of Gottingen is founded.
1737. The Royal Library at Paris is opened to the public.
1740. A circulating library is established in London.
1749. The Radcliffe Library (*q. v.*) is opened at Oxford.
1753. The Harleian Library (*q. v.*) and the Sloane Museum are purchased by the nation.
1796, Feb. 29. The National Library of Portugal is founded.
1802. The library of Count Szechenyi forms the foundation of the Pesth library.
1803. The library of the Royal Institution is founded.
1805-6. The library of the East India House is commenced.
1806. The library of the London Institution (*q. v.*) is founded.
1809. The library of the Russell Institution (*q. v.*) is founded.
1823. The library of George III. is given to the British Museum (*q. v.*)
1824. A library for the city of London is founded at Guildhall.
1830. The library of the Taylor Institution at Oxford is founded.
1831. The Arundel Library is added to the British Museum, and the Congregational Library (*q. v.*) is founded.
1836. The Royal Library of Brussels is founded.
1841, May. The London Library is established.
1845, Oct. 28. The Grenville Library is bequeathed to the British Museum.
1850, Aug. 14. The Public Libraries Act is passed (13 & 14 Vict. c. 65). (*See* LIBRARIES, FREE.)
1852, Sep. 2. The burgesses of Manchester open a free public library, under the act of 1850.—Oct. 18. A free library is opened at Liverpool.
1856. A public library is founded in Melbourne, Australia.
1861, July 11. The citizens of London reject, by a large majority, a proposition to establish a free public library in the city.
1865, Sep. 6. The Central Free Library at Birmingham is opened.

A list of Libraries in Great Britain and her dependencies, the United States, &c., is given in "Notes & Queries," 3rd Series, vol. iii. 107.

LIBURNIA (Illyria) received Vatinius as its proconsul B.C. 47. A revolt against the Roman rule was suppressed by Octavius B.C. 35. The light galleys of the Liburni rendered important assistance to Augustus at Actium, Sep. 2, 31 B.C. Charlemagne annexed Liburnia to his empire in 788.

LIBYA (Africa) is mentioned by Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) and described by Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408). The Phœnicians are said to have colonized it B.C. 2080, and endeavoured to monopolize its commerce B.C. 600. Cambyses, King of Persia, led an expedition into Lybia B.C. 526, and Ptolemy (II.) Philadelphus, Ptolemy (III.) Euergetes I., caused it to be explored for purposes of trade. The Romans assigned the country to Ptolemy (VI.) Philometer, B.C. 164. (*See* AFRICA.)

LICENSER OF PLAYS was first appointed by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1736). Brooke's "Gustavus Vasa" was the first play the performance of which was prohibited by this officer.

LICENCES. — Gaming-houses were first ordered to be licensed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541), which was repealed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 9 (1555). Alehouses were licensed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1552); wine-retailers by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660); tea and coffee dealers by 15 Charles II. c. 11, s. 15 (1663); spirit-merchants by 2 Geo. II. c. 28 (1729); auctioneers by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777); post-horse masters by 19 Geo. III. c. 51 (1779); maltsters by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 41 (1784); and tobacco dealers by 29 Geo. III. c. 68, s. 70 (1789). The General License Act is 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 (July 15, 1828). Licences for refreshment-houses are regulated by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860), which came into operation July 1.

LICHFIELD (Bishopric).—A bishop's see, established at this town, in 669, was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric by a synod held at Calchutense, or Celchyth, in Northumberland, in 787. The dignity was suppressed by the synod of Cloveshoo, or Cliff, Oct. 12, 803. The see removed to Chester in 1075, and to Coventry in 1102; was restored to Lichfield in 1129, when it was called the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. The latter name was discontinued in 1837.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire).—This ancient city, to which Edward II. granted a charter of incorporation, was, with the suburbs, constituted a distinct county by Queen Mary, in 1553. The cathedral, founded in 1148, suffered greatly during the civil wars, the Parliamentary army having captured the city, March 2, 1643, and was restored in 1661.

LICHFIELD HOUSE COMPACT, alleged to have been made between Daniel O'Connell and the Whigs in 1835, at No. 13, St. James's Square, called Lichfield House, from Anson, Earl of Lichfield, hence its name.

LICHTENBERG (Germany).—This territory, consisting of the old lordship of Baumholder, ceded by Prussia in 1816, to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who made it a principality, naming it Lichtenberg, after an ancient castle, was by a

treaty signed at Berlin, May 31, 1834, restored to Prussia for an annual rent of 80,000 dollars.

LICINIAN LAW, restricting the quantity of land which any citizen of Rome might possess to 500 jugera, or about 330 acres, proposed by the Roman tribune, C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 376, was carried B.C. 365.

LIEBAU.—(*See* LABIAU, Treaty.)

LIECHTENSTEIN, or LICHTENSTEIN (Germany).—This principality, the smallest of the states in the Germanic confederation, belongs to one of the most ancient houses in Europe, which was founded, about 1206, by Ditmar. Count Anthony Florian obtained, in 1713, a vote in the imperial diet, which was confirmed in 1723 to his son and posterity. There is another Liechtenstein, dependent on Saxony.

LIEGE (Belgium).—A bishop's see, established at Tongres, in 97, was transferred to Maastricht in 383, and to Liége in 713, where the tomb of St. Lambert (640—Sep. 17, 708) became a resort for pilgrims. Its bishop became a prince of the empire in the 10th century. One of its bishops, expelled in 1406, recovered possession in 1408. After the defeat of its army at Brusten (*q. v.*), it surrendered to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Nov. 12, 1467. The duke again took offence, and having concluded the treaty of Peronne (*q. v.*) with Louis XI. marched against Liége, which was taken and burned, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1468. Louis XIV. took Liége in 1688. Marlborough obtained possession of the city Oct. 13, 1702; the citadel surrendered Oct. 23, and a detached work, called the Chartreuse, Oct. 29. The French, who assailed it without success in the summer of 1705, obtained possession Oct. 10, 1746. The French, under Gen. Dumouriez, took possession of Liége, after defeating the Austrians in the vicinity, Nov. 28, 1792; but they were in turn beaten with great loss, March 4, 1793. It was annexed to France in 1795. The Cossacks captured it Jan., 1814. Liége formed part of the Netherlands in 1814, and was added to Belgium in 1830. The cathedral was built in the 8th century, the church of St. James was founded in 1014 and finished in 1536, and the university was founded by the King of Holland in 1817.

LIEGNITZ, or LIGNITZ (Battles).—The Saxons and Swedes defeated the Imperialists May 13, 1634. (*See* PFAFFENDORF and WAHLSTATT, Battles.)

LIEGNITZ, or LIGNITZ (Silesia).—The capital of a government of the same, was the residence of the dukes of Liegnitz from 1164 to 1675. The Austrians captured it in 1757. The Ritter Academy, founded in 1708, was remodelled in 1810. The old castle was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

LIESNA, or LIESZNA.—(*See* LISSA, Battle.)

LIFE ANNUITIES.—(*See* ANNUITIES.)

LIFEBOAT.—A patent for a lifeboat was granted to Lukin in 1785. It was improved by Greathead, who launched his first lifeboat Jan. 30, 1790; and for his services in this matter he received a grant of £1,200, June 31, 1802. The Society of Arts voted him their gold medal and 50 guineas in 1804. A prize of 100 guineas, offered by the Duke of Northumberland, in 1850, for the best model, was awarded to Beeching, of Yarmouth. There were 280 competitors. (*See* ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.)

LIFE-BUOY.—In 1818, Lieut. Cook received a gold medal from the Society of Arts for the invention of a life-buoy. (*See* LIFE PRESERVER.)

LIFE GUARDS, the name applied to two regiments of guards (*q. v.*), raised in 1693 and 1702, reduced in 1783, and re-formed as Life Guards.

LIFE INSURANCE.—(*See* INSURANCE.)

LIFE-PRESERVER.—Various apparatus for the preservation of life from shipwreck have from time to time been invented. A paper kite was employed to effect communication with the shore in 1740, and the Society of Arts, in 1792, gave a premium of 50 guineas to Lieut. Bell for his plan of throwing from the shore a rope to a ship in distress by means of a shell discharged from a mortar. Capt. Manby, who had made an experiment on this plan, had his attention again directed to the subject by witnessing the death of 67 persons within 50 yards from the shore, when the gun-brig *Snipe* was wrecked at Yarmouth, Feb. 18, 1807. He vowed to devote his life to the prevention of similar catastrophes, and invented the method of communication from the shore by means of a mortar and rope, which bears his name. The apparatus was first employed Feb. 12, 1808, when it saved the crew of a brig. Capt. Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, with the knowledge that he had been the means of saving more than 1,000 lives. R. W. Laurie, of Glasgow, patented several improvements in apparatus to be employed for the preservation of human life, July 9, 1849.

LIGHT.—Pythagoras and the Platonists were the first whose speculations on this subject are recorded. Little definite knowledge on the subject was obtained until the law of the refraction of light was discovered by Willebrord Snell, or Snellius, a mathematician of Leyden, in 1621, and was made public by Descartes in 1637. Its compound nature was discovered by Newton while experimenting on the prismatic spectrum, about 1666. Bradley, astronomer royal, detected its aberration Dec. 21, 1725, and discovered the cause in Sep., 1728. (*See* OPTICS.)

LIGHT DRAGOONS. (*See* LANCERS.)

LIGHTHOUSE, or PHAROS.—The Colossus of Rhodes, built by Chares about B.C. 290, is supposed by some writers to have answered the purpose of a lighthouse. These edifices received the name of Pharos from the lighthouse erected on the island of Pharos (*q. v.*), for the purpose of lighting the harbour of Alexandria, B.C. 283. The Tour de Cordouan, the first modern lighthouse, was founded at the mouth of the Garonne in 1584, and completed in 1610.—(*See* EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, &c.)

LIGHTING OF STREETS.—It is doubted whether any system of lighting the thoroughfares existed among the Greeks and Romans, though they illuminated their cities on public festivals. Antioch was probably lighted by

artificial means in the 3rd century. The governor of Edessa ordered lamps to be kept burning during the night, about 505. Paris is said to have been the first modern city in which the streets were lighted. An order to the inhabitants to keep lights burning after nine in the evening was issued in 1524, in 1526, and in 1553. Maitland contends that a similar order was issued in London in 1414. Vases containing pitch and rosin were used for this purpose in October, 1558. Householders were required to hang out a light when it was dark in 1668. Authority was granted for lighting the streets by contract by 9 Geo. II. c. 20 (1736). By 17 Geo. II. c. 29 (1744), great improvements were made in the system of lighting the streets of London. The Abbé Laudati secured a 20 years' privilege of letting out torches and lanterns for hire, in Paris, in March, 1662. Lighting the streets was introduced at the Hague in 1553, at Amsterdam in 1669, at Hamburg in 1672, at Berlin in 1679, at Copenhagen in 1681, at Vienna in 1687, at Hanover in 1696, at Leipsic in 1702, at Dresden in 1705, at Cassel in 1721, at Brunswick in 1765, and at Zurich in 1778. (*See* GAS.)

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—The ancient Romans, who regarded persons or places struck by lightning with horror, believing them to be devoted to the wrath of Heaven, surrounded places struck in this manner by a wall, and buried things with mysterious ceremonies. Some authors believe that they possessed the knowledge of conducting lightning. Modern lightning conductors, for the protection of buildings, were suggested by Franklin immediately after his electric experiment in 1752. Dr. Watson erected the first in England, at Payneshill, in 1762. A plan, submitted to the Admiralty by W. S. Harris, for protecting ships from the effect of lightning, in 1821, was adopted, and its inventor was rewarded with a pension, a grant of £4,000, and knighthood. The plans for the protection of the Houses of Parliament were furnished by him. Professor Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed in his room by a shock from a conductor in 1753.

LIGNITZ.—(*See* LIEGNITZ, Battles.)

LIGNY (Belgium).—This village was captured by the Spaniards June 5, 1544. (*See* FLEURUS, Battle.)

LIGUORIANS.—(*See* REDEMPTORISTS.)

LIGURIA (Italy) was inhabited by an ancient people called the Ligures (*see* GENOA), of whose origin nothing authentic has been recorded. They first came into collision with the Romans B.C. 241, and P. Lentulus Caudinus celebrated a triumph over them B.C. 236. The Ligurians, allied with the Carthaginians, commenced hostilities by attacking Placentia and Cremona, Roman colonies, B.C. 200. A long series of wars, extending over a period of 80 years, ensued between the Romans and the Ligurians. Several tribes were reduced to subjection before B.C. 173; others held out, and one tribe in the Maritime Alps was not reduced to obedience until B.C. 14. The Lombards overran the country in 569.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.—The French created a revolution in Genoa early in 1797, and by a convention signed at Montebello, June 5 and 6, this republic placed itself under the protection of France. Napoleon Buonaparte gave it the name of the Ligurian republic June 14, which was incorporated with France, by a convention concluded at Milan, June 4, 1805. The Ligurian republic was dissolved in 1814, and Genoa was annexed to Sardinia. The inhabitants revolted, and proclaimed the restoration of the Ligurian republic, April 3, 1849. The revolt was suppressed April 11.

LILAC, a favourite flowering shrub, was introduced into this country in the reign of Hen. VIII. (1509—47), as "six lilac-trees, which bear no fruit, but only a pleasant smell," are enumerated in the list of trees in the palace gardens at Norwich, taken by order of Cromwell. Other authorities state that it was not cultivated in England before 1597. The Persian lilac was introduced in 1640, the Rouen lilac in 1795, and Josika's lilac in 1835.

LILLE, or LISLE (Conference).—Lord Malmesbury was despatched hither in June, 1797, to resume the negotiations for peace with the French Government, which had been suddenly broken off in Dec., 1796. The demands of England were moderate. The French plenipotentiaries required the recognition of the French republic, and the renunciation by George III. of the title, King of France. After the revolution at Paris, Sep. 4, the former plenipotentiaries were recalled, and two republicans sent, who required Lord Malmesbury to produce authority from the English Government to surrender all the conquests made during the war, or to quit Lille within 24 hours, Sep. 18. Lord Malmesbury broke up the conference and withdrew.

LILLE, or LISLE (France), formerly Isla, or L'Isle, the island, was founded in 1007, and walled in by the Count of Flanders in 1030. Philip II. of France burned it in 1213, and it was besieged and taken by Philip IV. (the Fair), in 1297. The collegiate church of St. Peter was built in 1066, and the town-hall in 1430. Lille was united to the crown of Spain in 1496. The Huguenots failed in an attempt to capture it in 1581, and the French besieged it in 1645. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and it was ceded to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2 (O.S.), 1668. The allies having besieged it Aug. 13, 1708, the town capitulated Oct. 24, and the citadel Dec. 10. The allies are said to have had 17,000 killed and wounded during the siege. It was restored to France by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The allied army threatened it in 1744. The Austrians besieged Lille Sep. 24, 1792, and were compelled to retire Oct. 8. Louis XVIII. found refuge here for a few days, on the escape of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815.

LILY. — The gigantic lily was introduced into England from New South Wales in 1800. (*See* FLEUR DE LYS.)

LILYBÆUM (Sicily), the modern Marsala (*q. v.*), was built by the Carthaginians B.C. 397. Pyrrhus besieged it for two months unsuccessfully, B.C. 276. The Romans, who laid siege to it during the first Punic war, were defeated B.C. 250, and it capitulated B.C. 241.

LIMA (Peru) was founded by Pizarro as his

capital, under the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or the City of the Kings, Jan. 6, 1535. Here he was assassinated, Sunday, June 26, 1541. The archbishopric was founded in the 16th century, and a council was held here in 1583. The inhabitants revolted against Gen. Santa Cruz, July 29, 1838. It suffered severely from earthquakes in 1746, in 1828, and April 22 and 23, 1860, and was devastated by yellow fever in 1854.

LIMBURG (Belgium).—The French demolished the outworks of this town, the capital of the duchy of Limburg, in the province of Liége, in 1675. Marlborough invested Limburg Sep. 10, 1703, and the garrison surrendered Sep. 27.

LIMBURG (Belgium and Holland).—This province is supposed to have been occupied by the Eburones, in whose territories Julius Cæsar quartered a legion B.C. 54. The Eburones, who attacked the Roman camp, and massacred nearly all the troops, were exterminated by Cæsar, B.C. 53. The country was formed into a duchy, which was annexed to Burgundy in 1430, and constituted one of the United Provinces. It was ceded to France in 1795, and was soon after restored to the Netherlands. After the revolution of 1830, the province of Limburg was divided between Belgium and Holland.

LIMBURG (Germany).—The Prussians were driven from this town, on the river Lahn, in the duchy of Nassau, by the French, Nov. 9, 1792. The Prussians regained possession of Limburg in a few days. The French drove the Austrians from Limburg in June, 1796, and the Austrians recovered it Sep. 16, 1796.

LIME or DRUMMOND LIGHT, invented by Capt. T. Drummond, was first practically applied in the survey of Ireland, commenced in 1824, and is described by the inventor in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1826. He recommended its application to lighthouses in 1830.

LIME or LINDEN TREE.—This handsome tree, which is not indigenous to this country, existed here as early as the middle of the 16th century.

LIMERICK (Bishopric).—The reputed founder of this Irish diocese is St. Munchin, of whom little is known except his name. Sir James Ware, however, contends that it was erected by Donald O'Brien about the time of the English invasion. Gille, or Gillebert, in 1106, is the first bishop of whom anything is known.

LIMERICK (Ireland).—This city, the capital of the county of the same name, is said to have been a place of some repute in the 5th century. First attacked by the Danes in 812, it was captured by them about the middle of the 9th century. Donald O'Brien founded the cathedral about the period of the English invasion, and built a convent for Black nuns about 1174. King John visited Limerick in 1210, and erected Thomond Bridge over the Shannon, and in 1314 the suburbs were burned by the Scotch, under Edward Bruce. The fortifications were completed in 1495. The bull against Elizabeth was placed on the gates in 1570. In 1641 Limerick was seized by the confederate Roman Catholics, under Lords Muskerry and Skerrin, and in 1643 it became the head-quarters of the Irish papists. Ireton took it after a six months' siege, Oct. 20, 1651, and died here the following Nov. 26. William III. commenced the siege of Limerick Aug. 9, 1690, and after a great expenditure of life, was compelled to raise it Aug. 30. It was, however, renewed in 1691, by Gen. Ginkell, who succeeded in taking the city. A truce was agreed upon Sep. 23, 1691, and the celebrated Treaty of Limerick (*q. v.*) was signed Oct. 3. The Custom-house was erected in 1769, the Exchange in 1778, the gaol and lunatic asylum in 1821, and the City Infirmary in 1829. The lace manufacture, for which Limerick is celebrated, was introduced in 1829. Serious riots occurred June 15, 1830. The mob attacked the provision warehouses, flour mills, &c., doing damage to the extent of £10,000. The bank was erected in 1840, and the workhouse in 1841.

LIMERICK (Treaty), called the Pacification of Limerick, which put an end to the authority of James II. in Ireland, was signed Oct. 3, 1691. By the first article the Roman Catholics were to enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as were consistent with the laws of Ireland, or such as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II. A general amnesty was granted to all persons willing to remain in Ireland. They were to have all their estates, and all the rights, privileges, and immunities which they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II., free from forfeitures, or outlawries incurred by them. The garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to take service in the French army. About 12,000 men were conveyed to France, and enlisted under the banner of Louis XIV. They formed the Irish Brigade, so celebrated in the continental wars of the 18th century. William III. ratified the treaty in Feb., 1692. The English Parliament accepted the treaty, but the Irish Parliament declared that Gen. Ginkell and the lords justices had exceeded their powers, and, in 1695, passed an act putting their own construction upon the terms of the convention. Sir H. Parnell brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, March 6, 1828, for an address to the king, praying that this treaty might be laid before the House. This led to an animated discussion respecting the obligations it imposed upon England to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—(*See* JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS and JOINT-STOCK BANKS.)

LIMOGES (France), the Augustoritum of the Romans, was, in their time, the chief town of the Lemovices, who joined Vercingetorix against Julius Cæsar, B.C. 52. Councils were held here in 848, 1029, Nov. 18, 1031, and in 1182. It was called Lemovica, became the capital of the province of Limousin, and was taken by Edward the Black Prince in 1370. The Black Prince was shortly after compelled to retire to England, on account of ill health; and the capture of this town, in which he is said to have displayed great cruelty, was his last military exploit. Its cathedral was commenced in the 13th, and the church of St.

Michael-aux-Lions was built in the 15th century.

LIMOUSIN, or LIMOSIN (France).—This province, inhabited by the Lemovices, was wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis I., King of the Franks, in 507. It was included in Guienne, and afterwards made a separate province, for the possession of which the kings of France and England waged frequent war. Richard I. lost his life from a wound received whilst besieging the castle of Chalus-Chabrol, in Limousin, March 26, 1199. Philip II. seized it in 1203, but Louis IX. restored it to the English in 1259, and it was united to France in 1370. It was united to the French crown by Henry IV. in 1589. Turgot was intendant of the Limousin from 1761 to 1773.

LINCELLES (Battle).—Gen. Lake defeated the French at this village, in the Netherlands, Aug. 18, 1793.

LINCOLN (Battles).—Ralph, Earl of Chester, and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, attacked and defeated Stephen at Lincoln, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1141. Stephen was captured and imprisoned in Bristol Castle. Maud was acknowledged as "Lady of England" at Winchester, April 7, 1141. ——A French army that had been sent over to assist the rebellious barons against Henry III., was attacked and totally defeated by the Earl of Pembroke, and Peter, Bishop of Winchester, at Lincoln, Saturday, May 20, 1217. Roger of Wendover states that in derision of Louis, son of Philip II. (Augustus) of France, and the barons, this was called the battle of the Fair.

LINCOLN (Bishopric).—The two sees of Leicester (*q. v.*) and Lindisse, or Lindsey, erected in 680, were united in 873. In 886 the seat of the diocese was fixed at Dorchester, and about 1078 it was transferred to Lincoln. The see of Ely was created from that of Lincoln in 1109, that of Oxford in 1541, and that of Peterborough in 1541; and it was further reduced by the annexation of several districts previously under its jurisdiction to other sees in 1837.

LINCOLN (Lincolnshire), the Roman Lindum, was a station of the Romans. "Newport Gate" is a ruin of a Roman archway erected in 418. The castle was founded by William I. in 1086. A charter of incorporation was granted to Lincoln by Henry II. (1154—1189). Stephen was captured here by the Earl of Chester, and many of the citizens were slaughtered Feb. 2, 1141. Lincoln was taken by the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Manchester, May 5, 1644. The city was represented in Parliament in the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). The cathedral, founded by William I. in 1086, was burned down in 1126, and was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's church was built in 1723. The famous bell, Great Tom, cast in 1610, cracked in 1827, was broken up in 1834.

LINCOLN COLLEGE (Oxford), founded by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, Oct. 13, 1428, was extended by Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1479. Other emoluments were added by Crew, Bishop of Durham, in 1718, and Dr. Hutchins in 1781. The largest quadrangle was erected in the 15th century, the small court was built by Sir Thomas Rotherham in 1612, and the chapel was built in 1631 by Archbishop Williams, who had the illuminated windows brought from Italy in 1629. The college was repaired in 1818.

LINCOLNSHIRE (England). — A Saxon kingdom, called Lindsey, subordinate to Mercia, occupied the same extent of country as Lincolnshire. The Danes obtained possession of Lindsey in 877.

LINCOLN'S INN (London).—The Earl of Lincoln erected a palace here in 1229, whence the name. It was used by the bishops of Chichester as a palace until 1310, when a law school was established. Queen Elizabeth made a grant of the fee simple of Lincoln's Inn to the benchers. Furnival's Inn, which belonged to the Lords Furnival in the reign of Richard II. (1377—99), was purchased by the society of Lincoln's Inn in the reign of Edward VI. (1537–53). The library of Lincoln's Inn was commenced in 1522, and the chapel was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones in 1626. The hall and the new buildings were opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 30, 1845.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (London).—Lord William Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square was enclosed in 1737.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS THEATRE (London) was situated in Portugal Row, on the south side of Lincoln's Inn, at the back of the Royal College of Surgeons. The first was originally a tennis-court, which was converted into "the Duke's Theatre" by Sir William Davenant, and opened in 1662. The second theatre was built by Congreve and others, and opened with the first performance of "Love for Love," April 30, 1695. It was pulled down by Christopher Rich in 1714, and the new theatre was opened after his decease by his son John, Dec. 18, 1714. The "Beggar's Opera" was brought out at this house Jan. 29, 1728. Lincoln's Inn Theatre was converted into a barrack in 1756, and was finally taken down Aug. 28, 1848.

LINDISFARNE.—(*See* HOLY ISLAND.)

LINDSEY, or LINDUM ISLAND (Lincolnshire).—This province was, according to Bede, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, in 628. The Danes seized Lindsey in 838, and again in 993. A bishop's see, established at Lindisse, supposed to be Stow, in Lincolnshire, in 680, was removed to Lincoln in 1078.

LINEN was woven at a very early period. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen (Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715. The Egyptians had attained high perfection in the art of manufacturing linen B.C. 700, and exported it, according to Herodotus, B.C. 478. It was used in Britain prior to the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, and the manufacture attained great perfection in England before the end of the 7th century. In Ireland it was woven in the 11th century. Fine linen was first made in Wilts and Sussex, in 1253. Irish linen was used at Winchester in 1272. In 1314 it formed the chief material of clothing in Wales. The trade was much improved by French refugees in 1685, and encouraged by the establishment of a "Linen Board," which was abolished in 1828. In 1533 a wheel for spinning flax was invented at Brunswick. Machinery was first

used in this manufacture in 1725. Linen was manufactured in Scotland early in the 18th century, and a board of trustees for its encouragement was formed in 1727. The English Linen Company was established in 1764. John Kendrew, of Darlington, invented the flax-spinning machine in 1787. Flax-weaving by steam power was accomplished in London in 1812 or 1813. The duty on linen was abolished by the commercial treaty signed with France, Jan. 23, 1860.

LINGHIERA (Sea-fight).—The Venetians, assisted by the Spaniards, defeated the Genoese, off this place, in Italy, Aug. 29, 1353.

LINGONUM CIVITAS, or ANDEMATUNNUM (Gaul).—Constantius I. (Chlorus), in 298, defeated the Alemanni at this town, destroyed by Attila in 407. It was rebuilt by the Burgundians, and became the capital of a country called, in old French, Langone. Louis VII. (1137—80) made it a duchy. The cathedral was founded in 380. (*See* LANGRES.)

LINKÖPING (Sweden).—The cathedral of this town, one of the most ancient in Sweden, was founded in the 12th century.

LINLITHGOW (Battle).—During the minority of James V. of Scotland, the charge of his person was entrusted to certain peers in rotation. He came of age at 14, in April, 1525; but the Earl of Angus continued to control his actions, and a party was formed against him by the Earl of Lenox and others in 1526. The two armies met at the bridge of Linlithgow, about midsummer, when Lenox was killed, and his forces were defeated. (*See* LOTHIANS.)

LINLITHGOW (Scotland).—The chief town of Linlithgow, or West Lothian, was founded by David I. (1124—53). The palace, built in the 15th century, was the birth-place of Mary Queen of Scots, Dec. 8, 1542. A council was held here in 1553.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY (London), founded in 1788, was incorporated March 26, 1802. The library and herbarium of Linnæus, now in possession of the society, were purchased for £1,000 by Dr. Smith. The Transactions of the society were first published in 1791.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM.—The classification of plants according to their stamens and pistils was accomplished by the great Swedish naturalist, Charles Linné or Linnæus, who was born at Rashult, in Sweden, May 13, 1707 (O.S.), and died at Upsal, Jan. 10, 1778. It was originally published in the *Hortus Uplandicus* in 1731, and at once established the reputation of its author. The *Species Plantarum* was published in 1753.

LINZ, or LINTZ (Austria), the ancient Lentia, at one time a Roman station, was purchased by the Margrave of Austria, in 1036. Fardinger, the peasant leader, made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 1626; and it was entered by the army of the Elector of Bavaria, where he was declared Duke of Austria, in 1741. The town-hall was built in 1414, and Trinity column was erected by Charles VI. in 1723. The fortifications were improved after a plan by Prince Maximilian d'Este in 1850.

LION COLLEGE, at page 267, is a misprint for Sion College (*q. v.*).

LION AND SUN.—This Persian order, said to have existed as early as 1244, was instituted in 1808.

LION AND UNICORN (Heraldry) were first adopted as supporters of the royal arms of England on the accession of James I., in 1603. The former was previously the supporter of the English, and the latter of the Scottish shield.

LIOPPO (Battle).—Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans at this place, in Italy, May 16, 1860.

LIPARA, the modern Lipari, was founded on one of the Lipari islands by the Rhodians and Cnidians, B.C. 580. Agathocles ravaged it B.C. 304; the Carthaginians captured it B.C. 264, and made it a naval station; C. Aurelius took it B.C. 251, and it was annexed to the Roman empire. Attalus, who attempted to make himself emperor, was banished here in 416. Robert, King of Naples, captured it in 1339. Khair Eddin Barbarossa seized the town and carried the inhabitants into slavery in 1544.

LIPARI ISLANDS (Mediterranean Sea).—This volcanic group, consisting of seven principal islands, was known to the ancients under the names of the Æoliæ, Hephæstiæ, or Vulcaniæ Insulæ, and of the Liparenses, from Lipara, the largest of the group, said to have been so called from Liparus, one of its early kings. The group was colonized by the Dorians about B.C. 580.

LIPETZK (Russia) was founded by Peter I. (the Great) in 1700.

LIPOGRAMS, verses from which certain letters were excluded, were invented by the Greek poet Lasus, who was born B.C. 538. Tryphiodorus, the Greek grammarian, who flourished in Egypt in the 5th century, according to Addison (Spectator, No. 59), "composed an odyssey, or epic poem, on the adventures of Ulysses, consisting of four-and-twenty books, having entirely banished the letter A from his first book, which was called Alpha (as *lucus a non lucendo*), because there was not an Alpha in it. His second book was inscribed Beta, for the same reason. In short, the poet excluded the whole four-and-twenty letters in their turns, and showed them, one after another, that he could do his business without them." Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius wrote similar verse in Latin in the 6th century, and there are many later instances of this kind of verse.

LIPPAU (Battle), fought during the Hussite war, between the Calixtines and the Taborites, at this place, near Prague, May 28, 1434. The two Procops fell in the encounter, in which the Taborites were defeated. It is also called the battle of Boehmischbrod.

LIPPE (Germany).—This town was built in the 12th century, and took its name from the river Lippe, near which Varus and his three legions were slaughtered by the Saxons, under Arminius, in the year 9. It was made a principality in 1129. Bernard VIII., who died in 1563, was the first to assume the title of count, and in 1613 he divided his possessions amongst his three sons, who founded the lines of Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Brake, and Lippe-Bückeburg, or Schaumburg. The line of Lippe-Brake

became extinct in 1709. The Aulic ruler of Lippe-Detmold took possession of the whole of Lippe-Brake; but the Aulic Council, in 1734 and 1737, divided it between Lippe-Buckeburg, or Schaumburg, and Lippe-Detmold, and a convention on the subject was concluded between the two houses in 1748. Lippe-Detmold ceded territory to Prussia, May 17, 1850. A new constitution was adopted March 15, 1853.

LIPPSTADT (Germany).—This town of Lippe-Detmold, now forming part of Prussian Westphalia, was taken by the French in 1757.

LIRIS.—(*See* GARIGLIANO.)

LISBON (Portugal) received from Julius Cæsar the rights of a municipium, with the title of Felicitas Julia, and was also called Olisipo, or Ulisippo. It was taken from the Romans by the barbarian hordes in 409. The Moors took it in 711, and it was wrested from them by Alphonso I., King of Portugal, in 1147. It was made an archbishopric in 1390, and a patriarchate by Clement XI. in 1716, and became the seat of the government in place of Coimbra in 1433, and was taken by the Duke of Bragança in 1640. The city suffered from an earthquake in 1531, and was nearly destroyed by another, when 30,000 or 40,000 persons lost their lives, Nov. 1, 1755. A mausoleum in the English cemetery is erected over the grave of Fielding the novelist, who died here Oct. 8, 1754. Lisbon was in possession of the French from Nov. 30, 1807, till Sep. 15, 1808, when they retired in accordance with the terms of the convention of Cintra (*q. v.*). The Duke of Wellington landed here April 22, 1809, upon taking command of the army for the liberation of the Peninsula. The Bank of Lisbon suspended payment Dec. 7, 1827. Insurrectionary movements occurred March 1, and lasted to March 5, and April 25, 1828. The troops revolted against Don Miguel, Aug. 21, 1831, on which occasion 300 lives were lost. It was captured by Don Pedro in July, 1833. A mutiny amongst a portion of the garrison occurred Feb. 13, 1838. A National Exhibition was opened here Sep. 18, 1865.

LISBON (Treaties).—A treaty of peace between Spain and Portugal was concluded at Lisbon, through the mediation of England, Feb. 13, 1668. Spain recognized the independence of Portugal.——A defensive alliance with Great Britain was signed at Lisbon, May 16, 1703, and treaties of commerce, Dec. 27, 1703, and July 3, 1842. (*See* METHUEN TREATY.)

LISBURN (Ireland).—Sir Fulk Conway erected a castle at Lisburn in 1610, and the town, built by one of his descendants in 1627, was destroyed by the Irish rebels in 1641, and was burned in 1707. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down (*q. v.*) and Connor, died here Aug. 13, 1667.

LISIEUX (France).—The inhabitants of this town, the ancient Noviomagus, afterwards called Lexovii, joined in the Gallic struggle against Cæsar B.C. 52. The Saxons pillaged it in the 4th century, and the Northmen in 877. It was burned by the Bretons in 1130, taken by Philip II. (Augustus) in 1203, by the English in 1415, by Charles VII. in 1448, by the Huguenots in 1571, and by Henry IV. in 1589. Councils were held here in 1055, and in Oct., 1106. A destructive fire took place Oct. 10, 1864.

LISLE.—(*See* LILLE.)

LISMORE (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Carthagh about 631. Attempts were made to unite it with Waterford in 1225 and 1326; and the union was effected by Edward III. Oct. 2, 1363.

LISMORE (Ireland).—This city, at first called Dunsginne, and then Lismore, or the Great House, in the county of Waterford, was assailed by the Danes in the 9th century. It is celebrated for its castle, which was founded by King John when Earl of Moreton, in 1185. In 1189 it was seized by the natives, and in 1589 was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was sold to Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. Lismore, unsuccessfully besieged by the Irish rebels in 1641 and in 1643, was taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645.

LISSA (Adriatic Sea).—This island, the ancient Issa, was colonized by Dionysius the Elder, B.C. 387, was besieged by Agron, King of Illyria, B.C. 232, and was liberated B.C. 229. The Venetians wrested it from the Normans in 1073.

LISSA (Sea-Fights).—Sir William Hoste defeated a French and Italian fleet off this island, March 13, 1811.——The Austrian fleet, commanded by Admiral Tegethoff, defeated the Italian fleet, with great loss, July 20, 1866.

LISSA, LIESNA, or LESZNA (Battle).—The Russians, under Peter I. (the Great), defeated the Swedes near this town, in Posen, at the junction of the Punca and the Sossa, Oct. 8, 1708. The Swedish Gen. Löwenhaupt, with inferior numbers, repulsed the Russians at the first charge, Oct. 7. The battle was continued Oct. 8; the Russians advanced no less than five times; numbers at last prevailed, and Löwenhaupt passed the Sossa during the night, having with 10,000 men maintained an arduous conflict with 40,000 Russians during two days. (*See* LEUTHEN.)

LISSUS (Illyria), now called Alessio, or Lesch, was founded by Dionysius the Elder, about B.C. 385. Scanderbeg, after his victorious campaign in Albania, died at this town, Jan. 17, 1467, and it was taken by the Turks in 1476.

LISTOWEL (Ireland) was captured by Sir Charles Wilmot in 1600.

LITANIES, or ROGATIONS, formerly a general name for prayers, were instituted by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, in France, about 450, and established by a decree of the Council of Orleans, July 10, 511. Gregory I. instituted such forms at Rome, one in particular under the name of *Litania septiformis*, in 598. Henry VIII. ordered a litany or procession to be set forth in English, "because the prayers being in an unknown tongue, made the people negligent in coming to church," June 11, 1544. Hallam says it had been translated into English in 1542. In the Common Prayer Book of 1549, the Litany was placed between the Communion office and the office for baptism. In the Second Prayer Book of 1552, it was placed in its present position; and it was used as a distinct service till 1661.

LITERARY CLUB.—(*See* CLUB.)

LITERARY FUND (London).—The Royal Literary Fund was founded by David Williams in 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve authors who have been reduced to want through age or misfortune. At the anniversary meeting, April 12, 1804, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was proposed as a patron.

LITERATURE.—The principal facts connected with literature are recorded in the history of different states, ancient and modern. Much information will be found in Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries," in the new edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature," by Mr. Bohn, in Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," and other works. (*See* GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART, HISTORY, LANGUAGE, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, &c. &c.)

LITHIUM.—Lithia was discovered by Arfwedson in 1817. Brande obtained Lithium in 1822, and Bunsen and Matthiessen discovered the present mode of obtaining it in 1855.

LITHOGRAPHY.—This art was invented by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, who produced a piece of music, his first impression from stone, in 1796. He secured a patent for his invention in 1800 in several German states, extending over fifteen years. It was introduced into England in 1801, and he published a work on the subject in 1817. A partnership was entered into, and establishments were formed in London and Paris, in 1799, but they did not succeed. Another, at Munich, in 1806, was more prosperous; and the inventor was ultimately appointed to the inspectorship of the Royal Lithographic Establishment, in October, 1809. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts in London voted Senefelder their gold medal in 1819.

LITHOTOMY.—The operation of cutting for the stone was practised by Ammonius of Alexandria about B.C. 250, and by Celsus about 17. They employed the method known as the less or minor apparatus. The high operation was first practised at Paris by Colot in 1475; the greater apparatus, so called from the numerous instruments employed, was invented by Johannes de Romanis in 1590, and published by Marianus Sanctus in 1524. The lateral operation was invented by Franco before 1561, and was taught at Paris by Frère Jacques in 1697. (*See* LITHOTRITY.)

LITHOTRITY.—This operation is believed to have been practised by the surgeons of Alexandria before the Christian æra, though it was first suggested in modern times by Gruithuisen, a Bavarian surgeon, who constructed an apparatus for the purpose in 1812. Civiale, a French surgeon, first performed the operation in 1824. Great improvements have been effected in the apparatus.

LITHUANIA (Russia), occupied in 1009 by a savage people, whose origin is unknown, was conquered by the Sword-bearers, and the Knights of Jerusalem, in the 13th century. Having united the independent tribes, and concentrated his power, Ringold assumed the title of grand duke in 1230, and was succeeded by his son, Mendog, who embraced Christianity in 1252, though he abjured it in 1255. Witenes acquired the supreme power in 1282, which he transmitted to his son Ghedemin in 1315. Jagellon came to the throne in 1381; and on condition of receiving in marriage Hedwige, daughter of the King of Poland, together with the crown of that country, he consented to become a Christian, and was baptized, with his nobles and many of his subjects, Feb. 14, 1386. By the treaty of Lublin, in 1569, the two countries were formally united. Part of it passed with Poland under the sway of Russia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the remainder in March, 1794. The ancient serpent-worship is said to have prevailed in Lithuania till late in the 15th century. An insurrection, which was soon suppressed, occurred in 1831. The peasants took part with Russia during the Polish revolt of 1848.

LITTLE or LITTLE HORNED PARLIAMENT. (*See* BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.)

LITTLE ROCK (United States).—This town in Arkansas, founded in 1820, was taken by the Federals Sep. 10, 1863.

LITURGIES were used in the Temple service of the Jews in the time of the Apostles, and, according to Mosheim, among the early Christians, "each individual bishop prescribed to his own flock such a form of public worship as he thought best." Uniformity in the churches of a province was agreed to at various councils, and amongst others at Agda, Sep. 11, 506, and Gerona, June 8, 517. The Breviary of the Romish church was in use about the middle of the 5th century. Henry VIII.'s "Primer" was published in 1535. The Liturgy, compiled under the superintendence of Cranmer, by order of Edward VI., was issued in 1549, and revised by a resolution of Parliament, April 29, 1559. The English Liturgy in its present form was established by an act of Parliament, which received the royal assent May 19, 1662.

LITVATOROK (Treaty), was concluded between Austria and the Ottoman empire, in 1606. The Turks relinquished their claim to tribute from Hungary, and, for the first time in the history of their diplomacy, condescended to conclude peace with the formalities used by the other nations of Europe.

LIVERIES were not assumed by the trade companies of London before the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307); but they afterwards became so dangerous as party badges, that they were regulated by 16 Rich. II. c. 4 (1392), and by 20 Rich. II. c. 2 (1396). The practice was forbidden in the first and seventh years of Henry IV.'s reign; again by 13 Hen. IV. c. 3 (1411); by 8 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1468), and by other statutes. They were, however, allowed at coronations, and in great public ceremonies. In consequence of these restrictions, the companies were compelled to obtain the king's licence before adopting liveries.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire).—The origin of this important town, and even the etymology of its name, are involved in great obscurity. Baines (Hist. of Liverpool, p. 58) considers the first portion of the name to be derived from the Gothic word "*lide*" or "*lithe*," the sea;

but other authorities regard it as the water-fowl called the "*liver*," which they state to have abounded on the shores of the Mersey at an early date. The site of Liverpool was granted by William I. (1066—87) to Roger of Poitou. It was afterwards purchased by King John (1199—1216), and passed through the hands of the Earls of Derby and Chester, until it was granted to the House of Lancaster by Henry III. (1216—72). On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399, it became the property of the crown, and it continued to be so until it was sold by Charles I. in 1628.

A.D.
1171. Henry II. embarks from Liverpool on his expedition to Ireland.
1190. Liverpool first mentioned in a deed.
1202 (about). Liverpool Castle is founded by King John.
1207, Aug. 28. King John grants a charter to Liverpool, erecting it into a free burgh.
1229, March 24. Henry III. erects it into a free burgh for ever.
1335, June 3. Edward III. orders a fleet to assemble at Liverpool, in readiness to attack the Scots.
1356, May 19. The first mention is made of a mayor of Liverpool.
1361. The plague rages.
1444. A quarrel takes place between the retainers of Thomas Stanley and Sir Richard Molyneux.
1548. The plague carries off many of the inhabitants.
1561. The old haven, which was founded in the reign of Edward III., is destroyed by a tempest.
1571. The inhabitants petition Queen Elizabeth in behalf of her "poor decayed town of Liverpool."
1628. Charles I. sells the lordship of Liverpool to the corporation of London, in liquidation of his debts.
1635. Liverpool is ordered to pay ship-money.
1643, April. Liverpool is taken by the Parliamentary forces.
1644, June 24. It is taken by the Royalists, under Prince Rupert.
1647. It is made a free port.
1699, June 24. Liverpool becomes a distinct parish.
1700 (about). The old custom-house is built.
1709. Messrs. Blundell and Stithe found the Bluecoat Hospital.
1710. The first dock is completed. (*See* DOCKS.)
1715. The castle is destroyed.
1745. Eight companies of volunteers are enrolled to oppose the Pretender.
1749. The town-hall is founded.—March 25. The infirmary is opened.
1752. The Seamen's Hospital is founded.
1772. The theatre is opened.
1778. The first Liverpool dispensary is founded.
1785. King's dock is constructed.
1791. The hospital for the blind is established.
1795. The interior of the town-hall is destroyed by fire.
1799. The Athenæum, the first institution of the kind in the country, is opened.
1802, Sep. 14. A fire destroys property to the amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The Lyceum is founded.
1803. The Exchange is founded, and the Botanical Gardens are opened.
1807. The Corn Exchange is founded.
1809, Oct. 25. The statue of George III. is commenced.
1810, Feb. 11. The tower of St. Nicholas's church falls, killing 28 persons.—Aug. The Academy of Arts is opened.
1811, July 5. The first number of the *Liverpool Mercury* is published.
1814. The Royal Institution is founded.
1815. The Wellington Rooms are built.
1816. Gas is introduced.
1821, July 19. Prince's dock is opened.
1822, March. St. John's market is opened.
1823. The Marine Humane society is founded.
1824. The infirmary is opened.
1825. The Mechanics' Institute and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are founded.
1826. The old dock is closed.
1828, Aug. 12. The new Custom-house is founded.
A.D.
1830, Sep. Clarence dock is opened.—Sep. 15. The railway to Manchester is opened, and an accident causes the death of Mr. Huskisson, M.P. for the borough. The Lunatic Asylum is erected.
1832, April 13. Brunswick dock is opened.—May 22. The cholera breaks out.
1834, Aug. 18. Waterloo dock is opened.
1836, Sep. 8. Victoria and Trafalgar docks are opened.
1837, July 4. The railway to Birmingham is completed. The Statistical Society is founded.
1838, Sep. 17. The railway to London is opened.—Oct. 31. The Preston railway is opened.
1839, Jan. The Royal Bank is opened.—Jan. 7. A storm does great damage.
1842, Sep. 23. A fire destroys property to the value of £700,000.
1843, Jan. The Collegiate Institution is opened.
1846, July 31. Prince Albert lays the foundation of the Sailors' Home.
1847. Mr. Huskisson's statue is erected.—Oct. Several serious commercial failures occur.
1851, Oct. 9. Queen Victoria visits Liverpool. (*See* LIBRARY.)
1854, Sep. 18. St. George's Hall is opened.
1855, Feb. 19. Serious bread riots take place, 15,000 persons being thrown out of employment by protracted frosts.—Oct. 10. The Duke of Cambridge is entertained by the mayor at the town-hall, and the town is illuminated.
1857, April 15. The Free Library and Museum are founded by Mr. William Brown.—Nov. Numerous failures occur.
1858, Oct. 12. The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meets.
1860, April 29. The Sailors' Home is destroyed by fire. —Oct. 8. The Free Library and Museum, erected by Mr. Brown, are opened, and presented by him to the town of Liverpool.
1862, Sep. 8. A fire in the Brownlow Hill workhouse, in which 21 children and two nurses lose their lives.
1864, Jan. 15. The explosion of 11 tons of gunpowder on board the *Lottie Sleigh*, at anchor in the Mersey, causes great destruction of property in Liverpool and Birkenhead.
1866, Jan. 10. The town council decide to erect a statue of Prince Albert at the east front of St. George's Hall.—June 23. The first stone of the Children's Infirmary is laid by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

(*See* COTTON FAMINE, &c.)

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. — Mr. Perceval having been assassinated as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812, new ministerial arrangements became necessary. A motion for an address to the Prince Regent, praying his royal highness to take such measures as might be best calculated to form an efficient administration, was carried in the House of Commons May 21, by 174 to 170. The Marquis of Wellesley, who received instructions to form an administration June 1, declared that his efforts had been unsuccessful June 3. The Earl of Liverpool announced that he had undertaken the task June 8. The cabinet, formed principally of members of the Perceval administration, was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrowby.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. N. Vansittart.
Home Secretary	Viscount Sidmouth.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Castlereagh, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry.
Colonial Secretary	Earl Bathurst.
Admiralty	Viscount Melville.
Board of Control	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Ordnance	Earl Mulgrave.
Without office	Marquis Camden.

The Duke of Richmond was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Charles Bathurst was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, in 1813. The Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint, was admitted to a seat in the cabinet in 1815. Mr. Canning became president of the Board of Control, in place of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1816. Mr. F. J. Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich, and ultimately Earl of Ripon, was admitted into the cabinet as treasurer of the navy and president of the Board of Trade, in 1818. The Duke of Wellington was made master-general of the ordnance Jan. 1, 1819, in place of Earl Mulgrave, who retained a seat in the cabinet without office. Mr. Canning resigned the Board of Control in June, 1820, and the post was given to Mr. C. Bathurst, who was also chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Lord Maryborough succeeded the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole as master of the mint, in 1821. Sir Robert Peel took the Home Office in Jan., 1822, in place of Viscount Sidmouth, who retained a seat in the cabinet, without office; and the Board of Control was taken from Mr. C. Bathurst, and entrusted to Mr. C. W. W. Wynne. The death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1822, induced Mr. Canning to resign the governor-generalship of India, to which he had been appointed, though he had not quitted England, and he accepted the foreign secretaryship Sep. 16. Mr. F. J. Robinson was made chancellor of the exchequer Jan. 31, 1823, in place of Mr. N. Vansittart, who had resigned, and was created Lord Bexley, March 1. He was appointed to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster in place of Mr. C. Bathurst. Mr. Huskisson, as treasurer of the navy, and president of the Board of Trade, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1825. The Earl of Liverpool was attacked by apoplexy, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1827, and a new ministry was formed in April. The Earl of Liverpool died Dec. 4, 1828. (*See* CANNING ADMINISTRATION.)

LIVONIA (Russia) was visited by some Baltic traders from Bremen in 1158. A mission of German monks converted the natives to Christianity in 1186. The Sword-bearers subdued the country in 1237. Kettler, the last grand master of the order, abdicated his power in favour of Poland in 1561. It was transferred to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter I. (the Great) of Russia made himself master of the country in 1710, and it was annexed to Russia by the Treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. Alexander II. liberated the serfs of Livonia Sep. 24, 1818.

LLANDAFF (Bishopric).—According to tradition, this bishopric was created by King Lucius, about 180, and Elvanus was the first bishop. Dubritius, who is said to have died in 612, is the first bishop respecting whom anything is certainly known. The deanery of Llandaff was founded and endowed in Nov. 1843.

LLANDEWYER (Battle). — Llewelyn, who had made a descent into the marshes, was defeated and slain near the town of Llandoweyer, or Llandeilo-Fawr, Caermarthenshire, Dec. 11, 1282.

LLERENA Battle.—Lord Combermere defeated a French army commanded by Drouet, near this town, in Spain, April 11, 1812.

LLOYD'S (London).—A number of merchants who were in the habit of congregating at a coffee-house kept by a person named Lloyd, in Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, to transact business, early in the 18th century, afterwards removed to Pope's Head Alley, and thence to the Royal Exchange in 1774. On the destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire, the business was transferred to the South Sea House, Old Broad Street, Jan. 10, 1838, and thence to the Royal Exchange, Oct. 28, 1844. The Austrian Lloyd's was established at Trieste in 1833.

LOADSTONE.—The attractive power of the natural magnet was known to the ancient Greeks in Homer's time, B.C. 962, and it is alleged to have been known by the Chinese B.C. 1000. The directive power of this substance was probably discovered in Europe about 1150, although a Chinese writer describes it in 1111. The Neapolitans maintain that it was adapted to the compass for maritime purposes by a citizen of Amalphi in 1302.

LOANDA, LOANDO, or ST. PAUL DE LOANDO (Africa), the capital of Angola, was commenced by the Portuguese in 1578. Taken in 1640 by the Dutch, it was recaptured by the Portuguese in 1648.

LOANO (Battle).—The French defeated an Austrian and Sardinian army in the valley of Loano, Nov. 23 and 24, 1795.

LOANS.—Loans to the public on parliamentary security, resorted to in place of aids or benevolences (*q. v.*), originated in 1382, when Richard II. demanded the loan of £40,000 for the defence of the kingdom, and the merchants refused to lend because they had formerly been subjected to prosecutions under pretence of having defrauded the sovereign. Cardinal Wolsey resorted to forced loans as a means of recruiting the exchequer in 1522 and 1525, and Parliament afterwards released the king from all obligation to pay the debts so contracted, by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1543). Charles I. demanded loans from his subjects in 1626, and an act of council was passed, requiring a general loan from the subject. Necker (1770—1790) introduced loans into the French financial system.

LOAN SOCIETIES.—By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 23 (Aug. 21, 1835), the rules, &c., of these associations were ordered to be enrolled, as in the case of friendly societies. New regulations were enforced by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 11, 1840), which has been annually continued by act of Parliament.

LOBAU (Germany).—This island, in the Danube, was captured by Napoleon I., May 19, 1809, and the French army retired here after the battle of Aspern, May 22. A council of war was held by Napoleon at 10 at night. Extensive works were erected by the French, who crossed to the opposite bank of the river, July 2—4.

LOBOS, or SEAL ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), were discovered by the Spaniards, towards the end of the 16th century, though the Ameri-

cans pretend to have discovered them in 1823. Lord Anson visited the islands, Nov. 10, 1741. The guano (*q. v.*), for which they are celebrated, was noticed in Acosta's work on the Indies, published at Seville in 1590.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. — (*See* UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.)

LOCARNO (Switzerland).—The dome of the church of La Madonna del Gasso, at this town, on Lake Maggiore, crushed by the accumulated snows of winter, fell upon the assembled congregation and killed 53 women and one old man, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross-shire), said to have been founded by Congal, son of Dongart, King of the Picts, in the 5th century, was the prison to which Mary Queen of Scots was conveyed after the battle of Carberry Hill, June 16, 1567. She made her escape by the aid of George Douglas, May 2, 1568. (*See* LANGSIDE.)

LOCKS.—(*See* CANALS.)

LOCKS AND KEYS.—The most ancient lock and key known is one, clumsily made of wood, discovered by Bonomi at Khorsabad, which is believed to be upwards of 4,000 years old. Locks and keys were used by the Israelites at a very early period, as appears from Judges iii. 23—25 (B.C. 1343). The classical authors attributed the invention to the Lacedæmonians, whose celebrated lock was a padlock in principle. Numerous bronze and iron keys, differing little from the more common kinds in use at the present day, were found at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most beautiful and ingenious mediæval locks and keys were made in the 16th century. The first patent for their improvement was granted to George Black, May 27, 1774, but no great advance was made until Barron patented his "double-acting tumbler lock," Oct. 31, 1778. Bramah's lock was patented April 23, 1784; Chubb's original lock, Feb. 3, 1818; Newell's American Parantoptic lock was invented in 1841, and patented in England April 15, 1851, and Hobbs's protector lock, Feb. 23, 1852.

LOCOMOTIVE.—The idea of the construction of a locomotive was thrown out in 1759 by Watt, who patented one in 1784. Richard Trevithick made one for the Merthyr Tydvil Railway in 1804, and Brunton another of a different description in 1813. George Stephenson's locomotive with toothed wheels was tried at West Moor, Killingworth, July 25, 1814. The "Rocket," the joint production of the two Stephensons, performed an experimental trip on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Oct. 6, 1829. The use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads was regulated by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70 (Aug. 6, 1861), which was repealed, fresh regulations being made by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 83 (July 5, 1865).

LOCRI, or LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII (Italy).—This celebrated city, the modern Gerace, was founded by a colony of Locrians from Greece, B.C. 710, 683, or 673, according to different authorities, and received a written code of laws from Zaleucus, B.C. 500. Tradition states that 10,000 of its inhabitants totally defeated 130,000 Crotoniats at the battle of the Sagras, B.C. 510. Much uncertainty prevails respecting the alleged victory. The territory of Caulonia was added to Locri B.C. 389, and that of Hipponium B.C. 388; but the latter city was taken by the Carthaginians B.C. 379. Dionysius the tyrant retired to Locri on his expulsion from Syracuse, B.C. 356, and established an arbitrary and oppressive government. The inhabitants assisted the Carthaginians against the Romans in the second Punic war, B.C. 216, and their city was invested by the consul Crispinus, who was compelled to raise the siege by Hannibal B.C. 208. It was, however, taken by Scipio B.C. 205, and never regained its former importance. It existed in the 6th century of the Christian æra, and was probably finally destroyed by the Saracens.

LOCRIS, or LOCRIANS. — The Locrians, according to Clinton, were a tribe of Leleges who existed before the time of Amphictyon (B.C. 1521), but derived their name from his grandson Locrus. They soon became intermingled with the Hellenes, and in historical times are distinguished into eastern and western Locrians. The eastern Locrians are mentioned by Homer as accompanying Ajax to the Trojan war, but the western Locrians do not appear till the Peloponnesian war, when they were in a semi-barbarous condition. They promised to assist the Athenians against the Ætolians, B.C. 426, but afterwards submitted to Sparta, and joined the Ætolian League. The Fourth Sacred war was undertaken against them B.C. 339, and they, with their allies the Thebans and Athenians, were defeated by Philip II. of Macedon, at Chæronea, Aug. 7, B.C. 338.

LOCUSTS formed one of the ten plagues of Egypt, B.C. 1491. A swarm of these insects invaded Italy, and being drowned in the sea, produced a pestilence, which carried off nearly a million men and beasts in 591. In Venice 30,000 persons perished on account of a famine caused by their depredations in 1478. A cloud of locusts entered Russia, and were found lying dead in heaps to a depth of four feet in 1650. This island was visited by a large number in 1748. Barbary in 1724, and South Africa in 1797, suffered from their ravages.

LOD.—(*See* DIOSPOLIS.)

LODI (Battle). — Napoleon Buonaparte defeated the Austrians in a hotly-contested battle at the bridge over the Adda, at Lodi, May 10, 1796. For his bravery in this action Napoleon Buonaparte received the name of "Le Petit Caporal," by which he was afterwards known in the French army.

LODI (Italy).—The ancient Laus Pompeia stood near Old Lodi, or Lodi Vecchio, which became a republic, and was destroyed by the Milanese in 1112. The Emperor Frederick I. built Lodi about five miles from the site of Laus Pompeia, in 1158. The Duke of Urbino took Lodi in June, 1526, and the French occupied it in 1800. Napoleon I. made Melzi Duke of Lodi in 1807. The church of the Incoronata was founded in 1476.

LODI (Treaty).—A treaty of peace was signed at this place, between Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the Venetians, April 5, 1454.

LOFOE (Congress).—Under the mediation of Spain, a congress for the restoration of

peace between Russia and Sweden, was held at Lofoe, one of the Aland Islands, in May, 1718. A treaty was negotiated, by which the Czar, Peter I. (the Great), in consideration of the cession of certain territory, agreed to assist Charles XII. against Norway, Germany, and Hanover. The preliminaries were, however, never ratified, and the conference was finally broken up, Sep. 24, 1719.

LOGARITHMS, the invention of Baron Napier of Merchiston, were first made known to the learned world by his Latin work, "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio, seu Arithmeticarum Supputationum Mirabilis Abbreviatio," published in 1614. Henry Briggs, of Gresham College, London, made some improvements upon them, and printed a set of tables in 1618. Gunter applied them to navigation in 1620.

LOGIC.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) was for many years almost the only authority in matters of abstract reasoning; the first who ventured to originate a new system of thought being Marius Nizolius, who published his work "De Veris Principiis, &c." in 1553. Aconcio's treatise, "De Methodo," appeared in 1558, and Lord Bacon's "Novum Organum" in 1620. Hobbes' system was published in 1655, in his "Elementa Philosophiæ," and Gassendi's "Syntagma Philosophicum" appeared in 1658, above two years after the death of the author. Locke's views on logic were announced in the "Essay on the Human Understanding," which was published in 1690, and the Cartesian system was published in the posthumous works of Descartes in 1701. Amongst modern writers on logic may be mentioned Archbishop Whately, whose "Elements of Logic" appeared in 1826; John Stuart Mill, whose "System of Logic" appeared in 1843; Sir William Hamilton, and Dr. Latham.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM.—This system of musical instruments was invented by John Bernard Logier, born at Hesse-Cassel in 1780. In 1797 he first turned his attention to the formation of a system for facilitating the acquirement of music. He obtained a patent for the chiropast in 1814, and his system was soon after adopted in Dublin. Academies on this plan were established in England and Scotland, and one was opened in London in 1816. The system flourished from 1817 to 1827. Logier died in 1846.

LOG-LINE is known to have been used in navigation as early as 1570. Bourne mentions it in 1577.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—A mode of printing with types expressing entire words or common radices and terminations, instead of single letters, was invented by Walter, of the *Times*, and Henry Johnson, about 1778, and was described in a work published by the last-mentioned in 1783. The *Daily Universal Register*, a four-page paper, designed to introduce this new system of printing to the public, appeared Jan. 13, 1785. The price was 2½*d.*, and its name was changed to that of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788.

LOGOGRIPHES.—(*See* CHARADE.)

LOGRONO, NAJARA, or NAVARRETE (Battle).—Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry, brother of Peter I. (the Cruel) of Castile, at this place, in Spain, April 3, 1367. Before the battle the Castilians encamped at Najara, and the allies at Navarrete, and it is sometimes named after these places.

LOGWOOD.—This dye was introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth; but owing to the fugitive character of the tints it produced, was prohibited and ordered to be forfeited and burned, by 23 Eliz. c. 9 (1581). This act was repealed by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 11, s. 26 (1662). The English logwood-cutters formed their settlement on the Bay of Campeachy about 1667.

LOIRE (France).—On the banks of this river, the ancient Liger or Ligeris, Julius Cæsar defeated the Turones, B.C. 57. The Danes ascended the river as far as Tours in 838 and in 852. The embankments of the Loire gave way, causing a great loss of life and destruction of property in 1846, and in June, 1856.

LOJA, or LOXA (Spain).—Ferdinand besieged this town, in Granada, July 1, 1482, raised the siege in 1483, and returned and captured it in 1486.

LOJERA (Sea-Fight).—A Genoese fleet of 59 galleys, commanded by Antonio Grimaldi, attacked an Arragonese squadron of 22 vessels at Lojera, on the northern coast of Sardinia, Aug. 29, 1353. The Spaniards were on the point of surrendering, when the Venetian fleet under Pisani came to their assistance, and completely changed the fortune of the day. Only eighteen of the Genoese galleys were saved from destruction or capture, and the total loss of the vanquished in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to nearly 5,000 men.

LOLLARDS.—The origin of this term, applied to a religious sect of the 14th century, is by some authorities derived from the German lallen, lollen, or lullen, "to sing in a low voice;" and by others is referred to Walter Lollard, who was burned alive at Cologne in 1322. The early Lollards tended the sick and followed the dead to the grave, chanting in mournful tones. They were constituted a religious order through the influence of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, in 1472. Julius II. conferred further privileges upon them in 1506. The name was also applied to the society of itinerant preachers established by Wycliffe in England in 1379, and his followers. Unlicensed preachers, or Lollards, were ordered to be imprisoned until they justified themselves according to the law and reason of the Holy Ghost, by 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5 (1381). Henry IV., under pretence that they conspired against him, punished them with great severity. By 2 Hen. IV. c. 15 (1401), no person was allowed to preach without the bishop's licence, and heretics who refused to recant were to die at the stake. A similar act was passed in Scotland in 1425. William Sautre was burned at London, under the English statute, Feb. 12, 1401. Thomas Badby, a Lollard, was executed in April, 1410. Sir John Oldcastle, commonly called Lord Cobham, was condemned as a heretic Sep. 25, 1413. He escaped from the Tower, was captured in Wales in 1418, and executed in London, Dec. 25.

LOMBARD ARCHITECTURE, a modification of the Romanesque (*q. v.*), was first employed in a small chapel at Friuli, built in the 8th century. The cathedral at Novara, erected in the 11th century, is the most remarkable example of this style, which became extinct in the 13th century.

LOMBARDISTS.—Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, wrote in 1164 a "Book of Sentences," in which he endeavoured to unite the two systems of ecclesiastical and scholastic theology. His disciples were called Lombardists.

LOMBARD LEAGUES.—The first league between the independent cities of Lombardy, signed at Puntido, between Milan and Bergamo, April 7, 1167, had for its object the defence of Italian liberties against the pretensions of the Emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa), who was compelled, in 1183, to sign the treaty of Constance (*q. v.*).——A second Lombard league was formed March 2, 1226, against Frederick II., who was compelled to retire to Naples. (*See* LEGNANO and LEAGUES.)

LOMBARD MERCHANTS arrived in London from Italy for the purpose of prosecuting their trade of usury, in 1229. Edward III., then about to enter upon a war with France, issued a commission for seizing all their estates in 1337. The company of Lombard Merchants was made answerable for the debts of their fellows by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 23 (1352). The street in which they took up their residence in London is named Lombard Street, after them.

LOMBARDY (Italy).—The fertile plains of Lombardy were originally peopled by the Siculi, who were expelled by a tribe of Celtæ about B.C. 1400. The Etruscans established their authority over the country about B.C. 1000, and retained it until expelled by the Gauls B.C. 506, when it received the name of Gallia Cisalpina. (*See* GAUL.) It was ravaged by Attila in 452, became subject to the Heruli in 476, was conquered by the Ostrogoths in 489, by the troops of the Eastern empire under Narses in 554, and by the Longobardi (*q. v.*), from whom it received its name, in 568. The empire of the Longobards was terminated by Charlemagne in 774, when Lombardy, with the rest of the peninsula, was annexed to his territories, and in 843 formed the Frankish kingdom of Italy, which was ruled by its own kings till it submitted to Otho I. (the Great) in 961. The cities gradually adopted independent forms of government, each possessing separate laws and customs. In 1002 they elected Ardouin, Marquis of Ivrea, as king, in opposition to the Germans, who nominated Henry II., and the country was in consequence involved in war till the death of Ardouin in 1015. On the death of Henry II. (the Holy), in 1024, the Lombards again made futile efforts to obtain an independent sovereign. A civil war between the "gentlemen" of Lombardy and Eribert, Archbishop of Milan, commenced in 1035, and lasted till Conrad II. (the Salic promulgated his Feudal edict in 1037. Milan became a republic in 1107, and Lodi, Cremona, Verona, Genoa, Pavia, and other cities, soon followed her example, and asserted their newborn independence by rushing into civil war. During the 11th and 12th centuries they united to form the Lombard leagues (*q. v.*) against the German emperors, and were afterwards desolated by the contentions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which they sought to escape by purchasing protection from Charles of Anjou, King of Naples (1266—1285). The history of Lombardy is, after this period, the history of the several republics of which it was composed, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, by which the greater part of the country was attached to the house of Austria. In Oct., 1796, Buonaparte erected Lombardy into the Transpadane republic, which was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic in June, 1797, and formed part of the Italian republic in 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy in 1805. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was created by the allies, and given to Austria, in lieu of her Flemish territories, by the treaty of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815. In March, 1848, Lombardy revolted from Austria, and joined the King of Sardinia, but it was reduced to subjection by the battles of Custoza, July 23, 1848, and of Novara, March 23, 1849. By the peace of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, the Emperor of Austria ceded nearly all Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transferred it to Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, and the remainder was incorporated with Italy in 1866.

LONATO (Battle).—Napoleon Buonaparte defeated the Austrians at this town, in Lombardy, Aug. 3, 1796.

LONDON (Bishopric).—The traditional account is that an archiepiscopal see was established at London by Theanus, in 180, during the reign of King Lucius, and that 16 prelates completed the number of archbishops. When Gregory I. despatched Augustine to England in 596, it was his intention that London and York should form the metropolitan sees of the country; but Augustine established his seat at Canterbury. Mellitus became the first bishop of London in 604. He was expelled in 616, and had no successor till 656, when Cedd was consecrated by Finan, Bishop of Northumbria. By an order in council, Aug. 8, 1845, the county of Hertford and part of Essex were separated from the diocese of London and annexed to Rochester.

LONDON (Canada), founded in 1826, was the scene of extensive conflagrations in 1844 and 1845.

LONDON (England) is first mentioned under the name of Londinium by Tacitus, who, in recording its destruction by the Britons in 61, during the reign of Nero, speaks of it as having been at that time famed as the resort of traders, and for its affluence and commerce. In the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, 362, it was called Augusta, an appellation frequently bestowed upon great cities, and in the Chorography of Ravenna it is styled Londinium Augusta. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, it was built by a king named Brutus, and called New Troy, afterwards Trinovantum, and having been surrounded with walls by Lud, was called Kaer Lud, *i. e.*, the City of Lud, or Lud-town. Pennant derives the name from Llyn din,—llyn being, in Celtic, a lake, and din a town. Julius Cæsar does not men-

tion London, though it must have been in existence when he invaded England, B.C. 54.

A.D.
306. London is surrounded by walls.
605. A council is held by Augustine.
610. Ethelbert, King of Kent, founds St. Paul's Church.
839. The Danes destroy London.
886. It is rebuilt by Alfred the Great.
948, Sep. 8. A council is held.
1078. Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, commences the White Tower, in the Tower.
1087. A great fire destroys St. Paul's and other buildings.
1101. Henry I. grants the city a charter.
1103. Sep. A council is held.
1107, Aug. 1. A council is held.
1108, May 24. Another council is held.
1118. The Knights Templars settle in Holborn.
1127. A council is held.
1129, Aug. 1. Another council assembles.
1136, Jan. A council is held.
1138, Dec. 13. Another council is summoned.
1142 (Mid Lent). Another council is held.
1151. A council is held.
1154. Another council is held.
1156. London is established as the capital.
1166. A council is held.
1175, May 18. A council on discipline is held.
1176, March 14. A tumultuous council assembles. Old London bridge (*q. v.*) is commenced.
1185, March 18. Another council is held.
1189. An edict is issued that all houses are to be built of stone up to a certain height, and covered with slate or tiles. Henry Fitz-Elwyne is chosen first lord mayor (*q. v.*).
1200. A council is held.
1211. The Tower ditch is commenced.
1213, Aug. 25. A council is held.
1222. St. Paul's steeple is erected.
1226, Jan. 13. A papal bull is rejected at a council.
1232. Another council is held.
1237, Nov. 19, 21, and 22. A council is held by the legate Otho.
1238, May 17. A council is held.
1244, Feb. 22. A subsidy is granted to the king by a council.
1245. Henry III. rebuilds the east-end and the Tower at his own expense.
1246, Dec. 1. A council is held to consider the Pope's demand for a third of the revenues of the English clergy.
1250. A factory is established by the Hanseatic League (*q. v.*).
1255, Jan. 13. Another council is held.
1257. Henry III. repairs the city walls.—Aug. 22. A council is held.
1259. The Hanse merchants of the Steelyard receive peculiar privileges.
1261, May 16. A council is held.
1268, April 16. Another council assembles.
1284. Five arches of London bridge are destroyed by the severe frost.—March 1. A council assembles.
1285. The great conduit in Westcheap, for the conveyance of water from Tyburn to London, is commenced.
1286, April 30. A council is held.
1291. A council is summoned.
1297, Jan. 14. Another council assembles.
1305, Sep. 15—Oct. 5. Edward I. assembles a council for the purpose of establishing peace between England and Scotland.
1321, Dec. Another council is held.
1329, Feb. A council assembles.
1342, Oct. 10. A council on ecclesiastical jurisdiction is held.
1343, March 19. A council is held against abuses.
1349. The plague is said to have carried off 50,000 persons.
1355. London sends four members to Parliament.
1356, May 16 to 24. The clergy grant a tenth of their revenues to the king for one year, at a council.
1381, June 15. Wat Tyler is killed in Smithfield. (*See* WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.)
1382, May. A council is held.
1391, April 28. Another council assembles.
1394. The aldermen are elected for life.
1397, Feb. 19. A council against the followers of Wycliffe.
1401, Jan. 26 to March 8. Another council against the Wycliffites.

A.D.
1406. The plague destroys more than 30,000 of the population.
1408, July 23. A council is held.
1411. The Guildhall is built.
1413. A council against Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards.—June 26. It breaks up.
1415. Moorgate is built.
1450. Jack Cade's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1453. The first lord mayor's procession by water.
1471. Falconbridge threatens London, and burns half the houses on the bridge.
1502. Fleet ditch is made navigable. The first lord mayor's dinner is held at Guildhall.
1512. St. Paul's school is founded.
1517. Evil May-day (*q. v.*)
1529. The lord mayoralty is limited to one year.
1548. Old Somerset House is founded.
1553. Bridewell is given to the city for charitable purposes.—June 26. Christ's Hospital (*q. v.*) is founded.
1566, June 7. The first stone of the Royal Exchange (*q. v.*) is laid.
1568. The first conduit for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.
1577, Aug. 24. William Lamb repairs a conduit at Holborn Cross, which receives in consequence the name of Lamb's Conduit Fields.
1580, July 27. A royal proclamation prohibits the erection of any new house or tenements, "where no former house hath been known to have been," within three miles of the city gates.
1582. Thames water is first brought to private houses by means of leaden pipes by Peter Morris.
1592. First publication of the bills of mortality.
1598. Stow's Survey of London and Westminster is published.
1603, Sep. 16. James I. issues a proclamation against "multitudes of dwellers" in and about London.
1604. The plague ravages violently.
1605. The gunpowder plot (*q. v.*).
1608, June 10. The new Exchange in the Strand is founded.—Sep. 24. Whitefriars (*q. v.*) and Blackfriars are made sanctuaries by a warrant under the privy seal.
1611, May 9. Founding of the Charter House (*q. v.*).
1613, Sep. 29. Completion of the New River (*q. v.*).
1625. The plague again rages.
1630, July 24. The erection of new buildings within three miles of the city gates, on ground previously unoccupied, is again prohibited.
1633, Nov. 15. The Green-coat School in Tothill Fields is erected by letters patent.
1635. Enclosure of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
1643. London is fortified.
1647, Sep. 25. The lord mayor and aldermen are committed to the Tower.
1649, March 24. The Puritan soldiers pull down Salisbury Court theatre, the Fortune theatre, and the Cockpit in Drury Lane.
1650. Cromwell allows the Jews to settle in the city.
1652. The first coffee-house is opened.
1661, April 14. The Maypole (*q. v.*) in the Strand is erected.
1663, April 8. Opening of Drury Lane theatre (*q. v.*).—April 22. Incorporation of the Royal Society (*q. v.*).
1665. The great plague is estimated at a 100,000 persons.—Nov. 7. The *Gazette* (*q. v.*) is commenced.
1666, Sep. 2, Sunday. The great fire of London breaks out between 1 and 2 in the morning, at the house of Farryner, the king's baker, in Pudding Lane. It rages for several days, extending over nearly five-sixths of the city, and destroying six libes, 13,000 houses, 89 churches, including St. Paul's cathedral, and property to the amount of nearly ten millions sterling. Robert Hubert, a French Papist, was hanged on his own confession, for having commenced the fire, though it is believed to have been the result of accident.—Sep. 13. A proclamation is issued for rebuilding the city.
1667, May 8. An order in council is issued for rebuilding the city. The Rebuilding Act (19 Charles II. c. 3) is passed.—Nov. 15. The common council pass an act for the prevention of fires.
1670. Temple Bar is rebuilt.
1671. The Monument is commenced.
1672, May 29. A new conduit and a statue of Charles II. are erected in Stock's market.

A.D.
1675, June 21. The first stone of new St. Paul's is laid.
1679. The Bagnio, in Newgate Street, is built and opened.
1680, March 25. Introduction of the penny post (*q. v.*).
1684, Jan.—Feb. 5. Frost fair is held on the Thames.
1685. The French Protestant silk-weavers settle in Spitalfields.
1687, April. Bridgewater House, Barbican, is destroyed by fire.
1694. The Bank of England is incorporated, and Seven Dials built.—June 24. Glass lights are first used for public illumination.
1697. The privilege of sanctuary (*q. v.*) is abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27.
1698. The first workhouse is erected in Bishopsgate Street.
1703. Nov. 26. A great storm does considerable injury.
1705, April 9. The Haymarket theatre (opera-house) is opened.
1708. May fair is abolished, and Bartholomew fair restricted to three days.
1709, Nov. 5. Sacheverel's celebrated sermon is preached in St. Paul's.
1711. Fifty new churches are ordered to be erected by 10 Anne, c. 11.
1715. The South Sea Company is formed. (*See* SOUTH SEA COMPANY.)
1722. The Chelsea water-works are commenced.
1726. The old East India House is built.
1729. The city conduits are taken down and destroyed.
1729. Tyburn Road is called Oxford Street.
1730. The Serpentine is formed by Queen Catherine.
1732, June 7. Vauxhall Gardens (*q. v.*) are opened.—Aug. 3. The first stone of the Bank of England is laid.—Dec. 7. Covent Garden theatre (*q. v.*) is opened.
1737. The new Exchange in the Strand is taken down.—Sep. 30. Stock's market is removed to Farringdon Street, and called Fleet market (*q. v.*), and Fleet ditch is covered in.
1739, Oct. 17. The charter of the Foundling Hospital (*q. v.*) is obtained.—Oct. 25. The first stone of the Mansion House (*q. v.*) is laid.
1740. The first circulating library is established by Mr. Bathoe.
1742, April 5. Ranelagh Gardens are opened.—Dec. 13. London stone is removed to its present site.
1749, Jan. 16. The bottle conjuror (*q. v.*).
1752. Parliament Street is commenced.
1753. Establishment of the British Museum (*q. v.*).
1754, March 22. The Society of Arts is formed.
1756, May 10. Whitfield's Chapel, Tottenham Court Road, is founded.
1757. King's (or Queen's) Bench prison is built. The houses are removed from London bridge.
1760, Oct. 31. Blackfriars bridge (*q. v.*) is founded.
1761-2. The Cock Lane ghost (*q. v.*).—June 29. The City Road is opened.
1764, June. The houses of London are numbered.
1765, Feb. 12. Almack's (*q. v.*) Assembly-rooms are opened.—Nov. 7. An extensive fire in Bishopsgate Street.
1766. Signboards are removed.
1768, Dec. 10. The Royal Academy (*q. v.*) is established.
1770, May 31. Foundling of Newgate (*q. v.*).
1771, March 27. The lord mayor, Brass Crosby, is committed to the Tower by a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
1772, Jan. The Pantheon (*q. v.*) is opened.
1777. Portland Place is built.
1779. Tattersall's (*q. v.*) is established.
1780. The Gordon riots (*q. v.*).
1786. Somers Town is commenced.
1789, Dec. 10. A market is established in St. George's Fields.
1791. Camden Town is commenced.
1794. Coldbath Fields prison is opened.
1796. The East India House is built.
1805. The London docks are opened. (*See* DOCKS.)
1806, Jan. 2. The public funeral of Lord Nelson.
1807, Jan. 28. Gas (*q. v.*) is introduced for lighting the streets.
1811. The Mint is completed.—Oct. 11. The first stone of Waterloo bridge (*q. v.*) is laid. The Egyptian Hall is built.
1813. Regent Street is commenced.
1815, May 4. The first stone of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, is laid.—May 23. First stone of Southwark bridge (*q. v.*) is laid.
1816, June 4. Vauxhall bridge (*q. v.*) is opened.
1819. The Burlington Arcade is built.
1821. Completion of the Bank of England (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1824, March 15. The first pile of new London bridge is driven.—May 10. The National Gallery (*q. v.*) is opened.—Dec. 2. The first stone of the London Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, is laid.
1825, March 2. The Thames Tunnel (*q. v.*) and Buckingham Palace are commenced.
1827, April 30. London University is founded.—June 24. The Turnpike Act (7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24) is passed.
1828, June 24. The new Corn Exchange (*q. v.*) is opened.
1829, Sep. 10. King's College (*q. v.*) is commenced.—Sep. 23. The new Post-office is opened.—Sep. 29. The new police commence duty.—Nov. 20. Farringdon market (*q. v.*) is opened.
1830, June 22. The pillory is used for the last time.
1831, Aug. 1. New London bridge (*q. v.*) is opened.
1832, Feb. 14. The cholera makes its first appearance.
1833, July 2. Hungerford market is opened.
1835. The Duke of York's column is completed.—Oct. 21. Lord Brougham lays the first stone of the City of London Schools.
1836, Dec. 14. The railway from London to Deptford is completed.
1837, July 13. Buckingham Palace (*q. v.*) is first inhabited.—Nov. 9. Queen Victoria dines at Guildhall.
1838, Jan. 10. The Royal Exchange is destroyed by fire.—April 9. The National Gallery is opened.—Sep. 17. The London and Birmingham Railway is opened.—Dec. 28. The London and Greenwich Railway is opened.
1839, July 1. The Great Western Railway is opened as far as Twyford.
1840, Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into operation.—April 10. The model prison is founded at Pentonville.—May 11. The London and Southampton Railway is opened.
1841, May. London Library is established.—June 30. The Great Western Railway is opened to Bristol.—Oct. 30. A fire in the Tower.
1842, Jan. 17. The new Royal Exchange is founded.
1843, March 25. The Thames Tunnel (*q. v.*) is opened.—Nov. 4. The Nelson statue is placed in Trafalgar Square.—Nov. 30. The statue of George IV. is erected in Trafalgar Square.
1844, Feb. 7. The railway (South-Eastern) to Dover is opened.—April. Fleet Prison is taken down.—May 1. Trafalgar Square is opened.—Oct. 28. The Royal Exchange is opened by Queen Victoria.
1845, Jan. 1. The new Building Act comes into operation.—April 18. Hungerford suspension bridge is opened.—June 9. New Oxford Street is opened.—July 30. The railway to Cambridge and Ely is completed.—Aug. 18. A fire rages in Aldermanbury.—Sep. Penny Steamboats commence running on the Thames.—Oct. 30. Queen Victoria opens Lincoln's Inn New Hall. Model lodging-houses are introduced.
1846, Sep. 29. The Wellington statue is erected at Hyde Park Corner.—Oct. 21. Twopenny omnibuses commence running.
1847, April 19. The new portico of the British Museum is opened.
1848, April 10. The Chartists (*q. v.*) assemble on Kennington Common.—July. Street orderlies are introduced.
1849, Jan. 23. The baths at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields are opened.—Oct. 30. Opening of the Coal Exchange (*q. v.*). The cholera re-appears.
1850, March 21. The lord mayor gives a grand banquet at the Mansion House to the mayors of Great Britain and Ireland.—March 29. St. Anne's Church, Limehouse, is destroyed by fire.—Aug. 6. The Great Northern Railway is opened to Peterborough.—Sep. 4. The workmen at Barclay's brewery attack the Austrian General Haynau.—Nov. 25. A meeting is held in Guildhall to protest against the establishment of a Romish hierarchy in England.
1851, May 1. Opening of the Great Exhibition (*q. v.*)—July 2. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert attend a civic banquet at Guildhall in honour of the Exhibition.—Oct. 30. The corporation receive Kossuth in the Guildhall.
1852, Nov. 18. The public funeral of the Duke of Wellington takes place in St. Paul's.
1853, July 27. The cab strike (*q. v.*).—Oct. 5. Special religious services are held for averting the cholera.

A.D.
1854, Jan. 1. The Irvingite church in Gordon Square is opened.—June 19. The King of Portugal visits the city.—July 18. A public meeting is held against the mode of performing the ritual of the Established Church at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas', Pimlico.—July. The cholera reappears.—Oct. 30. Opening of the Working Men's College (*q. v.*).—Nov. 2. A great meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund (*q. v.*).

1855, Feb. 22. Bread riots occur in the east of London.—April 19. Napoleon III. and the Empress go in state to the Guildhall.—May 6. Meeting in favour of administrative reform (*q. v.*).—June 11. Smithfield Market is closed.—June 13. Opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market (*q. v.*).—June 24 and July 1. Riots against the Sunday Trading Bill (*q. v.*).—July 21. The statue of Sir Robert Peel, in Cheapside, is uncovered.—Aug. 14. The Metropolis Local Management Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120) is passed. (*See* METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.)—Nov. 5. The ratepayers reject a proposition to establish free libraries and museums.—Nov. 29. Establishment of the Nightingale fund (*q. v.*).

1856, April 29. Peace is officially proclaimed.—May 29. Displays of fireworks in the parks in celebration of the peace.—July 9. The Guards make their public entry.—Sep. 3. Failure of the British Bank (*q. v.*).—Oct. 19. A false alarm of fire at the Surrey Music Hall.

1857, June 22. The Educational Conference meets.—June 24. Opening of the South Kensington Museum (*q. v.*).—Sep. 29. The corporation obtains the conservancy of the Thames. (*See* THAMES EMBANKMENT.)—Nov. 12. In consequence of numerous commercial failures, the Bank Charter Act is suspended.—Dec. 12. More than 3,000 persons are out of work in Spitalfields.

1858, Jan. 1. London is divided into ten postal districts.—Jan. 31. Launch of the *Great Eastern*.—March 27. Fifteen lives are lost at a fire in Bloomsbury.—July 12. About 100 persons are injured, and several killed, by the explosion of a firework manufactory in the Westminster Road.

1859, April 21. Opening of the first drinking-fountain (*q. v.*).—May 25. A deputation from the city memorializes the Premier against English intervention in the Italian question.—July 18. Much injury is done by a storm.—July 25. Closing of Vauxhall Gardens (*q. v.*).—Aug. 6. The strike of the builders, &c. (*See* STRIKES.)—Aug. 16. Founding of the Tabernacle at Newington.—Aug. 21. Disturbances commence at St. George's-in-the-East, in consequence of the alleged Romish tendencies of the rector.—Sep. 22. The metropolis is divided into twenty districts for ecclesiastical purposes.

1860, March 7. Opening of the Floral Hall (*q. v.*).—May 30. A train breaks through the walls of the Great Northern terminus at King's Cross, and injures several people in the public street.—June 23. A volunteer rifle review is held in Hyde Park. (*See* VOLUNTEERS.)—Aug. 26. A fire in Long Acre injures St. Martin's Hall and other buildings.—Dec. Much distress is occasioned by a severe frost.

1861, March 23. Opening of the first Street Railway (*q. v.*).—April 8. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland is taken, and the population of London is returned at 2,803,034 souls.—June 5. The new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington are opened by Prince Albert.—June 22. Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the fire brigade, is killed at a fire in Tooley Street, and property worth about £2,000,000 is destroyed.—June. Another strike commences in the building trades.—July 11. The ratepayers again refuse a free library.—Sep. 2. A collision on the North London Railway occasions the loss of 15 lives.—Sep. 5. A destructive fire breaks out in Paternoster Row.—Oct. 31. The Prince of Wales opens the Middle Temple library.

1862, March 12. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant, gives £150,000 for the poor.—March 23. Campden House, Kensington, is destroyed by fire.—May 1. Opening of the International Exhibition (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1862, May 24. Opening of New Westminster Bridge (*q. v.*).—July 10. Mr. Peabody receives the freedom of the city.—July 13. A fire in Lambeth destroys property to the value of £150,000.—Aug. 15. A fire, attended with the loss of three lives, takes place in Cumberland Street, Hyde Park.—Oct. 5. A riot between Irish Roman Catholics and the admirers of Garibaldi takes place in Hyde Park.—Nov. 1. Closing of the International Exhibition.—Nov. 22. Austin Friars Church is destroyed by fire.—Dec. 26. Six lives are lost in a fire in Portland Place, Soho.

1863, Jan. 9. Opening of the Metropolitan Railway.—March 7. The Princess Alexandra of Denmark makes a public entry into London.—March 9. The Lord Mayor and some members of the corporation, on behalf of the city, present a diamond necklace and earrings, valued at £10,000, to the Princess Alexandra at Windsor.—March 10. Several lives are lost from crowding at the illuminations in celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.—Nov. 19. The Common Council vote some land in Victoria Street, and a sum of £20,000, for the construction of dwellings for the poorer classes.—Dec. 18. A fire in Wood and Milk Streets destroys property estimated at £150,000.

1864, Jan. 1. The road from High Street, Southwark, to the Blackfriars Road, is opened.—Jan. 11. Opening of the Charing Cross Railway.—March 1. Opening of the South London Working Classes' Exhibition.—April 11. Garibaldi visits London.—July 7. The Savoy chapel is destroyed by fire.—July 8. Foundation of the Thames Embankment (*q. v.*).—July 25. Passing of the Street Music (Metropolis) Act (27 & 28 Vict. c. 55).—July 29. Passing of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act (27 & 28 Vict. c. 116).—Sep. 19. A fire in Gresham Street destroys Haberdashers' Hall, and property valued at nearly half a million.—Oct. 17. Opening of the North London Working Classes' Exhibition.

1865, Jan. 26. The Roman Catholic Free Schoolrooms at St. Peter's Street, Westminster, fall in, severely injuring more than 100 persons.—Jan. 30. Surrey Theatre (*q. v.*) is destroyed by fire.—Feb. 23. Funeral of Cardinal Wiseman at Kensal Green. Saville House, Leicester Square, is destroyed by fire.—Feb. 27. Funeral of the Duke of Northumberland in Westminster Abbey.—April 4. The Southern Outfall of the Main Drainage Works is opened by the Prince of Wales.—May 1. Opening of the West London Industrial Exhibition.—July 4. Fire at Marlborough House.—Oct. 27. Funeral of Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey.—Oct. 30. A great fire breaks out at Beal's Wharf, Tooley Street.—Oct. 31. The Explosion of a gasometer at Nine Elms causes the death of 10 persons, the serious injury of 22, and great destruction of property.

1866, March 6. Opening of the City Industrial Exhibition at Guildhall.—June 7. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, receives the freedom of the city.—June 23. Volunteer review in Hyde Park.—July 23. Riots in Hyde Park (*q. v.*).

LONDON (Gates).—The old Roman gates were four in number, viz., Ludgate, said to have been built by King Ludd B.C. 66; Aldgate, named on account of its antiquity; Cripplegate, and Dowgate. In addition to these, were Bishopsgate, built before 685; Aldersgate; Newgate, erected by Henry I., or Stephen; Moorgate, built in 1415; and Temple Bar, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670.

LONDON (Treaties).—Numerous conventions and treaties with the representatives of Foreign Governments have been concluded here. The best known are three treaties between Louis XII. of France and Henry VIII., signed in London, Aug. 7, 1514. The first provided for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England; the second for a marriage between Louis XII. and Mary, the youngest sister of Henry VIII.; and the third

secured to Henry VIII. the payment annually, for 10 years, of 100,000 gold crowns, in satisfaction of arrears. —— Treaties of peace, friendship, commerce, and alliance, with Portugal, were concluded at London, June 16, 1373, and Jan. 29, 1642.——A treaty for the settlement of affairs in Italy was signed at London, Feb. 17, 1720.——A treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance, with Spain, was concluded at London, Jan. 14, 1809; an additional article on commerce March 21.——A treaty between the Five Great Powers and Belgium, for the separation of that country from Holland, was signed here Nov. 15, 1831.——A treaty between Russia, France, and England, for the settlement of the affairs of Greece, was concluded at London July 6, 1827, and another, between Russia, France, Bavaria, and Great Britain, regulating the succession to the Crown of Greece, Nov. 20, 1852.——A treaty for the settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Egypt, was signed between Austria, Prussia, and England, July 15, 1840. Mehemet Ali acceded to it, Nov. 27.——The treaty for the pacification of Spain and Portugal, was signed at London, April 22, 1834; additional articles Aug. 18, 1834.—— The treaty regulating the succession to the crown of Denmark, was signed between the Great Powers and Denmark at London, May 8, 1852. Würtemberg acceded to it, Nov. 28, 1852; Sardinia, Dec. 4, 1852; the Two Sicilies, Dec. 4, 1852, and Jan. 28, 1853; Spain, Dec. 6; Tuscany, Dec. 6; Saxony, Dec. 9; Oldenburgh, Dec. 10; Hanover, Dec. 11; Hesse-Cassel, Dec. 16; Netherlands, Dec. 20; Belgium, Dec. 28, 1852; and Portugal, March 19, 1863.

LONDON BRIDGE.—The first bridge over the Thames at London was built of wood, about 994, and stood lower down the river, near Botolph's wharf. It was much injured by the Danes in 1008, and the ruins were carried away by a flood in 1091. In 1097 William II. imposed a heavy tax for its reconstruction, and this bridge, destroyed by fire in 1136, was restored in 1163. The old stone bridge, commenced by Peter of Colechurch in 1176, was completed in 1209. It was 926 feet long, 40 feet wide, and about 60 feet above the water, and stood upon 19 pointed arches, between which were massive piers. A handsome stone chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, stood upon the centre pier, and appears to have been the only building erected upon the bridge at its foundation, though in course of time a row of houses on each side of the road was added. The entire construction was defended by a drawbridge. A fire, which occurred July 10, 1212, occasioned the death of more than 3,000 persons, and did considerable damage to the bridge itself; and in 1282 the frost destroyed five of the arches. The custom of placing the heads of traitors over London Bridge was commenced by Edward I. in Aug., 1305, and Paul Hentzner, the German traveller, counted 30 heads on the bridge in 1598. A celebrated passage of arms between an English and a Scotch knight took place on the bridge April 23, 1390; and on the entry of Richard II. and his consort into London, Nov. 13, 1395, nine persons were killed, owing to the excessive crowding. The drawbridge tower was erected in 1426, and the great gate and tower on the Southwark side of the river, together with two arches of the bridge, fell Jan. 14, 1437, but without causing any loss of life. The houses on the bridge were burned by Falconbridge during his attempt on London, May 14, 1471, and six houses were destroyed by fire Nov. 21, 1504. In 1577 the drawbridge tower was rebuilt, the heads were removed to Traitors' gate, the famous Nonsuch House was erected about 1579, and in 1582 the water-works were established. A fire which broke out Feb. 13, 1633, destroyed more than a third of the houses on the bridge; but the Great Fire of 1666 did comparatively little damage. The bridge gate and several other buildings were burned, Sep. 8, 1725. Owing to the insecure state of the bridge, the houses were removed in 1757, and a temporary wooden bridge was erected, and opened in Oct. This temporary bridge was destroyed by fire April 11, 1758. The drawbridge was removed in 1760, and in 1800 exertions were made for the erection of an entirely new bridge. Nothing was done, however, till June 15, 1822, when the corporation offered three premiums for the best designs, and in Dec., Messrs. Fowler, Borer, and Busby were declared the successful competitors. The design ultimately adopted was that of Mr. John Rennie. The rebuilding of the bridge was officially referred to Parliament, Feb. 19, 1823, and was ordered to be carried into effect by 4 Geo. IV. c. 50 (July 4, 1823). The first pile was driven March 15, 1824; the foundation stone was laid by Lord Mayor Garratt, June 15, 1825, and the bridge was opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, Aug. 1, 1831. The contract for building the bridge was £506,000. The dimensions are:—

	Ft.	In.
Span of centre arch	150	6
Height of ditto from high water	29	6
Piers	24	0
Span of second and fourth arches	140	0
Height of ditto from high water	27	6
Piers	22	0
Span of the abutment arches	130	0
Height of ditto from high water	24	6
Abutments	73	0
Clear water-way	690	0
Length of bridge, including abutments	928	0
Ditto without abutments	782	0
Width of bridge from parapet to parapet	56	0
Width of carriage-way	36	0
Width of each foot-way	9	0
Total height of bridge on east side from low water	60	0

LONDON CONFERENCE. — A conference, attended by plenipotentiaries from European states for the purpose of restoring peace between Denmark, Austria, and Prussia, held its first meeting in London, April 25, 1864. It separated without accomplishing the object, June 25. (*See* DENMARK.)

LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.—(*See* CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.)

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY (Ireland).—This city, situated in the county of the same name, originated in a monastery founded about 546. It was frequently assailed and burned in civil strife and by the Danes. The great church was built in 1163. Londonderry was

taken by John de Courcey in 1198, and was granted by Edward II. to Richard de Burgh in 1311. Londonderry formed part of the escheated territory granted to the London companies, by whom it was fortified; the first English garrison arriving in 1566. In 1568 it was much injured by an explosion in the powder magazine, which caused the English to leave the place; but it was reoccupied in 1600. It was burned by Sir Cahir O'Doherty in 1608, and it received a charter in 1613. The town-hall was erected in 1622, and the cathedral was completed in 1633. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, Londonderry became the asylum of the Irish Protestants, who successfully defended the place against the Royalists in 1649. The memorable siege by James II. commenced April 20, 1689, and terminated in the retreat of the besiegers, July 30. During the interval, 3,200 of the defenders died from wounds or starvation, and the assailants lost about 8,000 men. The town-hall, burned during the siege, was rebuilt in 1692. The court-house was commenced in 1813, and the county gaol was completed in 1824. The colossal statue of the Rev. George Walker, who had conducted the defence in 1689, was inaugurated Aug. 12, 1828. The Londonderry Literary Society was established in 1834.

LONDON HOSPITAL, founded in 1740, was incorporated in 1759. The first stone of the new wing was laid by the Prince of Wales July 4, 1864.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—For educational purposes, was established in 1806 in the Old Jewry. Professor Porson, who was the first librarian, died Sep. 25, 1808. It was incorporated April 30, 1815. The first stone of the building in Finsbury Circus was laid May 4, 1815, and it was opened April 21, 1819.

LONDON LIBRARY, in St. James's Square, was opened May 1, 1841. The first volume of the catalogue was published in 1847, the second in 1852, and a new edition in 1865.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was founded in 1841, to supply the poor of the metropolis and its neighbourhood with bread and coal during the months of winter.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY was established in 1848, to encourage the practice and performance of oratorios, anthems, services, chanting, psalmody, &c.

LONDON STONE.—Camden considers this stone to be the central milestone from which the British high-roads radiated; but Stow states that "the cause why this stone was set there (in Cannon Street), the time when, or other memory hereof, is none." The stone was removed from the south to the north side of Cannon Street, Dec. 13, 1742; and in 1798 it was again removed, and built into the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Thomas Campbell, the poet, in a letter to Lord Brougham, written in 1825, suggested the foundation of a college, open to members of all sects and denominations, and ground for the establishment of an institution of this kind was obtained by a deed of settlement dated Feb. 11, 1826. The first stone of the building in Gower Street was laid April 30, 1827, and the institution was opened as the University of London, Oct. 1, 1828. The name was changed to London University before 1831. An application having been made for a charter April 25 and 26, 1834, a special meeting of the proprietors, to consider the proposals of the Government, was held Dec. 2, 1835, and two charters were granted Nov. 28, 1836, by which the University of London was established, and the name of London University was changed to that of University College (*q. v.*).

LONE STAR SOCIETY.—The English newspapers announced, Aug. 21, 1852, the formation about 1848 in Alabama and other Southern American States, of a society called the order of the Lone Star, of which the object was "the extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the Western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

LONG ANNUITIES. (*See* FUNDS.)

LONGARA (Italy).—On the approach of an allied French and German army, a portion of the citizens of Vicenza took refuge in a large cavern called the grotto of Masano, or Longara, in the mountains near their city, in 1510. L'Hérisson, a French captain, finding it impossible to force a passage into the cavern, lighted faggots at the entrance, when all the inmates, amounting to 6,000, with the exception of one young man, were smothered.—In more modern times, 700 Arabs in Algeria (*q. v.*) were destroyed by the French generals in a similar manner. (*See* DAHARA or DAHRA MASSACRE.)

LONGEVITY.—The Antediluvians attained an extraordinary age, some nearly a thousand years. Methuselah, who lived the longest, was 969 years old when he died. Noah was 500 years old when Shem, Ham, and Japhet were born (Gen. v. 32), and some of his descendants exceeded what are now considered the ordinary limits of human existence, though no one born after the Deluge passed the age of 464 years, or one half of that attained by some of the antediluvians. Terah, the last who exceeded 200, died B.C. 1921, and since his time but few instances are recorded of persons living beyond the term mentioned in Scripture as the ordinary limit of human existence: "the days of our years are threescore years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Alison, referring to modern times (Hist. of Europe, 1815–52, vol. v. p. 408), states that the oldest inhabitants of the globe known to authentic history have been found amongst the slaves of the West Indies, and speaks of one in Jamaica who attained the age of 180 years. The following list contains a selection of the best-authenticated cases of longevity, though the evidence in many is by no means satisfactory. A remarkable instance of the mode in which the age of persons is exaggerated appears in *Notes and Queries* (3rd series, vol. vii. pp. 154, 207, and 503). The reader will find that Miss Mary Billinge, who died at Liverpool Dec. 20, 1863, at the age, it was said, of 112 years, was in reality only 91. The same process, applied

to many names in the following list, would produce a similar result.

Hales.	English Bible.		Died aged
B.C.	B.C.		Years.
5181	3874	Adam	930
4976	3769	Seth	912
4786	3579	Enos	905
4616	3609	Cainan	910
4451	3544	Mahalaleel	895
4289	3384	Jared	962
4124	3317	Enoch was translated	365
3937	3130	Methuselah	969
3755	3048	Lamech	777
3565	2048	Noah	950
3153	2346	Shem	600
3018	2311	Arphaxad	438
2888	2281	Salah	433
2754	2347	Eber	464
2624	2217	Peleg	239
2492	2185	Reu	239
2362	2155	Serug	230
2283	2126	Nahor	148
2075	1921	Terah	205
2016	1860	Sarah	127
1978	1822	Abraham	175
1899	1716	Isaac	180
1846	1689	Jacob	147
1782	1635	Joseph	110
1603	1451	Moses	120

Died A.D.		Aged
66.	Marcus Androgeneus (killed in battle)	107
95.	Apollonius of Tyana	130
271.	Galen	140
491.	St. Patrick	122
500.	Attila, King of the Huns	124
500.	Lywarch Hên (a Welsh bard)	150
618.	St. Coemgene or St. Kelven	120
861.	Piastus, King of Poland	120
973.	Clarenbaldus	168 or 148
973.	Swarlingus	142
974.	Tugarus	115
14th century.	Sir Ralph Vernon, called "old Sir Ralph," or Sir Ralph the Long Liver	150
1499.	Agnes Skuner of Surrey	119
1510.	John Kitchingman of Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire	115
1512.	Thomas Newman of Bridlington, Yorkshire	153
1566.	Lewis Cornaro, of Padua	104
1568,	Oct. 11. Roger Brook, of Halifax	133
1568,	Jan. 28. Thomas Carn, London	107
1612.	Countess of Desmond	145
1635.	Thomas Parr, Winnington, Shropshire	152
1648.	Thomas Damme, Leighton, Cheshire	154
1652.	William Mead, M.D., Hertfordshire	148
1655,	Feb. 20. Elizabeth Clayton, of Kirkburton, Yorkshire	113
1666.	James Bowles, Kenilworth	152
1665,	Feb. 8. Widow Allanby, of Thorlby, Yorkshire	111
1666,	Nov. Matthew Carter, of Thornborough, Yorkshire	112
1668.	Mary Allison, of Thorlby, Yorkshire.	108
1668.	William Edwards, Glamorganshire	168
1670,	Dec. 9. Henry Jenkins, Yorkshire	169
1671,	Jan. 26. Robert Montgomery, Skipton	127
1685.	Gustavus Holme, Dover	132
1691.	Mrs. Eckeleton, King's County, Ireland	143
1706.	John Bayles, Northampton	120
1711.	Jane Scrimshaw, London	127
1714.	William Wakeley, Shropshire	134
1715,	May 31. Elizabeth Lewis, Herefordshire	141
1721.	Widow Foss, of Morley, Yorkshire	114
1721,	Nov. 10. John Robert, of Halifax	114
1724.	Peter Zartan, Hungary	185
1728.	Ralph Bourn, of West Tanfield, Yorkshire	113
1731.	William Edie, Edinburgh	130
1732.	William Leland, Ireland	140
1734.	John Ronsey, Scotland	138
1739.	Margaret Patten, London	137
1740.	James Graamay, Hungary	125
1741.	John Rovin, Hungary	172
1741.	Wife of John Rovin, Hungary	164
1744.	John Phillips, of Thorner, Yorkshire	117
1743.	Mary Prymm, London	141
1743.	Peter Mostanen, Spain	130
1743,	Sep. 20. Mary Myers, of Northwoods, Yorkshire	140
1746.	Francis Thompson, of Binsoe, Yorkshire	112
1747.	Jonas Surington, Norway	159
1749.	Mrs. Bowles, Berkshire	144
1749.	Alexander Bennet, Down, Ireland	125
1749.	Joseph Battlesworth, Cornwall	130
1753.	Don Andrew Bueno, Badajoz	144
1753.	Evan Peirce, North Wales	120
1753.	Andrew Schmidt, Upper Silesia	124
1754.	William Congreve, of Sheffield	111
1756.	Mr. Elstoff, of Ledstone, Yorkshire	114
1757.	William Sharply, Roscommon, Ireland	138
1757.	John Walney, Glasgow	144
1757.	Robert Parr, Shropshire	144
1757.	Alexander McCulloch, Aberdeen	132
1758.	David Grant, Kinross, Scotland	147
1758.	Catherine Giles, Belfast	122
1759.	James Sheile, Kilkenny, Ireland	136
1759.	Hannibal Camoux, Marseilles	121
1759.	Donald Cameron, Scotland	130
1760.	Elizabeth Hilton	121
1761,	Jan. Charles Cottrell, Philadelphia, N. America	120
1761,	Jan. Mrs. Charles Cottrell, ditto	115
1761,	July. John Newell, Ireland	127
1761.	Elizabeth Marchant, Ireland	133
1762.	Catherine Brebner, Aberdeen	124
1762.	John Noon, Galway, Ireland	129
1763.	Jane Blake, of Leeds	114
1763.	John Michaelstone	127
1763.	Elizabeth Taylor, London	131
1763.	Matthew Hubert, Ireland	121
1763.	Owen Carollan, Ireland	127
1764,	July 15. George Kirton, of Oxnop Hall, Yorkshire	125
1765.	Edgiebert Hoff, New York, U.S.	128
1765.	Margaret Foster, Cumberland	137
1766.	Thomas Winslow, Ireland	140
1766.	Thomas Dobson, Hatfield, Yorkshire	139
1766.	John de la Somet, Virginia, U.S.	130
1766.	John King, Cambridgeshire	130
1766.	John Simpson, of Knaresborough	112
1767.	John Hill, Edinburgh	130
1767.	Francis Ange, Maryland, U.S.	154
1768.	Catherine Noon, Ireland	130
1768,	Dec. Robert Ogilby, of Leeds	114
1769.	Martha Preston, of Barnsley	125
1769.	John Brookey, Devonshire	134
1769,	Sep. William Hughes, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire	127
1769.	Mr. Butler, Kilkenny, Ireland	133
1769.	Margaret Foster	137
1770.	Isaac Trueman, of Kettlewell, Yorkshire	117
1771.	John Gough, Ireland	139
1772.	Mrs. Keith, Gloucestershire	133
1772.	Christian Drackenburg, Denmark	146
1772.	Mrs. Clum, Lichfield	138
1773.	Charles McTindly, Ireland	143
1775.	Peter Garden, Aberdeen	131
1776.	Mr. Moval, Dumfriesshire, Scotland	137
1776	(about). Mrs. Phillips	126 or 124
1777.	John Houseman, of Sessay, Yorkshire	111
1777.	Ann Foster, Newcastle	132
1780.	Louisa Truxo (negress), S. America	175
1780.	Robert McBride, Scotland	130
1780.	Mr. Evans, London	139
1780.	William Ellis, Liverpool	131
1780.	Thomas Hume, of York	115
1782.	Valentine Cateby, of Preston, Yorkshire	116
1784.	Mary Frith, of Marsden, Yorkshire	111
1784.	Mary Cameron, Inverness-shire	138
1785.	John Maxwell, Cumberland	133
1785.	Cardinal de Salis, Spain	110
1787.	Jonas Warren, Ireland	167
1790.	John Jacob, the "Patriarch of Mount Jura"	126
1791.	Ann Green, of Sprotborough, Yorkshire	118
1791.	Jonathan Hartop, Yorkshire	138
1793.	Mr. Robertson, Edinburgh	137
1794.	Alice Atkinson, of York	109
1795.	Francis Conitt, of Burythorpe, Yorkshire	150
1796.	Mrs. Thompson, Dublin	135
1797.	Charles Macklin, the actor, London	107
1797.	A mulatto, name unknown, N. America	180
1798,	April 2. Isaac Ingall, Sussex	120
1802.	Mrs. Golden, of Hilton, Yorkshire	118
1804,	Nov. Thomas Martin, Yorkshire	130

Died A.D.		Aged
1805.	John Tucker, Hampshire	131
1805.	Elias Hoyle, of Sowerby, Yorkshire	113
1806.	Catherine Lopez (negress), Jamaica	134
1806.	Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk	125
1807.	Joseph Rann (negro), Jamaica	140
1807.	Mr. Crobally, Ireland	120
1810.	Flora Macdonald, Isle of Lewes, Scotland	120
1812.	Anne Wignell (negress), Jamaica	146
1813.	Mary Meigan, Ireland	129
1813.	John Gilley, Maine, U.S.	124
1814.	Thomas Duncombe, of Beverley	114
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye	147
1817.	April. Mary King, Stockhaven, Yorkshire	111
1818.	David Ferguson, Kent	124
1818.	William M'Kein, Virginia, U.S.	130
1820.	William Walkington, of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire	111
1824.	John Maddox, Gloucestershire	121
1826.	Ann Mullholland, Ireland	123
1827.	Rebecca Fury (negress), Jamaica	140
1836.	John Cuffee (negro), Virginia, U.S.	120
1844.	Jan. 23. George Wharton, of Laverton, Yorkshire	112
1845.	Bridget Devine, Manchester	147
1848.	Daniel Aikin, Canada West	120
1848.	Matthew Pearson, Yorkshire	112
1848.	Mrs. Moran, Ireland	121
1850.	Richard Dorner, Ireland	125
1851.	Viscount Gardinville	113
1852.	Feb. 24. David Kennison, N.A.	117
1853.	Oct. 15. Judy (a slave), N.A.	110
1855.	M. A. Provencal, France	119
1856.	Jane Garbutt, of Welbury, Yorkshire	110
1858.	James Nolan, Ireland	116
1860.	Patrick Sweeney, Ireland	119
1866,	Jan. 27. Joseph Crele, Caledonia, Wisconsin, said by the American journals to be the oldest man in the world	141

LONG FRIDAY.—(*See* GOOD FRIDAY.)

LONG ISLAND (Bahamas) was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. With the group to which it belongs it was seized by the Spaniards in 1781, and was restored to the British by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

LONG ISLAND (Battle).—The English, under Gen. Howe, routed the American revolutionary forces, commanded by Gen. Putnam, at the village of Flat Bush, in Long Island, New York, Aug. 27, 1776. The English lost 61 killed and 257 wounded, and the rebel army 2,000 men.

LONG ISLAND (New York).—Capt. Weymouth discovered Long Island in 1605.

LONGITUDE.—(*See* LATITUDE.)

LONGJUMEAU (Treaty) was concluded here between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, by the lame Marshal Biron, March 20, 1568. It was proclaimed in the edict of Longjumeau, March 23, but being a mere stratagem on the part of the Roman Catholics to weaken their opponents, was speedily broken. It was called the Ill-grounded and Patched-up, or the Lame and Unstable Peace.

LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION, also called the Short-lived Administration, held office Feb. 11 and 12, 1746. The Pelham, or Broad-Bottom Administration, having resigned Feb. 10, 1746, the Earl of Bath accepted the Treasury, with Lord Carlisle as Privy Seal, Lord Granville as one of the secretaries of state, and Lord Winchelsea at the Admiralty. George III. was not, however, satisfied with the ministerial arrangements, and the Broad-Bottom Administration (*q. v.*), was restored to office Feb. 12.

LONGOBARDI, or LANGOBARDI.—The name of this German tribe of barbarians is derived either from the length of their beards or from the circumstance of their inhabiting the plains beside the Elbe—*börde* or *bord* signifying a "fertile plain by the side of a river." They are stated by the ancient authors to have been a branch of the Suevi; but Paul Warnefrid, who wrote in the time of Charlemagne, and was himself a Longobard, asserts that they originally migrated from Scandinavia. They first appeared in history during the reign of Augustus, when they were settled between the Elbe and Oder, and but little more was heard of them till the reign of Justinian I. (527—565), by whom they were invited into Noricum and Pannonia. Under their chief Alboin, they invaded Italy in 568, and speedily reduced the greater portion of the country to subjection, establishing their kingdom of Lombardy, which composed the modern states of Venice, the Tyrol, the Milanese, Piedmont, Genoa, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, a large portion of the papal states, and the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples. (*See* LOMBARDY.)

LONG PARLIAMENT, summoned by Charles I., met at Westminster, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1640, and continued its sittings until it was dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. The journal of this Parliament terminates Tuesday, April 19. It was said of this Parliament, that "many thought it never would have a beginning, and afterwards that it never would have an end." (*See* DELINQUENTS.)

LONGWOOD (Battle).—The Americans, under Capt. Holmes, defeated the English at this place, on the river Thames, Upper Canada, March 4, 1814.

LONGWOOD (St. Helena).—This villa, about six miles from James's Town, and the best in the island, became, Dec. 10, 1815, the residence of the exiled Napoleon I., who died here May 5, 1821.

LONGWY (France), founded in the 7th century, annexed to Bar in the 13th, taken by the French in the 17th, was ceded to France in 1678, and was fortified by Vauban. The Austrians and Prussians, under the Duke of Brunswick and Gen. Clairfait, invested it Aug. 20, 1792, and it surrendered Aug. 24. It was bombarded July 1, 1815, and the besiegers were compelled to retire July 13. The siege was renewed Aug. 10, and the French commander, Ducos, capitulated Sep. 18.

LOO (Holland).—William III. ratified the peace of Ryswick at his hunting seat of Loo, Sep. 20, 1697. A treaty between Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, was concluded here under the auspices of William Pitt in 1790.

LOO-CHOO, LEKEYO, or LIEOU-KIEOU ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—Capt. Broughton visited these islands, then little known to Europeans, in 1797. A Christian mission was established in 1851.

LOODIANA (Hindostan).—This town and the district came into possession of the British in 1836, through the failure of the line of succession.

LOOKING-GLASSES are mentioned Job xxxvii. 18, B.C. 2337, and Exodus xxxviii. 8,

B.C. 1490, and were probably made of polished metal. Praxiteles, who flourished about B.C. 364, is said to have made a mirror of silver, and the American Indians were found to possess such articles, made from a kind of vitrified lava, plane, concave, and convex, in 1492. Beckmann gathers from Pliny that they were manufactured of glass by the Sidonians in 77. He quotes a treatise of 1279, by John Peckham, a Franciscan monk of Oxford, in which mirrors are particularly described, and as having the back covered with lead. The Anglo-Saxon women wore them at their girdles. A process for silvering was patented by Drayton in Nov. 1843. (*See* GOBAIN, ST.)

LOOM depicted on the tombs at Thebes, about B.C. 2000, the invention having been ascribed to the goddess Isis, was in use in ancient Greece and Rome, especially amongst the females of a family. In India and China it has been in use, in a rude form, from the earliest period. Among the Anglo-Saxons, too, its structure was exceedingly simple. Improved apparatus was introduced into England by the Flemings, of whom Gervaise says that weaving is their "natural" business. A number of these people established themselves at Norwich in 1132, and John Kemp, with a body of workmen from Flanders, came over at the invitation of Edward III., in 1331. A method for the application of mechanical power to the hand-loom was submitted to the French Academy of Sciences by M. de Gennes, in 1678, although it does not appear to have been carried into effect. A machine was patented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which imitated the three movements in weaving, in 1785, and another in 1787; but these failed, and after an expenditure of £40,000, that gentleman, in 1809, received a grant of £10,000 from Parliament as compensation. The first power-loom for cotton-weaving was erected near Glasgow in 1798. Jacquard exhibited his machine at Paris in Sep., 1801 (*See* JACQUARD LOOM), and an electric loom was constructed in 1854 by M. Bonelli, director-general of the Sardinian telegraphs, which he brought to England in 1859. (*See* ELECTRIC LOOM.)

LOOSE COAT, or LOSE-COAT FIELD (Battle).—Sir Robert Wells, a Lancastrian, having raised the standard of revolt against Edward IV., fell upon the royal troops at Erpingham, near Stamford, March 19, 1470. He was with Sir Thomas Deland taken prisoner, and the soldiers, alarmed by the capture of their leaders, took to flight, casting off their coats, lest they should impede their retreat, on which account the battle received this name.

LORCA (Spain), the ancient Eliocroca, was besieged several times during the Moorish occupation of Spain. The bridge was built in 1847.

LORD.—(*See* CONGREGATION OF THE LORD.)

LORD ADVOCATE (Scotland), also called King's or Queen's Advocate, is the principal law-officer of the Crown in Scotland, the same as the Attorney-general in England. The office of King's Advocate is known to have existed in 1479, but it was not until 1540 that it was raised to the dignity of a great office of state. A record of the Court of Justiciary in 1598 contains the first mention of a Lord Advocate.

LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT.—(*See* DEATH BY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION ACT.)

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD is mentioned as early as 1208. In 1341 it was ordered that he should swear, on his appointment, to keep the laws of the land, and the great charter; and, in 1406, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

LORD CHANCELLOR (Scotland) was originally the king's conscience-keeper, issuing his writs for the remedy of injustice, and became the chief judge of the Court of Session at its establishment, in 1533. The office was abolished at the Union, March 6, 1707.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—(*See* KING'S or QUEEN'S BENCH.)

LORD GENERAL.—(*See* GENERAL.)

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.—This office, which has existed in England from a very early period, was granted to the family of De Vere during the reign of Henry I. (1100—1135). Owing to the extinction of the family in 1625, it became the subject of litigation, but was ultimately confirmed to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in whose family it still remains.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.—When admirals were first appointed in this country, each officer of the kind received the command of a particular fleet, such as, the king's ships north, south, or west of the Thames, or the fleet of the Cinque Ports. Sir John Beauchamp was appointed "admiral of the king's southern, northern, and western fleets" (July 18, 1360), and this, Sir Harris Nicolas observes, is the first instance of the command of all the fleets being vested in one person. Beauchamp died in Dec. 1360, and Sir Robert Herle was (Jan. 26, 1361) appointed to succeed him as admiral of the three fleets. Many similar appointments followed, and, May 9, 1398, John, Marquis of Dorset, was made admiral of the northern and western fleets for life, the Irish fleet having been placed under his direction on the same terms. Sir Thomas of Lancaster (second son of Henry IV.), afterwards Duke of Clarence, was appointed "Admiral of England," Feb. 20, 1405; and from that period, as Nicolas remarks, "there was always an admiral of England, who commanded in chief all the fleets in England, Ireland, and Aquitaine," the office having been held successively by the Earls of Somerset and Kent, and Sir Thomas Beaufort, who was afterwards created Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter. Sir Thomas of Lancaster was probably the first who took the title of lord high admiral, which was borne by an uninterrupted series of individual officers till Nov. 20, 1632, when the office was, for the first time, put in commission. During the Interregnum, the affairs of the navy were managed by a committee of Parliament, until Cromwell himself undertook the direction. The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) was lord high admiral from the Restoration till May 22, 1684, when Charles II. took the office, James II. resuming it on his accession in the following year. It remained in commission after his abdication, till Prince George of Denmark

was appointed lord high admiral of England, May 20, 1702, and of Great Britain, on account of the Union, June 28, 1707, with a council of four persons to assist him. At his death, Nov. 8 (O.S. Oct. 28), 1708, the Earl of Pembroke was appointed his successor, with a similar council. The Earl resigned in 1709; since which time the office has always been in commission, except during the interval from May 1827, to Sep. 1828, in which it was held by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The only instance of a lord high admiral for Ireland, is that of James, Lord Butler, high treasurer, created "Great Admiral and Keeper of the Ports in Ireland," by patent, May 11, 1535. There was a lord high admiral in Scotland from the 15th century until the Union. A lord high admiral having been appointed in France, Richelieu suppressed the office in 1627, but it was re-established by Louis XIV. in 1669.

LORD HIGH ALMONER OF ENGLAND, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who in olden times had the power of giving the first dish from the king's table, or, instead thereof, alms to any poor person he pleased. His duties, enumerated in an old juridical treatise of the time of Edward I., were to collect the fragments from the royal table for daily distribution to the poor, to visit the sick and poor persons in distress, to remind the king of the duty of almsgiving, and to see that the value of the cast-off robes should be given to increase the king's charity. From the wardrobe accounts of the 14th year of King John, it appears that the alms were at that time distributed by the sovereign on Maunday Thursday. Since 1730 the office of Lord High Almoner has been held by the Archbishops of York.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—The office of king's chancellor has been traced to the reign of Ethelbert, King of Kent (568—616). It was usually held by an ecclesiastic, and frequently by the king's chaplain. The first chancellor after the Conquest was Arfastus, Bishop of Helmham, whose name occurs in a charter dated 1068. The office assumed a judicial character in the reign of Henry I., and underwent a change in its constitution under Henry III., who appointed an officer empowered to act as a chancellor, but without possessing that title, his special province being the custody of the seal. (*See* LORD KEEPER.) The first charter making this distinction is dated June 14, 1232. The chancellor assumed the title of chancellor of England in 1266, and of lord chancellor in the reign of Edward II. (1307—27.) By 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1563), the offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical. The vice-chancellor (*q. v.*) was appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813). The salaries of the chief officers of the lord chancellor are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 (July 1, 1852). The lord chancellor, who is keeper of the king's conscience, takes precedence of all the other law officers of the realm, ranking next to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Foss (Judges of England) gives the following list:—

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS AND LORD KEEPERS OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM I.

1068. Arfastus.
1070. Osbert, or Osbern.
1074. Osmund.
1078. Maurice.
1083. William Welson.
1086. William Giffard.

WILLIAM II.

1087. William Giffard.
1090. Robert Bloet.
1093. Galdric.
1094 (about). William Giffard (again).

HENRY I.

1100. William Giffard.
1101. Roger.
1103. William Giffard (again).
1104. Waldric.
1108. Ranulph.
1124. Geoffrey Rufus.

STEPHEN.

1135. Roger Pauper.
1139. Philip.
—— Robert de Grant.

HENRY II.

1154. Thomas Becket.
1173. Ralph de Warneville.
1181. Geoffrey Plantagenet.

RICHARD I.

1189. William de Longchamp.
1198. Eustace.

JOHN.

1199. Hubert Walter.
1205. Walter de Grey.
1213. Peter de Rupibus.
1214. Walter de Grey (again). Richard Marisco.

HENRY III.

1216. Richard Marisco.
1226. Ralph de Nevill.
1238. Simon Normanus (keeper).
1240. Richard Crassus (keeper).
1244. Silvester de Everdon (keeper).
1246. John Mansel (keeper).
1247. John de Lexinton (keeper).
1248. John Mansel (again, keeper).
1249. John de Lexinton (again, keeper).
1250. William de Kilkenny (keeper).
1255. Henry de Wingham (keeper).
1260. Nicholas de Ely (keeper).
1261. Walter de Merton.
1263. Nicholas de Ely.
1265. Thomas de Cantilupe. Walter Giffard.
1267. Godfrey Giffard.
1268. John de Chishull (keeper).
1269. Richard de Middleton.
1272. John de Kirkeby (keeper).

EDWARD I.

1272. Walter de Merton.
1274. Robert Burnell.
1292. William de Hamilton (keeper). John de Langton.
1302. Adam de Osgodby (keeper). William de Grenefield.
1304. William de Hamilton.
1307. Ralph de Baldock.

EDWARD II.

1307. Ralph de Baldock.
—— John de Langton.
1310. Adam de Osgodby (keeper). Walter Reginald.
1311. Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
1312. Walter Reginald (again, keeper).
1314. John de Sandale.
1318. John de Hotham.
1320. John Salmon.
1323. Robert de Baldock.
1326. William de Ayremynne (keeper).
1326. Henry de Cliff (keeper)

EDWARD III.

1327. John de Hotham (again)
1328. Henry de Cliff, William de Herlaston, Keepers. Henry de Burgherah.
1330. John de Stratford.
1334. Richard de Bury, or Aungerville.

1335. John de Stratford (again).
1337. Robert de Stratford.
1338. Richard de Bynterworth.
1339. John de St. Paul, Michael de Wath, Thomas de Baumburgh — Keepers.
1340. John de St. Paul (keeper), John de Stratford (again), Robert de Stratford, Robert Burghchier, or Bouchier.
1341. Robert Parning.
1343. John de Thoresby, John de St. Paul, Thomas de Brayton — Keepers.
Robert de Sadington.
1345. John de Offord, or Ufford.
1349. David de Wollore, John de St. Paul, Thomas de Brayton, Thomas de Cotyngham — Keepers.
John de Thoresby.
1356. William de Edington.
1363. Simon Langham.
1367. William de Wykeham.
1371. Robert de Thorpe.
1372. John Knyvet.
1377. Adam de Houghton.

RICHARD II.

1377. Adam de Houghton.
1378. Richard le Scrope.
1379. Simon de Sudbury.
1381. Hugh de Segrave (keeper), William de Courteneye, Richard le Scrope (again).
1382. Hugh de Segrave, William de Dighton, John de Waltham, Robert de Braybroke — Keepers.
1383. Michael de la Pole.
1386. Thomas de Arundel.
1389. William de Wykeham (again).
1391. Thomas de Arundel (again.)
1396. Edmund de Stafford.
1399. Thomas de Arundel (again), John de Scarle.

HENRY IV.

1399. John de Scarle.
1401. Edmund de Stafford (again).
1403. Henry Beaufort.
1405. Thomas Langley.
1407. Thomas de Arundel (again).
1410. John Wakering (keeper), Thomas Beaufort.
1412. Thomas de Arundel (again).

HENRY V.

1413. Henry Beaufort.
1417. Thomas Langley (again).

HENRY VI.

1422. Thomas Langley.
1422. Simon Gaunstede (keeper), Thomas Langley (again).
1424. Henry Beaufort (again).
1426. John Kempe.
1432. John Stafford.
1450. John Kempe.
1454. Richard Neville.
1455. Thomas Bourchier.
1456. William Waynflete.
1460. George Neville.

EDWARD IV.

1461. George Neville.
1467. Robert Kirkham (keeper), Robert Stillington.
1473. John Morton, Henry Bourchier, John Morton (again), Lawrence Booth — Keepers.
1474. Thomas Rotheram.
1475. John Alcock, Thomas Rotheram (again).

EDWARD V.

1483. Thomas Rotherham.
1483. John Russell.

RICHARD III.

1483. John Russell.
1485. Thomas Barowe (keeper).

HENRY VII.

1485. John Alcock.
1486. John Morton.
1500. Henry Dene.
1502. William Warham (keeper).
1504. William Warham.

HENRY VIII.

1509. William Warham.
1515. Thomas Wolsey.
1529. Thomas More.
1532. Thomas Audley (keeper).
1533. Thomas Audley.
1544. Thomas, Lord Wriothesley (keeper).
1545. Thomas, Lord Wriothesley.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Lord Wriothesley.
1547. William Paulet (keeper), Richard, Lord Rich.
1551. Thomas Goodrich (keeper).
1554. Thomas Goodrich.

MARY.

1553. Stephen Gardiner.
1556. Nicholas Heath.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Nicholas Bacon (keeper).
1579. Thomas Bromley.
1587. Christopher Hatton.
1591. William, Lord Burleigh.
1592. John Puckering (keeper).
1596. Thomas Egerton (keeper).

JAMES I.

1603. Thomas Egerton (keeper).
1603. Thomas Egerton.
1617. Francis Bacon (keeper).
1618. Francis Bacon.
1621. John Williams.

CHARLES I.

1625. John Williams.
1625. Thomas Coventry.
1640. John Finch.
1641. Edward Lyttleton.
1643. Parliamentary Commission.
1645. Richard Lane.
1646. The Earl of Salisbury, Parliamentary Commissioners.
1648. Parliamentary Commissioners.

INTERREGNUM.*

1649. Bulstrode Whitelocke, John L'Isle, Richard Keeble.
1654. Bulstrode Whitelocke, Thomas Widdrington, John L'Isle.
1656. Nathaniel Fiennes, John L'Isle.
1659. Bulstrode Whitelocke, Nathaniel Fiennes, John L'Isle.
1659. William Lenthall.
1659. John Bradshaw, Thomas Tyrrell, John Fountain.
1659. Bulstrode Whitelocke.
1660. William Lenthall (again).
1660. Thomas Widdrington, Thomas Tyrrell, John Fountain.
Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester.

THE RESTORATION.

1660. Edward Hyde (created Earl of Clarendon).
1667. Orlando Bridgeman.
1672. Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury.
1673. Heneage Finch (keeper).
1675. Heneage, Lord Finch.
1682. Francis North (keeper).

JAMES II.

1685. Lord Guildford.
1685. Lord Jeffreys.

WILLIAM III.

1690. John Maynard, Anthony Keck, Wm. Rawlinson — Commissioners.
1690. John Trevor, Wm. Rawlinson, Geo. Hutchins — Commissioners.
1693. John Somers (keeper).

* During the Interregnum the holders of the Great Seal were styled Lords Commissioners.

1697. Lord Somers.
1700. Nathan Wright (keeper).

ANNE.

1702. Nathan Wright.
1705. Hon. William Cowper (keeper).
1707. Lord Cowper.
1710. Thomas Trevor, Robert Tracy, John Scrope. } Commissioners.
1710. Simon Harcourt (keeper).
1713. Lord Harcourt.

GEORGE I.

1714. Lord Harcourt.
1714. Lord Cowper.
1718. Robert Tracy, John Pratt, James Montague } Commissioners.
1718. Lord Parker.
1725. Joseph Jekyll, Jeffrey Gilbert, Robert Raymond } Commissioners.
1725. Peter King (afterwards Lord King).

GEORGE II.

1727. Lord King).
1733. Charles Talbot.
1737. Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke.
1756. John Willis, Sydney Stafford Smythe, John Eardley Wilmot } Commissioners.
1757. Robert Henley (keeper).

GEORGE III.

1760. Lord Henley (keeper).
1761. Lord Henley (created Earl of Northington).
1766. Lord Camden.
1770. Charles Yorke.
1770. Sydney Stafford Smythe, Henry Bathurst, Richard Aston } Commissioners.
1771. Henry Bathurst (afterwards Lord Apsley and Earl Bathurst).
1778. Lord Thurlow.
1783. Lord Loughborough, William Henry Ashhurst, Beaumont Hotham } Commissioners.
1783. Lord Thurlow.
1792. James Eyre, William Henry Ashhurst, John Wilson } Commissioners.
1793. Lord Loughborough.
1801. Lord Eldon.
1806. Lord Erskine.
1807. Lord Eldon (again).

GEORGE IV.

1820. Lord Eldon.
1827. John Singleton Copley (created Lord Lyndhurst).

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Lord Lyndhurst.
1830. Lord Brougham.
1834. Lord Lyndhurst (again).
1835. Chas. Christopher Pepys, Lancelot Shadwell, John Bernard Bosanquet } Commissioners.
1836. Lord Cottenham.

VICTORIA.

1837. Lord Cottenham.
1841. Lord Lyndhurst (again).
1846. Lord Cottenham (again).
1850. Lord Langdale, Lancelot Shadwell, Robert Monsey Rolfe } Commissioners.
1850. Thomas Wilde (created Lord Truro).
1852. Lord St. Leonards.
1852. Lord Cranworth.
1858. Lord Chelmsford.
1859. Lord Campbell.
1861. Lord Westbury.
1865. Lord Cranworth.
1866. Lord Chelmsford.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.—The appointment of this officer commences with the English rule in Ireland; but the earliest lord chancellor whose name has been preserved is Stephen Ridel. Deputies, or vice-chancellors, also form part of the ancient establishment of Ireland.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

RICHARD I.

1189. Stephen Ridel.

HENRY III.

1219. John de Worcheley.
1230. Fromond le Brun.
1234. Ralph Nevill. Geoffrey Turville (Vice-Chancellor).
1235. Alan de Sanctâ Fide.
1430. Robert Luttrell.
1237. Geoffrey Turville. Ralph, Bishop of Norwich.
1245. William Welward.
1249. Ralph (again).
1259. Fromond le Brun.

EDWARD I.

1272. Fromond le Brun.
1283. Walter de Fulburn.
1289. William de Bruerlaco.
1292. Thomas Cantock.
1293. Walter de Thornburg.
1294. Adam Wellington.
1295. Thomas Cantock (again).

EDWARD II.

1307. Thomas Cantock.
1314. Richard de Hereford.
1317. William Fitz-John.
1321. Roger Outlawe.
1325. Alexander de Bicknor.
1346. Roger Outlawe (again).

EDWARD III.

1330. Adam de Limberg.
1331. William (Prior of St. John's, Dublin).
1334. Adam de Limberg (again). Roger Outlawe (again).
1334. Adam de Limberg (again).
1335. Roger Outlawe (again).
1337. Thomas Charlton.
1338. Robert de Hemmingberg. John de Battail (keeper).
1339. Roger Outlawe (again). Thomas Charlton (again).
1341. Robert de Askeby. John le Archer.
1342. Roger Darcy (keeper).
1343. John de Battail (keeper, again).
1344. John le Archer (again).
1346. John Morice, or Morys. Roger Darcy (keeper, again).
1349. John le Archer (again).
1350. William Bromley (keeper). John de St. Paul.
1354. Richard de Assheton.
1355. John de St. Paul (again).
1356. John de Frowyk.
1357. Thomas Burley. Friar John de Mora. William Dralton } Deputy Chancellors.
1359. Thomas Burley.
1363. Richard de Assheton (again).
1366. Thomas Scurlock.
1367. Thomas le Reve.
1368. Thomas Burley.
1370. John de Botheby.
1372. William Tany.
1374. John de Botheby (again). William Tany (again). John Keppock.

RICHARD II.

1377. Robert de Wikeford, or Wickford. Alexander Balscot.
1379. John Colton.
1380. William Tany (again).
1381. Ralph Chene, or Cheney (keeper).
1385. Robert de Wikeford (again).
1386. Robert Sutton (Vice-Chancellor). Alexander Balscot (again). Thomas de Everdon (Vice-Chancellor). Thomas de Everdon (keeper).
1387. Richard White.
1388. Robert Preston (keeper).
1389. Alexander Balscot (again).
1388. Robert Preston.
1392. Robert Waldby.
1393. Richard Northalis.
1394. Alexander Balscot (again).
1395. Robert Waldby (again).

1397. Alexander Balscot (again).
Robert de Braybroke.
Robert Sutton (deputy keeper).
Thomas Cranley.

HENRY IV.

1399. Thomas Cranley.
1400. Alexander Balscot (again).
1401. Thomas Cranley (again).
1402. Thomas de Everdon (deputy, again).
1405. Richard Rede, John Bermingham, Robert Sutton (again) — Deputies.
1407. Laurence Merbury (deputy).
1410. Patrick Barret.
1411. Robert Sutton (deputy, again).
1412. Thomas Cranley (again).

HENRY V.

1413. Laurence Merbury (again).
1415. Thomas Cranley (again).
Patrick Barret (again).
1416. William Fitz-Thomas.
1419. Laurence Merbury (again).
1441. William Fitz-Thomas (again).

HENRY VI.

1422. Laurence Merbury (again).
1423. Richard Sedgrave, or Segrave.
Richard Talbot.
1426. William Fitz-Thomas (again).
Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1427. Richard Talbot (again).
Robert Sutton (keeper, again).
1434. Thomas Chase (keeper).
1435. Thomas Strange (deputy).
1436. Richard Fitz-Eustace (deputy, again).
Robert Dyke (keeper).
1441. Thomas Strange.
1444. Richard Wogan.
1445. William Cheevers (deputy).
1446. John Talbot.
Robert Dyke (deputy, again).
1448. Thomas Fitzgerald (deputy).
Thomas Talbot (deputy).
1451. John Talbot (again).
1453. Edward Fitz-Eustace.
1454. William Wells (deputy).
1460. Earl of Rutland.
John Dynham.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Robert Preston (deputy).
William Wells.
1462. Earl of Worcester.
1463. Earl of Kildare.
1468. Robert Allameston.
1469. William Dudley.
1473. Lord Portlester.
John Taxton.
1474. Gilbert de Venham.
Rowland Fitz-Eustace.
1480. William Sherwood.
1481. Lawrence de St. Lawrence.
1482. Walter Champflour (keeper).
1483. Robert de St. Lawrence.
Thomas Fitzgerald.

HENRY VII.

1485. Robert Fitz-Eustace.
1492. Alexander Plunket.
1494. Henry Deane.
1496. Walter Fitzsimons.
1498. William Rokeby.
1501. Walter Fitzsimons (again).

HENRY VIII.

1509. Nicholas St. Lawrence.
Walter Fitzsimons (again).
1513. William Compton.
1515. William Rokeby.
1527. Hugh Inge.
1528. John Alan.
1532. George Cromer.
1534. John Barnewall.
1538. John Allen (keeper).
John Allen.
1546. Thomas Cusack.
Richard Read.

EDWARD VI.

1548. John Allen.
1550. Thomas Cusack.

MARY.

1553. Thomas Cusack.
1555. William Fitzwilliams (keeper).
Hugh Curwen.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Hugh Curwen.
1567. Robert Weston.
1573. Adam Loftus (keeper).
1576. William Gerrard.
1577. Adam Loftus (keeper).
1603. Adam Loftus.

JAMES I.

1605. Thomas Jones, James Ley, Edmund Pelham, Anthony St. Leger — Keepers.
1619. William Jones, William Methwold, Francis Aungier — Keepers.
Adam Loftus (afterwards Viscount Ely).

CHARLES I.

1625. Viscount Ely.
1627. James Usher, Lord Docwra, William Parsons, Adam Loftus — Keepers.
1638. Lord Dillon, Adam Loftus, Christopher Wandesford, Philip Mainwaring — Keepers.
1639. Richard Bolton.

INTERREGNUM.

1655. Richard Pepys, Gerard Lowther, Miles Corbet — Commissioners.
1656. William Steele.

THE RESTORATION.

1660. Maurice Eustace.
1665. Michael Boyle.

JAMES II.

1685. Michael Boyle.
Charles Porter.
1686. Alexander Titton.

WILLIAM III.

1690. Richard Pyne, Richard Ryves, Robert Rochfort — Keepers.
Charles Porter.
1693. Archbishop of Dublin, Earl of Meath, William Hill — Keepers.
1696. John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, Nehemiah Donellan — Keepers.
John Methuen.
1697. Earl of Meath, Earl of Longford, Viscount Blesinton — Keepers.

ANNE.

1702. John Methuen (again).
1703. Richard Cox.
1707. Richard Freeman.
1710. Earl of Kildare, Archbishop of Dublin, Thomas Keightley, Constantine Phipps — Keepers.

GEORGE I.

1714. Alan Brodrick.
1725. Richard West.
1726. Thomas Wyndham.

GEORGE II.

1727. Thomas Wyndham.
1739. Robert Jocelyn.
1757. John Bowes.

GEORGE III.

1760. John, Lord Bowes.
1767. James Hewitt.
1789. John Fitzgibbon.
1802. John Mitford.
1806. Right Hon. George Ponsonby.
1807. Thomas Manners Sutton.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Lord Manners.
1827. Anthony Hart.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. William Conyngham Plunket.
1835. Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.
Lord Plunket.

VICTORIA.

1837. Lord Plunket.

1841. John Campbell. / Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.
1846. Maziere Brady.
1852. Francis Blackburne.
1853. Maziere Brady (again).
1858. Joseph Napier.
1859. Maziere Brady (again).
1866. Francis Blackburne.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE (England).—This officer, called also the Constable of All England, existed in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history. His jurisdiction was defined by 8 Rich. II. c. 5 (1385). The Duke of Buckingham, tried and executed for high treason, May 21, 1521, forfeited the office, and it has never been revived. The lord high constable and the earl marshal were judges of the court of chivalry, called in the reign of Henry IV. Curia Militaris. This office ranked as the first in France, where it existed as early as 1060, and was suppressed in 1626. Napoleon I. created his brother Louis constable of the empire.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND.—This office is of great antiquity, and in 1162 was held by Richard de Moreville. Robert Bruce conferred the dignity of constable on Gilbert de Hay, Earl of Errol, and his heirs for ever, Nov. 12, 1315.

LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.—The office of Lord High Steward is of great antiquity, having existed before the time of Edward the Confessor (1043–66), and the holder thereof was at that period the first great officer of the crown. It was for many years hereditary in the family of the Earls of Leicester, but on the attainder of Simon of Montfort in 1265, it was abolished, and is now only revived for the special occasions of a coronation, or the trial of a peer. Henry, Earl of Arundel, was created, Jan. 12, 1559, high steward for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 15, to hold that office from "the rising of the sun on the same day to the setting thereof." Whenever a grand jury finds a true bill against a peer on a charge of treason or felony, a commission is issued constituting a lord high steward, with authority to try the accused. Edward, Earl of Devon, appointed lord high steward in 1400, in the reign of Henry IV., for the trial of the Earl of Huntingdon, is the first lord high steward created for this purpose. The trial over, the lord high steward breaks his rod, in order to show that his commission has ended.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.—This, the third great officer of the crown, had the custody of the royal treasury, and of the foreign and domestic documents kept there. The office was held during pleasure. The first lord high treasurer was Odo, Earl of Kent and Bishop of Bayeux, in the reign of William I. For many years the office was held by ecclesiastics, the first lay treasurer being Richard, Lord Scrope, in 1371. The Duke of Shrewsbury, appointed by Queen Anne, July 29, 1714, and who resigned office soon afterwards, was the last Lord High Treasurer of England. Since that time the office has always been vested in commissioners, the chief of whom is the first lord of the treasury, and prime minister.

LORD HIGH TREASURERS OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM I.
Odo, Earl of Kent.

HENRY I.
Geoffry de Clinton.
Ranulph Flambard.
Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.
Nigellus, Bishop of Ely.

HENRY II.
Geoffrey Ridel.
Richard de Ely.

RICHARD I.
Richard de Ely.
William de Ely

JOHN.
William de Ely.
Dean of St. Paul's.
Walter de Grey.
Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Norwich.

HENRY III.
John Ruthall.
1217. Eustace de Fauconbridge.
John de Fontibus.
Walter Maclerk, or Lacklatine.
Hubert de Burgo.
Peter de Crial.
1234. Hugh de Patteshull.
Galfridus Templarius.
William Haverhull.
Richard de Barking.
Philip Lovel.
1258. John Crackhall.
1260. John, Abbot of Peterborough.
1263. Nicholas de Ely.
1266. Thomas de Wymundham.
1269. John de Chishull.
1271. Philip de Ely.

EDWARD I.
1274. Joseph de Clancy.
1275. Walter Giffard. / Robert Burnel.
1278. John de Clancy.
1279. Thomas Beck.
1280. Richard de Warren, or de Ware.
1284. Walter Wenlock.
1286. Roger de Longespee, *alias* de Molend. / John de Kirkeby.
1290. William de Marchia.
1293. Peter de Leicester.
1295. Walter de Langton.

EDWARD II.
1307. Walter Reynolds.
1311. John de Sandale.
1312. Walter de Norwich.
1313. John de Sandale (again).
1315. Walter de Norwich (again). / John de Drokensford.
1317. John Hotham.
1318. William Walwaine. / John de Stratford.
1319. Walter Stapleton.
1321. Walter de Norwich (again).
1322. Roger de Northburgh.
1324. Walter Stapleton (again). / William de Melton.

EDWARD III.
1326. John de Stratford (again). / Adam de Orleton.
1327. Henry de Burghersh.
1329. Thomas Charleton, or Charlton.
1330. Robert Woodhouse.
1331. William Melton (again).
1332. William Ayremin.
1333. Robert le Ailstone.
1336. Henry de Burghersh (again).
1337. Richard de Bury.
1338. William de la Zouch, or le Zouch.
1340. Roger de Northburgh. / Richard Sodington.
1342. Roger de Northburgh (again).
1343. William de Cusans.
1345. William de Edington.
1358. John de Shepey.
1361. Simon Langham.
1363. John Barnet.
1371. Richard Scrope, Lord Scrope.
1376. Richard Ashton.

1377. Henry Wakefield.

RICHARD II.

1377. Henry Wakefield.
1378. Thomas Brentingham.
1379. Richard Fitzalan.
1380. Thomas Brentingham (again).
1389. John Gilbert.
1390. John Waltham.
1395. Roger Walden.
1398. Guy de Mona. / William le Scrope.

HENRY IV.

1399. John Northbury.
1403. Henry Bowet.
1404. Lord Rose, or Roe.
1405. Lord Furnival.
1408. Nicholas Bubbewith. / Lord Scrope (again).
1409. Lord Tiptoft.
1410. Lord Scrope.

HENRY V.

1413. Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1416. Philip Loch.
1417. Lord Fitz-Hugh.

HENRY VI.

1422. John Stafford.
1425. Lord Hungerford.
1431. Lord Scrope.
1434. Lord Cromwell.
1444. Lord Sudley.
1447. Marmaduke Lumley.
1448. Lord Say and Sele.
1450. Lord Beauchamp.
1454. Lord Tiptoft (again).
1455. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. / Thomas Thorpe. / Viscount Bourchier.
1456. Earl of Shrewsbury.
1458. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (again).
1460. Viscount Bourchier (again).

EDWARD IV.

1461. Thomas Bourchier.
1462. Earl of Worcester (again).
1464. Lord Grey, of Ruthyn.
1465. Walter Blount.
1466. Earl Rivers.
1469. John Longstrother. / William Grey.
1471. Earl of Essex (again). / Viscount Bourchier.

EDWARD V.

1483. Earl of Essex.

RICHARD III.

1483. Earl of Essex.
1484. Richard Wood.

HENRY VII.

1485. Reginald Bray. / William Stanley.
1486. Lord Dynham.
1501. Earl of Surrey.

HENRY VIII.

1509. Earl of Surrey. / Thomas Cromwell.
1522. Earl of Surrey.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Earl of Hertford.
1551. Earl of Wiltshire (afterwards Marquis of Winchester).

MARY.

1553. Marquis of Winchester.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Marquis of Winchester.
1572. William Cecil.
1599. Thomas Sackville.

JAMES I.

1609. Earl of Salisbury.
1614. Earl of Suffolk.
1618. George Abbott.
1621. Lord Cranfield.
1624. James Ley.

CHARLES I.

1625. James Ley.
1636. William Juxon.
1643. Lord Cottington.

CHARLES II.

1660. Edward Hyde. / Earl of Southampton.
1667. Duke of Albemarle.
1674. Lord Clifford.
1673. Thomas Osborne.
1679. Earl of Essex. / Hon. Laurence, afterwards Lord Hyde and Earl of Rochester.
1684. Lord Godolphin.

JAMES II.

1685. Earl of Rochester (again).
1687. Lord Belasyse.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

1689. Viscount Mordaunt.
1690. John Lowther. / Lord Godolphin (again).

WILLIAM III.

1694. Lord Godolphin (again).
1698. Charles Montague.
1699. Earl of Tankerville.
1700. Lord Godolphin (again).
1701. Earl of Carlisle.

ANNE.

1702. Lord Godolphin (again).
1710. Earl Poulett.
1711. Earl of Oxford.
1714. Duke of Shrewsbury.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF IRELAND.—The dignity of this officer, who ranked third of the crown officers in Ireland, is as ancient as the English government of that country. Originally he was styled the treasurer of the exchequer. John de St. John was the first holder of the office, in 1217.

LORD OF THE ISLES.—(*See* HEBRIDES.)

LORD KEEPER.—The office of lord keeper of the great seal (*q. v.*) of England is stated on doubtful authority to have been held during the chancellorship of Ranulph (1108—1124), in the reign of Henry I., by Richard, a chaplain. Foss says the first charter making a distinction is dated June 14, 1232. The offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical, as far as England is concerned, by 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1563). A list of lord keepers is given under lord high chancellor of England.

LORD LIEUTENANT.—Hallam (Hist. of Eng. vol. ii. c. 9) states that the military jurisdiction in counties was transferred from the sheriffs, or justices of the peace, to a new officer called the lord lieutenant, during the reign of Mary. "The office gave him the command of the militia, and rendered him the chief viceregent of his sovereign, responsible for the maintenance of public order. This institution may be considered as a revival of the ancient local earldom." Lords lieutenant of counties were appointed in Ireland by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 17 (Aug. 23, 1831).

LORD MARSHAL.—(*See* EARL MARSHAL.)

LORD MAYOR.—The title of Lord was granted to the mayor of London in 1354. Charles I. conferred this distinction on the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1641, but it was not borne by him until 1665. The chief magistrate of York and of Edinburgh is also styled Lord Mayor.

LORD MAYOR (London).—According to the Liber Albus, the principal representatives of the sovereign power in the city of London have since the Norman conquest acted at various times under different names. William I. styled this officer his Portgrave, or Portgreve, afterwards corrupted into Portreve. In a charter of Henry I. he is called a Justiciar, and in a charter of Henry II., in which the right of the aldermen to elect one every year

is confirmed, he is styled Mayor. In olden times the mayor was elected on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude (Oct. 28), and it was customary for him on the day of his election to go on foot by land, or by boat on the river Thames, to Westminster, or the Tower, to be sworn into office. At first the Lord Mayor frequently held the office for several consecutive years; but Edward I., in 1285, limited it to one year, and this rule, except in special cases, has since been observed. Henry Fitz-Elwyne, the first who held the office, was appointed by the crown in 1188. The title Lord was added to mayor in 1354. The procession was converted into a pageant in 1454 by Sir John Norman, who proceeded to Westminster in a barge.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

A.D.
1189 to 1212. Henry Fitz-Elwyne.
1213. Roger Fitz-Alan.
1214. Serlo le Mercer.
1215. William Hardel.
1216. James Alderman (deposed). Solomon de Basing.
1217 to 1222. Serlo le Mercer.
1223 to 1226. Richard Renger.
1227 to 1230. Roger le Duc.
1231 to 1236. Andrew Bukerel.
1237. Richard Renger.
1238. William Joyner.
1239. Gerard Bat.
1240. Reginald de Bungay.
1241 to 1243. Ralph Eawy.
1244. Michael Tovy.
1245. John Gizors.
1246. Peter Fitz-Alan.
1247. Michael Tovy or Tony.
1248. Michael Tovy.
1249. Roger Fitz-Roger.
1250. John Norman.
1251. Adam de Basing.
1252. John Tulesan.
1253. Nicholas Bat.
1254 to 1257. Ralph Hardel.
1258. John Gizors.
1259. William Fitz-Richard.
1260. William Fitz-Richard.
1261 to 1264. Thomas Fitz-Thomas.
1265. Hugh Fitz-Otho (warden). William Fitz-Richard (warden).
1266. Alan la Suche (warden).
1267. Thomas de Eppegrave (warden). Stephen de Eddeworthe (warden).
1268. Hugh Fitz-Otho (warden).
1269. John Adrien.
1270. John Adrien.
1271. Walter Hervey.
1272. Walter Hervey.
1273. Henry Waleys.
1274 to 1280. Gregory de Rokesley.
1281 to 1283. Henry Waleys.
1284. Gregory de Rokesley.
1285. Ralph de Sandwich (warden).
1286. John Bretone (warden).
1287 to 1292. Ralph de Sandwich (warden).
1293 to 1296. John Bretone.
1297. Henry Waleys.
1298. Henry Waleys.
1299. Elias Russel.
A.D.
1300. Elias Russel.
1301 to 1307. John le Blount.
1308. Nicholas de Farndone.
1309. Thomas Romeyn.
1310. Richer de Refham.
1311. John Gizors.
1312. John Gizors.
1313. Nicholas de Farndone.
1314. John Gizors.
1315. Stephen de Abingdon.
1316 to 1318. John de Wengrave.
1319. Hamo de Chiggewelle.
1320. Nicholas de Farndone.
1321. Hamo de Chiggewelle.
1322. Hamo de Chiggewelle.
1323. Nicholas de Farndone.
1324. Hamo de Chiggewelle.
1325. Hamo de Chiggewelle (deposed). Richard de Betoigne.
1326. Richard de Betoigne.
1327. Hamo de Chiggewelle.
1328. John de Grantham.
1329. Simon Swanlond.
1330. John de Pounteney.
1331. John de Pounteney.
1332. John de Prestone.
1333. John de Pounteney.
1334. Reginald de Conduit.
1335. Nicholas Wotton.
1336. John de Pounteney.
1337. Henry Darcy.
1338. Henry Darcy.
1339. Andrew Aubrey.
1340. Andrew Aubrey.
1341. John Oxenford (died). Simon Fraunceys.
1342. Simon Fraunceys.
1343. John Hamond.
1344. John Hamond.
1345. Richard Lacere.
1346. Geoffrey Wichyngham.
1347. Thomas Legge.
1348. John Lovekyn.
1349. Walter Turke.
1350. Richard Kislingbury.
1351. Andrew Aubrey.
1352. Adam Fraunceys.
1353. Adam Fraunceys.
1354. Thomas Legge.
1355. Simon Fraunceys.
1356. Henry Picard.
1357. John Stody.
1358. John Lovekyn.
1359. Simon Dolsely.
1360. John Wroth.
1361. John Peeche.
1362. Stephen Cavendish.
1363. John Notte.
1364. Adam de Bury.
1365. John Lovekyn.
1366. John Lovekyn.
1367. James Andrew.
1368. Simon Mordon.
1369. John Chichester.
1370. John Bernes.
1371. John Bernes.
1372. John Pyel.
1373. Adam de Bury.
1374. William Walworth.
1375. John Warde.
1376. Adam Stable (deposed). Nicholas Brembre.
1377. Nicholas Brembre.
1378. John Philipot.
1379. John Hadley.
1380. William Walworth.
1381. John Northampton.
1382. John Northampton.
1383 to 1385 Nicholas Brembre.
1386. Nicholas Exton.
1387. Nicholas Exton.
1388. Nicholas Twyford.
1389. William Venour.
1390. Adam Bamme.
1391. John Hende.
1392. William Staundon.
1393. John Hadley.
1394. John Fresshe.
1395. William More.
1396. Adam Bamme.
1397. Richard Whittington.
1398. Drew Barentyn.
1399. Thomas Knolles.
1400. John Fraunceys.
1401. John Shadworth.
1402. John Walcot.
1403. William Askham.
1404. John Hende.
1405. John Woodcock.
1406. Richard Whittington.
1407. William Staundon.
1408. Drew Barentyn.
1409. Richard Merlawe.
1410. Thomas Knolles.
1411. Robert Chichele.
1412. William Walderne.
1413. William Crowmer.
1414. Thomas Fauconer.
1415. Nicholas Wotton.
1416. Henry Barton.
1417. Richard Merlawe.
1418. William Sevenoke.
1419. Richard Whittington.
1420. William Cambrege.
1421. Richard Chichele.
1422. William Waldern.
1423. William Crowmer (again)
1424. John Michell.
1425. Johan Coventre.
1426. William Rynwell.
1427. Johan Gedney.
1428. Henry Barton (again).
1429. William Estfield, or Eastfield.
1430. Nicholas Wotton (again).
1431. Johan Wells, or Welles.
1432. Johan Parneys, or Parvels.
1433. Johan Brokley, or Brocle.
1434. Robert Otley, or Roger Otely.
1435. Henry Frowyk, or Frow.
1436. Johan Michell, or Michael.
1437. William Estfield (again).
1438. Stephen Browne.
1439. Robert Large.
1440. Johan Paddesley.
1441. Robert Clopton.
1442. Johan Atherley, or Hatherley.
1443. Thomas Chatworth.
1444. Henry Frowyk (again).
1445. Symken, or Simon Eyer.
1446. Johan Olney.
1447. Johan Gidney.
1448. Stephen Browne (again).
1449. Thomas Chalton.
1450. Nicolas Wyffordle.
1451. William Gregory.
1452. Geffrey Feldyng.
1453. John Norman.
1454. Stephen Forster.
1455. William Marowe.
1456. Thomas Caning, or Canings.
1457. Geffrey Boleyn, or Boleine.
1458. Thomas Scot.
1459. William Henlyn.
1460. Richard Lee.
1461. Hugh Wyche.
1462. Thomas Cooke.
1463. Mathew Philip.
1464. Rauf Josselyne.
1465. Rauf Verney.
1466. Johan Yonge.
1467. Thomas Owlgrave.
1468. William Taylour.
1469. Richard Lee.
1470. Johan Stockton.
1471. William Edward.
1472. William Hampton.
1473. Johan Tate.
1474. Robert Drope.
1475. Robert Basset.
1476. Rauf Josselyne (again).
1477. Humphrey Heyforde.
1478. Richard Gardiner.
1479. Bartilmew James.
1480. Johan Browne.
1481. William Haryot.
1482. Edmond Shaa.
1483. Robert Billesdon.
1484. Thomas Hylle.
1485. Hugh Bryce.
1486. Henry Colet.
1487. William Horne.
1488. Robert Tate.
1489. William White.
1490. Johan Mathew.
1491. Hugh Clopton.
1492. William Martyn.
1493. Rauf Astry, or Ostrich.
1494. Richard Chawry.
1495. Henry Colet (again).
1496. Johan Tate (again).
1497. William Purchase.
1498. Johan Percival.
1499. Nicholas Alwyn.
1500. Johan Reymington.
1501 Johan Shaa.
1502. Bartholomew Reed.
1503. William Capel.
1504. John Wyngar, or Winger.
1505. Thomas Kneseworth.
1506. Richard Haddon.
1507. William Browne (again in 1513).
1508. Stephen Jenyns.
1509. Thomas Bradbury.
1510. Henry Keble.
1511. Roger Aichiley.
1512. William Copinger.
1513. William Browne (John Tate).
1514. George Monoux.
1515. William Buther.
1516. John Rest.
1517. Thomas Exmewe.
1518. Thomas Mirfine.
1519. James Yarford.
1520. John Bruge.
1521. John Milborne.
1522. John Munday.
1523. Thomas Baldry, Baldric.
1524. William Bailey.
1525. John Allen.

1526. Thomas Seamer.
1527. James Spencer.
1528. John Rudstone.
1529. Ralph Dodmer.
1530. Thomas Pugitor.
1531. Nicholas Lambard.
1532. Stephen Peacocke.
1533. Christopher Askew.
1534. John Champneis.
1535. John Allen (again).
1536. Ralph Waren.
1537. Richard Gresham.
1538. William Forman.
1539. William Holles.
1540. William Roch.
1541. Michael Dormer.
1542. John Cootes, or Cotes.
1543. {William Bowyer. {Ralph Waren (again).
1544. William Laxton.
1545. Martin Bowes.
1546. Henry Hurbarthorne.
1547. John Gresham.
1548. Henry Amcotes.
1549. Rowland Hill, first Protestant lord mayor.
1550. Andrew Jude.
1551. Richard Dobbes.
1552. George Barnes.
1553. Thomas White.
1554. John Lion.
1555. William Gerard.
1556. Thomas Offley.
1557. Thomas Curteis.
1558. Thomas Leigh, or Lee.
1559. William Huet.
1560. William Chester,
1561. William Harper.
1562. Thomas Lodge.
1563. John White.
1564. Richard Malorie.
1565. Richard Champion.
1566. Christopher Draper.
1567. Roger Martin.
1568. Thomas Rowe.
1569. Alexander Avenon.
1570. Rowland Heyward.
1571. William Allen.
1572. Lionel Ducket.
1573. John Rivers.
1574. James Hawes.
1575. Ambrose Nicholas.
1576. John Langley.
1577. Thomas Ramsey.
1578. Richard Pipe.
1579. Nicholas Woodrofe.
1580. John Branche.
1581. James Harvie.
1582. Thomas Blancke.
1583. Edward Osborne.
1584. Edward Pullison.
1585. Wolstan Dixie.
1586. George Barne.
1587. George Bond.
1588. Martin Calthorp, or Colthorpe.
1589. John Hart.
1590. John Allot.
1591. William Web.
1592. William Rowe.
1593. {Cuthbert Buckle. {Richard Martin.
1594. John Spencer.
1595. Stephen Slany.
1596. {Thomas Skinner. {Henry Billingsly.
1597. Richard Saltenstall.
1598. Stephen Some, or Soame.
1599. Nicholas Mosley.
1600. William Ryder.
1601. John Gerrard.
1602. Robert Lee.
1603. Thomas Bennet.
1604. Thomas Low.
1605. Henry Hollyday.
1606. John Wats.
1607. Henry Rowe.
1608. Humphrey Weld.
1609. Thomas Cambell.
1610. William Craven.
1611. James Pemberton.
1612. John Swinnerton.
1613. Thomas Middleton.
1614. John Hayes.
1615. John Jolles.
1616. John Leman.
1617. George Bolles.
1618. Sebastian Harvey.
1619. William Cockain.
1620. Francis Jones.
1621. Edward Barkham.
1622. Peter Proby.
1623. Martin Lumley.
1624. John Goare.
1625. Allen Cotton.
1626. Cuthbert Aket.
1627. Hugh Hammersley.
1628. Richard Deane.
1629. James Cambell.
1630. Robert Ducy.
1631. George Whitmore.
1632. Nicholas Raynton.
1633. Ralph Freeman.
1634. Thomas Moulson.
1635. Robert Packhurst.
1636. Christopher Clitherow.
1637. Edward Bromfield.
1638. Richard Fenn.
1639. Maurice Abbott.
1640. Henry Garway.
1641. William Acton.
1642. Richard Gurney.
1643. Isaac Pennington.
1644. John Wollaston.
1645. Thomas Atkins.
1646. Thomas Adams
1647. John Gayre (committed to the Tower).
1648. John Warner.
1649. Abraham Reynardson (committed to Tower by Parliament).
1650. Thomas Foote.
1651. Thomas Andrews.
1652. John Kendrek.
1653. John Fowkes.
1654. Thomas Vyner.
1655. Christopher Pack.
1656. John Dethick.
1657. Robert Tichborne.
1658. Richard Chiverton.
1659. John Ireton.
1660. Thomas Alleyne.
1661. Richard Browne.
1662. John Frederick.
1663. John Robinson.
1664. Anthony Bateman.
1665. John Lawrence.
1666. Thomas Bludworth.
1667. William Bolton
1668. William Peake.
1669. William Turner.
1670. Samuel Sterling.
1671. Richard Ford.
1672. George Waterman.
1673. Robert Hanson.
1674. William Hooker.
1675. Robert Vyner.
1676. Joseph Sheldon.
1677. Thomas Davies.
1678. Francis Chaplin.
1679. James Edwards.
1680. Robert Clayton.
1681. Patience Ward.
1682. John Moore.
1683. William Prichard.
1684. Henry Tulse.
1685. James Smith.
1686. Robert Jeffery.
1687. John Peake.
1688. John Shorter.
1689. {John Chapman. {Thomas Pilkington.
1690-91. Thomas Pilkington.
1692. Thomas Stamp.
1693. John Fleet.
1694. William Ashurst.
1695. Thomas Lane.
1696. John Houblon.
1697. Edward Clarke.
1698. Humphrey Edwin.
1699. Francis Child.
1700. Richard Levett.
1701. Thomas Abney.
1702. William Gore.
1703. William Dashwood.
1704. John Parsons.
1705. Owen Buckingham.
1706. Thomas Rawlinson.
1707. Robert Bedingfield.
1708. William Withers.
1709. Charles Duncombe.
1710. Samuel Garrard.
1711. Gilbert Heathcote.
1712. Robert Beachcroft.
1713. Richard Hoare.
1714. Samuel Stanier, or Stainer.
1715. William Humphreys.
1716. Charles Peers.
1717. James Bateman.
1718. William Lewen.
1719. John Ward.
1720. George Thorold.
1721. John Fryer.
1722. William Stewart.
1723. Gerard Conyers.
1724. Peter Delme.
1725. George Mertins, or Martyns.
1726. Francis Forbes.
1727. John Eyles.
1728. Edward Beecher.
1729. Robert Baylis.
1730. Richard Brocas.
1731. Humphrey Parsons.
1732. Francis Child.
1733. John Barber.
1734. William Billers.
1735. Edward Bellamy.
1736. John Williams.
1737. John Thompson.
1738. John Barnard.
1739. Micajah Perry.
1740. John Salter.
1741. {Humphrey Parsons. {Daniel Lambert.
1742. {Robert Godschal. {George Heathcote.
1743. Robert Willimot, or Willmot.
1744. Robert Westley.
1745. Henry Marshall.
1746. Richard Hoare.
1747. William Benn.
1748. Robert Ladbroke.
1749. William Calvert.
1750. {Samuel Pennant. {John Blachford.
1751. Francis Cockayne.
1752. {Thos. Winterbottom. {Robert Alsop.
1753. Crispe Gascoyne.
1754. {Edward Ironside. {Thomas Rawlinson.
1755. Stephen Theodore Janssen.
1756. Slingsby Bethell.
1757. Marshe Dickinson.
1758. Charles Asgill.
1759. Richard Glyn.
1760. Thomas Chitty.
1761. Matthew Blakiston.
1762. Samuel Fludyer.
1763. William Beckford.
1764. William Bridgen.
1765. William Stephenson.
1766. George Nelson.
1767. Robert Kite.
1768. Thomas Harley.
1769. Samuel Turner.
1770. {William Beckford. {Barlow Trecothick.
1771. Brass Crosby.
1772. William Nash.
1773. James Townshend.
1774. Frederick Bull.
1775. John Wilkes.
1776. John Sawbridge.
1777. Thomas Halifax.
1778. James Esdaile.
1779. Samuel Plumbe.
1780. Brackley Kennet.
1781. Watkin Lewes.
1782. William Plomer.
1783. Nathaniel Newnham.
1784. Robert Peckham.
1785. Richard Clark.
1786. Thomas Wright.
1787. Thomas Sainsbury.
1788. John Burnell.
1789. William Gill.
1790. William Pickett.
1791. John Boydell.
1792. John Hopkins.
1793. James Sanderson.
1794. Paul le Mesurier.
1795. Thomas Skinner.
1796. William Curtis.
1797. Brook Watson.
1798. John William Anderson.
1799. Richard Carr Glyn.
1800. Harvey Christopher Coombe.
1801. William Staines.
1802. John Eamer.
1803. Charles Price.
1804. John Perring.
1805. Peter Perchard.
1806. James Shaw.
1807. William Leighton.
1808. John Ainsley.
1809. Charles Flower.
1810. Thomas Smith.
1811. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1812. Claudius Stephen Hunter.
1813. George Scholey.
1814. William Domville.
1815. Samuel Birch.
1816. Mathew Wood.
1817. Mathew Wood (again).
1818. Christopher Smith.
1819. John Atkins.
1820. George Brydges.
1821. John Thomas Thorpe.
1822. Christopher Magnay.
1823. William Heygate.
1824. Robert Waithman.
1825. John Garratt.
1826. William Venables.
1827. Anthony Browne.
1828. Matthias Prime Lucas.
1829. William Thompson.
1830. John Crowder.
1831. John Key.
1832. John Key (again).
1833. Peter Laurie.
1834. Charles Farebrother.
1835. Henry Winchester.
1836. William Taylor Copeland.
1837. Thomas Kelly.
1838. John Cowan.
1839. Samuel Wilson.
1840. Chapman Marshall.
1841. Thomas Johnson.
1842. John Pirie.
1843. John Humphrey.
1844. William Magnay.
1845. Michael Gibbs.
1846. John Johnson.
1847. George Carroll.
1848. John Kinnersley Hooper.
1849. James Duke.
1850. Thomas Farncomb.
1851. John Musgrove.
1852. William Hunter.
1853. Thomas Challis, M.P.
1854. Thomas Sidney.
1855. Francis Graham Moon.
1856. David Salomons.
1857. Thomas Quested Finnis.

1858. Robert Walter Carden.
1859. David W. Wire.
1860. James Carter.
1861. William Cubitt, M.P.
1862. William Cubitt, M.P. (second time).
1863. William A. Rose.
1864. William Lawrence.
1865. Warren Stormes Hale.
1866. B. S. Phillips.
1867. Thomas Gabriel.

The term of office commences Nov. 9, in the year preceding the one mentioned in the foregoing list.

LORD MAYOR (Dublin).—The title of Lord was first assumed by the Mayors of Dublin in 1665. The year in the following list is that of election to office.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

A.D.
1665. Daniel Bellingham.
1666. John Desmyniers.
1667. Mark Quin.
1668. John Forrest.
1669. Lewis Desmyniers.
1670. Enoch Reader.
1671. John Totty.
1672. Robert Deey.
1673. Joshua Allen.
1674. Francis Brewster.
1675. William Smith.
1676. Christopher Lovet.
1677. John Smith.
1678. Peter Ward.
1679. John Eastwood.
1680. Luke Lowther.
1681. Humphrey Jervis.
1682. Humphrey Jervis.
1683. Elias Best.
1684. Abel Ram.
1685. John Knox.
1686. John Castleton.
1687. Thomas Hacket.
1688. Michael Creagh.
1689. Terence M'Dermott.
1690. John Otrington.
1691. Michael Mitchell.
1692. Michael Mitchell.
1693. John Rogerson.
1694. George Blackhall.
1695. William Watts.
1696. William Billington.
1697. Bart. Van Homrigh.
1698. Thomas Quin.
1699. Thomas Quin.
1700. Mark Rainsford.
1701. Samuel Walton.
1702. Thomas Bell.
1703. John Page.
1704. Francis Stoyte.
1705. Williams Gibbons.
1706. Benjamin Burton.
1707. John Pearson.
1708. William Fownes.
1709. Charles Forrest.
1710. John Eccles.
1711. Ralph Gore.
1712. Samuel Cooke.
1713. Samuel Cooke.
1714. James Barlow.
1715. John Stoyte.
1716. Thomas Bolton.
1717. Anthony Barkey.
1718. William Quall.
1719. Thomas Wilkinson.
1720. George Forbes.
1721. Thomas Curtis.
1722. William Dickson.
1723. John Porter.
1724. John Reyson.
1725. Joseph Kane.
1726. William Empson.
1727. Nathaniel Whitwell.
1728. Henry Burrowes and John Page.
1729. Peter Verdoen.
1730. Nathaniel Pearson.
1731. Joseph Nuttall.
1734. Humphrey French.
1733. Thomas How.
1734. Nathaniel Kane.
1735. Richard Grattan and George Forbes.
1736. James Somerville.
1737. William Walker.
1738. John Macarroll.
1739. Daniel Falkiner.
1740. Samuel Cooke.
1741. William Aldrich.
1742. Gilbert King.
1743. David Tew and William Aldrich.
1744. John Walker.
1745. Daniel Cooke.
1746. Richard White and William Walker.
1747. George Ribton.
1748. Robert Ross.
1749. John Adamson.
1750. Thomas Taylor.
1751. John Cooke.
1752. Charles Burton.
1753. Andrew Murray.
1754. Hans Ballie.
1755. Percival Hunt.
1756. John Forbes.
1757. Thomas Mead.
1758. Philip Crampton.
1759. John Tew.
1760. Patrick Hamilton.
1761. Timothy Allen.
1762. Charles Rossell.
1763. William Forbes.
1764. Benjamin Geale.
1765. James Taylor.
1766. Edward Sankey.
1767. Francis Fetherston.
1768. Benjamin Barton.
1769. Thomas Blackhall.
1770. George Reynolds.
1771. Francis Booker and William Forbes.
1772. Richard French.
1773. William Lightburne.
1774. Henry Hart.
1775. Thomas Emerson.
1776. Henry Bevan.
1777. William Dunn.
1778. Anthony King.
1779. James Hamilton.
1780. Killner Swettenham.
1781. John Durragh.
1782. Nathaniel Warren.
1783. Thomas Green.
1784. James Horan.
1785. James Shiel.
1786. George Alcock.
1787. William Alexander.
1788. John Rose.
1789. John Exshaw.
1790. Henry Howlson.
1791. Henry Gore Sankey.
1792. John Carleton.
1793. William James.
1794. Richard Moncrieffe.
1795. Sir William Worthington.
1796. Samuel Read.
1797. Thomas Fleming.
1798. Thomas Andrews.
1799. John Sutton and John Exshaw.
1800. Charles Thorp.
1801. Richard Manders.
1802. Jacob Poole.
1803. Henry Hutton.
1804. Meredith Jenkin.
1805. James Vance.
1806. Joseph Pemberton.
1807. Hugh Trevor.
1808. Frederick Darley.
1809. William Stamer.
1810. Nathaniel Hone.
1811. William Henry Archer.
1812. Abraham Bradley King.
1813. John Cash.
1814. John Claudius Beresford.
1815. Robert Shaw.
1816. Mark Bloxham.
1817. John Alley.
1818. Thomas M'Kenny.
1819. William Stamer.
1820. Abraham Bradley King.
1821. John Kingston James.
1822. John Smyth Fleming.
1823. Richard Smyth.
1824. Drury Jones.
1825. Thomas Abbot.
1826. Samuel William Tyndall.
1827. Edmund Nugent.
1828. Alexander Montgomery.
1829. Jacob West.
1830. Robert W. Harty.
1831. Thomas Whelan.
1832. Charles Palmer Archer.
1833. George Whiteford.
1834. Arthur Perrin.
1835. Arthur Morrison.
1836. William Hodges.
1837. Samuel Warren.
1838. George Hoyte.
1839. Nicholas William Brady.
1840. John Kingston James.
1841. Dan. O'Connell, M.P.
1842. Dan. O'Connell, M.P.
1843. George Roe.
1844. Timothy O'Brien.
1845. John L. Arabin.
1846. John Keshan.
1847. Michael Staunton.
1848. Jeremiah Dunne.
1849. Timothy O'Brien, M.P.
1850. John Reynolds, M.P.
1851. Benjamin Lee Guinness.
1852. John D'Arcy.
1853. Robert Henry Kinahan.
1854. Edward M'Donnel.
1855. Joseph Boyce.
1856. Fergus Farrell.
1857. Richard Atkinson.
1858. John Campbell.
1859. James Lambert.
1860. Redmond Carroll.
1861. Richard Atkinson.
1862. Denis Moylan.
1863. John Prendergast Vereker.
1864. Peter Paul M'Swiney.
1865. John Barrington.
1866. James William Mackey.
1867. William Lane Joynt.

LORDS.—(*See* HOUSE OF LORDS, and PEERS.)

LORDS OF ARTICLES (Scotland), a committee of the Scottish Parliament, abolished in 1690.

LORD'S BRETHREN.—(*See* CANONS.)

LORD'S DAY.—(*See* SUNDAY.)

LORDS JUSTICES. — Persons under different titles have been appointed by various English kings since the Norman Conquest, to act as their substitutes in the government of part or the whole of their kingdom when absent, or under other exceptional circumstances. William I. appointed Odo, of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, *custodes regni*, or guardians of the realm, on his departure for Normandy, in Lent, 1067. Seven persons were appointed as lords justices by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20 (1705), and by 6 Anne, c. 41 (1707); and on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, 18 persons acted with the lords justices until the arrival of George I. from Hanover. George I. entrusted the government to 13 lords justices, on quitting the kingdom in May, 1719; the same course was pursued during his visits to the continent, in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727. George II., during the lifetime of Queen Caroline, left her as regent when he went abroad, and after her death appointed lords justices during such absence. George III. never quitted the kingdom; but George IV., on setting out for Hanover, in Sep., 1821, entrusted the administration of affairs to 19 lords justices. No such appointment has been made during the temporary absence of Queen Victoria, and in reply to questions asked in Parliament in 1843, ministers declared that it was not deemed necessary to nominate either a regent, or lords justices.

LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL (Court of Chancery).—By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 7, 1851, power was given to the sovereign to appoint two barristers of not less than 15 years' standing, to be judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and, with the lord chancellor, to form such Court of Appeal. They were to be styled lords justices, and the power exercised by the lord chancellor in the Court of Chancery was, from Oct. 1, 1851, transferred to this new court.

LORDS AND LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.—The groom of the stole, an officer who from ancient times had custody of the stole, or long robe worn on state occasions by the sovereign, was the first lord of the bedchamber. The Duke of Lauderdale, who held the office under Charles II. (1660—1685), and the Duke of Hamilton in the reign of George I. (1714—1727), each bore the name of First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and had 12 lords under them. On the accession of Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837, this office was superseded by that of the First Lady of the Bedchamber, by whom the duties are still discharged. (*See* MAIDS OF HONOUR and MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.)

LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. This office has the supreme control of the royal household. The post is one of great dignity, and was instituted at a very early date. By 3 Hen. VII. c. 14 (1486), the lord steward was empowered to hold a court for the trial of treasons committed by members of the royal household, and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1541), this jurisdiction was extended to all cases of quarrelling and striking within the palace. This authority was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849). By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39 (1540), the office of lord steward was changed to that of great master of the king's house. It was restored by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 4 (1553). (*See* LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.)

LORETO, or LORETTO (Italy).—This town, near Ancona, is celebrated for the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which is said to be that in which the Virgin Mary was born, the scene of the Annunciation and of the Incarnation, and the residence of the Holy Family, on their return from Egypt, April B.C. 3. According to the legend, the Santa Casa was (May 6, 1291) conveyed by angels from Nazareth to a hill near Fiume, in Dalmatia, called also Torsatto, thence, Dec. 10, 1294, to Recanati, and finally to its present site, Dec. 16, laurel grove, called Lauretta, from its owner. Such is the origin of the name of the town that has grown up around the sanctuary. The wealth of the place proved a temptation to the Turkish corsairs, and Sixtus V. fortified it in 1586. The French, under Marmont, took possession of Loreto Feb. 12, 1797, and carried the lady of Loreto to Paris. The image was, however, restored April 8, 1802, and was received in a procession.

LORIMERS, makers of bits, spurs, and horse furniture generally, were incorporated in 1712.

L'ORIENT (France).—Louis XIV. granted the French East India Company permission to establish magazines and docks in the Bay of St. Louis in 1666. The building of the town commenced in 1709; it was incorporated in 1738, and fortified in 1744. An English force, under Gen. Sinclair, landed Sep. 20, 1746, but was obliged to re-embark Sep. 28. On the dissolution of the French East India Company, in 1770, the French Government made L'Orient one of the stations of their navy.

LORRAINE (France) was conquered by Clovis I. in 491, and apportioned to Lothaire II., receiving from him the name of Lotharingia, or Lothair-regne, the kingdom of Lothaire, in 855. It was erected into a duchy in 916. France and Germany contended for its possession, and, in 959, agreed to divide it into Lower and Upper Lorraine. Lower Lorraine, which formed part of the Netherlands, is divided between Belgium and Holland. The Alsatian line of dukes in Upper Lorraine, founded by Albert of Alsace in 1044, continued in power till the duchy was annexed to the French crown. By the treaty of Vienna, concluded Nov. 18, 1738, the duchy of Tuscany was exchanged for the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, which were ceded to Stanislaus I. (Leczinski) during his life. He died Feb. 23, 1766, and Lorraine was reunited to France.

LOSANTE-VILLE.—(*See* CINCINNATI.)

LOST AND FOUND OFFICE.—(*See* HACKNEY COACHES.)

LOTHIANS (Scotland).—This district, anciently called Laudonia, comprises the counties of East Lothian or Haddington, Mid Lothian or Edinburgh, and West Lothian or Linlithgow. It was seized in 449 by the Saxons, who retained possession till 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II., and has since formed part of the kingdom of Scotland.

LOTTERY.—The *Congiaria* of the ancient Romans, which formed part of the Saturnalia, bore some resemblance to the modern lottery, the emperors employing them to secure the favour of the people. In this manner Augustus distributed gifts, B.C. 30; Nero (54—68); and Elagabulus (218—222). Florence appears to have been the first country in Europe in which a lottery was established, the emergencies of the state having been met by such a device, in 1530. Lotteries passed from Italy into France, under the name of *blanques*, and were legalized by Francis I. in 1539. In 1572 and 1583 the Duke de Nivernois instituted a lottery at Paris for providing marriage portions to young women belonging to his estates. The lottery received such high approval from the Pope, that he granted to its supporters the remission of their sins. The disposal of merchandise by this means, which had become common, was prohibited in Jan., 1658; and all private lotteries were forbidden, under severe penalties, in 1661, 1670, 1681, 1687, and 1700. The name lottery, common in Italy, was first used in France about 1658. A lottery was drawn at Osnaburg in 1521; one at Amsterdam, for building a church-steeple, in 1549; one at Delft in 1595; and one at Hamburg, to erect a house of correction, in 1615. The first at Nuremberg was drawn in 1715; and at Berlin in July, 1740. The famous Italian or Genoese

lottery was introduced by a member of the senate of Genoa, named Benedetto Gentile, in 1620. It was forbidden by Benedict XIII. (1724—1730); but Clement XII. (1730—1740) established it at Rome; and it was thence introduced into Germany, the first having been drawn at Berlin, Aug. 31, 1763. A lottery existed in the principality of Anspach and Bayreuth, from 1769 to 1788; and one at Neufchâtel in 1774 became bankrupt. The first lottery in England, proposed in 1567 and 1568, was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, day and night, from Jan. 11 to May 6, 1569. The profit was devoted to the repair of harbours. Another was drawn for the benefit of the Virginian Company in 1612. Lotteries were suspended in 1620, on the ground of their immoral tendency. A lottery was, however, permitted in 1630, to aid a project for supplying the metropolis with water. Charles II. used them after the restoration in 1660, to reward his adherents. A loan of £1,000,000 was raised by Government on the sale of tickets in 1694; another of £3,000,000 in 1746; and another of £1,000,000 in 1747. For a short period in the reign of Queen Anne they were prohibited. In 1778 an act requiring an annual licence, at a cost of £50, to be taken out, reduced the number of offices from 400 to 51; and they were altogether abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60 (1826); the last public lottery having been drawn Oct. 18, 1826. An act imposing a penalty of £50 for advertising them (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 66), was passed Aug. 13, 1836. Lotteries were legalized in the United States by act of congress in 1776, but are said to have been suppressed. The art-unions in England, involving the same principle as the lottery, originated in Edinburgh in 1836, and were legalized by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48 (Aug. 13, 1846). Lotteries were abolished in France in 1836, and in Hesse Darmstadt in 1852.

LOUDON HILL (Battle) was fought near Drumclog (*q. v.*), June 1, 1679.

LOUDUN (Treaty) was signed at this town in France May 3, 1616, and promulgated at Blois as an edict. The regent Mary de Medici confirmed the rights of the Huguenots as assured by the Edict of Nantes, and by a supplementary article granted a large sum of money to the Prince of Condé and others.

LOUISA (Order).—This Prussian order was created Aug. 3, 1814, for the reward of women who had rendered services in hospitals to the sufferers in the war of 1813 and 1814.

LOUISBURG (Cape Breton) was fortified by the French in 1720. The English established themselves here April 30, 1745, wresting the town from the French June 15, 1745. The English flag was hoisted June 17. It was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7 (O.S.), 1748. An English force landed in the neighbourhood June 8, 1758, repulsed a sortie by the garrison July 9, and captured the town July 26, 1758. It was finally ceded to Great Britain by the 4th article of the Treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. (*See* LUDWIGSBURG.)

LOUIS D'OR, or GOLDEN LOUIS, a piece of money first coined in France in 1641, during the reign of Louis XIII., ceased to be a legal coin in 1795. Louis XVIII. re-established this gold coin on his return to Paris in 1814. It has been replaced by the Napoleon. Those coined previous to 1726 are also called Louis-blancs and Louis d'argent.

LOUIS, FORT (Africa), on the banks of the river Senegal, was captured by an English force April 22, 1758. Fort Louis, in Guadaloupe, was taken Feb. 13, 1759.

LOUISIADE ISLANDS (Pacific). — This group was discovered by Bougainville, in 1768.

LOUISIANA (North America). — This country, said to have been discovered by the French in 1673, was named after Louis XIV. by D'Iberville, a Frenchman, who formed the first settlement in 1699. A charter was granted to the colony in 1712. The company formed by Law's Mississippi scheme received the territory in 1717, and in 1762 it was ceded to Spain. Transferred to the French by the secret treaty of Ildefonso, signed Oct. 1, 1800, it was sold to the United States Government for 15,000,000 dollars in 1803. Louisiana was admitted into the Union April 8, 1812, and it seceded Jan. 26, 1861.

LOUISON. —(*See* GUILLOTINE.)

LOUIS, ST. (Africa).—This town of Senegambia, founded by the French in 1626 and burned in 1827, became in 1837 the headquarters for the steam navigation of the Senegal.

LOUIS, ST. (Missouri), was founded in 1764. The university was established by the Roman Catholics in 1832.

LOUIS, ST. (Orders).—Louis XIV. of France instituted an order of this name in 1693, as a reward of literary merit. It was enlarged in 1779 by Louis XVI., and having been suppressed at the revolution, was restored in 1815. No knights have been created since 1815. The order of St. Louis of Hesse was established in 1807; and that of Lucca in 1836.

LOUISVILLE (United States).—This place in Kentucky, founded in 1773, was named in honour of Louis XVI. when made a town in 1780.

LOUTH (Ireland), conquered by De Courcey 1179–1180, was made a county by King John in 1210, and included in the province of Leinster some time in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOUVAIN (Belgium), said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, was walled in 1156. It gave employment to 150,000 weavers in the 14th century, when it was capital of the duchy of Brabant, large numbers of whom having been banished, emigrated to England in 1382. The castle was built about 900, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, founded in 1040, was completed in 1358. The guildhall was built in 1317; the university, established in 1423, was attended by 6,000 students in the 16th century; and the town-hall was built in 1448. The Austrian governor, Don John, received the submission of the inhabitants in 1577; and a French revolutionary force mastered the place in 1792. The university, suppressed at the commencement of the century, was restored in 1817. It was relinquished by the state in 1834,

and restored by the Roman Catholic clergy in 1835.

LOUVIERS (France).—Richard I. concluded a treaty, which was soon broken, with Philip II. (Augustus), at this town in 1196. Henry V. captured it in 1418, and the French recovered it in 1450. The Duke of Bedford having taken it after a long siege in 1451, razed it to the ground. In 1545 Charles V., anxious to give a check to the Lutherans, caused the university of Louvain to draw up a Concession of Faith in 32 articles. The town was rebuilt, and the manufacture of cloth, for which it is celebrated, commenced in 1680, and that of cotton in 1789.

LOUVRE (Paris).—The early history of the Louvre is lost in obscurity. St. Foix says Dagobert I. kept his horses and hounds in a building on its site about 629. Philip II. (Augustus) repaired the edifice in 1204, converted it into a state prison, and built a large tower. About the middle of the 14th century it was used as a residence for foreign princes visiting the king. Charles VI. lived there about 1380, but afterwards quitted it for the Tuileries. Francis I. commenced the present edifice in 1528. Charles IX., during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, is said to have fired on the retreating Huguenots from one of the windows. Charles IX. and other kings made great additions. Louis XIV. laid the first stone of the façade from designs by Bernini, Oct. 17, 1665. The crown pictures were deposited here in 1681. Louis XV. in 1719 lived here. The Luxemburg collection, including a fine series by Rubens, was removed here in 1785. A decree was passed in May, 1791, for making it a depository of objects of science and art. In July, 1793, all pictures, statues, vases, &c. in royal collections were ordered to be transferred here, and the collection was opened to the public Aug. 10. The museum of sculptures, commenced in 1797, was opened under the name of the Musée Napoléon in 1803. The buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I., were finished and inaugurated by Napoleon III. Aug. 14, 1857. The Louvre was assailed during the revolution of July, 1830.

LOVAT'S REBELLION.—Simon Fraser, afterwards Lord Lovat, was despatched from St. Germain by the son of James II. for the purpose of attempting a rising in Scotland, where he landed towards the end of 1702. Having betrayed his trust, he returned to France in 1703, was thrown into the Bastille, and remained a prisoner till 1708. He returned to Scotland, drove the Pretender's forces out of Inverness, Nov. 15, 1715, and held it for the Government. For aiding the cause of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, he was sent to the Tower June 17, 1746; brought to trial March 9, 1747; and beheaded on Tower Hill Thursday, April 9.

LOVE.—(*See* AGAPÆMONE, COURTS OF LOVE, &c.)

LOVE-FEASTS.—(*See* AGAPÆ, and FEASTS.)

LOVERS (War of the).—Henry III. of France, having for politic reasons disclosed to Henry of Navarre the amour of his wife Margaret with the Viscount of Turenne, the ladies of the Navarrese court incited their lovers to warfare against the discourteous sovereign as an enemy of womankind. Hostilities commenced April 15, 1580. Cahors was taken after a siege of four days, and the war was terminated after lasting seven months by the treaty of Fleix (*q. v.*), Nov. 26. This was the seventh of the French wars of religion.

LOVERS OF GOD.—(*See* AMEDIANS.)

LOVICZ (Poland).—First mentioned in 1136, became the residence of the primates of Poland about 1355.

LOW CHURCH.—(*See* HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.)

LOW COUNTRIES (Europe).—The term is frequently applied to portions of the country now constituting Belgium (*q. v.*), and Holland (*q. v.*).

LOWELL (United States).—This town of Massachusetts was incorporated in 1826.

LOWER EMPIRE.—The designation applied to the Roman Empire in its decline, commencing, according to some historians, with the reign of Constantine I., and, according to others, with its separation into the Eastern and Western Empires at the death of Theodosius I., in 395. The term is applied more particularly to the Eastern Empire (*q. v.*). Its history (L'Histoire du Bas Empire) by Lebeau and Ameilhou, appeared at Paris, in 29 vols., in 1757.

LOWESTOFT (Suffolk).—This town, believed to have been founded as early as the 4th century, received, in 1573, privileges from Queen Elizabeth, which were renewed by Charles I. Feb. 26, 1629. It was much injured by fire March 10, 1645. A lighthouse was erected in 1676, and a ship canal to Lake Lothington was commenced in 1827. The harbour was connected with the sea in 1831. The infirmary was opened in 1840. (*See* SOLEBAY.)

LOWOSITZ, or LOBOSITZ (Battle), was fought between the Austrians and Prussians at this place, in Bohemia, Oct. 1, 1756. Each of the combatants claimed the victory, but the Austrians were compelled to retire.

LOW SUNDAY.—The first Sunday after Easter received this name, according to Hone, because the church service was *lowered* from the pomp of the festival of the preceding Sunday. It was also called *Quasi Modo*, from the first words of the hymn, or mass on that day, and *Dominica in Albis*.

LOYALTY LOAN.—This term is applied to a loan, showing the patriotic feeling of the country, raised between Dec. 1—5, 1796, when £18,000,000 were subscribed in a few hours, and hundreds went away disappointed at being too late to contribute their share.

LÜBECK (Germany), founded in 1140, was ceded to the Dukes of Saxony in 1158, and taken by the Danes in 1201, was made a free imperial city in 1226, when the Danish garrison was expelled. It became the head of the Hanseatic League in 1241. Its cathedral was founded in 1170, and finished in 1341; the Marien-Kirche was built in 1304, and the Raathaus in 1442. Blucher threw himself into the town to avoid the French army, when it was carried by assault, and suffered a

three days' pillage, Nov. 6, 1806. It was annexed to the empire Nov. 12, 1810, and regained its freedom after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813.

LÜBECK (Treaty), was concluded at this town, between the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Christian IV., King of Denmark, May 22, 1629.

LUBLIN (Poland).—This town, founded in the 10th century, was ravaged by the Mongols in 1241. The church of St. Nicholas was commenced in 986. A treaty was signed here in 1569, for the incorporation of Lithuania with Poland. A diet was held here in 1703.

LUCANIA (Italy), settled by the Samnites about B.C. 420, rose into such importance that a league was formed against it by the cities of Magna Græcia B.C. 393. The Lucanians triumphed in a great battle fought B.C. 390, and the younger Dionysius concluded a treaty with them B.C. 358. They were reduced to subjection by the Romans, B.C. 272, and in the civil war between Marius and Sylla, B.C. 88, their nationality was extinguished.

LUCAR, ST., or SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA (Spain), was taken from the Moors by Alphonso X., in 1264. Christopher Columbus landed here on returning from his fourth voyage in Dec. 1504. Magalhaens sailed from this port on the first voyage round the world, Sep. 20 or 21, 1519, and one of the ships belonging to the expedition returned Sep. 6, 1522.

LUCAYOS.—*See* BAHAMA ISLANDS.)

LUCCA (Italy).—The ancient Luca, the chief town of the duchy of that name, is mentioned by Livy as having given shelter to the consul Sempronius, when he retired before Hannibal, B.C. 218. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the Ligurians, and became a Roman colony B.C. 177. A meeting of 200 senators, including Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, was held here B.C. 56; and by virtue of the *Lex Julia* it was made a municipal town B.C. 49. Narses, the eunuch, took it after a long siege, in 553. It became a Lombard duchy in 572; was conquered by Arnulph in 895; and, having acquired its independence, in 1055, joined the league of the Ghibellines in 1262. Pisa commenced hostilities against it in 1341, to prevent its union with Florence, and it submitted to that town in 1342. The inhabitants paid 300,000 florins to Charles IV. for their freedom in 1370. Pope Urban VI., offended at the Genoese, honoured Lucca with his presence in 1386; and Gregory XII. made it his residence in 1408, previous to taking refuge in Venice. It was besieged by the Florentines in 1430, and was the place selected for a conference between the Emperor Charles V. and Paul III., Sep. 10, 1541. The French took it in March, 1799; it was made a principality, and bestowed by Napoleon Buonaparte on his sister Elise, June 23, 1805. It was made a duchy in 1815, and was annexed to Tuscany (*q. v.*), Oct. 11, 1847. The market-place is formed from an ancient amphitheatre. The church of St. Frediannus was founded in the 7th century; St. Michael's was built of white marble in 764. The church of St. Romanus was founded in the 8th century; the cathedral by Pope Alexander in 1060; and the old town-hall, now a poor-house, in 1413. The Academy of Letters and Sciences was instituted in 1817; the fine aqueduct by Nottolini was commenced in 1815, and finished in 1832.

LUCENA (Spain).—The Moors besieged this city April 21, 1483, and, having been defeated by the Spaniards in a great battle under its walls, retired.

LUCERA (Italy), the ancient Luceria, according to tradition, founded by Diomedes about B.C. 1184, allied itself, B.C. 326, with the Romans, who delivered it from the power of the Samnites B.C. 320. Constans II. took the city from the Lombards, and destroyed it in 663; and in 1227 it was restored by the Emperor Frederick II. A mosque, built by the Saracens, was converted into a cathedral in 1269.

LUCERNE (Switzerland).—This canton joined the Swiss confederation in 1332. The town of the same name was surrounded by towers in 1385. A treaty between the French and the Swiss was concluded here May 5, 1521. Incited by the French, the inhabitants rose in revolt in 1798. The town was retaken by the Federal forces Dec. 16, 1813. Toleration was granted to the Protestants in 1828. The government having determined to entrust the Jesuits with the education of the young, an attack was made on the place by a large body of Protestants, Dec. 8, 1844. The monument to the Swiss Guards who defended the Tuileries against the Parisian mob, Aug. 10, 1792, was erected in 1821. (*See* LEGITIMISTS.)

LUCIA, or LUCIE, ST. (West Indies), one of the Leeward Islands, was first colonized by the English in 1639. The settlers were expelled by the Caribs, and the French planted a colony in 1650. It was the cause of many contests between the French and English. The latter took it in Feb., 1762; again Dec. 30, 1778; again May 25, 1796, and finally June 22, 1103. The capitulation was signed June 30. It suffered from an earthquake Aug. 12, 1788.

LUCIFERIANS, the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari, a zealous opponent of the Arians, who, having been sent to espouse the cause of Athanasius at the Council of Milan in 355, was so violent in his conduct that Constantius II. banished him. He attended a council at Alexandria in 362, summoned by Athanasius, on hearing of the death of Constantius II. After going from place to place, he at length retired to Sardinia in 363, and founded the sect that bears his name. He died in 371, and though he had some followers in Italy and Spain, the sect had disappeared by the commencement of the 5th century.

LUCIFER MATCHES superseded the more costly and less convenient Eupyrions and Prometheans, of instantaneous light-box notoriety, in 1832. The splint-cutting machine employed in their manufacture was patented by Partridge in 1842. Sturge's improved lucifer matches were patented in 1853. Lundstrom, a Swede, invented the Swedish safety match at Jonköping, in 1855. Hochstaetter's safety matches were patented in 1859.

LUCIGNANO (Battle).—The Florentine army, under the Marquis of Marignano, defeated the French, under Marshal Strozzi, at this place, in Italy, Aug. 2, 1554.

LUCKNOW (Hindostan), with Oudh, the

province of which it is the capital, was conquered by the Mohammedans about 1300. The nabob was defeated in an engagement with the English, Oct. 23, 1764. (*See* BUXAR, Battle.) The city was made the residence of the court in 1775, and was, with the territory, annexed to the English possessions in India, Feb. 7, 1856. The native soldiers grew refractory May 1, 1857, and the place was invested by the rebels July 1, 1857. It was relieved by Gen. Havelock and Sir James Outram, Sep. 25, 1857, and by Sir Colin Campbell, Nov. 17, 1857. The English retired Nov. 22, 1857, and Sir Colin Campbell recaptured it March 21, 1858. The foundation stone of a memorial to Sir Henry Lawrence and others who fell in the mutiny of 1857, was laid Jan. 2, 1864.

LUÇON (France), made a bishopric in 1317, was taken by the Huguenots in 1568. The Vendeans were defeated here June 21 and Oct. 1, 1793, and the treaty for the pacification of La Vendée was concluded here, Jan. 17, 1800. (*See* LUZON.)

LUDDITES, so called from a mythical Capt. Ludd, under whose authority they professed to act, commenced their riots at Nottingham in opposition to the application to stocking-weaving of improved machinery Nov. 10, 1811. They attacked the house of a manufacturer at Bulwell, and destroyed its contents, Nov. 11, and extended their operations into Derby and Leicester, where many frames were destroyed in Dec. In consequence of the serious aspect matters had assumed, a bill was introduced into Parliament Feb. 14, 1812, for the purpose of adding new legal powers to those already existing for their suppression. It was during the debate on this bill that Lord Byron delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords, opposing it with great vehemence. The Prince Regent sent a message to both houses of Parliament June 27, 1812, calling upon them to take proper measures for the restoration of order, as the combinations had become more powerful, subjected themselves to military training, and were bound by an oath of secrecy and confederation. A new bill was accordingly brought in, and passed July 24, its operation being limited to March 25, 1814. A military force was assembled, and the local militia called out, for the protection of life and property. Fourteen of the ringleaders were executed at York, Jan. 10, 1813. After a temporary inactivity the Luddites recommenced their nefarious proceedings in May, 1814, and again in 1816. Some of the ringleaders were executed at Derby Nov. 7, 1817. (*See* DERBY TRIALS.)

LUDLOW (Shropshire).—This town, called by the Britons Dinan Leys Tywysog, passed, soon after the Norman Conquest, into the possession of Roger de Montgomery, who erected the castle. It was bestowed by Henry I. (1100—1135) on a Norman knight who assumed the name of Sir Fulke de Dinan. Taken by King Stephen (1135—1154), it subsequently became the residence of the lords of the Welsh marches. The town was walled in the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307). The castle, after undergoing many changes of ownership during the Wars of the Roses, became in 1483 the abode of the young King Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York, before their removal to London. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., died here, April 2, 1502. The grammar-school was founded in 1552. Milton's masque of "Comus" was performed in the castle in 1631.

LUDWIGSBURG, or LOUISBURG (Würtemberg), founded in 1704 and completed in 1718, was made a royal residence in 1727.

LUGDUNUM (Battle).—Albinus, who at the head of an army from Britain, had crossed into Gaul, was defeated and slain by Severus near Lugdunum, now Lyons, Feb. 19, 197. The victors plundered Lyons, and having captured Albinus, cut off his head.

LUGO (Italy).—This town was taken and pillaged by the French in 1796, when the unfortunate inhabitants were put to the sword.

LUGO (Spain.)—The ancient Lucus Augusti, founded by the Romans, who named it after Augustus. It was taken by the Moors in 714, and was wrested from them in 755. It was seized by the French in 1809.

LUKE (Gospel), the third in order of the books of the New Testament, was written by Luke the physician, friend and companion of Paul. By the best authorities it is referred to the year 63 or 64. It was in common use in the Christian church in 120.

LUNA (Etruria.)—The Romans established a colony at this place, the modern Luni, B.C. 177. The Normans plundered it in 867, and it afterwards fell into decay. Benedict VIII. repulsed the Saracens here in 1016.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The public exhibition of patients at Old Bethlem Asylum, Moorfields, London, was prohibited in 1771. Pirlel introduced the non-restraint system into the Bicêtre, at Paris, in 1792, but it was not until after the revelation of the enormities practised at the York Asylum, made by Mr. Higgins in 1813, that it was adopted in England. It was tried at Lincoln in 1837, and proved so successful in its operation, that it was introduced at Hanwell in 1839, and shortly afterwards in other important establishments. Provisions for the erection of county lunatic asylums were made by 48 Geo. III. c. 96 (June 23, 1808), which was amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 40 (July 15, 1828). This act was repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 (Aug. 8, 1845), which was explained and amended by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 26, 1846), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 43 (June 25, 1847). The laws respecting lunatic asylums in England were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 20, 1853). County lunatic asylums were ordered to be erected in Ireland by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33 (May 28, 1821), and in Scotland they are regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 1 (Aug. 25, 1857), amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 2, 1858). (*See* GEEL and HOSPITALS.)

LUNATICS.—Formerly a legal distinction existed between a lunatic and an idiot, the former being a person who had lost the use of reason, which he once possessed; the latter, one who had no understanding from the day of his birth. By the Roman law, persons of unsound mind might be deprived of the management of their property on application to

the prætor by the next of kin. The custody of idiots and of their lands, formerly vested in the lord of the fee, was, by 17 Edw. II. c. 19 (1324), made a prerogative of the crown. By 17 Edw. II. c. 10 (1324), the king was to provide for the custody and sustentation of lunatics, and to preserve their lands and the profits of them for their use, when they came to their right mind. Various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. By 15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 30 (1742), the marriage of lunatics was declared illegal. The laws on lunacy were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70 (Aug. 15, 1853). (*See* LUNATIC ASYLUMS.)

LUNAWARA (Hindostan), the chief town of the principality of the same name, was freed from the tribute paid by its rajah to Scindia, by a treaty concluded with the British Government Dec. 30, 1803. It was, however, re-imposed in 1806, and Scindia ceded his right to supremacy over the rajah in 1819.

LUND HILL (Yorkshire).—An explosion of gas took place at a colliery here Feb. 19, 1857, when 189 persons lost their lives. The first body was not recovered until April 10.

LUND, or LUNDEN (Battle).—Charles XI. of Sweden, after a hard fight, gained a slight advantage over the army of Christian V. of Denmark at this place in Sweden, Dec. 14, 1676.

LUND, or LUNDEN (Sweden), in Gothland, was a considerable city before the introduction of Christianity in 830. The Scandinavian pirate kings, who took it in 920, were elected here. Its cathedral was founded in the 11th century; the university by Christian I. in 1479, the present structure having been erected in 1668. In 1104 its archbishop exercised authority over all bishops in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Puffendorff filled a professional chair in this university in 1670; and Linnæus matriculated here in 1727.

LUND, or LUNDEN (Treaty).—A treaty of peace between Denmark and Sweden was signed at this place in Sweden, Sep. 26, 1629.

LUNDRENSES.—(*See* FARTHING.)

LUNDY ISLAND (Bristol Channel).—This island, off the coast of Devonshire, was fortified by Morisco, a pirate, in the beginning of the 13th century. It was held for Charles I. during the Parliamentary wars in 1643, and was sold for about £9,400 in 1840.

LÜNEBURG (Hanover) was till 1369 the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg. The gymnasium was founded in 1383, and the Ritter Academy, or college of nobles, in 1656. In 1692 the duchy was united to Hanover, and in 1807 it was incorporated with the French kingdom of Westphalia. In 1810 it was divided into the departments of Bouches-de-l'Elbe and Bouches-du-Weser, and in 1814 it reverted to Hanover.

LUNÉVILLE (France), only a village previous to the 11th century, was afterwards fortified, and during the wars between the Dukes of Burgundy and Lorraine sustained several sieges. The French captured it in 1638, and destroyed the fortifications. The castle of the dukes of Lorraine was built in 1707. Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, built a palace at Lunéville in the 18th century.

LUNÉVILLE (Treaty) was concluded at Lunéville, in France, between the French republic and the Emperor of Germany, Feb. 9, 1801, and consisted of 19 articles. Many of these explained, and others confirmed, the provisions of the Treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. The Rhine, as far as Holland, was made the boundary of France, and the independence of the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics was recognized.

LUPERCALIA, or WOLF FESTIVAL.—This annual festival, established at Rome at an early period, in honour of Romulus and Remus, and so called from *lupus*, a wolf, the animal recorded to have suckled them, was observed Feb. 15. Augustus endeavoured to restrain the license of this festival, which was altogether abolished in 496. The place where the priests of Pan assembled was called Luperca.

LUSATIA (Germany).—Made a marquisate by Henry I., in 931, was converted to Christianity by Otho I., in 968. It was annexed to Bohemia in 1319, and was ceded to Saxony by the Treaty of Prague in 1635. The greater portion of Lusatia was assigned to Prussia by the Treaty of Vienna, June 8, 1815.

LUSIAD.—This epic poem, commenced by Louis de Camoëns, the Portuguese, at Santarem about 1547, and continued at intervals in Africa and India, was published at Lisbon in 1572. An edition translated into English by Richard Fanshawe, was published at London in 1655; and another by Mickle in 1776. Camoëns, born about 1524, died in great poverty in 1579.

LUSITANIA.—(*See* PORTUGAL.)

LUSTRUM.—This expiatory sacrifice, a lustration or purification of the whole people, performed by one of the Roman censors at the end of every five years, was instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 566. The last was celebrated at Rome in 74, during the reign of Vespasian.

LUTE.—This instrument, of Arabic origin, first introduced into Spain, whence it was diffused over all Europe, attained its highest popularity during the 16th century, when the best lutes were constructed in England.

LUTHERANS, the term applied to the followers of Martin Luther, born at Eisleben, in Thuringia, Nov. 10, 1483, is used for the German Protestants, most of whom are Lutherans. At an early age Luther became acquainted with the views disseminated by Wycliffe and John Huss, and is said to have received those impressions which induced him to separate from his church, on a visit to Rome in 1510. At Wittenberg, where he filled the theological chair, Tetzel, the legate of Pope Leo X., arrived to raise money by the sale of indulgences; whereupon Luther drew up his famous 95 theses, condemning the abuse of indulgences, and he transmitted a copy of them to the Archbishop of Magdeburg, Oct. 31, 1517. Summoned to appear before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, after several conferences Luther appealed "from the Pope ill informed to the Pope better informed," Nov. 28, 1518. After a conference with Militz, in Jan., 1519, he wrote an explanatory and submissive letter to the

Pope, March 3, 1519. In a disputation at Leipsic he denied the Pope's supremacy, June 27, 1519, and published an address to the Emperor and the Christian nobility of Germany in June, 1520. A bull against Luther and his writings was issued by Eck in Aug.; and in the same month Luther's treatise on the Babylonian captivity of the Church appeared, denouncing the papacy as the kingdom of Babylon and antichrist. In Oct. he had a conference with Militz, and having been excommunicated, he destroyed the bull before an immense multitude, Dec. 10, 1520. At the diet of Worms he maintained his opinions, April 16, 1521, and an edict was consequently issued commanding his apprehension and the destruction of his writings, May 8, 1521. He was conveyed to Wartburg, under the protection of Frederick, Elector of Saxony, where he began his translation of the Bible into German, completing the New Testament in 1521. Luther repaired to Wittenberg, where religious disturbances had arisen, and restored order in 1522. He abandoned the monastic life, and his monastery being deserted, was given into the hands of the Elector, in 1524, when a league of German princes was formed to check the progress of his opinions, which had spread over Switzerland, found entrance into Scotland, and were adopted as the national faith in Sweden and Denmark, 1524. Luther married Catherine von Bora, a nun who had left her convent, in 1525, in which year many of his followers were burned as heretics. His Liturgy and Order of Divine Worship was published in 1526; and he presented the Articles of Torgau to the Elector of Saxony in 1530. At the diet of Augsburg, the Protestants read their celebrated "Confession," June 25, 1530. A complete edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, in three folio volumes, was published in 1534. A league called the Holy Alliance was formed at Nuremberg, between the Emperor and the Roman Catholic princes, for 11 years, against the Protestants, June 10, 1538. Luther died at Eisleben, Feb. 18, 1546.

LUTTER (Battle).—Gen. Tilly, commanding the army of the German Roman Catholic league, defeated the Danes under Christian IV. at this town in Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1626.

LÜTZEN (Battles). — The Swedes, commanded by Gustavus II. (Adolphus), who lost his life in the battle, gained an important victory over the Austrians, under Wallenstein, near this town in Saxony, Nov. 16, 1632.—— Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Prussians in an engagement fought at the village of Gross Görschen, near Lützen, May 2, 1813.

LUXEMBURG (Belgium and Holland) was ceded to Siegfried by the monastery of Trèves, and created a county in 965. In the 12th century it came into the possession of the Counts of Limburg, who took the title of Counts of Luxemburg. The Emperor Charles IV. erected it into a duchy in 1354. It came to Philip of Burgundy by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of the King of Portugal, in 1443, and through him passed to the house of Spain, with whom it remained till the peace of the Pyrenees, when part of it was ceded to France, Nov. 7, 1659. It was ceded to France by the Treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, and it passed to Holland in exchange for certain German principalities in 1814, and became a grand duchy. In consequence of the Belgian revolution, Luxemburg was dismembered, and a portion was assigned to Belgium by the conference of London, Oct., 1831, and a fresh division was made by a treaty signed in London April 19, 1839.

LUXEMBURG (Holland).—This town, formerly the capital of the old duchy, and now of Dutch Luxemburg, was taken by the Spaniards from the Duke of Orleans in 1542; by Francis I. in 1543; and was captured by Charles V. May, 1544. Louis XIV. blockaded it in 1681, but withdrew on the protest of the European powers, in 1682. It was ceded to him by the Treaty of Ratisbon in 1684, and restored at the peace of Ryswick, Sep. 20, 1697. Having been besieged by the French, under Gen. Hatry, it capitulated, after its supplies were nearly exhausted, June 7, 1795. It was taken by the allies in 1813, and was surrendered by the Treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. As a fortress it was stipulated, in the Treaty of Vienna, that it should be held by the German confederation, Feb. 3, 1815. The fortifications have been greatly strengthened since 1830. A projecting rock called Le Bouc has been hollowed out, and contains casemates for 4,000 men.

LUXOR, or EL-UKSUR (Egypt). — This palace, at a village near Thebes, was built by Amenophis Memnon, one of the Pharaohs who reigned during the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, about B.C. 1518. Several chambers and columns were added to the temple by Amenoph III., B.C. 1327. The sculptures on the wings of the portals represent occurrences in the reign of Rameses Miamum, B.C. 1556. It was plundered by the Persians B.C. 520; and one of the massive obelisks of red granite was removed by the French in 1831, and set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in 1836.

LUXURY was carried to excess amongst the Romans during the latter period of the Republic and under the Empire. Gibbon declares that the most remote countries of the ancient world were ransacked to supply the pomp and delicacy of Rome, and, in commenting upon a passage in Tacitus, remarks: "It was a complaint worthy of the gravity of the senate, that, in the purchase of female ornaments, the wealth of the state was irrevocably given away to foreign and hostile nations. The annual loss is computed, by a writer of an inquisitive but censorious temper, at upwards of £800,000 sterling." Caligula is said to have served up pearls of great value, dissolved in vinegar, about 31. In 1340 an edict was issued in France to restrain men from partaking of more than soup and two dishes. Various Sumptuary Laws (*q. v.*) for the restraint of luxury are found in our statute-book. By 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), all classes were prohibited from having more than two courses at any meal, excepting at certain stated festivals. This statute was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). The diet and apparel of each class of the community were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8—14 (1363), and

many subsequent acts, all of which were repealed by 1 James I. c. 25 (1604).

LUZON, or LUÇON (Indian Archipelago), one of the Philippines (*q. v.*), was discovered by Magalhaens in 1521. (*See* MANILLA.)

LUZZARA (Battle).—A desperate but indecisive contest occurred at this place in Italy between the Imperialist army, under Prince Eugène of Savoy, and the Franco-Spanish and Piedmontese forces of the Duc de Vendôme, Aug. 13, 1702.

LYBIA.—(*See* LIBYA.)

LYCÆAN GAMES, celebrated by the Arcadians in honour of Zeus, were instituted by Lycaon, son of Pelasgus, B.C. 1320.

LYCANTHROPIA, or WOLF MADNESS, prevailed in the Jura in 1600, when persons affected acted like wild beasts, devouring children and committing every kind of atrocity.

LYCAONIA (Asia Minor).—This district, the boundaries of which frequently varied, is first mentioned in history B.C. 401, when it was traversed and plundered by Cyrus the Younger. For some years the inhabitants maintained their independence, but they subsequently succumbed, and, with the other peoples of Asia Minor, passed successively under the rule of Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 336—323, of the Seleucidæ, B.C. 311, and of Antiochus the Great, B.C. 223, on whose defeat by the Romans, B.C. 190, the country was conferred upon Eumenes II. of Pergamus. On the death of King Amyntas in battle against the Cilicians, B.C. 25, it was annexed to the Roman empire.

LYCEUM. — In this celebrated school at Athens, dedicated to Apollo Lyceius, Aristotle and his disciples taught while walking about, and their philosophy from that circumstance is called the Peripatetic. Philip, son of Demetrius, during his invasion of Attica, destroyed the trees of the Lyceum, B.C. 200.

LYCEUM THEATRE (London), called also the English Opera-house, derives its name from an academy built in 1765. It was converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English opera-house in 1809. Having been destroyed by fire Feb. 16, 1830, it was rebuilt, and reopened Monday July 14, 1834.

LYCIA (Asia Minor), originally Milyas, was known to Homer, who makes frequent allusions to it in the Iliad, B. C. 962, and enumerates its people among the allies of Troy, B.C. 1192. This country was subdued by Harpagus, the general of Cyrus, and made a Persian province B.C. 546. It was conquered by Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 333; by the Romans, who ceded it to the Rhodians, B.C. 188; became a Roman province in 48; and was constituted a separate province by Theodosius II. (402—450). It was visited in 1838—1840 by Sir Charles Fellows, who discovered the remains of 11 cities.

LYDDA.—(*See* DIOSPOLIS.)

LYDIA (Asia Minor).—Its history dates as far back as B.C. 1200; but the real Lydian æra commenced about B.C. 713, with Gyges, who reigned till B.C. 678, the dynasty of the Mermnadæ closing with Crœsus, B.C. 556, when Cyrus reduced the country to the condition of a Persian province. The Romans bestowed it upon the King of Pergamus B.C. 189, and it reverted to them again B.C. 133. (*See* MEDIA.)

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—The first institution of this kind was opened in a private house at Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, March 25, 1745, and proved so advantageous that in 1747 several influential men in London obtained from him information as to his regulations, with a view to the establishment of similar hospitals at London. (*See* HOSPITALS.)

LYME REGIS (Dorsetshire), received a royal charter in 1284, and was represented by two members in Parliament. It was plundered by the French in 1404, and again in 1416, and it withstood a two months' siege by the Royalists in 1644. It has only returned one member to the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS. — (*See* LACTEAL VESSELS.)

LYNCHBURG (United States).—This town in Virginia, founded in 1786, was incorporated in 1805.

LYNCH LAW is described in Webster's American Dictionary as "the practice of punishing men for crimes and offences by unauthorized persons, without a legal trial." The same authority adds: "The term is said to be derived from a Virginian farmer, named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands." The accuracy of this definition is questioned. Some writers believe Judge Lynch to be a mythical personage, and others trace the origin of the phrase to one Lynch, sent to America in 1687–8, to suppress piracy. He had authority to dispense with the usual forms of law in the punishment of the pirates, and from this circumstance the term arose. Sir Harris Nicolas mentions the case of a widow who had committed murder, put to death in this manner by some of her own sex, in 1429. By others the term is derived from James Lynch Fitzstephen, Mayor of Galway in 1526, who caused his own son, convicted of murder, to be hanged before his own door.

LYNN, LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN (Norfolk), received its charter from King John, who remained three days in the town, when evading the forces of the barons, Oct. 9, 1216. It returned two members to Parliament in 1295, and was detached from the see of Norfolk, of which it formed a fief, under the name of Lynn Episcopi, by Henry VIII. (1509—1547). St. Margaret's Church was founded in 1100, St. Nicholas' by Edward III., and the grammar-school in 1510. After a three weeks' siege it capitulated to the Parliamentary forces in 1643.

LYON COURT (Scotland).—This, the chief heraldic tribunal of Scotland, presided over by the Lyon King-at-Arms, was regulated by the Scotch Parliament in 1592—1672.

LYON KING-AT-ARMS (Scotland). — This office existed at a remote period,—according to some authorities as early as the 12th century. The first recorded appearance of Lyon king-at-arms is at the coronation of Robert II., in March, 1371.

LYON or LYONS (Battle).—Clodius Albinus was defeated and slain by Septimius Severus, in a great battle fought at Lyons, Feb. 19, 197. It terminated the civil war, and 150,000 Romans are said to have been engaged on the occasion.

LYON, or LYONS (France).—The ancient Lugdunus, Lugdunum, or Lugudunum. A Roman colony is said to have been settled B.C. 43, by L. Munatius Plancus, with the people of Vienne, driven from their homes by the Allobroges. In the reign of Augustus it was the capital of the province of Gallia Lugdunensis.

B.C.
10, Aug. 1. An altar is dedicated to Augustus by 60 Gallic states.

A.D.
40. Caligula visits Lyons, and institutes games in honour of Augustus.
41—54. Claudius I., a native, makes it a colony.
59. Having been reduced to ashes in one night, Nero makes a liberal grant to rebuild it.
168—180. The Christians are cruelly persecuted.
197, Feb. 19. It is pillaged and burned after the defeat of Clodius Albinus by Septimius Severus. A council is held respecting Easter.
199. Another council is held.
383, Aug. 25. The Emperor Gratian, seeking refuge from rebellion, is murdered here.
475. A council is held.
500, Sep. 2. A conference of bishops is held by the Burgundian King Gundibald.
517. A council is held.
561—613. Lyons forms part of the kingdom of Burgundy.
566 or 567. A council on discipline is held.
583, May. A council on discipline is held.
829. A council is held against the Jews.
843. Lyons is allotted to the Emperor Lothaire I.
848. A council is held.
855. Lyons passes under the rule of Charles, King of Provence.
863. It is seized by Charles I. (the Bald).
879. It forms part of the territory of Boson.
1055. A council is held.
1157. The archbishops receive the title of exarch, and are confirmed in their temporal power by the Emperor.
1178. The followers of Waldo are prohibited from preaching by Archbishop John.
1244. Pope Innocent IV. having taken refuge here from the Emperor, Frederick II., pronounces a fresh sentence of excommunication against him.
1245, June 28—July 17. The thirteenth General Council, at which Innocent IV. passes sentence of deposition against Frederick II., is held here.
1274, May 7—July 17. The fourteenth General Council, for the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches, is held here.
1305. Clement V. issues an order for a meeting of Cardinals at Lyons.
1307. It is united to France by Philip IV.
1528, March 21. A council against Luther is held here.
1529. Two bronze tablets, containing the oration of Claudius on giving the civitas to the nations of Gaul, are dug up.
1560. The Calvinists capture Lyons.
1563. Charles IX. regains possession.
1572. The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1596. Henry IV. visits Lyons.
1646—55. The town-hall is erected.
1709—10. Great distress during the winter.
1793, Oct. 10. Lyons is taken after a siege of 66 days by the army of the French Convention, and the inhabitants are cruelly treated.
1814. The Austrians take possession of Lyons.
1815, March 8. Napoleon I. arrives here on his escape from Elba, and persuades the inhabitants to espouse his cause.
1816, June 8. A conspiracy is discovered and suppressed.
1817. Serious bread riots take place.
1831, Nov. 22. The artisans rebel and drive out the troops. —Dec. 31. Marshal Soult at the head of 40,000 troops occupies Lyons.

A.D.
1834, April 15. An insurrection occurs.—April 21. It is suppressed.
1840, Aug. 31. A great reform banquet is held on the plain of Chatillon.—Nov. 4. An inundation sweeps away 100 of the neighbouring villages.
1849, June 15. A revolt, which causes great loss, occurs.
1850, Aug. 15. Louis Napoleon is entertained at a grand banquet.
1852. An equestrian statue of Napoleon is erected.

LYON, or LYONS (Treaties).—The Archduke Philip, on the part of Spain, negotiated a treaty with Louis XII. of France at Lyons, where it was signed April 5, 1503. It provided that Philip's infant son Charles should marry Claude, a princess of France; and the youthful couple were thenceforth to assume the titles of King and Queen of Naples, and Duke and Duchess of Calabria. The French division of the kingdom was to be ruled by some person named by Louis XII., and the Spanish division by the Archduke Philip, or some person appointed by Ferdinand in the interval before the marriage took place. All places unlawfully seized by either party were to be given up. War broke out soon after the treaty was signed, and much controversy has been excited amongst French and Spanish writers respecting this transaction.——Another treaty between France and Spain was concluded at Lyons Feb. 11, 1504, and was ratified by Ferdinand and Isabella at the convent of St. Maria de la Mejorado, March 31. It guaranteed to Aragon the undisturbed possession of her Italian conquests for three years, from Feb. 25, 1504, and provided for a general cessation of hostilities.——By a treaty concluded here Jan. 17, 1601, Henry IV. obtained from Savoy all the country included between the Soâne, the Rhone, and Mount Jura, in consideration of the marquisate of Saluces, which he relinquished to Duke Charles Emanuel I.

LYONNAIS (France).—This territory, which belonged to the Burgundians in 413, and to the Franks in 534, was afterwards erected into a county, the greater portion of which Philip IV. united to France in 1307.

LYON'S INN (London).—This inn of chancery, originally an hostelry with the sign of the Lion, belonged (Crabb's History of English Law, p. 554) to the Inner Temple from the reign of Henry V. (1413—1422), if not before. The hall was erected in 1700. This Inn was sold by auction, Dec. 2—4, 1862.

LYON VERSES differ from Palindromes (*q. v.*) in that each word, and not each letter, is reversed in order to ascertain the double reading, which frequently assumes the nature of question and answer. They were invented by Caius Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, who was born at Lyons about 431, and died Aug. 21, 482, or 484. The following epitaph in Cumwallow churchyard, Cornwall, is an English Lyon Verse:—

"Shall we all die?
We shall die all;
All die shall we—
Die all we shall."

LYRE. — The invention of this musical instrument was ascribed by the Greeks to Apollo, or to Mercury. A similar instrument was known to the ancient Egyptians, and was also in use amongst the Hebrews.

LYSIMACHIA (Thracian Chersonesus), founded by Lysimachus, King of Thrace, B.C. 309, whence its name, was injured by an earthquake about B.C. 282, captured by the Syrians B.C. 281, by the Egyptians B.C. 247, and by Philip V., of Macedon, B.C. 205, when it was destroyed. Restored by Antiochus the Great B.C. 195, it was taken by the Romans B.C. 191. The Emperor Justinian I. (527—65), surrounded it with fortifications, after which it was called Hexamilium.

LYTHAM (Lancashire). — This town, mentioned in Domesday Book (1085-6) under the name Lidun, became late in the reign of Richard I. (1189—1199) the site of a Benedictine priory, founded by Richard Fitz-Roger. Lytham Hall was erected between 1757 and 1764, and a church was built on the ground occupied by the priory, in 1770. The school was rebuilt in 1821, the baths were erected in 1829, and the church of St. Cuthbert commenced March 20, 1834. The lighthouse, on a point called "The Double Stanners," between Lytham and Blackpool, was swept away in a gale, Jan. 22, 1862.

M.

MAASTRICHT, or MAESTRICHT (Holland), called the German Gate of the Netherlands, the ancient Trajectum ad Mosam, the capital of the province of Limburg, founded in the 5th century, has sustained several memorable sieges. The seat of the bishopric was transferred there from Tongres in 383. In 1576 the inhabitants expelled the Spaniards, who regained possession, and committed great atrocities, Oct. 20. Having again driven out the Spaniards, the Duke of Parma invested it March 12, 1579. A general assault, April 8, was repulsed, but it was carried by storm June 29. The city was delivered up to the infuriated soldiers for three days, when men, women, and children were treated with great barbarity. One historian relates that not more than 400 citizens remained alive, and Strada says that 8,000 of the inhabitants were slain during the siege, and of these 1,700 were females. It regained its independence in 1622, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1673. William, Prince of Orange, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1675. The Duke of Marlborough occupied Maastricht in 1703. It was invested by the French April 3, 1748, and though they did not succeed in capturing it, yet the preliminaries of peace, signed a short time after, provided that it should be delivered to them, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war May 3. The French again besieged it Feb. 11, 1793, and retired in March, without having effected their object. They returned in 1794, and the city capitulated to them Nov. 4. Holland ceded Maastricht to Belgium by a treaty with France in 1795, and having long remained under French influence, it was restored to Holland by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. This city remained faithful to Holland during the revolution of 1830.

MACADAMIZING.—John Loudon Macadam, who invented the mode of road-making that takes its name from him, first put it into practice on the Bristol roads in 1815. He was appointed general surveyor of roads in 1827, and received from Parliament two grants, amounting to £10,000.

MACALO (Battle). — The Milanese forces, under Carlo Malatesta, were defeated at this place, near Cremona, by the Venetians, under Carmagnola, Oct. 11, 1427.

MACAO (China).—The Portuguese formed a settlement here in 1517, and it was granted to them for purposes of trade in 1537. They kept it a close port till 1849, when it was declared free. By a treaty concluded at Tien-tsin Aug. 13, 1862, Macao was definitely ceded to Portugal.

MACARONI. — This preparation of wheat flour is an invention of the Italians, and has for many years formed an important branch of manufacture in Genoa and Naples. An establishment for its manufacture was opened in Spitalfields in 1730.

MACARONI CLUB (London).—This club of dandies was formed in 1772, by a number of young men of fashion, who had travelled in Italy, and adopted the title in contradistinction to the London Beefsteak Club (*q. v.*). Hence, ladies and gentlemen of extravagant dress were known as *macaronies*.

MACARONIC VERSE, or MACARONICS.—The term was first applied to this kind of verse by Theophilus Folengo, or, as he called himself, Merlinus Coccaius, an Italian monk (1491—Dec. 9, 1544). Hallam says that Folengo, having written an epic poem which he thought worthy of the Æneid, and being told by a friend that he had equalled Virgil, threw it into the fire in a rage, and wrote Macaronics for the rest of his life. Antonius de Arena, of Avignon, is said to have written macaronic verse in 1519. It became very fashionable, and was introduced into English literature, about 1483, by John Skelton, who died June 21, 1529, and has been called a rhyming Rabelais.

MACARTHY ISLAND (Africa), comprised in the colony on the Gambia, was guaranteed to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

MACASSAR (Eastern Seas).—This station, on the island of Celebes, was obtained as a settlement by the Portuguese in 1512. In 1603 the rajah, with all his subjects, embraced Mohammedanism. It fell into the power of the English in 1811, and they defeated the King of Boni in 1814. It was restored to the Dutch in 1816. The harbour was made a free port from Jan. 1, 1847. The Dutch call it Vlaardingen.

MACCABEES. — A name considered to be cabalistically derived from the motto "Who among the gods is like Jehovah!" inscribed on the Jewish banner used during their war with Syria, B.C. 166. The first of these apocryphal books of the Old Testament, giving a history of the struggles of the Jews with their enemies in the period B.C. 175—135, was written soon after the events narrated, by an unknown author. The second, an abridgement of the

larger work of Jason of Cyrene, now lost, and embracing the time from about B.C. 185—170, was written about B.C. 150. The third is considered by Dr. Allix to have been written B.C. 200; and the fourth, attributed to Josephus, about 70. Of the authorship of a fifth book, a relation of Jewish affairs from some time previous to the birth of Christ to that event, nothing whatever is known. The four books were admitted as canonical by the Council of Trent, Dec. 13, 1545—Dec. 3, 1563.

MACCABEES (Æra), commenced Nov. 24, 166.

MACCABEES (Festival), instituted in honour of the seven Maccabees, who opposed the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 167, and died in defence of the Jewish law, was celebrated generally in the Christian Church in the 4th century. In the Roman martyrology it is fixed Aug. 1.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire) was incorporated by charter in 1260. The church of St. Michael was founded by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., in 1278, the grammar-school in 1502. A subscription library was established in 1770, and a school of design in 1851. A free school was founded in 1838. The manufacture of silk, for which this town is celebrated, made great advances between 1808 and 1825.

MACE, an improvement on the club as a weapon of war in barbarous times, is mentioned in Homer, B.C. 962, and was probably introduced into Europe about the middle of the 13th century. The heavy cavalry were supplied with the mace in the 15th and 16th centuries; but it went out of use in England in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603). Dr. Clarke considers its use in corporations to be derived from the ceremonies attendant on the preservation of Agamemnon's sceptre by the Chæroneans, B.C. 1201. Cromwell, when forcibly dissolving the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653, said, pointing to this symbol of the speaker's authority, "Remove that fool's bauble!" This mace was melted down and sold by order of the House of Commons, Aug. 9, 1649. Charles II. presented one to the Royal Society, to be placed before the president. Lord Chancellor Finch's house in Queen Street was broken into and the mace stolen Nov. 7, 1677.

MACEDONIA, or MACEDON (Greece).—The name is derived by some writers from Macednus or Macedon, a descendant of Deucalion, and other authorities believe it to be a corruption of Mygdonia, a district of the country. The early inhabitants of Macedonia are believed to have been Thracian and Illyrian tribes, with which Hellenic settlers intermingled.

B.C.
761. Caranus settles in Macedon with a Greek colony.
513. Macedon invaded by Darius I., King of Persia, and compelled to conclude an alliance with him.
479. Macedon is delivered from the Persian yoke by the battle of Platæa (*q. v.*).
433. Potidæa, in Macedon, revolts from the Athenian confederacy.
429. Potidæa is taken by the Athenians.
413. On the death of Perdiccas II., his legitimate sons are murdered by his natural son Archelaus, who usurps the throne.
B.C.
399. Archelaus is assassinated.
393. Thrace and Macedon are at war.
368. Alexander II. is assassinated.
359. Philip II. wages war against the Athenians and the Illyrians.
358. Philip II. takes Pydna and Amphipolis.
356. June. Potidæa is taken by Philip II.—July. Birth of Alexander III. (the Great).
352. Philip II. takes Methoné, losing an eye by an arrow during the siege. He expels the tyrants from Pheræ. Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic (*q. v.*).
347. Olynthus is captured by Philip II.
346. Peace is concluded with Athens. Philip II. obtains the mastery of the Phocæans.
344. Philip II. invades Illyria, and subdues Sparta. Demosthenes delivers his second Philippic.
343. Philip II. conducts an expedition into Acarnania, where he is opposed by the Athenians.
342. Thrace is invaded by Philip II. Aristotle resides at the Macedonian court as tutor to the young prince Alexander.
340. Byzantium is besieged by Philip II., who is compelled by Phocion to retire.
338. March. A golden crown is voted to Demosthenes at the Dionysiac festival. Philip II., by means of the Macedonian phalanx, gains the battles of Elatea and Chæronea (*q. v.*), and thus renders himself master of Greece.
336. July. Philip II. is assassinated by the youth Pausanias, at Ægæ, during the marriage games of his daughter. He is succeeded by Alexander III. (the Great), aged 20 years, who is elected generalissimo of the Greek allies against Persia.
335. Alexander III. conquers the Thracians, the Illyrians, and the Triballi, and takes and destroys Thebes.
334. He crosses the Hellespont, gains the battle of Granicus (*q. v.*), and takes Sardis, Miletus, and Halicarnassus.
333. The Lacedæmonians unite with Memnon the Rhodian against Alexander III. He cuts the Gordian knot (*q. v.*), and gains the battle of Issus (*q. v.*). Parmenio takes Damascus.
332. Alexander III. takes Tyre and Gaza, subdues Egypt and Palestine, and founds Alexandria.
331, Oct. 1. He defeats Darius III. at the battle of Arbela (*q. v.*), takes Babylon, and burns Persepolis.
330. The seat of government is transferred from Macedonia to Susa, in Babylon. Alexander III. subdues Hyrcania, Aria, and Aornus, and puts Parmenio to death on a charge of treason.
329. Alexander III. enters Bactria, marries the native princess Roxana, and claims divine honours.
328. Alexander III. kills Clitus, and causes the philosopher Callisthenes to be put to death.
326. Alexander III. crosses the Indus, defeats Porus, and takes and destroys the city of Sangala.
323. Alexander III. is compelled by the mutinous disposition of his troops to return to Babylon, where he dies in May or June. Macedon engages against Greece in the Lamian war.
322, Aug. 7. The Macedonians defeat the Greeks at the battle of Crannon, which puts an end to the Lamian war.
313. War is carried on against the Ætolians.
311. Roxana and her son Alexander IV. are put to death by Cassander.
294. Alexander V. and Antipater wage civil war in Macedon. The former is aided by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who afterwards procures his assassination, and usurps the throne.
288. Pyrrhus, who invades Macedon, is expelled by Demetrius Poliorcetes.
287. Demetrius is driven from Macedonia, and the kingdom is divided between Lysimachus and Pyrrhus.
280. The Gauls invade Macedon. The Achæan League is renewed against Macedon.
278. Antigonus Gonatas seizes the crown.
272. Pyrrhus invades Sparta, and is killed at Argos.
268. Antigonus Gonatas takes Athens. Macedon is again ravaged by the Gauls.
231. Macedon is invaded by the Illyrians, who are defeated by Antigonus Doson.
211. Philip V. forms an alliance with Hannibal.
205. Philip V. concludes a treaty with the Romans.
202. Philip V. is at war with Rhodes.
200. Philip V. declares war against the Romans.

B.C.
197. Philip V. is defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalæ.
191. Philip V. strives to conciliate the Romans.
186. Philip V. is compelled to surrender several cities and territories.
171. War is renewed with Rome.
168, June 22. Perseus, the last King of Macedon, is defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, at the battle of Pydna. Macedon is divided into four Roman provinces.
149. Andriscus, calling himself Philip, son of Perseus, reconquers Macedon.
148. Andriscus is defeated and made prisoner by Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
75. Thracian invaders commit great ravages.
A.D.
262. Macedon is ravaged by the Goths.
324. It is settled by some Sarmatian tribes, by order of Constantine I.
442. Attila ravages Macedon.
482. It is ravaged by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth.
559. The Bulgarians, who invade Macedon, are repulsed by Belisarius.
840. A Persian colony settles on the Axius.
978. Macedon is conquered by the Bulgarians.
1001. It is reconquered by Basilius II.
1065. A colony of Uses is settled in Macedon.
1204. Macedon is erected into the kingdom of Thessalonica.
1222. Macedon is recaptured by Theodore Lascaris.
1430. Macedon is conquered by Amurath II., by whom it is annexed to the Ottoman empire.

KINGS OF MACEDON.

B.C.		B.C.	
	Perdiccas I.	359.	Philip II.
	Argæus.	336.	Alexander III. the Great.
	Philip I.	323.	Philip (III.) Aridæus, and Alexander IV.
	Aëropus.	315.	Cassander.
	Alcetas.	296.	Philip IV.
540.	Amyntas I.	295.	Demetrius Poliorcetes.
500.	Alexander I.	287.	Pyrrhus.
454.	Perdiccas II.	286.	Lysimachus, &c.
413.	Archelaus.	283.	Antigonus Gonatas.
399.	Orestes and Aëropus.	239.	Demetrius II.
394.	Pausanias.	229.	Antigonus Doson.
393.	Amyntas II.	220.	Philip V.
369.	Alexander II.	178.	Perseus.
368.	Ptolemæus Alorites.	149—148.	Andriscus.
364.	Perdiccas III.		

MACEDONIANS.—This name, given to the Semi-Arians, is derived from Macedonius, a deacon who was made Bishop of Constantinople by the Arians in 341, and was acknowledged as Patriarch in 342. When the Arians separated into the Arians and the Semi-Arians, in 359, Macedonius took part with the latter, and he was expelled from the see in 360, after which time the Semi-Arians were called Macedonians. They were condemned by the second general council, held at Constantinople May—July 30, 381. They are also called Pneumatomachians, or Adversaries of the Spirit.

MACELLUM.—In this castle near Cæsarea Constantius II. confined Julian and Gallus, nephews of Constantine I., from 345 to March 5, 351.

MACERATA (Italy), the capital of a province of the same name annexed to the ecclesiastical estates by Charlemagne, was made a bishop's see in 1322. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March, 1807, annexed this province to the kingdom of Italy. It was restored to the Papal States in 1814–15, and formed part of the new kingdom of Italy in 1860.

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES. — This term is applied to the principles advocated in the celebrated work "Il Principe," by Niccolo Machiavelli (1469—June 22, 1527), the Florentine statesman. It was first published at Rome, Jan. 4, 1532.

MACHINE-BREAKING. — By the fourth clause of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 (June 21, 1827), a person breaking or destroying any machine employed in any manufacture in England, was liable to transportation for seven years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. If the offender was a male, whipping, either publicly or privately, might be added to the imprisonment. A special commission for the trial of machine-breakers was held in Hampshire in 1830.

MACHINES.—(*See* CARRIAGES.)

MACHPELAH.—(*See* BURIAL and HEBRON.)

MACHYNLLETH (Wales). — The Romans had a station at this town in Montgomeryshire. Here the Parliament of Wales met and acknowledged Owen Glendower, as prince of Wales, in 1402; and Owen Glendower entered into a treaty in 1403 with the Percys and the Mortimers to restore Richard II., if he could be found alive, to the English throne; or, in case of his decease, to make the Earl of March king. This alliance was dissolved by the battle of Hateley Field (*q. v.*). The church was rebuilt in 1827.

MACIEJOVICE, or MACIEWICE (Battle).—A Russian army of 12,000 men, commanded by Fersen, defeated 10,000 Poles led by Thaddæus Kosciusko at this place, in Poland, Oct. 10, 1794. Kosciusko was taken prisoner. He was liberated after two years' imprisonment, and died at Soleure, in France, Oct. 15, 1817.

MACKENZIE RIVER (North America) is named after Alexander Mackenzie, who discovered it in 1785, and explored the stream, at first called the Athabasca River, to the place where it discharges itself in the Frozen Ocean, which he reached July 15.

MACKINTOSH.—(*See* INDIA-RUBBER.)

MÂCON (France), the ancient Matisco, was occupied by one of the legions of Julius Cæsar B.C. 52. Councils were held here in 581 (Nicolas says Nov. 1, 582), Oct. 23, 585, in 624, and July, 1286. During the Middle Ages, Mâcon was governed by its own counts. Louis IX. annexed it to France in 1238. It was ceded to Burgundy by Charles VII. in 1435, and reunited to France in 1477. It was made a bishop's see in the 5th, and suffered severely in the religious wars during the 16th century. Great atrocities were perpetrated in the Mâconnais in 1789. The seats of the nobility and several churches were completely destroyed. The French were repulsed in an attack upon an Austrian detachment at this town, March 11, 1814. An inundation committed much havoc at Mâcon and in the neighbourhood, in Nov., 1841. A reform banquet was held at Mâcon Sep. 20, 1847.

MACON (N. America). — This town in Georgia was only a village about 1822. The Wesleyan female college was founded in 1839.

MACQUARIE RIVER.—(*See* GOLD DISCOVERIES.)

MADAGASCAR (Indian Ocean).—The existence of this island, long known to the Arabs and Moors, was first brought to Europe in 1298 by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who describes it under the name Mugaster.

A.D.
1506. A ship under the command of Coutinho, forming part of Tristan da Cunha's exploring squadron, takes refuge from a storm in one of the harbours of Madagascar. On his return Coutinho persuades Tristan da Cunha to visit it.
1508. It is again visited by the Portuguese.
1509. Diego Lopez de Siquera goes on an expedition to Madagascar.
1510. It is visited by Juan Serrano.
1548. The Portuguese form the first European settlement in the island.
1642. The French having destroyed the Portuguese settlement, form one which they call Fort Dauphin.
1644. The English plant a colony in St. Augustine Bay.
1669. A French governor-general arrives.
1674. Several of the French are massacred by the natives.
1774. Feb. 14. Count Benyowski, sent out by the French Government, arrives.
1775, Oct. 12. Count Benyowski obtains supreme authority in the island.
1776, Dec. 10. Count Benyowski embarks for France.
1785, July 7. Count Benyowski returns to the island.
1786, May 23. Count Benyowski is killed in an encounter with a French expedition.
1810. Radama I. (the Great) begins his reign.
1811, Feb. 17. The French factories surrender to an English force.—May 19. The English garrison is captured, but the French are again expelled.
1817. Oct. 18. A treaty, abolishing the slave trade, is signed at Tamatave between England and the King of Madagascar.
1818. Missionaries sent by the London Missionary Society arrive in the island.
1820, Oct. 11. Additional articles to the treaty of 1817 are signed.
1823, May 31. Other articles are signed.
1825, March. The army of Radama I. replaces the French flag at Fort Dauphin by that of their king.
1828, July 27. Radama I. (the Great) dies, and Ranavolona Manjaka, one of his 11 wives, succeeds.
1829, June 11. Ranavolona Manjaka is crowned.—June 15. A French expedition arrives at Tamatave.—Oct. 3. The French attack the fort at Tamatave.—Oct. 26. They are repulsed at Foulepoint.—Nov. 3. The French succeed in an attack on Point à Larré, and a treaty is concluded.
1835, Feb. 6. Ranavolona Manjaka issues an edict forbidding the teaching of the Bible.—Aug. 27. Most of the missionaries leave the island.
1836. Ranavolona Manjaka sends an embassy to England and to France.
1837, March 1. The embassy is presented to William IV.—March 7. The embassy has a special interview with William IV. at Windsor Castle.
1845, June 17. In consequence of restrictions thrown in the way of trade, a joint English and French expedition attacks Tamatave.
1849, Feb. 19. Queen Ranavolona Manjaka orders two houses used for Christian worship to be destroyed. A cruel persecution of the native Christians ensues.
1853, Nov. The merchants of Mauritius and Réunion pay the Queen of Madagascar an indemnity of 15,000 dollars in order to re-open the trade.
1857, June. A conspiracy against the Queen, in which M. Ida Pfeiffer and Prince Rakoto are concerned, is frustrated.
1861, Aug. 13. Queen Ranavolona Manjaka dies, and is succeeded by her son, Radama Rakotond.
1862, Sep. 12. Treaties of friendship and commerce between England, France, and Madagascar are signed at Antanavarivo.—Sep. 23. He is crowned as Radama II.
1863, May 12. Radama II. and his chief minister are assassinated. His widow ascends the throne as Queen Radobo.
1864, Feb. 25. Two ambassadors from Madagascar land at Southampton.
1865, June 27. A treaty of peace and commerce between England and Madagascar is concluded at Antanavarivo. The first English church in the island is erected at Tamatave.
1866, July 5. The treaty of June 27, 1865, is ratified.

MADAIN, or MADYN, AL.—(*See* CTESIPHON.)

MADEIRA (North Atlantic Ocean).—This, the largest of a group of islands, called the Madeiras, or Northern Canaries, is said to have afforded a refuge to an Englishman named Robert Macham, or Machin, who, fleeing from France with Anna d'Arfet in 1346, was cast by a storm upon its coast. From this circumstance the island is said to have been called Machico. This story is, however, generally regarded as an invention, and the real discoverer of Madeira is believed to be Gonzalves Zarco, the Portuguese, who visited it in 1419. It was covered with forests, and its name is derived from the Spanish word *madèra*, signifying timber. The Portuguese soon after formed a settlement, and erected Funchal into a city in 1508. Madeira, with Portugal, passed under Spanish rule in 1580, and again became a Portuguese colony in 1640. A garrison of British troops, under Col. Clinton, landed on the island July 24, 1801, in anticipation of an attack from the French; and these having been withdrawn, a second force, commanded by Commodore Hood and Major Beresford, took possession Dec. 24, 1807, and remained till the peace of June 20, 1814. The partisans of Don Miguel seized it Aug. 23, 1828, and it declared for Donna Maria June 10, 1834. The vines were nearly all destroyed by the oïdium in 1851.

MADISON (N. America).—A town of Jefferson county, Indiana, was founded in 1808.

MADISON (N. America).—The capital of Wisconsin, founded in 1836, is the seat of a university established in 1851.

MADONNA DELL' OLMO (Battle).—The French and Spanish army besieging Coni, was attacked at Madonna dell' Olmo, by Charles Emanuel I., King of Sardinia, Sep. 30, 1743. The former, who gained the day, abandoned the siege Oct. 22.

MAD PARLIAMENT, summoned to effect an accommodation between Henry III. and the barons, assembled at Oxford Barnabas-day, June 11, 1258, and was attended by all the nobility, archbishops, &c., and nearly 100 barons. The king and the barons respectively elected 12 persons to form a committee of 24, to amend all matters appertaining to the king and the kingdom. The committee required, amongst other things, that the king should observe faithfully Magna Charta, provided that the chief justiciar, chancellor, and other high officers, should be chosen from year to year, and ordered that three parliaments should be held every year: namely, the first Oct. 6, the second Feb. 3, and the third June 1. These, called the Provisions of Oxford, were received publicly by the citizens of London July 22. Henry III., who refused to abide by them in Feb., 1261, accepted them in 1262, and again in 1263. They were publicly promulgated at a council held at London, Sep. 8, 1263. The King of France having been appealed to by both Henry III. and the barons, annulled them at a council held at Amiens, Jan. 23, 1264.

MADRAS (Hindostan).—Its original designation was Chennapatanam, *i. e.*, the city of Chennappa, an Indian prince, Madras being the name of a village which existed before the present city was founded.

A.D.
1637. March 1. The East India Company receive permission from the native princes to establish a factory.
1641. Fort St. George is built at Madras.
1652. Fort St. George is erected into a separate government.
1680. The first English church is commenced.
1687. Fort St. George is made a corporation.
1701. David Khan, general of Aurungzebe, lays siege to Madras, but without success.
1728. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel establish a mission.
1746, Sep. 14. Madras is bombarded and taken by the French, under M. de la Bourdonnais, when the Mission House is destroyed.
1748, Oct. 18. Madras is restored to England by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749, Aug. Madras is evacuated by the French.
1750. The Company obtain large grants of land near Madras.
1756. The fortifications are strengthened.
1758, Dec. 12. The French under Lally lay siege to Madras.
1759, Feb. 16. The garrison is relieved by Admiral Pocock, and Lally is compelled to raise the siege.
1769, April 4. Hyder Ali, having surprised Madras, and obtained possession of nearly the whole of it, compels the governor to sign a treaty of peace.
1770, July 26. Sir John Lindsay, the King's commissioner, arrives at Madras, where disputes commence between himself and the president.
1776, Aug. 10. Madras is threatened by the approach of Hyder Ali.—Aug. 24. Lord Pigot, the governor, is imprisoned by the council.
1780, July. The province is thrown into consternation by the arrival of Hyder Ali and 100,000 men.—Nov. 5. Sir Eyre Coote takes the command of the Madras army.
1781, Jan. 10. Sir Thomas Rumbold, governor, and four members of the council, are dismissed by the Company.—July 1. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder Ali.
1783. Gen. Stuart is arrested by the governor and sent to England.
1784, April 26. Sir Eyre Coote dies at Madras.
1787. The Military Male Orphan Asylum is founded.
1788. The Female Orphan Asylum is founded.
1790, Dec. 12. Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
1796. A lighthouse is erected.
1800, Dec. 26. Sir Thomas Strange is appointed the first chief justice.
1803. A navigable canal is opened, connecting the Black town with the river Ennore. A fire destroys more than 1,000 houses.
1807, Dec. 9. A hurricane does considerable damage.
1809. The Sepoys at Madras mutiny.
1811. Much damage is done by a hurricane.
1812. The college for the instruction of young civilians in the native languages is founded.
1817, Feb. Public schools are commenced at Madras.
1818. St. Andrew's bridge is finished.
1820. St. Andrew's church is opened.
1833, Aug. 28. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 89, power is given to the crown to appoint a bishop.
1835, Feb. 14. The Rev. Daniel Corrie is appointed first Bishop of Madras, pursuant to the act of 1833.
1844, Jan. 1. The new lighthouse on the Esplanade is opened.
1847. Measures are taken for improving the drainage of the Black town.
1864, July 6. The railroad to Bangalore is opened.
1865, Sep. 11. The branch to Cuddapa is opened.

MADRAS (Presidency). — A governor and council were appointed for Madras by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug. 13, 1784); and Lord Macartney, nominated in 1784 as the first governor under this act, arrived at Madras early in 1785.

A.D.
1785. Lord Macartney.
1785. June 4. Alexander Davidson.
1786. Sir A. Campbell.
1789. John Holland.
1790. Feb. 13. E. J. Holland.
1790. Feb. 20. Maj.-Gen. William Medows.
1792. Sir Charles Oakely, bart.
1794. Lord Hobart.
1798. Maj.-Gen., afterwards Lord Harris.
1799. Lord Clive, afterwards Earl Powis.
1803. Lord William Bentinck.
1807. Sep. 11. William Petrie.
1807. Dec. 24. Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart.
1813. Lieut.-Gen. John Abercromby.
1814. Hugh Elliot.
1820. Sir Thomas Munro, bart.
1827. July 10. Henry Sullivan Graeme.
1827. Oct. 18. Stephen Rumbold Lushington.
1832. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam.
1837. Lord Elphinstone.
1842. Marquis of Tweeddale.
1848. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
1853. James Thomason.
1854. Lord Harris.
1859. Sir Charles E. Trevelyan.
1860. Sir W. T. Denison.

MADRID (Spain).—Some Spanish authorities claim greater antiquity for their metropolitan city than is possessed by Rome, but no mention of it occurs in history until the reign of Ramiro II., about 931.

A.D.
1083. The Moorish fort of *Majerit*, or Madrid, is taken by Alphonso VI.
1190. Madrid is taken by the Moors.
1212. Alphonso IX. recaptures it.
1461. Madrid is enlarged by Henrique IV.
1473. Jan. A council is held at Madrid.
1532. Charles V. makes it a royal residence.
1560. Philip II. declares Madrid the only seat of the Spanish court.
1563. Philip II. founds the Escorial (*q. v.*).
1629. Philip IV. founds the college of St. Isidoro.
1698. The hospital of St. Fernando is founded.
1706, June 24. Madrid is taken by the Earl of Galway.
1734. The old palace is destroyed by fire.
1737. The theatre *de la Cruz* is built.
1749. The Plaza de Toros is built, and the Academy of Arts is founded.
1755. Ferdinand VI. founds the Botanical Gardens.
1806. The theatre *del Principe* is established.
1808, March 23. Murat arrives at Madrid.—May 2. The inhabitants fail in an attempt to expel the French.—July 25. Joseph Buonaparte is proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid.—July 27. He is compelled to leave the city.—Dec. 4. The city again surrenders to the French.
1812, Aug. 12. Madrid is entered by the English, under Sir Arthur Wellesley.
1842. The museum de la Trinidad is opened.
1852, Oct. 7. Funeral services are performed in honour of the Duke of Wellington.
1854, July 17. An insurrection breaks out in consequence of the unpopularity of the queen mother, who is compelled to leave the kingdom.
1856, Jan. 7. A mutiny breaks out amongst the national militia. (*See* SPAIN.)

MADRID (Treaties).—The following are the most important treaties concluded at this city:—

A.D.
1526, Jan. 14. Between Francis I. of France, and Charles V. The former, at that time a prisoner, restored Burgundy and Charolais to the Emperor, renounced all claim to the kingdom of Naples, to the duchy of Milan, to Asti, and Genoa. Other humiliating conditions were extorted, and Francis I. summoned a secret meeting in his chamber, at which he declared that he did not intend to abide by the conditions of the treaty.
1667, May 23. Peace and friendship between Great Britain and Spain.
1670, July 18. Peace and friendship between Great Britain and Spain.
1715, Dec. 14. Commerce between Great Britain and Spain.
1750, Oct. 5. Commerce between Great Britain and Spain.
1814, July 5. Friendship and alliance between Great Britain and Spain.—Aug. 28. Additional articles.

1824, Feb. 9. A convention between France and Spain for the stay of French troops in Spain.—June 30. Prolongation of the convention.
1828, Dec. 30. A convention between France and Spain for settlement of French claims.
1835, June 28. For the suppression of the slave trade between Great Britain and Spain.
1836, Dec. 28. Peace and friendship between Mexico and Spain.
1840, Feb. 6. Peace and friendship between Ecuador and Spain.
1844, April 25. Peace and friendship between Chili and Spain.
1845, March 30. Recognition, peace, and friendship between Venezuela and Spain.
1850, May 10. Recognition, peace, and friendship between Costa Rica and Spain.—July 25. Peace and friendship between Nicaragua and Spain.
1851, March 16. Concordat with Rome.

MADRIGAL.—This short lyrical poem, invented by the Flemings about the middle of the 16th century, was imitated by the Italians. In England, Morley's first book of madrigals was published in 1594. The Madrigal Society, a club of amateurs, was founded in London in 1741, the Western Madrigal Society in 1840, and the English Glee and Madrigal Union in 1851. Rimbault's *Bibliotheca Madrigalium* was published in 1847. Hallam remarks that "some of our old madrigals are as beautiful in language as they are in melody."

MADURA (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name, came into the possession of the East India Company with the Carnatic, in 1801. It sustained several sieges during the 18th century. Capt. Calliaud failed in an attempt to capture the town of Madura in May, 1757. A second attack in July was not more successful.

MADURA (Indian Ocean).—This island off the coast of Java has belonged to the Dutch since 1747.

MÆANDER (Battles).—This river, now called Meinder, in Asia Minor, celebrated for its numerous windings, which have rendered its name proverbial, was the scene of a defeat of the Turks by John II. in 1119; and of another by the army of Manuel I. in 1177.

MAESTRICHT.—(*See* MAASTRICHT.)

MAGALHAENS' or MAGELLAN STRAIT (South America), the most extensive strait in the world, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was discovered in Oct., 1520, by Ferdinando Magalhaens, incorrectly called Magellan, a Portuguese, who sailed in the Spanish service. Magalhaens cleared it Nov. 28.

MAGAZINES.—The following list contains the names of the principal literary magazines in the United Kingdom, with the date at which they were first published:—

A.D.	
1865.	Argosy.
1778.	Arminian (Methodist).
1849.	Art-Journal.
1844.	Artizan.
1860.	Baily's Magazine of Sports.
1848.	Baptist Reporter.
1776.	Bath and Bristol.
1863.	Beau Monde.
1860.	Belgravia.
1837.	Bentley's Miscellany.
1776.	Biographical.
1817.	Blackwood's.
1788.	Botanical.
1760.	British.
1855.	British Workman.
1854.	Chambers's Journal (new series). [icle.
1841.	Chess Player's Chron-
1760.	Christian.
1836.	Church of England.
1849.	Colburn's United Service.
1860.	Cornhill.
1787.	County.
1761.	Court.
1833.	Dublin University.
1805.	Eclectic.
1773.	Edinburgh Magazine and Review.
1835.	Educational.
1782.	European.
1793.	Evangelical.
1865.	Fortnightly Review.
1830.	Fraser's.
1731.	Gentleman's.
1859.	Geologist.
1860.	Good Words.
1766.	Gospel.
1758.	Grand.
1787.	Humourist's.
1851.	Hunt's Yachting.
1760.	Imperial.
1770.	Lady's.
1760.	Lawyer's.
1852.	Leisure Hour.
1735.	Literary.
1732.	London.
1862.	London Society.
1859.	Macmillan's.
1752.	Magazine of Magazines.
1836.	Magazine of Zoology.
1843.	Mechanics'.
1774.	Medical.
1831.	Metropolitan.
1796.	Monthly.
1760.	Musical.
1840.	Nautical.
1814.	New Monthly.
1831.	New Sporting.
1859.	Once a Week.
1832.	Penny.
1798.	Philosophical.
1761.	Protestant.
1863.	Routledge's Magazine for Boys.
1759.	Royal.
1860.	St. James's.
1832.	Saturday.
1739.	Scot's.
1795.	Sporting.
1839.	Sporting Review.
1832.	Tait's Edinburgh.
1801.	Temple Bar.
1769.	Town and Country.
1747.	Universal.
1863.	Victoria.
1824.	World of Fashion.
1843.	Zoologist.

Some of the above are completed, as in the case of the Penny Magazine, and others have ceased to appear.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (executed for high treason May 17, 1521), commenced building Buckingham House on the site of an ancient hostel in 1519, and this was completed and converted into St. Mary Magdalene College by Thomas, Lord Audley, lord high chancellor of England, in 1542. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., bequeathed his library to this institution. He died May 26, 1703. It is now called Magdalene College.

MAGDALEN HALL (Oxford).—This school, erected by William Waynefleete, to prepare students for admission to Magdalene College, was called St. Mary Magdalen Hall as early as 1487, and became an independent hall in 1602. The president and fellows of Magdalene College, by act of Parliament, in 1816 obtained Hertford College, to which they removed in 1822.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (London) was established Aug. 8, 1758, for the relief and reformation of penitent women.

MAGDALEN or ST. MARY MAGDALENE COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by William Patten, commonly called Waynefleete, lord high chancellor of England, July 18, 1458. (*See* MAGDALEN HALL.) The great quadrangle was commenced in 1743, and the foundation of the tower was laid in 1492. The foundations of the new buildings were laid in 1733, and the chapel was restored in 1833. James II. recommended Anthony Farmer as president in 1687. The fellows elected Dr. John Hough April 15, and for this were expelled by the king Dec. 10. The constitution has been changed by rules published under the authority of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

MAGDALENS, or MAGDALENES.—The first religious association formed for the reformation of fallen women was established in Germany before 1215. A similar order of nuns was established in France by Bertrand, a citizen of Marseilles, about 1272. The convent of the Magdalene of Naples was founded by

Queen Sancha, of Aragon, in 1324, and that at Metz was established or refounded in 1452. The Paris convent dates from 1492, when Louis, Duke of Orleans, gave his hotel for the purpose of providing a nunnery for penitents. The Magdalen at Rome was established by Pope Leo X. in 1515. The Magdalen Hospital, London, was opened Aug. 8, 1758.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia), the capital of the province of Saxony, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, was in existence in the 8th century. The Elector Maurice, who besieged it in Nov., 1550, took it Nov. 3, 1551, and entered the city Nov. 7. It was taken by the Austrian general Tilly, the inhabitants mercilessly slaughtered, and the city, with the exception of about 140 houses, burned to the ground, May 10, 1631. The archbishopric was founded in 968 by the Emperor Otho I. (the Great), whose statue stands in the market-place. In 1648 the archbishopric was converted into a duchy, and given to Brandenburg in exchange for Pomerania. The cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, which contains the tombs of Otho I. and the Empress, was erected between 1211—1363, and restored 1825—1834. The church of the Virgin was built in the 11th century, and the French Reformed church in the 17th century. A conspiracy, concocted in 1761 by Baron Trenck, while a prisoner in the fortress, to release 16,000 captive Austrians, and master the garrison, was frustrated. After having been invested 15 days by the French, under Marshal Ney, Magdeburg capitulated Nov. 8, 1806, and was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia, by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. It was restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MAGDEBURG CENTURIES.—The publication of the centuries of Magdeburg, written according to a plan drawn up by Matthias Flacius in 1552, to show the agreement of the Lutheran doctrine with that of the primitive Christians, commenced at Magdeburg in 1560 and terminated in 1574. The "Centuriators," as its editors were called, only carried the history down to 1300.

MAGELLAN STRAIT. —(*See* MAGALHAENS' STRAIT.)

MAGENTA.—This shade of crimson dye, named after the battle of Magenta, and prepared from gas tar, was brought out in France in 1860, and thence quickly introduced into England.

MAGENTA (Battle).—The French and the Sardinians, after a desperate struggle, defeated the Austrians near this town in Lombardy, June 4, 1859.

MAGHAZUL (Battle), was fought in a field near Toledo, between the Saracenic monarch Abderahaman, grandson of King Abdallah, and the rebel Caleb Aben Hafsun, in 912. The royal troops gained the victory, losing 3,000, whilst the rebels lost 7,000 men.

MAGI were entrusted with the care of religion by Dejoces, and formed one of the six tribes into which he divided the Medes, B.C. 700. They were constituted into a sacred caste or college when the Medes and Persians became united under Cyrus, B.C. 559. Two brothers of the magi revolted against Cambyses, and usurped the supreme authority during his absence in Egypt, B.C. 523; but were put to death with such a large number of their sect that the day was afterwards observed by the Persians as the "Massacre of the Magi," B.C. 522. The primitive religion, which consisted in the worship of Ormuzd, the symbol of light and goodness, having become much debased, was reformed by Zoroaster, about B.C. 555. (*See* GUEBRES.)

MAGIC, called the Black Art, was originally taught by the magi, who diffused a knowledge of their mysteries through Greece and Arabia, on their expulsion from Persia, about B.C. 500. Smedley (Occult Sciences, p. 190) states, that "according to the Talmud and the Cabbala, which profess to agree with the Bible, magic is divided into three classes,—the *first*, including all evil enchantments and magical cures, the citation of evil spirits, and the calling forth the dead through the aid of demons,—to be punished, like idolatry, with death; the *second*, including those magical practices which are carried on by the aid of evil spirits, by which man is often led astray and sunk into eternal darkness,—to be punished with scourging; and the *third*, including astrology and all intercourse with the lower spirits, excepted from punishment, but pronounced wrong, as leading from reliance upon God." The Council of Laodicea, in 366, condemned all magicians and enchanters, and the ancient laws dealt with them very severely. Trials on charges of having employed magical arts were common in the Middle Ages. (*See* ALCHEMY, WITCHCRAFT, &c.)

MAGICIANS.—(*See* JUGGLERS and MAGIC.)

MAGIC LANTERN.—Roger Bacon is said to have invented this instrument about 1260; but it was not generally known till a much later date. Cellini, who died Feb. 13, 1570, describes optical experiments which apparently depended for their effects on an apparatus of this kind. Kircher, who was born in 1602 and died in 1680, is frequently styled the inventor of the magic lantern. The invention of the Argand lamp in 1787, and of the phantasmagoria in 1802, produced considerable improvements in the construction and operation of the instrument.

MAGIC MIRROR.—(*See* CRYSTAL GLASS or STONE.)

MAGIC SQUARE.—This mathematical arrangement of a set of numbers was known at an early period to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese. Emanuel Moschopulus, who wrote upon them in Greek in the middle of the 15th century, was the first author who refers to the magic square.

MAGISTRATES. — (*See* JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, and STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.)

MAGNA CHARTA, or THE GREAT CHARTER, embodying some of the "good old laws of Edward the Confessor," with numerous provisions, intended to secure the liberty of the subject, was extorted by the barons from King John. Soon after the king's return from France, Stephen Langton and several barons determined to obtain redress of grievances, met at Edmundsbury Nov. 20. They presented

their demands to the king Jan. 6, 1215, and were censured by the Pope May 19. They entered London May 24, and agreed to meet the king at Runnymede, a field between Staines and Windsor, where the charter was sealed, June 15, 1215. John violated its stipulations in Aug., 1215, appealed to the Pope Sep. 13, 1215, who annulled the agreement, excommunicated the barons, and suspended Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Dec., 1215. It was confirmed by the guardians of the youthful King Henry III. at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1216, and subsequently by other kings so frequently, that Sir Edward Coke counted 32 confirmations, additions, or renewals about 1600. From a copy preserved in Lincoln Cathedral, the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records caused a facsimile to be engraved and published, which is to be found, with a translation, in the first volume of "Statutes of the Realm." (*See* GRAND, or GREAT PRIVILEGE.)

MAGNA GRÆCIA, or MAJOR GRÆCIA (Italy). — This name was applied by Greek writers to their colonies formed on the southern shores of Italy, Cumæ having by general consent the precedence in point of antiquity, although the date of its foundation, B.C. 1050, is not to be relied upon. There is much uncertainty as to the precise dates of the various settlements; but the greater number of them were probably made between B.C. 735 and B.C. 685. Sybaris, B.C. 720, and Crotona, B.C. 710, the two most powerful cities, were founded by the Achæans. Tarentum, a Spartan colony, was established about B.C. 708; Metapontum by the Achæans, B.C. 700—680; and Locri by the Locrians, about B.C. 700. The date of the league between Crotona, Sybaris, and Metapontum, to expel the Ionians from Siris, cannot be fixed with any degree of accuracy. A great change in the political condition of these cities was brought about by the teaching of Pythagoras, who arrived at Crotona about B.C. 530. An army of 100,000 Crotonists took the field against 300,000 Sybarites, and, after defeating them on the banks of the Traeis, utterly destroyed the city of Sybaris, B.C. 510. Thuril, founded B.C. 443, and Heraclea, B.C. 432, were the two latest of these settlements. The Italian Greeks having allied themselves against Dionysius of Syracuse, were defeated by him in an important engagement on the river Helleporus, or Helorus, near Caulonia, B.C. 389, and at the same time they were attacked in the north by the Lucanians, with whom they waged war till B.C. 282, when they applied to the Romans for aid. The celebrated expedition of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, whose assistance had been invoked by the Greeks, began B.C. 280. He left them entirely at the mercy of the Romans on his departure, B.C. 274. Nearly all these cities declared for Hannibal after the victory of that general over the Romans at Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216; but they suffered the penalty of this partisanship when fortune turned in favour of the Romans; the towns were pillaged and the people put to the sword or sold into slavery,—a subjugation from which they never recovered. Cicero describes them in his time, B.C. 106—43, as sunk into utter ruin.

MAGNANO (Battle).—Marshal Kray, at the head of an Austrian army, defeated the French, commanded by Gen. Schérer, at this place, near Verona, April 5, 1799.

MAGNESIA (Battle).—The two Scipios gained a complete victory over Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, near Magnesia, usually called Magnesia ad Sipylum, in Lydia, and drove him out of Western Asia, B.C. 190. (*See* MANISSA.)

MAGNESIA AD MÆANDRUM (Greece).—This Æolian city, said to have been founded by Magnesians from Thessaly, was destroyed by the Cimmerians B.C. 726, and rebuilt by the Milesians B.C. 725. It was assigned to Themistocles by Artaxerxes, to supply him with bread, when he was banished from Athens, B.C. 471; and the inhabitants raised a statue to his honour in the Agora. The Romans incorporated it with the kingdom of Pergamus B.C. 188. A town of Lydia, of the same name, called Magnesia ad Sipylum to distinguish it from the above, is known under the modern name of Manissa (*q. v.*).

MAGNESIUM. — This metal was first obtained by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1808, and examined by Bussy in 1830. Sonstadt patented various processes for producing it in 1862–3.

MAGNETISM.—This word is supposed to be derived from Magnes, the name of a Phrygian shepherd, who, according to the legend, was detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots, or by his metal crook. Other authorities state that it is derived from the Lydian province of Magnesia, whence the Greeks obtained the loadstone about B.C. 1000.

A.D.
1576. Robert Norman discovers the dip of the magnetic needle.
1590. Julius Cæsar, a surgeon of Rimini, observes the conversion of iron into a magnet by position.
1600. Gilbert publishes his treatise "De Magnete."
1650 (about). Bond discovers the true progress of the deviation of the compass.
1688. Halley publishes his theory of terrestrial magnetism.
1699. Halley constructs the first magnetic chart.
1721. Graham discovers the diurnal variation.
1746. Dr. Gowan Knight constructs artificial magnets.
1750. Michell publishes his treatise on artificial magnets.
1756. Canton makes 4,000 observations on the variation of the needle, and ascertains that it is greater in summer than in winter.
1780. Coulomb propounds the double fluid theory.
1786. Cassini discovers the annual periodical variation of the magnetic needle. Coulomb constructs his balance of torsion.
1813. Morichini magnetizes a needle by exposing it to the violet rays of the spectrum.
1817. Professor Hansteen, of Christiana, publishes his work on the Magnetism of the Earth.
1821. Mr. J. H. Abraham, of Sheffield, receives the large gold medal of the Society of Arts for his magnetic guard, to protect persons engaged in needle-pointing, &c.
1825. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force.
1830. Haldat produces magnetism by friction.
1831. Sir W. Snow Harris improves the mariner's compass, and invents the hydrostatic magnetometer. Faraday produces electricity by means of a magnet.
1846. Professor Faraday propounds the laws of diamagnetism.
1848. Faraday discovers magneto-crystalline force.

A.D.
1851. Gen. Sabine demonstrates that the terrestrial magnetic force has periods.
1856. Professor Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity.

(*See* ANIMAL MAGNETISM, LOADSTONE, and MARINER'S COMPASS.)

MAGNI.—(*See* CHINA.)

MAGNOLIA, of several varieties, has been introduced into England at different periods. The *Magnolia glauca*, or the deciduous swamp magnolia, was brought from North America in 1688; the *Magnolia grandiflora*, great-flowered magnolia, or laurel bay, was introduced from the same country in 1734; and the *Magnolia Yulan*, or *conspicua*, from China in 1790. The Yulan magnolia has been cultivated in China since 627.

MAGOG.—(*See* GOG AND MAGOG.)

MAGYARS, called Ugri by the Russians, being members of the Ugrian race, whence, by corruption, the name Hungary (*q. v.*), migrated from the southern part of the Uralian mountains, and settled on the plains of the Lower Danube, under Arpad, their leader, in 889. They invaded Bavaria in 900, inspiring such terror by the prowess of their arms and the rapidity of their movements, that walled towns in Europe are said to have had their origin at that period. Defeated in battle by the Saxon Prince Henry I. (the Fowler), in 934, and again by Otho I. (the Great), in 955, their power was completely broken. Andrew III., who came to the throne in 1290, was the last king of the Arpad family, which became extinct in the male line in 1301.

MAHABULESHWA (Hindostan).—Sir John Malcolm established this station in 1828, and a sanatarium has since been erected.

MAHARAJPORE (Battle).—Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough defeated a Mahratta army of 18,000 men, supported by 100 guns, at this town, in Gualior, Dec. 29, 1843. Sir Hugh had about 14,000 troops and 40 guns. The Mahrattas lost 3,400 men.

MAHE (Hindostan). — This place, on the Malabar coast, was taken by Munro, Feb. 10, 1711, and fell into the hands of the French in 1722. It was captured by the English in 1760; restored by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; again captured in 1793; and restored to France in 1815.

MAHOGANY, so called from Mahogani, the American name of the tree, was introduced into England in 1595. Sir Walter Raleigh's carpenter is said to have discovered its value in making articles of furniture; but it was brought into notice by Woolaston, a cabinet-maker of Long Acre, who, in 1720, was employed by Dr. Gibbons to make first a candle-box, and afterwards a bureau, with some planks which he had received from the West Indies. The Duchess of Buckingham having seen the latter article, begged some of the wood from the doctor, and had one made, which soon brought it into general use.

MAHRATTAS, or MAHARATTAS. — The origin of this people of Hindostan is unknown, but the empire bearing their name was founded in the latter half of the 17th century, by Sevajee, who received from the King of Bejapore a jaghire in the Carnatic. He supplanted his father in the jaghire of Poonah in 1647, and was succeeded by his son Sambajee in 1680. From 1689 till 1818 the nominal sovereign of the period was kept a close prisoner, the Peishwa wielding the supreme authority. When the succession of Ragoba was disputed in 1773, he entered into a treaty with the English Government, by which he was to give them possession of Salsette and Bassein, and they in return were to replace him in office; but as the English obtained the coveted towns by other means, the treaty was not carried out. Bajeron, the Peishwa, having tried to form a confederacy against the English, was compelled to cede a territory worth £340,000 a year in 1815. Having attacked the houses of the British residency, Nov., 1817, he was defeated in an engagement, and fled. He wandered as a fugitive till he surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in June, 1818. At this time 50,000 square miles of Poonah territory came into British possession, a small principality being assigned to the rajah of Satara, representative of the founder of the rule. Failing legitimate heirs, this principality fell to the English in 1848. A battle between the Mahrattas and the British, under Sir Hugh Gough, was fought at Maharajpore, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 56 pieces of artillery, Dec. 29, 1843.

MAIDA (Battle).—An English force of about 4,800 men, under the command of Sir John Stuart, having effected a landing in Calabria, July 1, 1806, attacked and defeated the French, entrenched in a strong position near the village of Maida, 7,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Reynier, July 4, 1806.

MAIDEN, HALIFAX GIBBET, or WIDOW, an instrument for putting criminals to death, somewhat similar to the modern guillotine, was in use in Halifax and other parts of England as early as the 13th century, and was brought into Scotland during the 16th century; the commonly received account, that it was introduced into that kingdom by the Regent James, Earl of Morton, being incorrect. It was last used in England in 1650, and the Earl of Argyle, the last in Scotland who suffered by it, June 30, 1685, declared that it was "the sweetest maiden he had ever kissed." An instrument of this kind is said to have been in use in various Italian towns about the same period.

MAID OF ORLEANS.—(*See* ORLEANS.)

MAIDS OF THE CROSS.—(*See* CROSS, MAIDS OF THE.)

MAIDS OF HONOUR.—Four ladies bearing this title are mentioned as having formed part of the queen's establishment in the wardrobe account of Edward I. (1272—1307). The number is now limited to eight, each of whom enjoys a salary of £400 per annum. Maids of honour were suppressed in France by Madame Montespan in 1673. (*See* LORDS AND LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.)

MAIDSTONE (Kent), anciently called Caer Meguaid, or Medwig, the city of the Medway, and by the Saxons Medwegestan and Meddestane, was a possession of the Archbishops

of Canterbury, and is so described in Domesday Book, in 1086–7. A hospice for pilgrims travelling to Canterbury was founded in 1260. It received charters from Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and George II., and has returned two members to Parliament since the time of its first charter. During the Great Rebellion the Kentish men, who had risen for the king, were attacked and defeated at Maidstone by Fairfax, June 1, 1648. The Gothic palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury was built in 1348; its parish church, one of the largest in England, was erected in the 14th century, and has been recently restored. A college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay in the reign of Richard II. (1377—1399), was suppressed by Edward VI., the building now accommodating All Saints' College, founded in 1846. The county gaol was erected at a cost of £200,000 in 1818.

MAIL COACHES.—John Palmer, manager of the Bath and Bristol theatres, submitted to Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, the first sketch of his plan for the conveyance of letters in 1782, and a second, further developed, in 1783. In July of the same year the post-office authorities furnished Government with three volumes of objections to the proposed innovation. In spite, however, of this opposition, the first mail coach started from London for Bristol Aug. 8, 1784, performing the journey the same day. The post-office declared its opinion that the plan was prejudicial to revenue and commerce in 1786. Mr. Palmer's original agreement was for 2½ per cent. on the surplus of the net revenue over £240,000, and a salary of £1,500 a year, as comptroller-general of the post-office, but Parliament refused to ratify the agreement, and he only obtained a grant of £50,000.

MAILLOTINS.—The name given to the citizens of Paris who revolted on account of the tax of the twelfth denier upon provisions in 1382. They rushed to the Hôtel de Ville, and finding no weapons but leaden mallets,—hence their name,—fell upon the collectors of the tax with these, and killed several. The example set by Paris was imitated by many provincial towns. The dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy, who acted as guardians for their nephew Charles VI., entered into a treaty with the revolted Parisians. The French army, after the battle of Rosebec, or Rosbach, Nov. 17, 1382, marched upon Paris, and the citizens were punished with fines and confiscation in 1383.

MAILS.—An act for the conveyance of mails by railway (2 Vict. c. 98) was passed Aug. 14, 1838.

MAIMING, once punished by inflicting a similar injury on the offender, as in the Mosaic economy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," was afterwards met by fine and imprisonment. By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1 (March 6, 1671), the Coventry Act (*q. v.*), since repealed, malicious wounding and maiming was made a capital offence. It was made a capital felony, if the intention to commit murder is proved, or otherwise, punishable with transportation for life, by 1 Vict. c. 85 (July 17, 1837). By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 25 (1846), maiming by fire, gunpowder, or explosive and destructive substances, was declared to be felony.

MAIN DRAINAGE.—(*See* DRAINAGE.)

MAINE (N. America) was discovered by one of the Cabots in 1497. The French visited it soon after, and called the northern part of the country Maine, and the eastern portion Acadie or Acadia. The first settlement was made at Phippsburg in 1607, and several others were formed by the English about 1635. Sir Ferdinand Gorges received a proprietary charter in 1639. Maine, united to Massachusetts as the county of Yorkshire in 1652, was purchased from the Gorges family by Massachusetts in 1676. It was the theatre of the war between France and England from 1702 to 1713, at the close of which Acadia was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. In 1820 Maine became an independent state. After the war, in 1814, the settlement of the boundary between Maine and the British province of New Brunswick was, by the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the King of England, and the other by the President of the United States. In the event of a disagreement between these commissioners, the matter was to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision was to be final and conclusive. Disputes arose, and the King of Holland was named arbitrator. He decided in favour of Great Britain, but the United States Government refused to be bound by the award. Commissioners were sent out in 1839, to examine the boundary-line claimed by England. In 1841 another commission went to examine the line advocated by America, and they both reported in favour of the English claim. The controversy was at last settled by the Ashburton treaty (*q. v.*), concluded at Washington Aug. 9, 1842, by which the Americans obtained seven-twelfths of the disputed territory. Maine was separated from Massachusetts in 1820.

MAINE, or LE MAINE (France), under the Romans formed part of the Lyonnais, and, made a county in the 10th century, was in 1110 united to Anjou, with which it passed into the possession of England in 1156. Philip II. (Augustus) took it in 1204, but the English regained possession. Henry III. of England renounced all claim to it by the treaty of Abbeville, May 20, 1259, and Edward III. did the same by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Retaken by Henry V. (1413—22), it was surrendered by treaty in 1448, and formed a separate duchy till 1481, when Louis XI. re-united it to France. Henry II. of France gave it to his third son, afterwards Henry III., who, on becoming king, bestowed it upon the Duke of Alençon, one of Queen Elizabeth's suitors, and at his death without heirs, June 10, 1584, it reverted to France.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—This law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain stated purposes, and ordering the arrest and imprisonment of drunkards, was established in Maine, June 2, 1851.

MAIN PLOT, a conspiracy formed in 1603, to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, was

called the Main to distinguish it from the Bye, the Surprise, or the Surprising Plot (*q. v.*). Arabella Stuart was a cousin of James I., being the daughter of the Duke of Lennox, brother to Lord Darnley, the king's father. Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham are said to have been the prime movers in this plot. They were seized in July. Sir Walter Raleigh was indicted on a charge of high treason, Aug. 21, and was tried and condemned at Winchester, Nov. 17, and Lord Cobham Nov. 25. They were both reprieved, the latter on the scaffold, Dec. 9; but Raleigh was kept in the Tower until 1616, and was after another imprisonment executed Oct. 29, 1618.

MAINTENANCE.—The Cap of Maintenance, Dignity, or Estate, was used by English sovereigns at a very early period, and mention is made of one at the coronation of Richard I., Sep. 3, 1189. The Pope frequently sent a cap of estate as a present to a temporal prince, and Edward IV. received one from Sixtus IV. April 23, 1482.

MAINZ.—(*See* MAYENCE.)

MAIPU, or MAYPU (Battle). — The republican army, led by San Martin, defeated the Royalists in a plain bordering on the river Maipu, in Chili, April 5, 1818.

MAITLAND CLUB (Glasgow), named after Sir Richard Maitland, who died March 20, 1586, was instituted March 31, 1828. The object of the association is the publication of works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland.

MAJESTY.—The title of majesty, at first applied amongst the Romans to the dictators, the consuls, and the senate, as the representatives of the power of the people, was appropriated by the Emperor Tiberius (14—37). It was also adopted by the German emperors, and was introduced into France by Louis XI., who was the first to assume it permanently and officially. Francis I. saluted Henry VIII. with this title at their interview in 1520, and he was the first English monarch to whom it was applied. The French Assembly, in 1791, abolished the title.

MAJOLICA, soft enamelled pottery made by the Moors, was introduced into Italy from Majorca, whence the name, in the 12th century. The classical designs of Raffaelle, and other distinguished artists, were adopted from 1520 to 1560, and it received the name of Raffaelle ware. The manufacture gradually declined in the 16th century.

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island is the largest of the Balearic (*q. v.*) group, and but little is known of its early history. After the final expulsion of the Moors, in 1268, James I., King of Aragon, conferred the islands upon his third son, and they formed a separate kingdom till 1349. In 1521 the peasants revolted against the nobility, and committed great excesses. Majorca declared for Charles in the war of the Spanish succession. The island was captured in June, 1715, and it remained faithful to Spain during the occupation of the peninsula by the French. (*See* MINORCA.)

MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.—(*See* ANATHEMA and EXCOMMUNICATION.)

MAKIAN (Indian Archipelago).—This island, one of the Moluccas, was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano, and the inhabitants, amounting to 4,000, were nearly all killed, June 16, 1862.

MALABAR (Hindostan).—This tract of country, extending from Cape Comorin to the river Chandragiri, was conquered by a king from above the Ghaut mountains, at a very early period. Vasco de Gama landed May 20, 1498, and the Portuguese soon after formed settlements. In 1761 Hyder Ali subdued the country, and he appointed a deputy in 1782. A serious rebellion was provoked by an attempt made by Tippoo Saib to introduce religious changes in 1788. Christianity was introduced at Malabar at a very early period. (*See* NESTORIANS.)

MALACCA (Malay Peninsula), the capital of a district of the same name, was founded by a Malay king in 1250. The Portuguese visited the town in 1507, Albuquerque captured it in 1511, and it was made a Portuguese settlement. The Dutch, who failed in an attack in 1605, reduced the place in 1640, and held it till Aug. 17, 1795, when it was taken by the English. Having been restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1807, it was soon recaptured, and again given to the Dutch in 1814. The town and a district of 1,000 square miles were exchanged by the King of the Netherlands for the British possession of Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, by a treaty concluded March 17, 1824. The exchange was fixed to take place March 1, 1825. Malacca, with Singapore and Prince of Wales Island, have been included in the Bengal Presidency since 1851.

MALACHI, the last of the prophetical books of the Old Testament, written by Malachi, a contemporary of Nehemiah, is by the best authorities referred to B.C. 410. It is noticed in Mark i. 2, ix. 11, 12, Luke i. 17, and Rom. ix. 13.

MALACHITE, a green mineral found in large quantities in the copper mines of Siberia and Australia. A solid mass weighing above 20 tons was found in the Ural mountains in 1835.

MALAGA (Sea-Fight). — An allied English and Dutch fleet, consisting of 41 English and 12 Dutch ships of the line and 6 frigates, engaged the French fleet, of 50 ships of the line and 8 frigates, off Malaga, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1704. The battle lasted till night. It was not renewed Aug. 14, and the French fleet sailed away Aug. 15. No ships were captured; but the English and Dutch lost nearly 3,000, and the French 4,000 in killed and wounded. Sir George Rooke commanded the allied fleets.

MALAGA (Spain), the ancient Malaca, is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and passed under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, and the Moors, in rapid succession. Ferdinand and Isabella wrested it from the Moors, after a siege of three months' duration, Aug. 18, 1487. Sebastian, at the head of a French army, captured Malaga, with 120 pieces of cannon and a quantity of stores, Feb. 5, 1810. The castle, built by the Moors in 1279, shows traces of the effects produced by the Spanish artillery in the siege of 1487. The cathedral,

commenced in 1526, was not completed until 1782; and the custom-house, begun in 1791, was finished in 1829. The breakwater was commenced in 1588. The national guard revolted, and proclaimed the Spanish constitution of 1812 in this town, July 25, 1836.

MALAKHOFF (Crimea).—During the expedition to the Crimea by the allied English, French, and Turkish forces, in the autumn of 1854, this small white stone tower, forming one of the defences of Sebastopol, was much strengthened by the Russians, who constructed a large semicircular mound, with 30 guns at its base. As the siege progressed, the defences of the Malakhoff were still farther extended, and it became, in fact, the key of the whole position. It was assaulted June 18, 1855, by the French, who, after a gallant struggle, were compelled to retire. The Russians did everything in their power to render the Malakhoff impregnable, and the result of their labours has been described as "a formidable palisade or abattis of sharpened stakes in front; then an earthen parapet of enormous height and thickness; then a deep and wide ditch; then three tiers of batteries rising one above another, armed with more than 60 guns of large calibre; then sheltered spots at which riflemen might be posted; and, lastly, a *place d'armes* large enough to contain a powerful defensive or offensive body of infantry." The French collected 25,000 men, exclusive of 5,000 Sardinians and the reserves, for the second assault on the Malakhoff, and it was delivered Sep. 8, 1855, with success. For six hours the Russians made fruitless attempts to expel the French.

MALAY, EASTERN or INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO (Pacific), also called Malasia, comprises the Moluccas, or Spice Islands (*q. v.*), the Philippines (*q. v.*), the Sunda Islands (*q. v.*), &c.

MALDIVE, or MALEDIVA ISLANDS (Indian Ocean). — This group, according to some authorities, consisting of 40,000 or 50,000, and, according to others, of 1,900 or 2,000 islands, is described by two Mohammedan travellers of the 9th century. Soarez re-discovered them in 1506, and a Portuguese mariner, wrecked upon them in 1512, found them occupied by Mohammedans. (*See* MALI.)

MALDON (Essex).—A writer in Smith's "Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography" (i. p. 645), questions the generally received opinion, that Colonia and Camelodunum (*q. v.*) are identical, and believes Colchester to represent the former, and Maldon the latter place. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward the Elder, who, in 920, built and fortified the town. The Danes, who attacked it in 921, were repulsed, but they returned and captured it in 993. Queen Mary granted it a charter June 18, 1553. It has sent members to Parliament since 1329. The free grammar-school was founded in 1608.

MALEGNANO.—(*See* MARIGNANO and PAVIA, Battles.)

MALEKITES.—This branch of the Sonnites was founded by Malek Ibn Ans, who died at Medina about 802.

MALET'S CONSPIRACY. — Gen. Malet, a republican, spread a report at Paris, Oct. 23, 1812, of the death, during the Russian campaign, of Napoleon I., and, aided by a few accomplices, obtained the control of the city. They were arrested and condemned to death by a military commission, Oct. 29.

MALICIOUS INFORMATIONS.—(*See* INFORMERS.)

MALICIOUS WOUNDING AND MAIMING. —(*See* COVENTRY ACT.)

MALIGNANTS.—(*See* ENGAGERS.)

MALI, or MALDIVA ATOLL (Maldive Islands), the largest of the group, and the residence of the native prince, called "The Sultan of the Thirteen Atolls and Twelve Thousand," was first visited by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

MALINES (Treaty), concluded against France April 5, 1513, between Leo X., the Emperor Maximilian I., Henry VIII., and Ferdinand V. Henry VIII. undertook to invade Normandy, Picardy, and Guienne; Ferdinand V. Bearn and Languedoc; Leo X. Provence and Dauphiny; and Maximilian I. the interior of France.

MALINES, MECHLIN, or MECHELEN (Belgium). — This city, founded in the 5th century, destroyed by the Northmen in 884, was rebuilt in 887, and fortified in 930. The fine Gothic church of St. Rombaud was commenced in 1220. In 1333 Adolphus de la Marck sold Malines to the counts of Flanders, and it subsequently passed into the power of the dukes of Burgundy. The explosion of a powder-magazine occasioned great loss of life and property in 1546. Malines has been several times sacked,—by the Spaniards in 1572, by the Prince of Orange in 1578, and by the English in 1583. Marlborough took it in 1706, and it was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794, and in 1804 they destroyed the fortifications. The Academy of Painting was founded in 1771. Malines was erected into an archbishopric in 1561. Synods were held here in 1570 and 1607.

MALISSET.—(*See* PACTE DE FAMINE.)

MALLICOLO, or MANICOLA (New Hebrides).—This island, one of the largest in the group, was discovered by Quiros in 1606. Capt. Cook landed upon it in July, 1774.

MALMAISON (France).—A castle, near Versailles, was the retreat of the Empress Josephine after her divorce from Napoleon I., and the scene of her death, May 29, 1814. A decree was passed in 1853 for the erection of a monument to her memory.

MALMESBURY (Wiltshire). — The monastery, founded in 670, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. It was restored, destroyed, again restored, and was made a mitred abbey by Edward III. (1327—77). The town was taken by the Parliamentary army in 1643.

MALMÖ (Sweden).—An important town in 1259, was fortified in 1434. A treaty was concluded here between Sweden and Denmark in 1524. On the death of Frederick I. of Denmark, April 10, 1533, Malmö declared in favour of Christian II., who had been kept in captivity from 1523. An armistice between the Danes and the army of Sleswig-Holstein was signed at Malmö, Aug. 26, 1848.

MALO-JAROSLAWITZ (Battle).—Napoleon I. with a portion of the French army, having reached this town, Oct. 23, 1812, on the retreat from Moscow, was assailed by the Russians under Doctoroff, Oct. 24, when a series of furious encounters ensued. The town, fired in several places, was taken and retaken seven different times, and was almost entirely destroyed. Though the French succeeded in expelling the Russians, their losses were very severe, and at a council of war held the night of the battle, Napoleon I. determined to fall back by the Smolensko road.

MALO, ST. (France.)—This seaport town, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, was attacked by John of Gaunt in 1378. The privateers of St. Malo did so much mischief to English commerce, that in 1693, and again in 1695, the English bombarded the town, but without success. They destroyed a number of privateers and other ships in the harbour of St. Malo, June 8, 1758. Another descent made upon the coast of France at St. Malo, Sep. 16, 1758, terminated in a severe loss, 600 having been killed and wounded and 400 taken prisoners. The railway to Rennes was opened in 1864.

MALPLAQUET (Battle).—The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, at the head of an allied English and German army, defeated the French under Marshal Villars in this plain, near the river Sart, Sep. 11, 1709. The allies lost 18,000, and the French 15,000, in killed and wounded.

MALSERHEYDE, or MALSHERAID (Battle).—The Swiss defeated the army sent against them by Maximilian I. at this place in 1499.

MALT.—A duty on malt was first imposed during the reign of Charles I., and has formed a regular branch of the revenue since 1695. It was made perpetual by 3 Geo. IV. c. 18 (April 3, 1822), and the law was amended by 11 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 29, 1830). New regulations were imposed by 1 Vict. c. 49 (July 12, 1837). Malt used in feeding animals was allowed to be made duty free by 27 Vict. c. 9 (April 28, 1864), and the excise duty is changed according to the weight of grain used by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 66 (June 29, 1865), which took effect Sep. 7, 1865. The question of the repeal of the malt-tax has frequently been debated in the House of Commons. The tax was introduced into Scotland in 1713, and into Ireland in 1783. The imposition of a new malt-tax in Scotland caused serious riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1724.

MALTA (Knights).—This island was conferred by the Emperor Charles V. upon the Hospitallers (*q. v.*) for the heroism which they displayed against the Saracens during the siege of Rhodes. They took possession Oct. 26, 1530; and are frequently called the Knights of Malta.

MALTA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Melita, was first colonized by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians. The Romans laid it waste B.C. 257. The apostle Paul was wrecked here on his voyage from Palestine to Rome, in 59 (Acts xxviii. 1). It fell under the power of the Vandals, and was wrested from them by Belisarius in 533. They retained possession till it was conquered in 870 by the Arabs, who were expelled by the Normans, under Count Roger, in 1090, and they held the island till 1189, when it passed under the sway of the German emperors. It was in the possession of France from 1258 till 1282, when it passed to the house of Aragon. The Emperor Charles V., who inherited it as King of Aragon, made a grant of it to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530. Soliman I. assailed Malta with a fleet of 159 vessels, carrying 30,000 troops, May 18, 1565. The attack on the castle of St. Elmo commenced May 24, and the besieged were reduced to the last extremity when relieved by a Sicilian fleet, and the Turks withdrew Sep. 8. A new city, called La Valetta, after the grand master, who had defended the place so heroically against the Turks, was commenced in 1566, and completed Aug. 18, 1571. The Turks failed in another attack upon the island in 1601. The French expedition to Egypt arrived off the island June 9, 1798, and the grand master, Ferdinand Hompesch, surrendered without striking a blow, June 11. Napoleon pursued his course to Egypt June 19. The inhabitants revolted in 1798, and waged war against the French, in which they were assisted by an English squadron, until Sep. 5, 1800, when the French commander surrendered the whole island to the English. By the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England engaged to restore Malta to the Hospitallers, and its independence was to be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia. In consequence of the aggressions of Napoleon I. in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and his preparations to carry on war, the English Government refused to give up the island, and hostilities were renewed. Malta was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MALVERN, or GREAT MALVERN (Worcestershire).—Edward the Confessor (1043—66) established a hermitage at this place, which was afterwards erected into a priory, and on the destruction of the monasteries, Latimer requested that it might be spared for the maintenance of preaching and hospitality. Henry VII. (1485—1509) frequently resided at Malvern; but it owes its modern celebrity to the mineral waters which abound in its vicinity. Dr. Wall wrote a treatise on their efficacy in 1756.

MALVERN HILL.—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battles.)

MALWAH (Hindostan).—This extensive province was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1707, and was wrested by them from the Mongol empire about 1732.

MAMELON (Crimea).—This hill, about one-third of a mile in advance of the Malakhoff, and a quarter of a mile from the allied French and English batteries, formed one of the chief defences of Sebastopol during the siege. It was about a mile in circumference at the base, and the sides, consisting of quarries, were steep and rugged. This was fortified by the

Russians in Feb., 1855. The French captured the Mamelon June 8, 1855.

MAMELUKES, MAMLOUKS, or MEMLOOKS.—Malek Salech, the Ayoubite sultan of Egypt in 1230, formed some Turkish and Circassian slaves into a body-guard, under this name, the word mameluke signifying, in Arabic, slave. They revolted, and placed one of their own body on the throne, in 1254. There were two dynasties of the Mameluke sovereigns; namely, the Baharites, founded by Bayers in 1244; and the Borgites, who supplanted the Baharites in 1381. Tumanbeg, the last sultan of the Mamelukes, was put to death at Cairo, by order of Selim I., April 23, 1517. The Mamelukes were massacred at Cairo by Mehemet Ali, March 1, 1811.

MAMERS (France), once a fortified town, was taken by the Normans in the 11th century. The English seized it in 1359 and in 1417, when they destroyed the fortifications.

MAMERTINES.—Some Campanian mercenaries, who took possession of Messina about B.C. 284, assumed the name of Mamertini, or "children of Mars," from Mamers, an Oscan name of that deity. Hence Messina *q. v.* was sometimes called Mamertina. Hieron II. of Syracuse besieged them in Messina for five years (B.C. 270—65).

MAMRE.—(*See* HEBRON.)

MAN.—(*See* ISLE OF MAN, and SODOR AND MAN.)

MANAAR (Manaar Passage).—This island, on the coast of Ceylon, was occupied by the Portuguese in 1560. They were expelled by the Dutch in 1658, and it passed under the rule of the English in 1796.

MANASSAS, BULL or BALL'S RUN (Battles).—The Confederates gained a victory over the Federalists, or the Union party, after nine hours' severe fighting, at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, in Tennessee, N. America, July 21, 1861. The Federalists, who were in much greater strength than their opponents, were seized with a sudden panic, and, abandoning arms, &c., fled in wild confusion from the field of battle. (*See* "STONEWALL" BRIGADE.)

——The second, frequently called the battle of Groveton, the name of a village where some of the most desperate struggles occurred, was fought Aug. 30, 1863. Preliminary encounters had taken place Aug. 28 and 29, and on the last-mentioned day a very bold attempt was made by the Federals to capture the provision and ammunition trains, but the real contest came off Aug. 30. The Confederates, under Jackson, Longstreet, and Lee, completely defeated the Federals commanded by Pope, and they fled in confusion to Centreville. In the encounter of the three days the Federals lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 30 cannon, and 40,000 small arms. A monument in memory of those who fell in the two battles was erected on the field June 10, 1865.

MANCHESTER (Bishopric).—An order in council, dated Dec. 12, 1838, passed for the erection of this diocese, did not take effect, and was subsequently repealed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which established the bishopric upon another footing. Another order in council was issued Aug. 10, 1847, for carrying this act into effect, and the new see was subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. James Prince Lee, nominated the first bishop Oct. 23, 1847, was consecrated Jan. 23, 1848.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire).—The Celts, who migrated from Gaul, established a fort here, called Mancenion, or, "the place of tents," about B.C. 38; and it fell into the hands of the Romans in 78, who gave the name of Mancunium to this station. The town was afterwards called Manigceastre, or Mancestre.

A.D.
79. Agricola erects four forts at Mancenion.
446. Manchester is constituted a parish.
620. It is taken by Edwin of Northumbria.
870. It is taken by the Danes.
920. Edward the Elder fortifies Manchester.
1301. Thomas de Grelley grants the "Great Charter of Manchester."
1338. The cotton manufacture is introduced by Flemish artisans. (*See* COTTON, &c.)
1421 (about). The old church, or cathedral, is founded.
1509. The free grammar school is founded.
1552. An act is passed for the improvement of Manchester cottons.
1565. The plague carries off many of the inhabitants.
1578. The college is refounded.
1616. An extraordinary flood.
1642, July 15. A broil between the Royalists and the Puritans, in which several lives are lost.
1643, Jan. 12 to 21. The Puritans, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, occupy Manchester.
1645. The plague rages with great violence.
1651, Dec. 16. Chetham Library and College are founded.
1654, July 19. Manchester sends its first representative to Parliament, by order of Cromwell. The town lost the franchise at the Restoration.
1720. Manchester is described as the largest, richest, and most populous and busy village in England.
1745, Nov. 28. Prince Charles Edward and his army enter Manchester.
1752. The *Mercury*, the first Manchester paper of importance, is established. The infirmary is founded.
1753, June 22. Slight shocks of an earthquake are felt.
1755. The infirmary building is opened.
1760. Cotton goods are first exported.
1761, July 17. The Bridgewater Canal between Manchester and Worsley is opened.
1779, Oct. 9. Riots against the introduction of machinery take place.
1780. The muslin manufacture is introduced.
1781. The Philosophical Society is founded.
1783. A night-watch is first appointed.
1787. A great flood does much damage.
1789, June 19. The Queen's Theatre is destroyed by fire.
1792. The workhouse is erected.
1803. The Philological Society is founded.
1806. Broughton bridge is erected. The portico is built.
1808, May 24 and 25. A dispute between the masters and weavers respecting wages leads to a riot, which is quelled by the military.
1809. The Exchange is opened, and the Manchester and Salford Water Company established.
1811. Hackney coaches are introduced.
1812, April 10. A riotous meeting of the populace is held in the Exchange.
1816, Nov. 4. The first reform meeting is held at Peter's Fields.
1817. Strangeway's bridge is opened.—March 10. Meeting of the "Blanketeers" (*q. v.*).
1818. Gas is introduced.
1819, Aug. 16. Contest at Peterloo (*q. v.*).
1820, Aug. 1. Blackfriars bridge is opened. The Chamber of Commerce is established.
1821. Rusholme Road cemetery is formed. The Natural History Society is instituted.
1822, Aug. 19. The town-hall is founded.
1823. The Royal Institution and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are established.
1824. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1825, Jan. 1. Omnibuses are introduced.

A.D.
1826. Owing to commercial distress, numerous riots take place. Broughton suspension-bridge and Hunt's Bank bridge are opened.
1827. The Botanical and Horticultural Society is founded.
1828, Oct. 7. The first musical festival is held.
1829, May 2. Serious riots take place; a factory is burned and numerous provision-shops are robbed. The Improvement Committee is formed, and the Phrenological Society is founded.
1830, Sep. 15. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway is opened. The Royal Institution is inaugurated. The Concert-hall is opened.
1831. The Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford are opened.
1832, May 14. A tumultuous meeting in favour of the Reform Bill, is held in Peter's Fields.—May 17. The cholera makes its first appearance.—Aug. 9. The passing of the Reform Bill, which makes Manchester a Parliamentary borough, is celebrated by a public festival.
1833. The Choral Society is founded.
1834. The Statistical Society is founded.
1835. Manchester is incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act.
1836, March 23. The Blind Asylum is founded.
1837, Feb. 1. The Corn Exchange is opened. Harpurhey cemetery is established. The Athenæum is built, and the Architectural Society founded.
1838, May 24. The East Lancashire railway is opened.—Oct. 23. Manchester receives a charter of incorporation. The Geological Society is established.
1839, June 20. Victoria bridge, over the Irwell, is opened.
1840, Oct. 5. Manchester College, in connection with London University, is opened. The Victoria Gallery is opened.
1842. The British Association meets at Manchester.
1844, May 7. The Theatre Royal is burned down.—Sep. 26. Albert bridge is opened.
1845, April. The public baths and wash-houses are opened.—June 10. The Commercial Schools are founded.—Sep. 29. The new Theatre Royal is opened.—Dec. 23. The anti-corn-law league hold a meeting.
1846. Peel Park is opened.
1847. The Exchange is enlarged. (*See* MANCHESTER, Bishopric.)
1849. The borough gaol is erected.
1851, Oct. 7. Queen Victoria visits Manchester. Owen's College is founded.
1852, Sep. 2. The free library is opened.
1855, June 21. The building for the Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1857, May 5. The Art-Treasures Exhibition (*q. v.*) is opened by Prince Albert.
1861. The British Association meets at Manchester for the second time.
1862—5. The cotton famine (*q. v.*) occasions great distress.
1863, Oct. 13—15. The Church Congress meets at Manchester.
1866, Feb. 18. The church of St. John, built on a site presented by the Earl of Derby, is consecrated.—March 2. A Workman's Art Exhibition is opened at the Royal Institution.

MANCHESTER (N. America), in New Hampshire, merely a village in 1840, received a charter in 1846.

MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—The proposal for holding an art-treasures exhibition at Manchester was made at a meeting held at Manchester, March 26, 1856. A guarantee-fund of £74,000 having been raised in three weeks, a site was selected at Old Trafford, adjoining the Botanical Gardens, for the erection of the building, which was a parallelogram, of 660 feet by 220 feet, covering an area of 130,000 square feet, at a cost of about £30,000. The arrangement of the art-treasures was placed under the direction of George Scharf, F.R.S. The number of paintings of all kinds, collected in this building, by old masters, was 1,115, and by modern masters, 689. There were, in addition, 969 water-colour drawings, 388 British portraits, 59 cases of enamels, 260 original sketches and drawings by the old masters, 937 engravings in line, 161 in mezzotinto, 246 etchings, and 600 photographs. The museum of ornamental art comprised 17,000 articles. It was opened by Prince Albert, May 5, 1857, and closed Oct. 17. During the time it remained open it was visited by 1,335,915 persons.

MANDATES, or LETTERS FROM THE POPE, requesting a bishop to confer the next vacant benefice upon some person named therein, were first issued by Adrian IV. (1154—1159). The practice was continued by Alexander III. (1159—1181), until Clement IV., in 1266, issued a bull claiming the right of nomination in certain cases. The right of issuing royal mandates to judges, for interfering in private causes, was relinquished as a prerogative of the crown by Edward I. (1272—1307).

MANFREDONIA (Italy), named after King Manfred, who founded it in 1250, was at first named Novum Sipontum, because it stood near the site of that ancient town. A bay in the vicinity is called the Gulf of Manfredonia. It was taken by the Turks in 1620.

MANGALORE (Hindostan). — This town, supposed to have been colonized by Arabs at a very early period, was taken by Hyder Ali in 1767. The English, who captured it Feb. 25, 1768, and retired early in May, recovered it in 1783, the fortress surrendering March 9. Tippoo Saib besieged it May 23, and, having converted the siege into a blockade, the garrison capitulated Jan. 26, 1784. The English restored it by the treaty of 1784; but it came into their possession, with the whole of the Carnatic, after the overthrow of Tippoo in 1799.

MANGALORE (Treaty), was concluded between the English and Tippoo Saib at this town, in Hindostan, March 11, 1784. A restitution of conquests was agreed to on both sides.

MANGANESE was included among iron ores until 1774, when Scheele, and afterwards Gahn, proved that the metal in this mineral was distinct from iron.

MANGAREVA GROUP.—(*See* GAMBIER ISLANDS.)

MANICHÆANS.—This heretical sect was founded in Persia, about 261, by Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, who styled himself the Apostle of Christ and the Paraclete. He endeavoured to engraft Christianity upon the doctrines of the Magi, who believed in the two principles. The heresy spread rapidly through Persia, Egypt, and Palestine, ultimately affecting the whole Roman empire. Mani was burned alive by Varanes I. in 277. Milman (Lat. Christianity, b. ii. c. 4) remarks, "That sect, in vain proscribed, persecuted, deprived of the privilege of citizens, placed out of the pale of the law by successive Imperial edicts; under the abhorrence not merely of the orthodox, but of almost all other Christians, were constantly springing up in all quarters of Christendom with a singularly obstinate vitality." It appeared under various disguises, and many of its main features were adopted by the Paulicians (*q. v.*), who arose at Samosata. Diocletian, in 296, issued severe laws against the

Manichæans, who were condemned by several councils, and Pope Leo I. ordered their books to be burnt in 443. (*See* DOCETÆ.)

MANILIAN LAW.—Caius Manilius, one of the tribunes (B.C. 66), proposed the revival of a law relating to the enrolment of Freedmen, which had been carried by the popular party under Carbo, and was afterwards repealed by Sylla. By proposing it suddenly, at a late hour of the day, when the majority of the citizens were absent from the forum, he succeeded in his object; but it was instantly annulled by the senate, because it had been illegally passed. This is said to have been the origin of the celebrated Manilian law, vesting the sole management of the war against Tigranes I. and Mithridates VI. in Pompey. It was supported by Cæsar and Cicero, and passed B.C. 65.

MANILLA ISLANDS.—(*See* PHILIPPINES.)

MANILLA, or MANILA (Indian Archipelago).—This city, on the island of Luzon (*q. v.*), and capital of the Philippines, was founded by the Spaniards in 1543. An expedition, fitted out at Madras, under Admiral Cornish and Col. W. Draper, took the place Oct. 6, 1762; when, to save the rich cargoes that lay in the port, a ransom of £1,000,000 was promised; an arrangement which the King of Spain afterwards refused to ratify. It was restored to Spain by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The cathedral, commenced in 1654, was completed in 1672. The royal college for the instruction of youths was founded by Philip IV. in 1645; the bronze statue of Charles IV., standing in the public square, was presented to the town by Ferdinand VII. in 1824. England was allowed to trade in 1809, a privilege previously withheld from foreigners, and extended to all nations in 1814. An earthquake in 1645 destroyed 3,000 lives; and others in 1762, 1824, and 1852, did much damage. A fire, by which 10,000 huts were destroyed, 30,000 persons rendered homeless, and 50 lives lost, occurred March 26, 1833. It suffered from an earthquake July 3, 1863, which destroyed about 1,000 lives and much property.

MANISSA (Greece), the ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum, surrendered to the Romans under Scipio, B.C. 190, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Tiberius granted funds from the treasury to aid in its restoration in 17. The Emperor of Nicæa, Theodore II., died here in 1258, and it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1312.

MANNHEIM (Baden). — Frederick IV., the Elector Palatine, enlarged and fortified this place, then merely a village, in 1606. It suffered greatly during the Thirty Years' War. The French captured it in 1688, and the fortifications were improved in 1699. The French besieged Mannheim in 1793; and, having retired, returned and captured it Sep. 20, 1795. The French garrison capitulated to the Austrians, Nov. 22. Mannheim was again taken, March 2, 1799, by the French, who were expelled by the Austrians Sep. 18, 1799. One portion of the allied army passed the Rhine at this place in the night Dec. 31, 1813. Mannheim was made the seat of the electoral court in 1719. It was removed to Munich in 1778, and the town was assigned to Baden-Baden by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The palace, founded in 1720, was completed in 1731, and the academy was founded in 1757.

MANOR.—In feudal times, a manor was a territorial district, with jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites thereto belonging. In England manors were afterwards called baronies, and ultimately lordships. Each lord held a court, called Court Baron (*q. v.*), for redressing wrongs and settling disputes among the tenants. A writer in the National Cyclopædia remarks: "The modern English manor derives its origin from subinfeudation, as it existed before the modifications of the system of tenures introduced in 1215 by Magna Charta, and the still more important alterations made in 1290, by the statute 'Quia Emptores,' and in 1324 by the statute 'de Prærogativâ Regis,' by which statutes the granting land in fee simple, to be held by the grantee as a tenant or vassal to the grantor, was stopped."

MANRESA (Spain).—A French brigade was cut off by the Spaniards, near this town, in 1810. The French captured and destroyed it in May, 1811. The modern bridge over the Carbonero was built in 1804.

MANSARD, or MANSART ROOF, was invented by the French architect, Francis Mansard, or Mansart (1598—1666), and named after him.

MANSION HOUSE (London) was founded in 1739, from the designs of George Dance, city surveyor. The use of the Mansion House, furniture, carriages, &c., and an allowance of £8,000, is granted to the Lord Mayor during the year that he holds the office. It was first occupied in 1753, by Thomas Winterbottom, who died during his mayoralty.

MANS, LE (France), the capital of Maine, till 1790, is built upon the site of the Roman Suindinum, which in the 4th century was called Cenomani, from which the present name is derived. Its earlier inhabitants, the Cenomani, joined Vercingetorix against Cæsar, B.C. 52. The church of Notre Dame du Pré dates from the 11th, the church de la Couture from the 12th, and the cathedral of St. Julian from the 13th century. Henry II. of England was born at Le Mans in March, 1133. It was frequently assailed in the wars between England and France, and passed into the power of the latter in 1481. The church de l'Ancienne Visitation was opened in 1737. Henry IV. took it in 1589, and the Vendeans Dec. 10, 1793, but they were expelled by Marceau Dec. 16. The Chouans took Le Mans in March, 1799.

MANSURAH, or EL MANSOORAH (Battle). —The Saracens defeated the Crusaders at a great battle near this town in Lower Egypt, the ancient Tanis, April 5, 1250, when Louis IX. was compelled to purchase peace on very humiliating terms. The French garrison here was massacred by the Arabs in 1798.

MANTAILLE (France).—A council assembled at this castle on the banks of the Rhone, Oct. 15, 879, conferred the title of king on the Duke of Boson.

MANTES (France). — William I., having marched with an army from Normandy into France, burned this town to the ground in

Aug. 1087, when his horse is said to have set its foot on some hot ashes, and, by plunging violently, bruised its rider on the pommel of his saddle. The injuries William I. received brought on an illness, of which he died at the monastery of St. Gervas, Sep. 9. Bertrand du Guesclin took it April 7, 1364, and the English in 1418, who lost it in 1449. Henry IV. (1589—1610 destroyed the fortifications.

MANTINEA, or MANTINEIA (Greece).—This city of Arcadia, said to have been named after Mantineus, son of Lycaon, was founded by the inhabitants of four or five villages at an early period. Mention is made of it about B.C. 540; and an indecisive battle was fought between Mantinea and Tegea, B.C. 423. The Spartans, under Agis II, defeated the combined army of Argives, Mantineans, and Athenians, near this place, in June, 418 B.C. They were defeated by the Spartans B.C. 385, and compelled to retire from their city, the walls of which were destroyed. They returned after the battle of Leuctra, July, 371 B.C., and began to rebuild their city. Epaminondas, the Theban general, defeated them at the second battle of Mantinea, June 27, B.C. 362. He was mortally wounded in the action and died exclaiming, "I have lived long enough, for I die unconquered." The city was taken and pillaged, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves, by Antigonus Doson, King of Macedonia, B.C. 222. It was rebuilt, and called Antigonea, after Antigonus Doson, and did not resume its former name until the time of Hadrian. In addition to the aforementioned battles, the defeat of Archidamus and the Spartans by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 295; the defeat of the Spartans under Agis IV., by Aratus and the Achæans, B.C. 242; and the defeat of the Spartans by the Achæan forces under Philopœmen, B.C. 207, are all known as battles of Mantinea, because they were fought in a plain near that city. It is now called Palæopoli.

MAN-TRAPS and SPRING-GUNS.—By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18 (May 28, 1827), any person setting any spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine calculated to destroy life, or inflict grievous bodily harm, was to be guilty of a misdemeanour. The act did not extend to Scotland. By the fourth clause, spring-guns, &c., might be set inside a dwelling-house for the protection thereof, from sunset to sunrise.

MANTUA (Italy).—This city of Northern Italy was founded by the Etruscans at a very early date, but little is known with certainty respecting its ancient history. It passed under the Roman power B.C. 197, and was the birthplace of Virgil, B.C. 70. Its territories were distributed among the veterans of Augustus, B.C. 41; and it was sacked by the troops of Vitellius in 69. It was pillaged by the Marcomani in 270, and in 403. It was taken by Alaric I. in 408. After numerous reverses of fortune, Mantua passed into the hands of Louis I. of Gonzaga in 1328; and, under his rule, attained great importance. In 1392 a confederation was signed here with other Italian cities, for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Italy. It was erected into a marquisate in 1433, and into a duchy in 1530. Mantua was erected into a bishopric in 808. Councils were held here in 827, 1053, and 1067. The war of the Mantuan succession commenced in 1627. The Imperialists took Mantua July 17, 1630, and the war ended with the peace of Cherasco, signed April 6, 1631. In 1701 it was occupied by the French, and in 1707 was taken by the Imperialists. On the extinction of the house of Gonzaga in 1708, it passed into the power of Joseph I. of Austria; and in 1791 Leopold II. and the Bourbon emigrants organized a coalition here against the French republic. It was taken by Napoleon Buonaparte after a siege which lasted from June 14, 1796, till Feb. 2, 1797, and erected into the chief town of the department of the Mincio. The Austrians regained possession July 30, 1799. It was restored to France in 1800, after the battle of Marengo, and to Austria in 1814. By the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, Mantua and Peschiera were the only towns of Lombardy left to the house of Austria, and these were surrendered in Oct. 1866.

MANTUA (Treaties).—At a congress held here in 1392, an alliance between Florence, Bologna, Mantua, and other Italian states, was concluded.——Pius II., who remained here from May, 1459, to Jan., 1460, assembled a congress, but failed in his attempt to get up a crusade against the Turks, who had taken Constantinople.——Maximilian I., Julius II., and Ferdinand IV. entered into a treaty here in 1511, respecting Milan, which they had wrested from Louis XII.——Leopold II. and the exiled princes of the house of Bourbon met here in 1791, in order to form a coalition against France.

MANU.—(*See* MENU.)

MAORIES, supposed to be the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, have a tradition that their ancestors arrived in the island in seven canoes 500 years ago. In 1814, the Church Missionary Society established a mission for their conversion, which laboured with little effect till 1830, when the progress of Christianity became very rapid. The last case of cannibalism occurred amongst them in 1843. The Maories were at war with the colonists from 1843 to 1847, in 1860, and from 1863 to 1864. The Pai Marire (*q. v.*) religion arose in 1864. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

MAPLE.—The scarlet maple was introduced into England, from N. America, before 1656, and the ash-leaved maple from the same part of the world before 1688.

MAPS AND CHARTS. — Anaximander of Miletus is the reputed inventor of geographical maps, about B.C. 568. The first maps engraved on copperplate were used to illustrate an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, published in 1478; and the first maritime charts seen in England were brought by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Mercator's projection was invented in 1556, by Gerard Mercator, and improved in 1599 by Wright.

MARACAIBO, or MARACAYBO (Battle).—The republicans were defeated by the royalist forces Nov. 13, 1822, near this town, in Venezuela, at that time forming part of the republic of Colombia.

MARANON.—(*See* AMAZON.)

MARATHON (Battles).—A great battle, in which the Greeks, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians and secured the independence of Greece, was fought on the plain of Marathon, in Attica, mentioned as a place of importance in the Homeric poems, Sep. 11, B.C. 490.——The Greeks, during the war of independence, defeated 2,000 Turks at Marathon, July 18, 1824.

MARBACH LEAGUE.—The Elector of Mayence, the Margrave of Baden, several powerful princes, and many of the free towns, under pretence of redressing various wrongs and abuses, formed a league at Marbach in Wurtemberg, 1405, against the Emperor, who made some concessions, and the league was dissolved.

MARBLE.—Pliny (23—79) states that marble was first employed as a material for sculpture by Dipœnus and Scyllis, who were born in Crete about B.C. 580. They used the white marble of Pharos in their works. Crassus, the orator, B.C. 91, was the first who used foreign marble in his house. The practice of staining marble commenced during the reign of Claudius I. (41—54), and of covering it with gold under Nero (54—68). It was very costly during the Middle Ages, and Edward III. (1327—77) paid £10 for a slab to cover the grave of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London.

MARBLE ARCH (London) was erected by George IV. as a gateway to Buckingham Palace, in 1830, and was removed to Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, March 29, 1851. The original cost was £80,000, and the expense incurred by the removal amounted to £11,000.

MARBURG (Hesse-Cassel) was made a town in 1227, and was one of the residences of the Landgraves of Thuringia. The church of St. Elizabeth, commenced in 1235, was not completed until 1283. The Landgrave Philip founded the first Lutheran university at this town in 1527. A conference was held in its castle between Luther, Melancthon, and other German reformers, Oct. 1–3, 1529. The botanical garden was formed in 1530. The French, who captured Marburg June 3, 1759, were expelled by the Austrians Sep. 11. The French took it again in 1760; and the garrison, assailed by the Austrians without success in 1761, was compelled to surrender in 1762. The French destroyed its fortifications in 1807. (*See* HESSE.)

MARCH.—The third month in the year was named *Martius* by the Romans, after the god Mars. The Anglo-Saxons called it *Hlyd Monath*, *i.e.* stormy month. The old proverb, "A bushel of March dust is worth a monarch's ransom," expresses the value formerly attached to a dry March. (*See* FIELD OF MARCH.)

MARCHES, or country lying near the marks or boundaries of two kingdoms, often had peculiar rights and customs. Edward I., in 1296, appointed a lord warden of the Marches to guard the border against invasions by the Scotch. The authority of the lords of the marches, called lords marchers,—whence the title marquis,—between England and Wales, was abolished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). The Court of the Marches of Wales was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 27 (1689).

MARCHFELD (Battle). — Ottocar II., of Bohemia, was defeated and killed in this battle, fought on the plain of the Marchfeld, near Vienna, by Rodolph I., Aug. 26, 1278.

MARCHIONESS.—The title of marchioness was bestowed upon Lady Anne Rochfort in 1532, and she was invested at Windsor, Sunday, Sep. 1.

MARCIANISTS, a branch of the Euchites, or Messalians, and a distinct sect from the Marcionites, were thus named from Marcianus Trapezita, who, in the time of Justinian I. (527—565), observed the Sabbath as a fast.

MARCIANOPOLIS (Mœsia), named after Marciana, the sister of Trajan (98—117), who built it in her honour, was the capital of the second Mœsia. The Goths assailed it in the 3rd century, but, on the payment of tribute, retired. It was made the capital of Bulgaria, and was frequently besieged.

MARCIONITES.—A sect of heretics founded by Marcion, said to have been a sailor, son of the Bishop of Sinope, about 150. He held that there were three original principles. His followers were the forerunners of the Manichæans. They admitted no married persons to their baptism, requiring all candidates to be either virgins, widows, bachelors, or divorced persons. Marcion held it lawful to repeat baptism three times for the remission of sins. Tertullian wrote against this heresy in 207, and it was not extinct till the 6th century. (*See* CERDONIANS and DOCETÆ.)

MARCODURUM.—(*See* DUREN.)

MARCOMANNI.—The name Marc-o-manni, *i.e.* Men of the Marches, or Frontier, or Borderers, was given by the Romans to various tribes on the confines of Germany. Some hordes under this name were driven out of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58. Marobodnus formed a league amongst these tribes, and concluded a treaty with Tiberius (afterwards emperor) in the year 6. The Cherusci defeated the Marcomanni in 17, and a peace was mediated between them by Drusus. Domitian made war upon them, and was defeated in 90. In alliance with other tribes they invaded the Roman empire in 166, when a war commenced, which was not brought to a close until 180. They ravaged Italy in 270. The last notice of the Marcomanni is in 451, when they formed a contingent of the army with which Attila invaded Gaul and Italy.

MARCOSIANS.—The followers of Marcus and Calarbasus, who adopted the Valentinian system, and are said to have anointed their dead, arose in the 2nd century.

MARCOU, or MARCOUF, ST. (English Channel.)—These islands, off the coast of France, were taken by the English in 1795. The small garrison repulsed an attack made by a flotilla of French gunboats, May 7, 1798. The English lost one man killed and four wounded, whilst the French admitted a loss of several hundred in killed and wounded. These islands were restored to France by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MARCOUSSIS (Treaty), between Louis XII. and Ferdinand V., by which all differences between France and Spain were arranged, was concluded at Marcoussis, Aug. 5, 1498.

MARDIA (Battle).—Constantine I. defeated

his rival Licinius, in this plain, in Thrace, in 315. In consequence of this defeat, Licinius entered into a treaty with Constantine I. in Dec., 315. Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt were assigned to Licinius.

MARENGO (Battle).—The Austrian army under Melas was totally defeated by the French at this village, near Alessandria (*q. v.*), in Italy, June 14, 1800. The Austrians had defeated their antagonists at all points, and Napoleon Buonaparte was about to order a retreat, when Dessaix, who was killed in the moment of victory, counselled further resistance, and Kellermann by a brilliant charge changed the fortunes of the day. A pageant, representing the battle, was held on this plain, in presence of Napoleon I., the empress, and a large assemblage of spectators, in 1805.

MARGARITA (Caribbean Sea).—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498.

MARGATE (Kent).—The name is said to be derived from Meregate, on account of the hollow between two hills in which the town is situated. Bathing-machines were introduced about 1790. The first stone of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was laid June 21, 1792, and Trinity church was erected in 1825.

MARGUS, MORGUM, or MURGUM (Battles).—Carinus, who disputed the empire with Diocletian, was defeated and slain near this city of Mœsia, at the confluence of the Margus and the Danube, in May, 285. The Goths defeated a Roman army under Sabinian at Margus, in 505. Its site is occupied by Passarowitz.

MARIA ISLAND (Pacific) was discovered by Tasman in 1642.

MARIA LOUISA (Order), of Spain, was founded in 1792 for ladies only.

MARIAN PERSECUTION commenced in Jan., 1555, when 30 persons found using the service-book of Edward VI. were seized and imprisoned. Rogers was burned at the stake in Smithfield, Feb. 4, and Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, at Gloucester, Feb. 9. Justices of the peace were ordered to search for heretics, and many persons were apprehended and executed, 13 having been burned at Smithfield, June 27. Ridley and Latimer, condemned as obstinate heretics, were burned at Oxford, Oct. 16. Cranmer suffered in the same manner at Oxford, March 21, 1556. According to the lowest estimate, 500 persons, belonging to the clergy and the laity, suffered during this persecution, which terminated at the death of Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. Above 1,000 persons sought refuge in Germany and Switzerland whilst the persecution lasted.

MARIA THERESA (Order), of Austria, was founded in 1757.

MARIE-GALANTE (Caribbean Sea).—This island, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and named after his ship, was settled by the French in 1647.

MARIENBERG (Saxony).—This town, celebrated for its iron and silver mines, was founded by Henry, Duke of Saxony, in 1519.

MARIENBURG (Belgium), built in 1542, was taken in 1554 by the French, and restored by them in 1559 to the Spaniards, who ceded it to Louis XIV. in 1659. The French, who took it in 1814, were expelled in 1815, and its fortifications were demolished in 1849.

MARIENBURG (Prussia).—The grand master and the knights of the Teutonic order, who had a fortress here in 1274, removed their seat from Venice to this town in 1309. A league of Prussian cities, called the Convention of Marienburg, was formed in 1436. The Teutonic knights compelled the Prussians to dissolve this league. The Poles having assailed the castle unsuccessfully in 1410 and 1420, captured it in 1457. The Swedes captured it in 1626 and 1655. Casimir IV. of Poland, took it in 1460. The castle, which had fallen into decay, and the palace were restored by the King of Prussia in 1820.

MARIENBURG (Treaty), concluded at this town, in Brandenburg, between Charles X. of Sweden and Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, June 15, 1656, was an offensive and defensive alliance, formed for the prosecution of the war against Poland.

MARIENWERDER (Prussia).—The Prussian cities of the province having formed a league against the Teutonic knights, in 1440, transferred their allegiance to the King of Poland in 1454. The capital, of the same name, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1233, and the cathedral was commenced in 1255, in the neighbourhood. Eugène de Beauharnais was surprised by the forces of Wittgenstein, and suffered a severe defeat, Jan. 12, 1813.

MARIETTA (N. America), founded by colonists from New England, in 1788, was named after Marie Antoinette. The college was founded in 1832.

MARIGNANO, or MALEGNANO (Battles).—Francis I. defeated an allied German, Italian, and Swiss army, under the command of Maximilian I., at this village, near Milan, Sep. 13 and 14, 1515. After this victory, Bayard was knighted by the French king. It is sometimes called the battle of the Giants and of St. Donato.——A second encounter near the same place, is better known as the battle of Pavia. ——The French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, June 8, 1859.

MARINE INSURANCE.—(*See* INSURANCE.)

MARINER'S COMPASS.—The Chinese are said to have used this instrument as early as B.C. 2634, though their written records of the properties of the loadstone only date from 125. In their great dictionary Poi-wen-yeu-fou, it is said to have been used 265—419. The precise time at which it was introduced into Europe is very uncertain, but it was known at a much earlier period than is generally supposed, and is noticed in a French satire, La Bible, written by Guyot de Provins about 1190. It is described by Bailak-Kibdjaki in 1242, as being in use on the Syrian coast, and is noticed by Brunetto Latini in 1260. Some authorities insist that Marco Polo brought the instrument from China in 1260, while others claim the honour of its invention for Flavio Gioja, a seaman of Amalphi, near Naples. Flavio Gioja, in 1310, attached a card to the needle, and thus obtained the credit of the invention, and as he supplied the Mediterranean sailors, the invention came into more general use. The declination of the magnetic needle was discovered by

Columbus in 1492, the dip of the needle by Robert Normand, of Wapping, in 1576, and the variation of the declination by Gellibrand in 1625. The Liverpool compass committee was formed in 1854. (*See* MAGNETISM.)

MARINES were first established as a nursery to man the fleet by an order in council, Oct. 16, 1664. The third regiment of the line was called the Marine regiment in 1684. In the reign of William III. the soldiers on the navy establishment seem to have been put in training as seamen. Marines were regularly established in 1698, and six regiments were raised in 1702. On the recommendation of Lord Anson, 130 companies were raised and placed under the control of the Admiralty in 1755. The title "Royal" was bestowed upon the corps by George III., May 1, 1802, as a mark of approbation for their services during the war.

MARINO, SAN (Italy).—A hermit named Marinus, who had been a mason, came from Dalmatia, and settled in this locality in 469, and at his death a church was built, and a village gradually formed. It had become a walled town, and was called Plebs Santi Marini cum Castello, in the 10th century; and the commune of San Marino purchased some neighbouring lands from the lords of Urbino, in the 12th century. In the civil wars between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the people sided with the latter, for which they were excommunicated by Innocent IV. (1243—1254). Called upon to pay taxes to the papal government about the end of the 14th century, they refused, and on reference of the dispute to a judge of Rimini, decision was given in their favour; from which period San Marino has been acknowledged as an independent state. This independence was respected by Napoleon I., and confirmed by Pius VII. on his restoration in 1814.

MARIOLATRY.—The worship of the Virgin Mary, practised in the Roman Catholic Church, founded on the salutation of the Angel Gabriel, and Mary's exclamation in the Magnificat (Luke i. 48), was not known in the first ages of Christianity. The Collyridians (*q. v.*) were condemned for their adoration of the Virgin towards the end of the 4th century. Mary was declared to be the mother of God by the third general council assembled in the Church of the Mother of God, at Ephesus, in 431. Mosheim (b. iii. pt. ii. ch. iv. s. 3), commenting on the 10th century, says: "The worship of the Virgin Mary, which previously had been extravagant, was in this century carried much further than before. Not to mention other things less certain, I observe, first, that near the close of this century, the custom became prevalent among the Latins, of celebrating masses, and abstaining from flesh, on Saturdays, in honour of St. Mary. In the next place, the daily office of St. Mary, which the Latins call the Lesser Office, was introduced; and it was afterwards confirmed by Urban II. in the Council of Clermont. Lastly, pretty distinct traces of the Rosary and Crown of St. Mary, as they are called, or of praying according to a numerical arrangement, are to be found in this century. For they who tell us that St. Dominic invented the Rosary, in the thirteenth century, do not offer satisfactory proof of their opinion. The Rosary consisted of fifteen repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, and one hundred and fifty salutations of St. Mary: and what the Latins called the Crown of St. Mary, consisted of six or seven repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, and sixty or seventy salutations, according to the age ascribed by different authors to the holy Virgin." (*See* ANNUNCIATION, ASSUMPTION, CANDLEMAS DAY, IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, INVOCATION OF SAINTS, NATIVITY, &c.)

MARISCHAL.—(*See* EARL MARISCHAL.)

MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—(*See* ABERDEEN.)

MARK.—An old gold coin in England, value 13*s.* 4*d.*, bore this name. The silver mark seems to have originated in Denmark, and was long current on the continent, especially amongst the northern nations. James VI. (1567—1603) of Scotland coined a two-mark piece, a balance-mark, and a half-mark, in silver. Previous to his accession to the British throne, he had two sets of thistle-marks, so named from the thistle on the reverse, and half-marks struck. These seem to have been the last coins of this name struck in Great Britain.

MARK-DUREN.—(*See* DÜREN.)

MARKETS, held in former times chiefly on Sundays and holidays, as the people then assembled for divine service, were forbidden to be held in churchyards by 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285). By 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1448), Sunday markets, except on the four Sundays in harvest, were prohibited; and by 29 Charles II. c. 7 (1677), markets were declared illegal on any Sunday. (*See* FORUM, and List in INDEX.)

MARK, ST. (Gospel), is supposed by the best authorities to have been written between 60 and 63, by John, whose surname was Mark (Acts xii. 12, 25), the cousin of Barnabas. He is said to have been the founder of the Coptic Church, and to have suffered martyrdom at Alexandria, about 66.

MARK'S, ST. (Venice), considered the finest Byzantine church in Western Europe, was built between 977 and 1043, the original church having been destroyed in 976. The foundation-stone came into possession of Mr. Douce in 1834, and is preserved in the Doucean Museum, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. Howell, in his letters, mentions a huge iron chest as tall as himself, which he saw in the treasury, with a crevice for receiving the gold, bequeathed to the saint, in 1619. The Emperor Frederick I. and Pope Alexander III. met here, when a proclamation of peace was made with much ceremony, July 24, 1177.

MARLBOROUGH (Wiltshire) received its first charter in 1205. A parliament met here Nov. 18, 1267, in the reign of Henry III., when the statutes of "Marleberg" were made, which have since been constantly received as the law of the land. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, and the college, for the education of 500 pupils, sons of clergymen and others, was incorporated in 1843. (*See* BERANBIRIO, Battle.)

MARLBOROUGH CLUB (London) was founded in 1864 and closed in 1866.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE (London) was

built by Sir Christopher Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough, in 1709–10, and was bought by the Crown as a residence for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1817. Soon after the death of Queen Dowager Adelaide, Dec. 2, 1849, Marlborough House was used for the Vernon gallery of paintings. These were removed, and it was prepared for the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their marriage in 1863.

MARMANDE (France).—This ancient town is said to have been occupied by the Goths, and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 8th century. It was rebuilt in 1185 by Richard I. of England, and captured by Simon De Montfort in 1212, and by Amaury De Montfort in 1219. The English took it in 1427. It was besieged by Henry of Navarre in 1577, and by Condé in 1652.

MARONITES.—Gibbon (ch. xlvii.) asserts:—"In the style of the Oriental Christians, the Monothelites of every age are described under the appellation of *Maronites*, a name which has been insensibly transferred from a hermit to a monastery, from a monastery to a nation. Maron, a saint or savage of the 5th century, displayed his religious madness in Syria; the rival cities of Apamea and Emesa disputed his relics, a stately church was erected on his tomb, and 600 of his disciples united their solitary cells on the banks of the Orontes." The subject is involved in obscurity; but the truth appears to be, that John Maro, or Maron, a monk, founded several convents on Mount Lebanon during the 5th century. He maintained the independence of his followers, and assumed the title "Patriarch of Antioch." His followers became infected with the Monothelite doctrines in the 7th century, and were from that time called Maronites, and regarded as a distinct sect. They renounced the Monothelite doctrines in 1182, and were readmitted into the Roman Catholic Church. They yielded, however, only a modified obedience to Rome, and have frequently been subjected to severe persecutions. A college for the education of the Maronite clergy was founded at Rome in 1585, and they accepted the decrees of the Council of Trent in 1736. A large number of the Maronite Christians were massacred by the Druses (*q. v.*), in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and Lebanon, in May and June, 1860, and from 1,000 to 2,000 were killed in the streets of Damascus, July 9. The remarks of Gibbon hold good, that "the humble nation of the Maronites has survived the empire of Constantinople, and they still enjoy, under their Turkish masters, a free religion and a mitigated servitude."

MAROONS.—When Spain was dispossessed of Jamaica (*q. v.*) by the English, May 3, 1655, the slaves belonging to the Spaniards betook themselves to the mountains, and, recruited by runaways, soon became formidable under the name of Maroons. Gen. Trelawney, in 1738, succeeded in making an arrangement by which they were confined to certain localities. A rebellion broke out amongst them in 1795, which was suppressed March 21, 1796, and 600 of the insurgents were transported to Nova Scotia, 350 of whom were removed to Sierra Leone in Oct., 1800, at a cost to the Government of £5,903 19*s.* 8*d.*

MAROUGA (Battle).—The Roman army, led by Julian, on their retreat from Assyria, defeated the Persians at Marouga in 363.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS.—The first of these tracts, under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate, was printed at a movable press, and appeared in 1588. A letter, instructing the archbishop to find out and commit to prison the authors and printers, was issued by the council in Nov., 1588. John Penry, a Welshman, executed May 29, 1593, for writing a pamphlet, was suspected of having assisted in the preparation of these libels upon the prelacy. They have also been attributed to Throgmorton, to Udal, and to Fenner.

MARQUE.—(*See* LETTERS OF MARQUE.)

MARQUESAS, or MENDANA ISLANDS (South Pacific Ocean), were discovered by Alvaro de Mendana in 1595, who named them in honour of the Marquis of Mendoza, Viceroy of Peru. Hood's Island, one of the group, was discovered by Capt. Cook, April 6, 1776, and several others by the Americans in 1797. The *Moniteur* announced, Dec. 20, 1842, that they had been taken in the name of the King of the French. With the exception of three—Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora—they were placed under the protectorate of France, June 19, 1847, and a project formed by the French in 1850, of making one of them a penal settlement, was abandoned.

MARQUIS.—The title of marquis is derived from the lords marchers, appointed to guard the marches, or boundary lands, who were suppressed by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). In the time of Edward III. a foreign nobleman, the Marquis of Juliers, was made an English peer, with the title of Earl of Cambridge; and Richard II. created Robert de Vere Marquis of Dublin in 1385, he being the first English peer who bore the title. Winchester, created in 1551, is the most ancient in existence. The Marquis of Huntly and the Marquis of Hamilton, created in 1599, were the first who bore the title in Scotland. The practice of granting it as a second title to a dukedom was adopted after 1689.

MARRIAGE.—The institution of marriage is usually referred to Gen. ii. 21–25, when God, in the garden of Eden, gave Eve to Adam as his wife. This view of the subject is confirmed by the answer given by Christ to the Pharisees, in 29 (Mark x. 6–10). Among the ancient Greeks the nuptials were celebrated with various ceremonies; but no record was kept of their solemnization, and the only proof of their having taken place was afforded by the guests who were present at the wedding feast. The social position of wives among the Greeks was extremely low, sterility being esteemed in some states a sufficient cause for separation. Among the Romans no forms were requisite, though certain ceremonies were usually observed. The Lex Julia et Lex Papia Poppea, passed B.C. 18 and A.D. 9, placed certain restrictions respecting the parties between whom marriages might be contracted. Roman wives were treated with great consideration. They presided over the

education of the children, conducted the household, and shared in the honour and respect shown to their husbands.

A.D.
345. Ecclesiastics are forbidden to marry after ordination by the Council of Nicæa.
366. Marriage during Lent is prohibited by the Council of Laodicea.
692. Bishops are prohibited from marrying.
721. The Council of Rome defines the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is unlawful.
868, May 16. The Canons of Worms prohibit the clergy from marrying.
1073—85. Priests are compelled to take the vow of celibacy.
1100—1200. Matrimony is first mentioned as a sacrament.
1199. Innocent III. orders the marriage ceremony to be solemnized in churches.
1533. Bishops are empowered to grant licences for marrying without banns.
1538. A proclamation is issued in England enforcing clerical celibacy.
1545—1563. The Council of Trent includes marriage amongst the seven sacraments.
1549. The marriage of the clergy is permitted by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21.
1554. The married clergy who do not separate from their wives are expelled.
1695, May 1. A duty on a somewhat similar scale to that adopted in the tax upon births (*q. v.*) is imposed upon marriages by 6 & 7 Will. III. & Mary, c. 6.
1754, March 1. Clandestine marriages are prohibited by 26 Geo. II. c. 33 (Lord Hardwicke's act).
1772. The Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 2) prohibits the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, from contracting any marriage without the royal consent, until they attain the age of 25 years. After that age the consent of Parliament is necessary.
1808, July 2. By 48 Geo. III. c. 149, a stamp-duty of 10*s.* is imposed upon every licence for marriage, and of £4 for every special licence.
1822, July 22. The act of 1754 is amended by 3 Geo. IV. c. 75, which limits the right of granting licences to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.
1823, March 26. Certain provisions of the act of 1822 are repealed by 4 Geo. IV. c. 17.—July 18. Former laws are repealed by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which requires a religious ceremony as essential to the marriage contract.
1836, Aug. 17. Marriages are (by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85) made legal without a religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in dissenting chapels. They are ordered to be registered by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86.
1837, June 30. The marriage acts are amended by 1 Vict. c. 22.
1840, Aug. 7. Provisions are made (by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72) for solemnizing marriages near the residence of the contracting parties.
1856, July 29. The marriage and registration acts are amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119. (*See* DIVORCE.)
1858, July 2. The bill for authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passes the Commons.—July 23. It is rejected by the Lords.
1862, Feb. 19. The bill for authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passes the second reading in the House of Commons.—March 12. It is thrown out on the motion to go into committee.

(*See* BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, and REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.)

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM INSTITUTION (London), for the purpose of legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was founded Jan. 15, 1851.

MARROW CONTROVERSY, respecting a book entitled "Marrow of Modern Divinity," written by Edward Fisher, a Puritan soldier, and published in 1646. It was republished in 1717 by the Rev. J. Hog, who issued an explanatory pamphlet in 1719. A committee appointed by the General Assembly presented their report in 1720 condemning the book, and ordering the people not to read it. This produced a protest, signed by twelve ministers, called the "Twelve Brethren," the "Representers," and the "Marrow Men," presented to the General Assembly in 1721. Another committee was appointed, and it condemned the Marrow men, who were called before the bar of the General Assembly in 1722, and rebuked.

MARRUCINI.—This nation, of Sabine origin, frequently in alliance with the Marsi and Peligni, became allies of the Romans, B.C. 304. During the Social war (*q. v.*) they revolted, and about the end of B.C. 89 they were defeated and their territory ravaged by Sulpicius, Pompey's lieutenant, and they were afterwards reduced to submission by Pompey himself, B.C. 52. They revolted against Antonius B.C. 43.

MARSAILLE, or MARSAGLIA (Battle).—Marshal Catinat defeated Victor Amadeus and Prince Eugène near this town, between Pignerol and Turin, in Piedmont, Oct. 4, 1693. It is sometimes called the battle of Orbazzano.

MARSALA (Sicily), the ancient Lilybæum (*q. v.*), was restored by the Saracens, who esteemed its harbour so highly that they called it Marsa Alla, *i. e.* the port or harbour of God. In the 16th century the harbour was blocked up with a mound of sunken rocks, by order of Charles V., to protect it from the Barbary corsairs. Garibaldi selected it as a landing-place on his invasion of Sicily in 1860.

MARSEILLAISE.—This celebrated republican hymn was composed by Rouget de Lille, a French officer of engineers, whilst quartered at Strasburg, in Feb., 1792. It was called the Marseillaise, because a body of troops on their march from Marseilles entered Paris in July, 1792, playing the tune, at that time little known in the capital. The author, who had fallen in love with the daughter of Dietrich, mayor of Strasburg, is said to have composed the verses in a single night, and to have repeated them the following morning to the young girl, to whom he was passionately attached. Alison calls the Marseillaise hymn the "Rule Britannia" of the Revolution.

MARSEILLE, or MARSEILLES (France), the ancient Massalia, called by the Romans Massilia, was founded by the Phocæans, B.C. 600.

B.C.
542. A second colony settles at Massalia.
218. The inhabitants assist the Romans in the second Punic war.
154. They call in the aid of the Romans against the Deceates and Oxybii.
49. The people refuse to admit Julius Cæsar within the gates, and the place is besieged and captured.

A.D.
409. Cassian founds two abbeys.
470. Euric, King of the Visigoths, takes Marseilles.
839. It is plundered by the Saracens.
1190. Richard I. of England embarks at Marseilles for the Holy Land.
1214. Marseilles is erected into an independent republic.
1251. It passes under the dominion of the counts of Provence.
1423. It is sacked by Alphonso V. of Aragon.
1481. It is reunited to the French crown.
1524. The inhabitants repel an attack by the Constable of Bourbon.
1596. Marseilles submits to Henry IV.

A.D.
1650. The Chamber of Commerce is established on a permanent basis.
1660. Louis XIV. takes away its franchise.
1720. The plague carries off about 40,000 persons.
1789, April 30. The inhabitants of Marseilles join in the Revolution.
1793, Aug. 25. Marseilles is taken by the republicans, for having assisted the Girondins.
1855. The new harbour of La Joliette is completed.
1858—1860. The Exchange is erected.
1862, July 5. A fire causes great destruction.

MARSHAL, or MARESCHAL.—This term, derived by Nicod from *polemarchus*, and by Matthew Paris from *Martis senescallus*, was first applied to an officer who had the care or command of horses. Napoleon I. created 18 marshals of the empire in 1804. (*See* EARL MARISCHAL and EARL MARSHAL.)

MARSHALSEA COURT, or BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, was a court of justice, noticed as early as the reign of Henry III. (1216—72), having exclusive jurisdiction in the king's palace and within the verge, described by 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 3 (1390), not to exceed 12 miles of the king's lodging. Its power, confirmed by several statutes, was derived from the common law. By 28 Edw. I. st. 3, c. 3 (1300), the pleas that could be held in the court of Verge were defined, and by 2 Hen. IV. c. 23 (1400), regulations respecting fees were laid down. Its powers were extended to treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, manslaughters, bloodsheds, &c., by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1542). This court was abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828). (*See* PALACE COURT).

MARSHALSEA PRISON (London), erected in Southwark in the 13th century, was under the control of the king's marshal. In 1376 the citizens of London rescued a prisoner committed contrary to the liberties of the city. The Gordon rioters released the prisoners, Wednesday, June 7, 1780. By 5 Vict. sess. 2, c. 22 (May 31, 1842), it was abolished, and it has since been taken down.

MARSIAN, or MARSIC WAR.—(*See* SOCIAL WAR.)

MARSI, or MARSIANS, a nation of central Italy, first mentioned in Roman history B.C. 340, at which time they were on friendly terms with the Romans, against whom they leagued with the Samnites, B.C. 368. They concluded a treaty with the Romans 304 B.C., but again took up arms B.C. 301, when, having been defeated, they were compelled to purchase peace by the cession of part of their territory. They became faithful allies of Rome, and were among the first to offer volunteers to the fleet and army of Scipio, B.C. 205. In the Social, sometimes called the Marsic war, B.C. 91, they took a prominent part, and gained several victories over the Romans; but in the next campaign, B.C. 89, after repeated defeats, they were compelled to sue for peace. The Marsi received the full rights of Roman citizens, and from that time ceased to exist as a separate nation.

MAR'S INSURRECTION.—The Earl of Mar, called Bobbing John, from his tendency to change sides, invited the gentry to meet at a hunt, Aug. 27, 1715, and proclaimed the Pretender as James VIII. of Scotland and III. of England, at Brae-mar, in Aberdeenshire, Sep. 6. His force had gradually increased from about 50 to 5,000 men, when he entered Perth, Sep. 28. Mar, who remained some time inactive, was defeated at Sheriff-muir, near Stirling, Nov. 13, and escaped with the Pretender from Montrose, Feb. 4, 1716, whence they proceeded to France. Some of the chiefs of the insurrection were captured and about 20 were executed.

MARS STEAMER, plying between Waterford and Bristol, struck on a reef on the Welsh coast, April 1, 1862, and sank almost immediately. Of the 55 persons on board, 50 perished.

MARSTON MOOR (Battle), was fought between the Royalists under Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, at Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, July 2, 1644. It commenced about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the left wing of the king's army totally routed the right wing of the Parliamentarians; but Cromwell with his "Ironsides" managed to defeat the king's right wing. After a severe struggle, victory declared in favour of the Parliamentarians, the Royalists losing all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage.

MARTABAN (Pegu).—This fortress was surrendered to the English in 1824, and it was captured by them during the second war in Burmah, April 5, 1852.

MARTA, ST. (New Grenada).—This city, founded in 1525, was made the seat of an archbishopric in 1529.

MARTELLO TOWERS.—(*See* DUNGENESS.)

MARTIAL LAW.—Power exercised by the king of dispensing with ordinary law proceedings in time of war, and proceeding by his own absolute authority. By a clause of the Bill of Rights, 3 Charles I. c. 1 (1628), commissions for proceeding by martial law were declared illegal, and prohibited; but Parliament was itself compelled to issue similar commissions in 1644. Martial law, signifying military law, is regulated by court martial (*q. v.*).

MARTINESTI (Battle).—An allied Austrian and Russian army, commanded by Prince Coburg and Gen. Suwarrow, defeated the Turks at this place in Wallachia, Sep. 22, 1789. No less than 5,000 Turks fell in the battle, and 2,000 in the pursuit. It is also called the battle of Rimnik, from the name of the village, near Martinesti, where it was fought.

MARTINICO, or MARTINIQUE (Atlantic Ocean), called by the natives Madiana, erroneously supposed by some writers to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, was in reality discovered by Christopher Columbus, June 15, 1502, during his fourth voyage. It was settled by some French colonists from St. Christopher's in 1635. The Dutch assailed it in 1674, and were repulsed with great loss. Admiral Penn failed in an attempt to capture it in 1695. The cultivation of the coffee-plant was introduced in 1727. The principal fortifications were attacked by an English squadron Jan. 24, 1759, and after doing considerable damage, the expedition withdrew. The island surrendered, Feb. 16, 1762, to an English force,

which had landed Jan. 16; and it was restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. It was retaken Feb. 5, 1781, and restored at the peace of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. The English again effected a landing Feb. 5, 1794, and after gaining several battles, the whole island capitulated March 23, 1794. The French failed in an attempt to recover it, Dec. 7, 1795, and it was restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802. An English fleet landed 10,000 troops on the island, Feb. 3, 1809. It surrendered Feb. 24, and was restored to France at the general peace in 1814. The slaves rebelled in 1833, and a number of them were killed, and several taken prisoners, in a battle fought Dec. 24. An earthquake did serious damage to Fort Royal, and caused the death of about 700 persons, Jan. 11, 1839. Slavery was abolished in 1848.

MARTIN MAR-PRELATE. — (*See* MAR-PRELATE TRACTS.)

MARTINMAS, MARTLEMASS, MARTIL-MASS, or ST. MARTIN'S DAY, Nov. 11, was formerly observed as a day of feasting and jollity. It was instituted in honour of St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune. He was born in Hungary, in 316, settled in the neighbourhood of Poitiers, was Bishop of Tours in 374, and died in 400. His festival was instituted in 650. Some authors refer the festivities practised on this day to an ancient Athenian festival in honour of Bacchus. (*See* MICHAELMAS.)

MARTIN'S (ST.) HALL (London). — The first stone of this edifice, built from designs by R. Westmacott, was laid June 21, 1847; and it was opened Feb. 11, 1850. It was damaged by fire Aug. 26, 1860.

MARTYR. — Since the martyrdom of Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost (Acts vi. 5), chosen in 31 to be one of the seven deacons first appointed, the Christian Church has furnished a long succession of martyrs, who have freely given up their lives in defence of the truth. Stephen the protomartyr was stoned at Jerusalem (Acts vii. 58—60) in May, 37. Polycarp, the last of the Apostolic Fathers, suffered death in 169. Eusebius, who wrote in the beginning of the 4th century, is the first writer who gives an account of the early martyrs.

MARTYRS (Æra).—(*See* DIOCLETIAN ÆRA.)

MARY (Queen of England), the only child of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine that arrived at maturity, was born at Greenwich, Monday, Feb. 18, 1516, was proclaimed Queen in London, July 19, and entered the city Aug. 3, 1553. Although Jane (*q. v.*) was acknowledged queen for a few days, the accession of Mary is reckoned from the day on which Edward VI. died, July 6, 1553. Mary was crowned Oct. 1, 1553, and was married at Winchester to Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554. They had no children, and Philip became King of Spain on the abdication of his father, the Emperor Charles V., Jan., 1556. Mary died at St. James's, broken-hearted from grief, caused by the negligence of her husband and the loss of Calais, Nov. 17, 1558, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, Dec. 13. She was called Bloody Queen Mary from the severity with which she persecuted the Reformers. According to the lowest estimate, one archbishop, three bishops, several clergymen, and about 300 of the laity, perished at the stake, whilst numbers died in prison during her reign. She is sometimes called Mary I. (*See* WILLIAM III. and MARY II.)

MARYLAND (N. America).—The first English province created in America was named Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., who granted the absolute proprietary to Lord Baltimore, in 1632. The first colonists were chiefly Roman Catholic gentlemen and their families, sent out from England under the charge of Lord Baltimore's brother, in 1634. A house of assembly was established in 1639; it was divided into two houses in 1650,—the one consisting of members chosen by the Proprietary, and the other chosen by the Freemen. In 1645 Cleyborne succeeded in stirring up an insurrection, the governor was obliged to flee to Virginia, and peace was not restored till 1646. Parliamentary commissioners took possession of the government in 1652, but restored it to the governor in 1658. In 1689 an association, formed for the defence of the Protestant religion, overthrew the proprietary government. A governor was sent out in 1692, and the province remained in the hands of the Crown till 1715, when it was restored to the heir of the proprietary. In 1765, on the passing of the Stamp Act, riots occurred, and the house of the stamp-master was destroyed. A provincial congress assembled in 1774, and took the government into its own hands, and a constitution was adopted in 1776, declaring it a free state. In 1814 a British fleet landed troops under Gen. Ross, who routed the Americans at Bladensburg (*q. v.*), Aug. 24.

MARYLAND COLONY (Africa), near Cape Palmas, was founded in 1834 by free coloured emigrants sent from the state of Maryland, in America;—whence the name.

MARYLEBONE (London).—The manor of Marylebone was obtained by Henry VIII. in exchange for certain crown lands, in 1544. The park was assigned by Charles I. as security for debts contracted by him during the civil war in 1646. Marylebone Street was built about 1679, and received this name because it led from Hedge Lane to Marylebone. The gardens, which were a favourite resort of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, were situated at the back of the old manor-house. Admission to this fashionable place of amusement was free until 1737, when a shilling was charged. They were closed in 1778. The manor-house was pulled down in 1791.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE (London).—The new building was opened Monday, Dec. 12, 1842.

MARY MAGDALENE (ST.).—(*See* MAGDALENE COLLEGE and HALL, &c.)

MARY OF MERTON, ST. (Canons).—Regular canons of the order of St. Austin settled at Merton, in Surrey, in 1117. Henry I. made a grant to them of the whole town in 1121, and they erected a church and priory in honour of the Virgin.

MARYPORT (England). — This seaport in Cumberland was founded in 1750.

MARY, ST.—(*See* CARMELITES, GLORIOUS VIRGIN, MARIOLATRY, &c.)

MARY (ST.) HALL (Oxford).—This hall was conferred by Edward II. on Oriel College in 1325. It was made a separate place of education in 1333, and it subsequently became an independent academical hall. Thomas Dyke bequeathed funds towards the support of four scholars in 1667.

MAS-A-TIERRA.—(*See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.)

MASCALI (Sicily), anciently called Callipolis, was besieged by Hippocrates of Gela early in the 5th century B.C. The Saracens erected a fortress, but the town possesses no modern importance.

MASCALUCIA (Sicily). — This town was much injured by an eruption of Mount Ætna in 1669, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA (Algeria), the ancient Victoria, was at one time the residence of Abd-el-Kader. The French seized it Dec. 5, 1835, and again in 1841; and on the last occasion annexed it to their colony in Algeria.

MASCARENHAS.—(*See* BOURBON.)

MASKS. — The kings and priests of Egypt wore, upon certain occasions, masks of papyrus, representing the heads of hawks, lions, and other birds and animals, and from them the knowledge of masks passed to the Greeks and Romans, by whom they were employed in dramatic exhibitions. The tragic masks of the Greek stage were frequently very beautiful; but in comedy a grotesque effect was produced by representing the mouth opened and the features distorted. The custom of the use of masks by public executioners is mentioned in 1295. They were first worn by English ladies during the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603). In the time of Charles II. (1660—1685), they were always worn by ladies in the theatre, and in the time of Anne they were used on horseback, being suspended to the side by a string. (*See* IRON MASK.)

MASONS were incorporated in 1411.

MASOURAH (Battle).—(*See* MANSURAH.)

MASQUERADES, or MASKED BALLS.—Dramatic masques were introduced into this country about 1340. The masked ball, or masquerade, originated in Italy towards the commencement of the 16th century, was introduced into the French court by Catherine de Medici (1519—1589), into England by Henry VIII. in 1513, and into Germany towards the end of the 17th century. The Bishop of London preached a sermon against them, Jan. 6, 1724; in consequence of which orders were issued that no more than the six subscribed for at the beginning of the month should take place.

MASS.—The word *missa*, or mass, was first employed in religious ordinances in 394, to indicate the particular services specially appropriated to different persons, who left the church when the portion of the service which concerned them was concluded. It was, indeed, the general name for every part of divine service, sometimes signifying the lessons, sometimes the collects or prayers, and sometimes the dismission of the people. The Roman Catholic mass was introduced into England in 680. The term was afterwards applied to the elements of the Eucharist, and a decree, ordering all to bow down at the elevation of the host, or mass, was published in 1201. In England the order of Communion was substituted for the Mass April 1, 1548.

MASSACHUSETTS (N. America).—This state was first settled by the Puritans, who arrived at New Plymouth, U.S., in the *Mayflower*, Dec. 22, 1620. Salem and Charlestown were founded in 1629, and Boston in 1630; and in 1692 the colonies were united under the Indian name of Massachusetts. A charter for Massachusetts Bay was obtained from the crown in 1629. Its first constitution, formed in 1780, was amended in 1820. Slavery was abolished by law in 1783, and the constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788.

MASSA DI CARRARA, MASSA, or DUCALE (Italy), the chief town of a duchy of the same name, which was in 1829 united to Modena, and was, with it, incorporated in the new kingdom of Italy in 1860.

MASSAGETÆ.—This Asiatic tribe, by some supposed to be Scythians, drove the Cimmerians from the Araxes B.C. 635, and penetrated into Media B.C. 632, whence they were expelled by Cyaxares, B.C. 609. Cyrus the Elder was killed in battle against them, B.C. 529. Alexander III. (the Great) defeated them B.C. 328. Ammianus Marcellinus calls the Alani "the ancient Massagetæ." Niebuhr considers them Mongols, and Humboldt assigns them to the Indo-European family.

MASSALIA, or MASSILIA. — (*See* MARSEILLE, or MARSEILLES.)

MASS-BOOK, "MISSALE," or MISSAL, the ritual used by the Roman Catholic Church, was compiled by Gelasius I. (492—6), and improved by Gregory I. (the Great) (590—604). The services were translated into English for the Church of England in 1549, and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 (1549), the use of missals was abolished. In early times various missals were in use, but the adoption of the Roman missal was ordered by the Council of Trent (1545—1563). It was revived by Clement VIII. in 1604, and by Urban VIII. in 1634.

MASSILIANS.—(*See* SEMI-PELAGIANS.)

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. — The official master of the ceremonies at the English court was instituted by James I., in 1603, for the purpose of introducing foreign ambassadors, &c., to the sovereign. Sir Lewis Lewkenor was appointed to the office, with a salary of £200 per annum. The first person who assumed the title to signify his supremacy in the ball-room was Capt. Webster, who preceded Beau Nash in the office at Bath. He became master of the ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne, in 1703.

MASTER-GENERAL OF THE MILITARY. —Constantine I. (306—337) instituted two masters-general, one for the cavalry and one for the infantry. Before the end of the reign of Constantius II. (337—361) their number had been increased to four. A master of the military was elected annually at Venice between 737 and 742, instead of a doge.

MASTER OR KEEPER OF THE ROLLS OF CHANCERY.—The rolls of the exchequer commence in the reign of Henry I., the earliest

extant being that of his 31st year (1131). The title of "Custos Rotulorum Cancellariæ Domini Regis" is found for the first time attached to the name of John de Langton, on the Patent Roll of 14 Edw. I. (1286), although the office no doubt existed before that date. The duties of this officer are defined by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94 (Aug. 28, 1833). His salary is regulated by 1 Vict. c. 46 (July 12, 1837). The master of the rolls is a patentee officer and a privy councillor. He may sit in Parliament, and administer justice in the Rolls Court; but his decrees are not valid until signed by the chancellor. By virtue of his office he is chief of the masters in chancery and of the Petty-Bag Office. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, submitted to the treasury, Jan. 26, 1857, a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of England from the invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII. The Lords of the Treasury, in a minute dated Feb. 9, 1857, approved of the plan, and the publication of two series, one of Chronicles and Memorials, and the other of Calendars of State Papers, commenced in 1857.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS FROM THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. Thomas Clarke.
1764, Dec. 4. Thomas Sewell.
1784, March 30. Lloyd Kenyon.
1788, June 4. Richard Arden.
1801, May 27. William Grant.
1818, Jan. 6. Thomas Plumer.

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. Thomas Plumer.
1824, April 5. Robert, Lord Gifford.
1826, Sep. 14. John Singleton Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst).
1827, May 2. John Leach.

WILLIAM IV.

1830, June. John Leach.
1834, Sep. 29. Charles Christopher Pepys.
1850, Jan. 16. Henry, Lord Langdale.

VICTORIA.

1837, June. Henry, Lord Langdale.
1851, March 28. John Romilly (afterwards Lord Romilly).

MASTER OF THE REVELS.—The following list of persons who held this appointment was communicated to "Notes and Queries" by Mr. E. F. Rimbault. It was copied from the handwriting of Sir Henry Herbert, one of the last to hold the office:—

DATE.	
Not on record	Sir Richard Guildford.
[1544] 36 Hen. VIII.	Sir Thomas Cawerden.
Not on record	Sir Thomas Benegar.
Not on record	Sir John Fortescue.
July 24 [1578], 21 Eliz.	Edmund Tilney, Esq.
June 23 [1603], 1 Jac.	Sir George Buck.
[1612], 10 Jac. I.	Sir John Astley.
[1617] 15 Jac. I.	Benjamin Johnson.
Aug. 21 [1629], 5 Car. I.	Sir Henry Herbert, and Simon Thelwall, Esq.

To these may be added the following: –

1673. Thomas Killigrew.	1725. Charles Henry Lee.
1683. Charles Killigrew.	1744. Solomon Dayrolle.

The ancient jurisdiction of the master of the revels was transferred in 1737 to the "licenser of the stage," who, with the deputy licenser, performed all the duties of the office; and on the death of Solomon Dayrolle, no successor was appointed.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (Ireland).—The earliest on record was William de Bardelby, appointed in 1334.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS (IRELAND).

VICTORIA.

1837, Jan. 28. Sir Michael O'Loghlen.
1842, Nov. 1. Francis Blackburne.
1852, March 1. Thomas Lefroy.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—Foss considers that masters or clerks in chancery existed as early as the reign of Richard I. (1189—99), and that they were appointed to attend the king in his progresses, when they assumed the title of vice-chancellor. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was made chancellor April 29, 1587, always had masters in chancery present when he sat in court, to assist him in his decisions. The office was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80 (June 30, 1852).

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Various statutes have been passed for the regulation of the law between master and servant. By 32 Geo. III. c. 56 (1792), a master knowingly giving a good character to a bad servant is liable to a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The payment of certain classes of servants is required to be made in money by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831). A committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the law between master and servant issued their report in 1866.

MASTER OF THE WARDROBE.—This office existed in very early times, and received from Henry VI. (1422—61) important privileges, which were enlarged by James I. (1603—25). The salary attached to the office was £2,000 per annum, and there were, in addition to the master, many inferior functionaries. They were all abolished by 22 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782), which transferred the duties of the wardrobe establishment to the lord chamberlain's department.

MASULIPATAM (Hindostan).—This city was mentioned by Marco Polo, in his travels, circulated in 1298, and was conquered by the Bhamenee sovereigns of the Deccan in 1480. In 1751 it was taken and fortified by the French, who were expelled by the British, under Col. Forde, April 6, 1759; and Masulipatam was ceded to the East India Company in 1765.

MATAMORAS (Battle).—The Americans, under the command of Gen. Taylor, defeated the Mexican army at this town, in Mexico, May 8, 1846.

MATARO (Spain).—This place, made a city in 1701, was sacked by Duhesme, under circumstances of great cruelty, June 17, 1808. The church of St. Maria was founded in 1675, the college in 1737, and it was incorporated with the university of Cervera in 1829. The railroad to Barcelona, the first constructed in Spain, was opened in October, 1848.

MATCHES.—Friction matches were invented by Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, in April, 1827. (*See* LUCIFER MATCHES.)

MATCHIN (Bulgaria).—The Turks constructed a camp here, which was destroyed by the Russians Oct. 20, 1771. The Russians obtained an advantage over the Turks in an

encounter near this town, July 9, 1791. The Turks defeated the Russians in an engagement here Dec. 24, 1853.

MATHEMATICS.—This term, which anciently signified all knowledge calculated to strengthen the mental powers, is applied to algebra, arithmetic, geometry (*q. v.*), and kindred sciences.

MATINS.—Prayers were offered in the morning by the early Christians. Clement, who died about 220, declares that men are unworthy of light who do not offer adoration to its Author at the earliest dawn. The massacre on Bartholomew's Day (*q. v.*) (Aug. 24, 1572), was termed the French or Paris Matins, and the massacre of the false Demetrius and the Poles at Moscow, May 29, 1606, the Matins of Moscow.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT.—(*See* DIVORCE.)

MATRONALIA.—(*See* JUNONIA.)

MATTERHORN.—(*See* ALPINE CLUB.)

MATTHEW, ST. (Gospel), written, according to the best authorities, in 57 or 58, though various dates between 37 and 61 are assigned to it. Horne assigns it to 37 or 38.

MATTIUM.—(*See* CATTI.)

MATURINES, MATHURINS, or TRINITARIANS.—This order of friars, founded in France for the redemption of captives, by St. John de Matha and Felix de Valois, about 1197, and at first called Trinitarians, received the name of Maturines, or Mathurines, because, from 1226, they occupied a church at Paris, dedicated to St. Mathurin. They were suppressed in France in 1790. The order was introduced into England in 1224, and received the lands, revenues, and other privileges of the decayed order of the Holy Sepulchre. The Maturine friars, who were governed according to the rule of St. Augustine, possessed about 12 houses in this country.

MAUBEUGE (France).—This town was founded in the 7th century, and was for a considerable period the capital of Hainault. It was taken by the French in 1649, and was ceded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen, Aug. 10, 1678. Vauban erected the fortifications in 1680; and in 1793 it was besieged by the Prince of Coburg, who was compelled to retire by Marshal Jourdan. Its manufactory of arms was founded by Louis XIV. in 1704. It has sustained several sieges, and surrendered to the Prussians in June, 1815.

MAUI.—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

MAUNDY THURSDAY, the day before Good Friday, is so called because on this day it was usual to distribute to the poor bread and other "doles," contained in *mannds* or baskets. St. Augustine is the earliest who is known to have practised it. It was also customary to wash the feet of pilgrims on this day. The first English monarch who distributed alms to the poor on Maundy Thursday was Edward III., in 1363. The day was sometimes called "Shere Thursday," because people used to shear or cut their hair and beards for the occasion. It was so named in 1511. A money payment was substituted for the "doles" in 1838.

MAUPERTUIS.—(*See* POITIERS, Battle.)

MAURA SANTA.—(*See* LEUCADIA).

MAURETANIA, or MAURITANIA (Africa).—This country, now forming part of Algiers (*q. v.*), Morocco, and Fez, was unknown to the inhabitants of Europe until B.C. 202, when the Romans fought in Africa against Hannibal. Julius Cæsar confirmed Bogudes and Bochus, as joint kings of Mauretania, B.C. 49, and the kingdom was erected into a Roman province B.C. 46. Augustus conferred it upon Juba II., B.C. 25, and on his death it passed to his son Ptolemy, who was slain by Caligula in 41. Claudius I. divided the kingdom into the two provinces of Mauretania Tingitana, and Mauretania Cæsariensis, in 42. It was invaded by a horde of Frankish invaders from Spain, in 256, and was conquered by Genseric the Vandal in 429. The Arabs first appeared in the country in 667, and completed its conquest in 709.

MAURICE, ST.—This military order, established in Savoy in 1434, by Duke Amadeus VIII., was renewed by Emanuel Philibert, and joined to that of St. Lazarus in 1572. It was reorganized and extended to civilians in 1816.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (Indian Ocean).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505. The Spaniards called it Cerne, and in 1598 it was seized by the Dutch, who named it Mauritius in honour of their Stadtholder, Maurice; but they formed no settlement till 1644. They abandoned the colony in 1712, and it was neglected until the French formed a settlement in 1715, and took possession of the island in 1721. It was captured by the English Dec. 2, 1810, and has remained in their possession ever since. It was made a bishopric in 1854.

MAUR, or MAUR LES FOSSES, ST. (France), a Benedictine Abbey, founded in 638, and called St. Peter, was named St. Maur in the 13th century. The treaty of St. Maur des Fosses between Louis XI. and the leaders of the League of the Public Good, was signed here Oct. 29, 1465. Charles IX. issued an edict here against the Huguenots in 1569. It became the home of the celebrated congregation of the Benedictines in 1618.

MAUSOLEUM.—On the death of Mausolus, King of Caria, B.C. 353, his wife Artemisia testified her affection by erecting at Halicarnassus (*q. v.*) a magnificent building to his memory, which received the title of the Mausoleum, and ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world: hence all sepulchral edifices of more than usual magnificence are styled mausolea. The ruins of this edifice were used by the Hospitallers, who had taken possession of the site in 1404, in the erection of their castle of St. Peter in 1484 and 1522. In 1846 the British Government arranged with the Porte for the purchase of the remaining ruins; and in 1856 Mr. Charles Newton was appointed vice-consul at Mitylene, with full powers to transmit the acquisitions to England. He formed a valuable collection, including the colossal statue of Mausolus; and the whole arrived in this country in July, 1857, and was deposited in the British Museum. (*See* ALBERT MAUSOLEUM.)

MAUVE.—In 1848 Dr. Stenhouse announced

the possibility of extracting purple dyes from lichens by macerating them in lime water. This discovery was applied and extended by Marnas, of Lyons, who produced in 1857 the fashionable dye known as *mauve*.

MAXIMIANISTS, a branch of the Donatists, so named from Maximinus, their leader, arose in the Donatist community in Africa towards the close of the 4th century.

MAY.—This month derives its name either from Maia, the mother of Mercury, or from its having been dedicated by Romulus to the Roman *majores*, or senators. It was the second month in the old Alban calendar, the third in that of Romulus, and the fifth in that of Numa Pompilius. The Saxons termed it Tri-Milchi, because pasture was so plentiful that they were able to milk their cows thrice during the day. (*See* FIELD OF MARCH OR MAY.)

MAYBURY.—(*See* DRAMATIC COLLEGE.)

MAY-DAY.—From the earliest periods it has been customary to celebrate the return of spring with peculiar sports. The Romans had their Floralia, held on the 4th of the calends of May. The earliest recorded circumstance in connection with the celebration of May-day in England is, that the Druids were accustomed to assemble on the night of the last day in April and light large bonfires to hail the return of spring. Chaucer alludes to the universality of its observance in his time; and as late as the reign of Elizabeth, the queen and court joined in the sports. May Fair was abolished in London in 1708. (*See* EVIL MAY-DAY.)

MAYENCE, MAINZ, or MENTZ (Hesse-Darmstadt), originated in the Roman fort of Moguntiacum, erected by Drusus, B.C. 13, on the site of which the city stands. It was destroyed by the Vandals in 406, and was rebuilt by Dagobert II. The archbishopric of Mayence was founded by Boniface in 747, and the cathedral was commenced in 978. Councils were held here in 752 or 753, 813, 829, 847, 848, 852, 857, 860, 1023, 1049, 1051, March, 1055, 1069, 1071, 1080, 1085, 1094, 1131, 1159, 1225, 1233, 1239, 1259, 1261, 1310, 1387, 1439, and 1441. Printing is said to have been invented in this city by John Gutenberg in 1440. It was a free and imperial city for some years, but submitted to the archbishop in 1462. In 1631 Mentz was taken by the Swedes, and in 1644 and 1688 by the French, who lost it in 1689. It was again seized by the forces of the republic in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, and erected into the chief town of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and in 1814 it was ceded to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The university, founded in the 15th century, was suppressed in 1802. It was made a Federal fortress in 1825. The bronze statue of Gutenberg was erected in 1837. A powder magazine exploded in Nov., 1857, and caused a serious loss of life. The Prussians occupied the city Aug. 26, 1866.

MAYENNE (France).—The Earl of Salisbury captured this ancient town in 1424. Charles IX. made it a duchy in 1573. The Vendeans took it in 1793.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland).—The Roman Catholic college of St. Patrick at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, was founded in 1795, according to the provisions of an act of the Irish Parliament, for the education of persons destined for the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was built at a cost of £32,000, and is supported by an annual parliamentary grant. A lay college was opened in 1802, dependent on voluntary subscriptions. By 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25 (June 30, 1845), the college was placed on a new footing, and permanently endowed for the maintenance and education of 500 students and 20 senior scholars. A commission was appointed to inquire into the operation of the institution, Sep. 19, 1853. Several unsuccessful motions have been made in the House of Commons for the repeal of the Maynooth grant.

MAYO (Bishopric), is said to have been established in 665, though it was not in existence long, and little is known of its history.

MAYO (Ireland), forming part of Connaught, was granted by Henry II. to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgho, in 1180. William de Burgho, Earl of Ulster, was assassinated in 1333, and about this time Mayo was made a county. For two centuries it remained in a very unsettled state. The native chiefs submitted to Elizabeth in 1575, but the supremacy of the English was not acknowledged until 1586. The old families took part in the rebellion of 1641, and the French attempted an invasion in 1798.

MAYOR.—This office dates from the reign of Richard I., who appointed a mayor as chief officer of the city of London, in place of the bailiffs, in 1189, and the precedent was copied by King John, in respect to the bailiff of King's Lynn, in 1204. The first mayor of Dublin was appointed in 1409. (*See* LORD MAYOR.)

MAYOR OF THE PALACE.—An important officer of the French court under the Merovingian kings. His duty was originally to supervise the royal funds, and to regulate the government of the household. Afterwards the mayors acquired political influence, and acted as regents during the minority of the sovereign, until ultimately the whole power of the kingdom devolved upon them, and the kings, called Fainéants (*q. v.*) became mere puppets. Gogon, mayor of Austrasia, obtained the direction of the government in 575, and after 679 there were no more kings. The mayor of Burgundy, in 614, induced Clotaire II. to grant that in future the office should be conferred by the great proprietors, not by the king, and held during life. The office became hereditary in 687, and Pepin the Short deposed Childeric III. and was proclaimed king in his stead in 752. (*See* FRANCE.)

MAYOTTA ISLAND (Indian Ocean).—This volcanic island, which forms one of the Comoro group, was avoided by Europeans until 1840. It was ceded to the French in 1841, who commenced their occupation June 13, 1843.

MAY-POLE.—The custom of rearing the May-pole is traced to the Roman Floralia, but nothing is known respecting the period at which it was introduced into this country. Du Cange speaks of a charter of the year 1207, which states that May-poles were taken by grant, and erected in the streets and at

the houses of great men. The May-pole in the Strand was taken down in April, 1718.

MAZACA.—(*See* CÆSAREA.)

MAZARINS.—(*See* FRONDEURS.)

MEAL-TUB PLOT.—This was a fictitious plot fabricated by a known criminal named Dangerfield, and ascribed by him to the Presbyterians. He directed the revenue officers to search the lodgings of Col. Mansel, where they found a number of seditious documents, which were afterwards proved to be forgeries. Dangerfield was accordingly committed to Newgate, where he acknowledged that he had been bribed by the Papists to forge these papers, and that proofs of the truth of his confession were deposited in a *meal-tub* in the house of a Mrs. Cellier, a Roman Catholic and his mistress, where they were in fact found. This took place in 1679. Dangerfield was put in the pillory, and also whipped, and was again convicted of libel, May 30, 1685. On his return a man named Francis assaulted him, and he died a few days afterwards. Francis was tried and executed.

MEALS.—(*See* GRACE AT MEALS.)

MEANEE.—(*See* MEEANEE, Battle.)

MEASURES.—The English measure of Winchester was made the general standard by a law of King Edgar, in 974. The first standard ell was established from the length of Henry the First's arm in 1101, and the measure for cloth was made uniform throughout the kingdom by 18 Hen. VI. c. 16 (1439), which established the yard and the inch as the standards. Public standards of measures were ordered to be deposited in all the principal towns by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494); and the capacity of the bushel was regulated by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). The length of the statute mile was regulated by 35 Eliz. c. 6 (1593). Charles I. issued a proclamation ordering a uniform measure for every commodity throughout the kingdom in 1636. Parliament attempted to introduce uniformity of measure in 1759, but without success. By 10 Geo. III. c. 39 (1770), a standard Winchester bushel of eight gallons was ordered to be kept in every market-town. The various laws on the subject were amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sep. 9, 1835), which abolished heaped measure, and ordered inspectors of measures to be appointed.

MEATH (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric is composed of several minor sees, which were anciently distinct. The most important appears to have been Clonard, which was founded by St. Finian in 520. Eugene was the first prelate who assumed the title of Bishop of Meath in 1174.

MEATH (Ireland) formed one of the kingdoms into which Ireland was divided in early times. Richard Strongbow subjected Meath to the English in 1171, and Henry II. (1154—89) conferred it as a county palatine on Hugh de Lacy. For nearly a century and a half it was the theatre of continual warfare; and in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47) the ancient county was divided into East Meath and West Meath.

MEAUX (France).—This town, supposed to be identical with the Roman Iatinum, was burned by the Northmen in the 9th century. The bishopric of Meaux was founded in 375, and a council was held here June 17, 845. The cathedral was commenced in the 12th century. It obtained a charter in 1179. Henry V. of England besieged it in 1422, and it surrendered June 5. Artillery is said to have been used in the siege. The French recovered it in 1439; it joined the League in 1587; and submitted to Henry IV. in 1594. The prisoners were massacred here by the republicans Sep. 5, 1792. The Russians attacked Meaux Feb. 26, 1814, and the allies passed the Marne, at Meaux, March 28, 1814.

MEAUX (Treaty), concluded at this place during the regency of Blanche of Castile with Raymond VII., April 12, 1229, secured the marquisate of Provence to France, and provided for the marriage of one of Raymond's daughters with a brother of Louis IX.

MECCA (Arabia) is celebrated as the birthplace of Mohammed, April, 570, who was expelled July 15, 622, and captured it Jan. 11, 630. In 692 it was captured by Abdelmelik, and in 929 it was plundered by the Carmathians. In 1184 Renaud de Châtillon failed in an attempt upon Mecca. In 1803 it was seized by the Moslem sect of the Wahabees, from whom it was taken in 1818 by Ibrahim Pasha.

MECHANICS.—The ancients were no doubt acquainted with the application of the mechanical powers at a very early period, but the principles on which their action depends were not known till a comparatively late period. Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) is the first author who wrote on mechanics, and Archimedes (B.C. 287—212) is the most eminent of ancient mechanicians.

A.D.
1577. Stevinus, of Flanders, discovers the true theory of the inclined plane.
1594. Galileo is said to have written his treatise "Della Scienza Mecanica."
1634. Galileo publishes the work "Della Scienza Mecanica."
1638. Galileo publishes his dialogues on motion, and Castelli writes on the motions of fluids.
1661. The laws of percussion are discovered simultaneously by Huyghens, Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren.
1670. Wallis publishes his treatise "De Motu."
1687. Newton publishes his "Principia," and Varignon his "New System of Mechanics."
1695. La Hire publishes a treatise on mechanics.
1736. Euler describes rectilinear and curvilinear motion.
1743. D'Alembert makes important discoveries in dynamics.
1750. The *preservation of areas* is discovered simultaneously by Euler, Daniel Bernoulli, and the Chevalier D'Arci.
1752. Euler, D'Alembert, and Clairault, solve the problem of the *three bodies*.
1788. Lagrange publishes the "Mécanique Analytique."
1798. Laplace commences the "Mécanique Céleste."
1823. Professor Whewell publishes his treatise on dynamics.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—The first was established in London by Dr. Birkbeck, at Southampton Buildings, Holborn, Dec. 2, 1823.

MECHANICSVILLE.—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battles.)

MECHITARISTS, or MEKHITARISTS, Armenian Christians named after Peter Mechitar, or Mekhitar, who was born at Sebaste in 1676. He repaired to Constantinople in 1700, and having in vain endeavoured to unite the Armenians, was compelled to quit the city and

took refuge in the Morea, founding at Modon, in 1708, an Armenian monastery. On the conquest of the Morea by the Turks in 1717, Mechitar repaired to Venice, and the island of St. Lazaro was granted to him, and here he established a printing press, and formed the society that bears his name, for the diffusion of a knowledge of the Armenian language and literature. Mechitar died at Venice April 27, 1749. The society have branches at Constantinople, Paris, Vienna, and other places, and their publications have a large circulation in the Levant.

MECHLIN.—(*See* MALINES.)

MECKLENBURG (Germany).—This ancient duchy was originally peopled by the Heruli and the Vandals, who were expelled by the Obotrites in 782. Charlemagne failed in his attempts to reduce this tribe to subjection; but in 1159 Henry the Lion subdued their chief, Niclot, and seized his territories. The two lines of Mecklenburg and Werle were founded by John the Theologian and Niclot, on the death of their father, Henry-Burwin II., in 1236. The latter became extinct in 1436. The entire duchy was conferred upon Wallenstein by the Emperor Ferdinand II., March 4, 1628; but in 1631 it was restored to Adolphus Frederick and John Albert, the then existing representatives of the lines of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Gustrow. The division of the duchy between the great branches of Strelitz and Schwerin was effected March 8, 1701. In 1815 the dukes assumed the title of grand dukes. The two governments assembled at Schwerin, in 1848, to consider the adoption of a new constitution, which was agreed to by the Grand Duke of Schwerin. Owing to the opposition of the nobility, he was compelled to withdraw his assent in 1850.

MEDALS.—This term, properly speaking, originated in the Middle Ages. The medallions of the Roman empire were large metal pieces, presented by the emperors as tokens of esteem, or by the mint-masters to the emperors as specimens of workmanship. These were not common until after the accession of Hadrian, in 117; after which they seem to have continued in frequent use until the end of the Western empire. It is a contested point whether they were or were not current as pieces of coin. The earliest modern medal is one in gold, of David II. of Scotland, thought to have been struck between 1330 and 1370. A medal of John Huss, dated 1415, is of questionable authenticity. The German medals commence in 1453, the Papal medals in 1464, the Danish in 1474, the English in 1480, the Spanish in 1503, and the Venetian in 1509.

MEDELLIN (Battle).—Marshal Victor, at the head of a French army, defeated March 28, 1809, the Spaniards under Cuesta, near this town, the ancient Metellinum, founded by Q. C. Metellus.

MEDIA (Asia). — Berosus states that the Medes had conquered Babylon before B.C. 2000, and that the dynasty lasted 224 years. Rawlinson (Anct. Monarch. iii. ch. vi.), who ranks Media third amongst the five great monarchies of the ancient world, declares that Median history from B.C. 2234 to B.C. 835, is a blank.

B.C.
710. The Medes are subdued by Sargon, King of Assyria.
647. The Medes establish their independence.
634. The Medes invade Assyria, and are defeated with great loss, their king being slain.
631. Cyaxares leads another Median army into Assyria. He is compelled to withdraw on account of the invasion of his own territories by the Scythians.
627. Cyaxares again invades Assyria.
625. Cyaxares and his allies capture Nineveh.
615. The war between Media and Lydia commences.
610, Sep. 30. The battle of Halys (*q. v.*) is interrupted by the eclipse of Thales, and peace is concluded between Media and Lydia. The date of this battle is Sep. 30, 610 B.C., according to Ideler; B.C. 610, according to Rawlinson; B.C. 585, according to Bouanquet; and May 28, 594 B.C., according to Airy.
558. Cyrus, King of Persia, rebels. Astyages invades Persia and is victorious in a battle lasting two days. Astyages, who advances on Pasargadæ, is defeated in a second battle, also extending over two days. He continues his advance, and is completely routed in the vicinity of Pasargadæ, by Cyrus, who assumes the style "King of Media and Persia." (*See* PERSIA.)

KINGS OF MEDIA.

ACCORDING TO HERODOTUS.

B.C.		B.C.	
710.	Median Revolt and Interregnum.	629.	Cyaxares.
704.	Dejoces.	549.	Astyages.
651.	Phraortes.	554.	Cyrus the Persian.

ACCORDING TO CTESIAS.

B.C.		B.C.	
710.	Arbianes and Interregnum.	626.	Astibaras.
688.	Artæus.	586.	Astyigas, or Aspadas.
648.	Artynes.	551.	Cyrus the Persian.

The lists given by Ctesias and Herodotus are not considered authentic.

B.C.		B.C.	
633.	Cyaxares.	593.	Astyages.

MEDIÆVAL or MIDDLE AGES, according to Hallam (View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages), comprised about 1000 years, from the invasion of France by Clovis I., in 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1494. Dowling, in his "Introduction to the Critical Study of Ecclesiastical History," fixes the Council of Chalcedon, in 451, as the commencement, and the revival of classical literature in the 15th century as the end, of the period. Fleury fixes the commencement at the fall of the Western empire in 476, and the termination with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, May 29, 1453. G. T. Manning, in "Outlines of the History of the Middle Ages," makes them extend from 400 to 1500, divided into the following periods:—

First period	400 to 800
Second period	800 to 964
Third period	964 to 1066
Fourth period	1066 to 1300
Fifth period	1300 to 1500

MEDIATIZED PRINCES.—By articles 24 and 25 of the German Act of Confederation, signed July 12, 1806, those German princes and nobles who had been subject to the emperor were designated mediatized princes, being placed under the sovereigns in whose dominions their territories were situated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—This council was established by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 2, 1858), an act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery. Sir Benjamin Brodie, elected the first president of the council in Nov., 1858, died Oct. 21, 1862.

MEDICINE.—A writer in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (xiv. p. 450) remarks that "the earliest historical development of scientific medicine is everywhere traced from a priesthood." The Egyptians were the earliest medical practitioners. With them medicine was under the control of the state, and doctors who departed from the prescribed methods of treatment were guilty of a capital offence, in the event of their patient's decease. The earliest work on medicine is the Hindoo Ayur Veda, which is supposed to have been written about B.C. 1400. The worship of Æsculapius, the god of medicine, was introduced into Greece about B.C. 1200; but the profession of physic was restricted to the priesthood until about B.C. 500. Hippocrates, born about B.C. 460, founder of the Hippocratean or the Dogmatic school, is the father of the Greek system of medicine, which declined about B.C. 336, and was succeeded by the Alexandrian school, B.C. 332. The epistle of Diocles on the Preservation of Health was written about B.C. 312, and continued in high repute for about 400 years. Herophilus, who flourished B.C. 285; Erasistratus, B.C. 300—260; and Serapion, B.C. 250, were the most eminent practitioners of the Alexandrian school. The medical became a distinct profession at Rome about B.C. 200. It was at first practised exclusively by slaves or freedmen. Archagathus, a Peloponnesian who settled at Rome, B.C. 200, was the first regular practitioner, but it was not regarded with much interest until after the great pestilence which depopulated the city B.C. 187. Asclepiades, B.C. 90: Themison, B.C. 60; Thessalus, in 55; and Galen, in 165, are the most eminent Roman physicians; and after the death of the last-named, medical science suffered a serious decline. The Greek system was revived at Constantinople in 328, and flourished under Oribasius in 360; Aëtius in 525; and Paul of Ægina in 640. The Arabian physicians attained celebrity in the 7th century, the most important being Ebu Sina, or Avicenna, whose great work, the "Almalecus," was written about 1020. Mondini, who became professor of medicine at Bologna in 1316; Guy de Chauliac, who flourished in 1350; and the celebrated painter Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1520) were eminent medical practitioners, and contributed greatly to the advance of the science. The medical profession in Britain owes its rise to Thomas Linacre, who founded the College of Physicians in London in 1518. Harvey published his work on the circulation of the blood in 1628; Pecquet discovered the anatomy of the lacteal vessels in 1647; Malpighi demonstrated the relation of the pulmonary tissue to the circulation in 1661; and Mayow obtained advanced views on the subject of respiration in 1668. (*See* DOCTOR.)

MEDICI FAMILY, first rose to importance in 1251, and Silvester de Medici became gonfaloniere at Florence in 1378. Cosmo de Medici, called "the father of his country," born in 1389, died Aug. 1, 1464, and Lorenzo de Medici, called "the Magnificent," born in 1448, died April 8, 1492, were the most illustrious members of this family. The last male of the family died in 1737, and the last female in 1743. (*See* FLORENCE and TUSCANY.)

MEDINA DEL CAMPO (Spain).—During a revolt in Spain, in 1520, this town was taken by the royal troops, under Antonio de Fonseca, who treated the inhabitants with great cruelty.

MEDINA, or MEDINET EL NABI (Arabia), is celebrated as having been the asylum of Mohammed when he fled from Mecca, July 15, 622, and the scene of his death, June 8, 632. The celebrated mosque containing the tomb of the Prophet was totally destroyed by fire in 1508. It was restored by Kayd Beg, King of Egypt, in 1514. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1803, but was recovered from them by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Spain), supposed by some authorities to be the ancient Tela, was the scene of a victory gained by the French army, under Bessières, over the Spaniards, July 14, 1808, when the town of Rio Seco was taken and pillaged. The Spaniards defeated the French here, Nov. 23, 1809; but were, in their turn, defeated and dispersed Nov. 26, and the French entered the town Nov. 27.

MEDINA SIDONIA (Spain) was taken by Abderahman I. in 764, and surrendered to Alphonso X. in 1254.

MEDIOLANUM INSUBRUM (Italy), the capital of Cisalpine Gaul, was taken by the Romans from the Insubres, B.C. 222. A battle between the Romans and the allied Insubrians and Boii, in which the latter lost several thousand men, took place here B.C. 194. It probably submitted with the other towns of the Insubres about B.C. 190. Under the Romans it became a municipium, and rapidly grew in importance. The usurper Aureolus was besieged here in 268 by the Emperor Gallienus, who was killed by the hands of his own soldiers in the course of the siege (March 20). The place subsequently surrendered to Marcus Aurelius Claudius II., surnamed Gothicus, who put Aureolus to death. About 303 it gained in importance by being chosen as the residence of the Emperor Maximian I., who thus made it the capital of Northern Italy. For a century it was the residence of successive emperors. Attila ravaged it in 452, and it was selected as a residence by the Gothic king Odoacer in 476. Belisarius having taken the place, it was recovered by the Goths in 539, after a protracted siege, which was characterized by great barbarity on the part of the besiegers. They put the male inhabitants, 300,000 in number, to the sword, and reduced the women to slavery. (*See* MILAN.)

MEDJIDIE.—This Turkish order was instituted in 1852, and was conferred on several English officers who served in the Crimea.

MEDLEY CLOTHS.—(*See* CLOTH.)

MEDMENHAM CLUB.—A society of wits and humorists are said to have assembled at Medmenham Abbey, Desborough, Bucks, in

the middle of the 18th century. They took the title of Monks of St. Francis.

MEDSCHID or MESCHED ALI (Asia), the ancient Hira (*q. v.*), was taken in 1806 by the Wahabees, who were speedily expelled by the inhabitants.

MEEANEE, or MIYANI (Battle).—Fought Feb. 17, 1843, during the campaign in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier, with a force amounting only to 2,600 men, assailed the Beloochees, who mustered 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, with 15 guns. They were strongly posted, their wings resting on large woods extending on each side of the plain, with a natural ravine in front of their position. After a fierce contest of three hours' duration, the Beloochees gave way, leaving their artillery, stores, &c., in the hands of the victors.

MEERUT, or MERUT (Hindustan), an ancient city of Delhi, is mentioned as one of the first conquests of Mahmoud of Ghizni, in 1018. In 1240 it resisted the forces of Turmacherin Khan; but in 1399 it surrendered to Timour. Together with the rest of the district in which it is situated, Meerut passed into the possession of the British in 1803, and it was selected as the seat of a judicial and revenue establishment in 1809. The native troops, after having on several occasions shown signs of insubordination, mutinied here May 10, 1857, and left for Delhi May 11.

MEGALOPOLIS (Greece), or the "Great City," once the capital of Arcadia, was founded B.C. 370. It was besieged by Polysperchon, who failed in the attempt to take it, B.C. 318, it joined the Achæan League, B.C. 239, and was captured B.C. 222, by Cleomenes III., who laid a great part of the town in ruins. It was rebuilt, but never regained its former importance.

MEGARA (Greece), according to some authorities, was founded by Car, son of Phoroneus, while others attribute its origin to Pandion, in the reign of Pylas. At a very early period the city was conquered by the Dorians, and in the 7th century B.C. was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece. The Megarians formed an alliance with the Athenians B.C. 455, and surrendered to Philip II. of Macedon after the battle of Chæronea (*q. v.*), Aug. 7, B.C. 338. Demetrius Poliorcetes declared it a free city B.C. 307, and it joined the Achæan League B.C. 242.

MEGIDDO (Battles).—Joshua (xii. 21) gained a victory over its king B.C. 1451.——The Kings of Canaan fought at Taanach (Judges v. 19), near the waters of Megiddo, B.C. 1265.——King Josiah was killed by Pharaoh Necho, in the valley of Megiddo, B.C. 610 (2 Chron. xxxv. 22–24).

MEHUDPORE (Battle).—Sir Thomas Hislop defeated Holkar and the Mahratta army at this town, in Hindostan, Dec. 21, 1817.

MEININGEN (Germany) was made the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen in 1681.

MEISSEN (Saxony).—Founded in 922, or, according to some authorities, in 928, by the Emperor Henry I., who built a castle, long the residence of the ancient Saxon princes. The cathedral, founded by Otho I. (936—973), contains some antique monuments, and some paintings by Albert Durer and Cranach. Frederick I. founded the prince's chapel in 1425. The castle was almost entirely rebuilt in 1471, and the manufacture of the celebrated china, known as Dresden, commenced here in 1710. Frederick II. of Prussia entered Meissen, on the retreat of the Austrians, Dec. 6, 1745, and 1,400 Prussians surrendered to the Austrians at this place, Dec. 3, 1759. A part of the Prussian army attacked the French at the bridge of Meissen, in order to give Blucher an opportunity of crossing the Elbe at another point, Oct. 1, 1813.

MEISTERSINGERS, or MASTERSINGERS.—A corporation of German citizens, formed for the cultivation of poetry in the 13th century, and the successors of the Minnesingers (*q. v.*). They are said to have originated at Mayence, whence they spread to Augsburg, Nuremberg, Strasburg, and other cities. The Emperor Charles IV. incorporated them in 1378, and they attained great celebrity in the 16th century. They had rules like other corporations, and the members were obliged to submit to an apprenticeship. The most celebrated poems of this school are, "The History of Reynard the Foxe," translated into English in 1481, and the "Owle Glass," published in London in 1709. Hans Sachs, the shoemaker of Nuremberg, who wrote much between 1530 and 1538, was a celebrated Meistersinger.

MEKHITARISTS.—(*See* MECHITARISTS.)

MELAZZO, or MILAZZO (Battle).—The Royalist forces were defeated near this town, the ancient Mylæ (*q. v.*), by Garibaldi, June 20, 1860. The Royalists having taken refuge in the town, surrendered June 21.

MELBOURNE (Australia), named after Lord Melbourne, at that time prime minister of England, made the capital of Port Philip, or Victoria, in 1851, is seated on the River Yarra-Yarra. It was colonized from Van Diemen's Land in 1835, and was officially recognized and designated in 1837. Melbourne was made a municipality in 1843, and the seat of a bishop in 1847. It has increased rapidly since the discovery of gold in its vicinity in 1851. It became the seat of the Legislative Assembly in 1852. The hospital was founded in 1846. The university was opened in April, 1855, and the post-office in 1859. A flood, caused by the rising of the waters of the Yarra-Yarra forty feet above their usual level, submerged the greater portion of the city, and destroyed about a quarter of a million of property, Dec. 14—24, 1863. The first stone of the Victoria Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was laid by Sir C. Darling, March 6, 1866.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.—Owing to some disagreement respecting the Irish Coercion Bill, then under the consideration of Parliament, Viscount Althorp resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, July 7, 1834, and Lord Grey, the Prime Minister, following his example, resigned July 9. After certain negotiations, Viscount Melbourne kissed hands as Prime Minister, July 16. Several members of the Grey administration remained in the cabinet, which was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Brougham.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Earl of Mulgrave.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Viscount Althorp.
Home Secretary	Viscount Duncannon.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. S. Rice.
Admiralty	Lord Auckland.
Board of Control	Mr. Charles Grant.
Postmaster-General	Marquis of Conyngham.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Paymaster of the Forces	Lord John Russell.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. E. J. Littleton.

The death of Lord Spencer, Nov. 10, rendered new arrangements respecting the chancellorship of the exchequer necessary, as Viscount Althorp succeeded to his father's title. Viscount Melbourne went to Brighton Nov. 14, 1834, to make certain propositions to William IV., who informed him that he should not require him to complete the arrangements, and the first Melbourne administration was dissolved. (*See* PEEL (FIRST ADMINISTRATION.) ——The second Melbourne administration was formed on the resignation of the first Peel administration, April 8, 1835, and was announced in both houses of Parliament, April 18. The cabinet consisted of—

Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Lord Duncannon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Spring Rice, created Lord Monteagle, Aug. 27, 1839.
Home Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Charles Grant, made Baron Glenelg, May 4, 1835.
Admiralty	Lord Auckland.
Board of Control	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Secretary at War	Viscount Howick.
Board of Trade	Mr. Poulett Thomson, created Baron Sydenham, Aug. 10, 1840.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.

The great seal was placed in commission. The Earl of Minto succeeded Lord Auckland at the Admiralty Sep. 19, 1835. Sir C. C. Pepys, with the title of Baron Cottenham, was made lord chancellor Jan. 19, 1836. Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring became chancellor of the exchequer Aug. 26, 1839; the Marquis of Normanby became colonial minister Feb. 20, 1839, and Lord John Russell succeeded him Aug. 30, 1839. The Earl of Clarendon became privy seal Jan. 15, 1840. Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay became secretary at war Sep. 27, 1839; Mr. Henry Labouchere was made president of the board of trade, in place of Mr. Poulett Thomson, Aug. 29, 1839; and the Earl of Clarendon took the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster Oct. 20, 1840. Ministers only obtained a majority of five in committee on the Jamaica Suspension bill, May 6, 1839, whereupon they resigned, and Sir Robert Peel, aided by the Duke of Wellington, undertook the task of forming an administration. They obtained the co-operation of Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn; but the Queen refused to dismiss the ladies of the bedchamber, May 10, and Sir Robert Peel abandoned the task, the Melbourne administration being reinstated in office. A vote of want of confidence in ministers, introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, was carried June 4, 1841, by 312 to 311, whereupon ministers dissolved Parliament. After the recess, a vote of want of confidence, introduced in both branches of the legislature, was carried against ministers in the House of Lords, Aug. 24, by 168 to 72, and in the House of Commons, Aug. 27, by 360 to 269; and the resignation of the ministry was announced in both houses Aug. 30. (*See* PEEL (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.)

MELCHITES, or IMPERIALISTS.—Those who sided neither with the Eutychians nor the Nestorians at the Council of Chalcedon, Oct. 8—Nov. 1, 451, first received this name.——Members of the orthodox party in the Monophysite controversy at Alexandria, about 537, were styled Melchites, a Syrian word, meaning Imperialists, because they adhered to the faith of their emperors. The name is applied to Christians in Syria and other parts of the East, who were induced by the Jesuits in the 17th century to use the liturgy and ceremonies of the Greek, or Eastern Church, whilst acknowledging the authority of the Pope, and accepting the Romish doctrines.

MELETIANS, the followers of Meletius, Bishop of Lycopolis, in Thebais, who was deposed by Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, at a council at Alexandria, in 301. The Meletians afterwards made common cause with the Arians. The Council of Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325, in vain attempted to heal the breach. They were numerous about 306. Mosheim, who states that the cause of the deposition of Meletius is involved in uncertainty, says that the Meletian party was in existence in the 5th century.

MELFI, or MELPHI (Italy).—This ancient town, made the capital of the Norman states of Apulia in 1042, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake Aug. 14, 1851. The cathedral and all the principal buildings were overwhelmed, and about 600 persons were killed.

MELIGNANO, or MELEGNANO.—(*See* MARIGNANO, Battle.)

MELITENA, or MELITENE (Armenia).—Trajan (98—117) erected it into a city, and Anastasius I. (491—518), and Justinian I. (527—65) surrounded it with walls. A council was held here in 357. (*See* EUSTATHIANS.)

MELITENA, or MELITENE (Battle).—The Persian monarch, Chosroes I. (Nushirvan), fought a great battle at this place, the modern Malathiah, in Lesser Armenia, in 577. Chosroes I. retreated the day after the battle, burning the town before he retired.

MELLINGEN (Battle).—The French defeated the Swiss at the passage of the Reuss, at Mellingen, in 1798.

MELODICA.—This keyed instrument was invented by Stein, at Augsburg, in 1770.

MELODICON.—This keyed instrument was invented by Peter Riffelsen, of Copenhagen, in 1803.

MELODISTS' CLUB.—(*See* CONCERT.)

MELODRAMA.—Is said to have been first applied to a kind of opera by Rinuccini, a

Florentine, who died in 1621. The dramatic entertainment known in England by the name was introduced by Thomas Holcroft, who was born in London Dec. 10, 1745 (O.S.), and died March 23, 1809. His first comedy appeared in 1781.

MELON.—The musk melon was introduced into England from Jamaica in 1570, and the water melon from Italy in 1597.

MELORIA, or MELORIA (Sea-fight).—The Pisans defeated the Genoese in a naval battle at this place, near Leghorn, in 1241, and the Genoese defeated the Pisans in another, fought at the same place, Aug. 6, 1284.

MELOS (Ægean Sea), one of the Cyclades, is said to have been colonized by the Phœnicians, and at a later period to have received a colony of Lacedæmonians. It was invaded by the Athenians, under Nicias, B.C. 426, and was again invaded by a large force B.C. 416. The city was besieged by sea and land, but held out for several months. Two successful sallies were made by the Melians, but their provisions having become exhausted, they surrendered at discretion. The victors put all the men capable of bearing arms to death, and sold the women and children for slaves, 500 Athenian settlers being sent to form a new colony. A Peloponnesian squadron, under Antisthenes, defeated the Athenian navy here B.C. 413. The Lacedæmonians, under Lysander, having defeated the Athenians, their colony was recalled, and the captive Melians restored to their country, B.C. 404. It subsequently became part of the Roman empire, and was conquered by the Turks, under Soliman I. (1520—1566). It is called Milo, and is included in the modern kingdom of Greece.

MELPUM.—This city of Cisalpine Gaul was destroyed by a force of Insubrii Boii and Senones, B.C. 396.

MELRICHSTADT (Battle).—An undecided battle between Rodolph of Swabia and the Emperor Henry IV. was fought at this place, in Franconia, in 1078.

MELROSE (Scotland).—This site, occupied by a Culdee house, called Old Melrose, after the 12th century, founded in 635, and burned by Kenneth II. in 839, or, according to other authorities, by the Danes in 850, was superseded by an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded in 1136 by David I., and completed in 1146. In 1322 it was destroyed by Edward II. In 1326 it was rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and completed in the reign of James IV. (1488—1513). It was again destroyed by the English in 1545. The chronicle of Melrose, containing annals from 731 to 1275, was printed in 1684 and 1835.

MELTON MOWBRAY (Leicestershire), called Medeltune and Meltone Mowbray, received the name of Mowbray from its ancient lords, by command of Henry II. (1154—89.) In 1613 the town was considerably damaged by fire, and in 1637 the plague raged with great violence. A battle was fought here between the Royalists and the Parliamentary troops, the latter, 2,000 strong, being routed with great slaughter, in 1645. In 1736 the church, a handsome and spacious structure with lofty towers, was struck by lightning, and fragments of the south and north-east pinnacles, weighing from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., were precipitated through the north transept.

MELUN (France), the ancient Melodunum, a town of the Senones, was taken by Clovis I. in 494, and by the Northmen in the 9th century. Councils were held here in 1216, Nov. 8, 1225, and Jan. 21, 1301. Bertrand du Guesclin first distinguished himself at the siege of Melun, commenced in June, 1359, and terminated by the surrender of the city to the Dauphin. Henry V. of England took it in 1420, and the French recovered possession in 1435.

MEMEL (Prussia).—This town, built in 1279, was fortified in 1312. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1323, and came into the possession of the Teutonic knights in 1404. It was taken by the Russians in 1757, and again occupied by them in Dec., 1813. The king and queen of Prussia concluded a convention with Napoleon I. at this town in 1807. Large portions of the town were destroyed by fires in 1379, 1457, 1540, 1678, and again Oct. 4, 1854.

MEMLOOKS.—(*See* MAMELUKES.)

MEMMINGEN (Germany) was ceded to Bavaria by arrangements definitively concluded Feb. 25, 1803. It was fortified by Mack in 1805, was taken by the French Oct. 9, and the Tyrolese occupied it in 1809.

MEMNONIUM.—(*See* LIBRARY and THEBES.)

MEMPHIS (Egypt).—Herodotus ascribes the foundation of this place, the Moph of the Old Testament, to Menes, first King of Egypt, B.C. 3893, according to Lepsius; B.C. 3643, according to Bunsen; B.C. 2412, according to Hales; and B.C. 2320, according to Wilkinson. Some fix as the date of its foundation B.C. 2188; and Diodorus Siculus ascribes it to Uchoreus, one of the successors of Osymandyas, King of Thebes, B.C. 2100. In order to reconcile the discrepancy in these statements, some historians ascribe its foundation to Menes, and its completion and extension to Uchoreus, who first made it a royal city. Memphis was taken by the Persians under Cambyses, B.C. 525, when many of its temples and palaces were destroyed. Alexander III. (the Great), who wintered here B.C. 332, did it much injury by founding Alexandria. Memphis, made the capital B.C. 272, was taken by Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 171, and was visited and restored by Septimius Severus, in 202. In the 7th century it passed under the dominion of the Arabs, and gradually fell into decay, Cairo being built from its ruins. The Arabian traveller Abdallatif visited it in the 12th century. The ruins were discovered and excavated by M. Mariette, between 1850 and 1854. The most celebrated of its sacred buildings were, the temple of Ptah, or Hephæstos,—the elemental principle of fire,—said to have been coeval with the foundation of the city, and improved and beautified by several monarchs; the temple of Proteus, said to have been founded by the Phœnicians about the æra of the Trojan war; the temple of Isis, founded at an early period, and completed by Amasis B.C. 564; and the temple of Apis, called the cathedral of Egypt, founded by Psammetichus. Memphis ceased to be the metropolis of Egypt on the foundation of Alexandria, B.C. 332. It soon after fell into obscurity, and of

this celebrated city, which, according to Diodorus, was seven leagues in circumference, and contained numerous beautiful temples, not one stone remains, — even the site on which it stood being disputed.

MEMPHIS (N. America).—This town, in Tennessee, founded early in the century, was captured by the Federals June 6, 1862. An engagement between the Confederate boats and the Federal fleet took place off the town the same day.

MENAI STRAIT (Wales).—The Romans crossed this strait, separating Caernarvonshire from the island of Anglesey, to attack the Druids in their last stronghold, in 59. A ferry-boat was lost, containing 50 persons, Dec. 4, 1785. A suspension-bridge over the strait, 100 feet above the level of high water, was commenced by Telford in 1818, and completed in 1825, at a cost of £120,000. The bridge was opened Jan. 30, 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge, 101 feet above the level of high water, was completed by Stephenson March 5, 1850, at a cost of £621,865.

MENDE (France).—This town, under the rule of its bishops from an early age till 1306, was fortified by Bishop Adalbert in 1151. It was frequently besieged during the religious wars of the 16th century; and Henry IV. of France destroyed its citadel in 1597.

MENDICANTS, or BEGGING FRIARS, religious orders in the Romish Church, supported by charitable contributions, were established in 1215, by Pope Innocent III. They increased rapidly in numbers, and became a great burthen not only to the people but to the Church. Gregory X., by the 23rd article of the Constitutions of the Council of Lyons, May 7—July 17, 1274, reduced the mendicant orders to four: viz., Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines, or Austin Friars. The Dominicans and Franciscans obtained great power both in Church and State. Their influence began to decline at the commencement of the Reformation in the 16th century. (*See* JACOBITES.)

MENDICITY SOCIETY (London), for the suppression of mendicity, was founded in 1818. It was established for the purpose of checking the practice of public begging, by putting the laws in force against impostors who adopt it as a trade, and by affording prompt and effectual assistance to those whom sudden calamity and unaffected distress may render worthy of the attention of the benevolent.

MENDOZA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, in the Argentine Republic, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, March 20, 1861. The city, situated on the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, was in one moment reduced to a mass of ruins. The calamity occurred at about a quarter to nine, p.m. Out of a population of 12,000 souls, 10,000 were buried, and of these 2,000 were rescued, many of them having sustained severe injuries. The same night a fire broke out among the ruins of one of the largest buildings in the city, and about 600 persons were actually burned alive. An eye-witness remarks, "This earthquake is probably the worst on record; never was destruction so complete."

MÉNEHOULD, ST. (France).—This ancient town was captured by the English in 1436, and afterwards sustained several sieges. A peace was concluded here May 15, 1614, with Condé and some nobles who had revolted, and by one of the articles the Etâts-Généraux assembled at Paris in October. It was the last meeting under the old monarchy. The Spaniards, who took it in 1652, were expelled in 1653.

MENES (Æra).—The æra of Menes, the first king of Egypt, is fixed by Lepsius, B.C. 3893; by Bunsen, B.C. 3643; by Hales, B.C. 2412; by Wilkinson, B.C. 2320; and by Prichard, B.C. 2214.

MENIN (Belgium).—The allied army took possession of this town Aug. 25, 1706, and it was captured by the French in June, 1744.

MENNONITES.—A sect of Anabaptists founded by Menno, surnamed Simonis, in 1536. Born at Witmarsum, in Friesland, in 1505, and commencing life as a Roman Catholic, he became a convert to the Anabaptists in 1536, and was allowed to settle in the United Provinces by William I., Prince of Orange, towards the close of the 16th century. Menno died in Holstein Jan. 13, 1561. In 1630 and 1649, conferences of the Anabaptists of Germany, Flanders, and Friesland were held at Amsterdam, when the rigorous laws of their founder were mitigated. During the 17th century they obtained toleration in England, Holland, and Germany. The Mennonites of the United States, at their annual conference at Germantown, March 6 and 7, 1865, passed a series of resolutions in favour of the Federals. (*See* GALENISTS.)

MENSA ET THORO.—This partial kind of divorce, *a mensâ et thoro* (from table and bed), effected by a sentence of the ecclesiastical courts, but not annulling the marriage, was superseded by a decree for a judicial separation, under the 7th clause of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857). (*See* DIVORCE.)

MENSURATION.—The origin of this science is uncertain, though it is generally ascribed to the ancient Egyptians. Euclid, B.C. 320, a mathematician of Alexandria, was the first who embodied the leading principles into a regular system. Archimedes, B.C. 250, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, made great discoveries in this science. Cavalieri, an Italian mathematician, who died at Bologna Dec. 3, 1647, invented and applied to this science the celebrated doctrine of indivisibles. This, however, was superseded by Newton's (born 1642, died March 20, 1727) still more celebrated method of fluxions.

MENTONE.—(*See* MONACO.)

MENTZ.—(*See* MAYENCE.)

MENU, or MANU (Institutes).—A code of Indian civil and religious law, named after Menu, son of Brumah, by whom it is supposed to have been revealed. Its origin is ascribed to the period between Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) and the Twelve Tables of the Romans, B.C. 450. According to Schlegel, it was seen by Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 336—323. In 1794 it was translated into English by Sir William Jones, and in 1830 into French by Des Longchamps.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 14, 1850), which provides for the engagement of merchant seamen for sani-

tary measures during voyages, for naval courts, log-books, desertions, wages, and other matters connected with the merchant service, was amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 7, 1851). The Mercantile Law Amendment Act (19 & 20 Vict. c. 60), assimilating the law in Scotland to the English law on the subject, was passed July 21.

MERCARA, or MERCARAH (Hindostan).—This fortress, the capital of Coorg, built by Hyder Ali in 1773, was taken by the East India Company's forces in 1834, and annexed to their dominions.

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.—This method of geographical projection, employed in the construction of nautical maps, is said to have been invented by Gerard Mercator, the Latin name given to Gerhard Kauffmann, born at Rüppelmonde, in East Flanders, March 5, 1512. He died at Doesburg, Dec. 2, 1594. Edward Wright, who died in 1615, first investigated the principles and applied them to purposes of navigation. His theory is explained in "Certain Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected," published in 1599.

MERCERS' COMPANY can be traced back as a metropolitan guild to 1172, and was incorporated by letters patent (17 Richard II.) in 1394. Richard II. was a free brother, and Queen Elizabeth a free sister, of the Mercers' Company. The charter was confirmed and renewed Feb. 14, 1425, and Dec. 22, 1684. It ranks first amongst the 12 great livery companies of London, and is governed by a prime and three other wardens, and 40 assistants, with 232 liverymen. The hall was built in 1672. There is scarcely a single mercer in the company.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.—This celebrated commercial company, said to have originated in the London Mercers' Company, obtained privileges from John of Brabant in 1296, and established themselves at Antwerp under the title of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas Becket. In 1358 they were encouraged by Louis, Count of Flanders, who permitted them to form an establishment at Bruges; and in 1406 they received their first charter from Henry IV. of England. Edward IV. granted a new charter in 1466. Their importance was much increased by the celebrated treaty known as the *Intercursus magnus*, which was concluded between Henry VII. and Philip, Archduke of the Netherlands, Feb. 24, 1496; and in 1497 the company began to assume the title of the Merchant Adventurers. Henry VIII. granted them a charter in 1513;* Queen Elizabeth granted them a charter in 1560, and a second, July 8, 1564, confirming all former charters and privileges. Owing to the opposition of the Hanse towns, they were temporarily expelled from Germany in 1597, but they were soon invited to return. James I. granted them a charter in 1617, and their privileges were confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. They settled at Dort in 1647, and made Hamburg their principal staple about 1651. After 1661 Hamburg became their only foreign station. In 1765 the company published a report, wherein they stated that their trade had been long declining.

MERCHANTS.—By Magna Charta (1215) foreign merchants were allowed to come, go, and stay in England for the exercise of their calling without being subject to unreasonable imposts. By 27 Edw. III. (1353) it was enacted that if any difference should arise between the king and a foreign state, the alien merchant was to have 40 days', or longer, notice to leave the country. By 5 Rich II. (1382) English merchants were exempted from this statute, which restrains English subjects from leaving the kingdom without a licence. By 8 Henry VI. (1429) none were allowed to sell to merchant strangers but for ready money. In 1561 the number of merchants in London was 327. During the threatened Spanish invasion, 300 met weekly to practise the art of war. In 1588 some of these held commands at Tilbury. From time to time companies of merchants were established in London for foreign trade. The Barbary merchants were incorporated in the reign of Henry VII., and the Levant or Turkey Company was established in 1581. Their success led to the formation of the old East India Company, which had a monopoly of the traffic until a new company was incorporated by 9 Will. III. (1698), on condition of their lending the Government £2,000,000. Both companies were subsequently united. In France, Louis XIV. passed two decrees, in 1669 and 1701, allowing the nobles to trade by land and sea without derogating from their nobility. An attempt, made in 1711, to exclude merchants from the House of Commons failed. (*See* ACTON BURNEL, and CAURSINES).

MERCHANT TAYLORS.—This company, formerly called the Guild of Taylors and Linen Armourers, was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1466. As many of the members were great merchants, Henry VII. reincorporated them in 1503, under the title of Merchant Taylors of St. John the Baptist. In 1607, June 7, a great banquet was given to James I., which cost above £1,000. This company includes more royal and noble personages among its members than any of the city companies. The hall, built in 1430, and destroyed in the fire of 1666, was rebuilt and reopened Nov. 3, 1671. The Merchant Taylors' School was founded Sep. 24, 1561.

MERCIA (England).—This ancient kingdom, supposed to have been founded by the Angles, under Crida, in 586, was conquered by the Northumbrians in 655, and soon after regained its independence. It was the seat of a bishopric, though little is known of its history.

MERCURY.—The transit of this planet over the sun was first observed by Gassendi, in 1631. (*See* CALOMEL, HARLEQUIN, and QUICKSILVER.)

MERCY, or LADY OF MERCY (Order).—It was established in 1218 by James I. of Aragon, in the city of Barcelona, for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives in the power of the Moors. It is some-

* Their first charter of incorporation was dated Feb. 6, 1554, in which they were described as "The Merchant Adventurers for the Discoveries of Lands, Countries, Isles," &c., not before known or frequented by the English.

times called St. Eulalia, from the name of the patron saint of the principal church in that city. It was extended to ladies in 1261. A dispute between the knights and priests of the order about the election of a master, decided in favour of the priests by Pope John XXI. or XXII. (1316—34), led to the withdrawal of the knights, and the society from that time has been composed entirely of priests. In 1688 the Duchess of Dudley bequeathed £100 per annum for the liberation of English captives.

MERGUI (Hindostan).—This town, in Tenasserim, was taken by the English in 1824, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

MERIDA (Mexico), in Yucatan, was founded by the Spaniards on the site of a Mexican city in 1542. The "Cozumel Cross," supposed to have been originally worshipped by the natives of Cozumel, is preserved at Merida.

MERIDA, or EMERITA AUGUSTA (Spain), the ancient metropolis of Lusitania, a town of great antiquity, was built by the legate Publius Carisius, B.C. 24. The Moors, under Musa, took it in 712; but they allowed the inhabitants to retain their temples, creed, and bishops. It was taken from the Moors Nov. 19, 1229, from which time it began to decline. Philip II., in 1580, ordered drawings to be made of the ruins, which in 1734 were burned in the palace at Madrid. The French took Merida June 8, 1811. At Arroyo des Molinos, near this town, the English, under Gen. Hill, defeated the French, under Girard, Oct. 28, 1811. Merida was wrested from the French by the English in April, 1812.

MERINES, or MERINITES.—This Moorish tribe appeared in the north-west parts of Africa in 1213. They made themselves masters of Fez, and before 1268 had established their supremacy throughout Morocco. Under their king, Abu Juzef, they entered Spain in 1274, and withdrew in 1294. (*See* ECIJA.)

MERINO SHEEP were first brought into England from Spain in 1788, and a second flock was imported in 1791. Some authorities believe that the merinos are descended from English sheep imported into Spain. Edward IV., in 1464, sent a score of Costal ewes and four rams to John II., King of Aragon. Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt, had a flock of sheep as her dowry in 1390. Merino sheep were introduced into the German states in 1765, into Hungary in 1775, and into France in 1786.

MERMAID CLUB (London), called by Hallam "the oldest, perhaps, and not the worst of clubs," was established at the Mermaid (whence the name) Tavern, in Bread Street, by Sir Walter Raleigh at the beginning of the 17th century. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Selden, Donne, Camden, Beaumont, and Fletcher, were members of this celebrated association.

MEROE (Africa).—This ancient kingdom of Central Africa is considered to have been formed by the military caste which removed from Egypt during the reign of Psammetichus I. (B.C. 660—614). The ruins of the ancient capital were discovered by Caillaud between 1819 and 1822.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of the kings of France (*q. v.*), who reigned from 418 to 752. The name Merovingian is derived from Merovæus, the third king, who began to reign in 451. The French monarchy was founded in 481 by Clovis I., the fifth of the Merovingian race.

MERRY ANDREW.—Hearne is of opinion that this term originated from Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the time of Henry VIII. He says, "'Twas from the doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in after-times those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were styled Merry Andrews, a term much in vogue on our stages."

MERSEBURG (Battles).—Henry I. (the Fowler), Emperor of Germany, defeated the Hungarians at this town, in Prussian Saxony, in 934. The Hungarians are said to have lost 40,000 men. This extended plain, between Merseburg and Leipsic, became the scene of numerous battles in later times. During the contention between the Emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII. a great battle was fought here between the papal and the imperial forces. Henry IV. having invaded Saxony, was defeated in 1080. Rodolph of Swabia was killed in the encounter, and Henry IV. took the city of Merseburg soon after.

MERSEY ISLAND (Essex).—The Danes assembled here in 895, and made excursions up the rivers Lea and Thames.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (Wales).—This place derives its name from Tydvil, daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog in the 5th century. The first congregation of dissenters in Wales was formed here in 1620. The Glamorganshire canal, connecting Merthyr Tydvil with Cardiff, was completed in 1796. Serious riots occurred amongst the workmen at the Iron-works, June 3, 1831, when several lives were lost. An explosion of gas that occurred in the Cethin coal-pit at this town, resulted in the destruction of 50 lives, Feb. 19, 1862. A colliery explosion, which caused the death of upwards of 30 persons, occurred here, Dec. 20, 1865.

MERTON (Surrey) was anciently called Meretun. Cynewulph, King of Wessex, was murdered here in 784. Ethelred and his brother Alfred, afterwards king, fought a great battle with the Danes at this place, in the spring of 871. The English, at first victorious, were eventually compelled to withdraw. The priory, built of wood in 1117, was rebuilt in stone in 1130.

MERTON COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded at Malden, in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, Jan. 7, 1264, and was removed to Oxford in 1274. The library was built in 1376 by William Rede. The outer court was rebuilt in 1589. Dr. Wylliot endowed 12 portionistæ in 1380, John Chamber two more in 1604, and Henry Jackson four scholarships in 1753. Great changes in the constitution of the college were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

MERTON STATUTES. — A council assembled at the abbey of Merton, Jan. 23, 1236, when various enactments were made that

have since formed part of the statute law of England, and are known as the Statutes of Merton.

MERU, or MERV (Asia), is said to have been founded by Alexander III. (B.C. 336—323), and having been destroyed, was rebuilt by Antiochus, who gave it the name of Antiochia Margiana. Here Orodes I., or Arsaces XIV., of Parthia, settled the soldiers of Crassus, whom he had made prisoners, B.C. 53. It was a favourite residence of many of the Persian monarchs, and was destroyed by the Uzbeg Tartars in 1786.

MESMERISM was first advocated by Friedrich Anton Mesmer, in 1766, in his treatise "De Planetarum influxu." In 1778 he settled in Paris, where he opened an establishment for the cure of diseases by his magnetic process. In consequence of the alleged success of his attempts, the French Government, in 1784, appointed a committee of inquiry to examine into the system, and the result was a report stating it to be a complete imposture. Mesmer was, in consequence, compelled to leave France. He lived in retirement in England until 1799, when he published a new explanation of his theory. He returned to Germany, and died in great poverty at Merseburg, March 5, 1815. In 1817 the Prussian law prohibited the practice of mesmerism by any except members of the medical profession; and the council of University College, London, passed a resolution to prevent its introduction into their hospitals, Dec. 27, 1838. An ingenious correspondent in "Notes and Queries," July 3, 1852, quotes from Apuleius an early allusion to mesmerism; and Glanvil, in his "Scepsis Scientifica," published in 1665, refers to something very similar.

MESNE PROCESS is defined by Wharton as "all those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit or action between its beginning and end, as contradistinguished from primary and final process." Arrest on mesne process, where the debt or cause of action was under £20, was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 70 (July 2, 1827). The change, which did not extend to Scotland and Ireland, was applied to the last-mentioned country by 10 Geo. IV. c. 35 (June 4, 1829); and arrest on mesne process in civil actions was abolished, except in certain specified cases, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1838).

MESOLONGHI, or MESSOLONGHI.—(*See* MISSOLONGHI.)

MESOPOTAMIA (Asia).—This country was called, in the Old Testament, Aram Naharaim, or Syria between the two waters (*i. e.* the Tigris and the Euphrates), and Padan Aram, *i. e.* Syria of the Plain. It is first mentioned as the country where Nahor and his family settled (Gen. xxiv. 10), and was inhabited (B.C. 1200—1100) by a number of petty tribes. It passed successively under the sway of the Babylonians, the Medes, and the Persians. After the battle of Issus, in Nov., 333 B.C., it fell into the power of the Macedonians. The Romans obtained possession of Mesopotamia in 165. Jovian surrendered it to the Persians in 363. The Carmathians (*q. v.*) overran it in 902, and the Turks conquered it between 1514 and 1516.

MESSALIANS.—(*See* EUCHITES.)

MESSANA.—(*See* MESSINA.)

MESSAPIANS, said to have been a tribe of Iapygians, were the early inhabitants of Calabria (*q. v.*).

MESSENE (Greece), the capital of Messenia (*q. v.*), in the Peloponnesus, was founded by Epaminondas B.C. 369, and maintained its independence until it was conquered by the Romans, B.C. 146.

MESSENIA (Greece).—The earliest inhabitants of this country are said to have been the Leleges. Polycaon named the country Messene, in honour of his wife, B.C. 1499. At the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnesus, Cresphontes obtained Messenia. Numbers of the inhabitants left their country and settled in various parts of Greece, Italy, &c., at the close of the second Messenian war (*q. v.*), B.C. 668. Those that remained were reduced to the condition of helots, and the whole of Messenia was incorporated with Sparta. For nearly 300 years Messenia was in the condition of a conquered country, though the people made an abortive effort to recover their independence B.C. 464. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, in which the Spartans were totally defeated, Epaminondas determined to restore Messenia, and he built the town of Messene (*q. v.*), B.C. 369, inviting back to their country the exiles from Italy, Sicily, and Africa. Under the protection of Thebes, Messenia maintained its independence. Its people fought with the Achæans at the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 221. The Messenians having made war against the Achæan League, were defeated, and their chief city was captured B.C. 183. Messenia, with the rest of Greece, lost its independence, and was incorporated with the Roman empire B.C. 146.

MESSENIAN WARS.—The first of these wars, between Messenia and Sparta, lasted 20 years, from B.C. 743 to B.C. 724. The former were obliged to submit. The second began B.C. 685, and lasted to B.C. 668, terminating in the conquest of the Messenians. Some authorities believe that both wars occurred somewhat later. Taking advantage of the devastation caused by the great earthquake at Sparta, the Messenians again revolted; and the third Messenian war commenced B.C. 464, and ended in their entire overthrow, B.C. 455.

MESSINA (Sicily), the ancient Messana or Messene, was originally called Zancle, said to be derived from a Sicilian word, signifying a sickle. It was thus named on account of the peculiar formation of the port. The date of its foundation cannot be ascertained with accuracy, though it is generally believed to have derived its origin from a colony from Naxos, which was not founded until B.C. 735. The Samians obtained possession of Zancle B.C. 493, and were expelled about B.C. 478 by Anaxilas of Rhegium, who called it Messene, from the Grecian city of that name, from which his ancestors came. From that time it was generally known as Messene or Messana. The inhabitants regained their independence B.C. 461, but were compelled to surrender their town to the Athenians, B.C. 426. They joined the Syracusans B.C. 425, again became independent,

B.C. 415, and enjoyed great prosperity until their city was taken and completely destroyed by the Carthaginians under Himilcon, B.C. 396. Messana, gradually restored, again became an important city, and was captured by Agathocles B.C. 312. Some time after his death, probably about B.C. 284, the city fell a prey to the Mamertines (*q. v.*), who endeavoured to change its name to Mamertina. Having been assailed by Hieron of Syracuse, one portion of the citizens desired to seek the assistance of the Carthaginians, and another that of the Romans. The latter prevailed, and this appeal to Rome, B.C. 264, led to the first Punic war. Messina flourished under Roman protection, and became a station for their fleets. Cassius, in command of Pompey's fleet, destroyed Cæsar's squadron here, B.C. 48. The Saracens, who captured Messina in 829, were expelled by the Normans under Count Roger in 1072. Richard I., during the third crusade, landed here with his army, Sep. 14, 1190, and embarked for the Holy Land April 10, 1191. In 1672 the inhabitants revolted against the Spaniards, and formed an alliance with the French; but their city was taken by the Spaniards, Sep. 17, 1678, and was ceded to Austria, Feb. 17, 1720. The plague carried off nearly 50,000 persons in 1743. Messina has suffered severely from earthquakes. It was almost entirely destroyed by one in 1693. Others occurred in 1780 and 1783, and on the last occasion the magnificent quay and many beautiful edifices were destroyed. A revolution broke out Jan. 12, 1848, but it was soon suppressed. A general rising took place in Sicily, March 15, 1860, and several persons were arrested in Messina, May 2. The revolution was, however, successful; the connection with Naples was severed, and Messina was annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

METALLURGY.—Tubal Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" (Gen. iv. 22). According to Hallam, Agricola, a native of Saxony (1494—1555), acquired a perfect knowledge of the processes of metallurgy from the miners of Chemnitz, and perceived the immense resources that might be drawn from the abysses of the earth. "He is the first mineralogist," says Cuvier, "who appeared after the revival of science in Europe." The following is a list of the principal metals, with the date of discovery:—

Date.	Metal.	Discovered by
Known to the Ancients	Copper	.....
Ditto	Gold	.....
Ditto	Iron	.....
Ditto	Lead	.....
Ditto	Mercury	.....
Ditto	Silver	.....
Ditto	Tin	.....
1490	Antimony	Basil Valentine.
1530	Bismuth	Agricola.
1530	Zinc	Paracelsus.
1733	Cobalt	Brandt.
1733	Arsenic	Brandt.
1741	Platinum	Wood.
1751	Nickel	Cronstedt.
1774	Manganese	Scheele and Gahn.
1781	Tungsten	The Brothers de Luyart.
1782	Molybdenum	Hielm.
1782	Tellurium	Mueller.
1789	Uranium	Klaproth.
1789	Jirconium	Klaproth.
1794	Titanium	Klaproth.
1794	Yttrium	Gadolin.
1797	Chromium	Vauquelin.
1801	Columbium	Hatchell.
1802 (about)	Pelopium	Rose.
1803	Cerium	Hisinger and Berzelius.
1803	Iridium	Tennant.
1803	Osmium	Tennant.
1803	Palladium	Wollaston.
1803	Rhodium	Wollaston.
1807	Potassium	Davy.
1808	Barium	Davy.
1808	Calcium	Davy.
1808	Sodium	Davy.
1808	Magnesium	Davy.
1808	Strontium	Davy.
1817	Cadmium	Stromeyer.
1817	Lithium	Arfwedson.
1824	Silicium	Berzelius.
1828	Aluminium	Wöhler.
1828	Glucinium	Wöhler.
1829	Thorinium	Berzelius.
1830	Vanadium	Sefström.
1839	Lanthanium	Mosander.
1840	Erbium	Mosander.
1840	Terbium	Mosander.
1841	Didymium	Mosander.
1843	Ruthenium	Klaus.
1845	Niobium	H. Rose.
1861	Cæsium	Bunsen and Kirchoff.
1861	Thallium	Crookes.
1863	Indium	Reich and Richter.
1863	Ilmenium	Hermann.
1863	Norium	Svanberg.
1863	Tantalum (see Columbium)	.....
1863	Wasium	Bahr.

Dianium is identical with Pelopium and Columbium.

METAMORPHISTS.—Certain sacramentarians, who affirmed that Christ's body was wholly deified, arose about 1450.

METAPHYSICS, or the "science of the principles and causes of all things existing," was first treated of by Aristotle (B.C. 384—322). The title was applied to the series of works which followed his "Physics," and were in consequence styled "*μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*," or "after the physics."

METAPONTUM, or METAPONTIUM (Magna Græcia).—The foundation of this city, assigned to various persons and periods, was doubtless the work of an Achæan colony. The Metapontines joined Athens against Sicily, B.C. 414. Hannibal occupied Metapontum from B.C. 212 to B.C. 207, and on retiring took with him all the inhabitants who dreaded lest the Romans should punish them for their alliance with the Carthaginians.

METAURUS (Battle), was fought at a place called Il Monte d'Asdrubale, near Fossombrone, upon the banks of this river, in Italy, B.C. 207, between Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, and the Roman consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius. Hasdrubal was slain in this contest, and the Carthaginians were totally defeated. Hannibal remained some time ignorant of his brother's fate. Hasdrubal's head was thrown into his camp, when Hannibal exclaimed, "I recognize the doom of Carthage."

METEMPSYCHOSIS, or the doctrine of the

transmigration of souls, was long supposed to have been derived from the Egyptians. It appears, however, to have existed in Greece, in some form or other, before any intercourse existed between Egypt and Greece. Pythagoras (B.C. 580—B.C. 507) first gave the doctrine that settled form it long assumed in ancient Greece. Empedocles, who flourished B.C. 444, held that plants had souls, and that into plants, as well as into animals, the vital principle passed after death. It was a favourite doctrine of the Hindoos.

METEOROLITE.—There are four principal theories respecting the nature of these phenomena, viz., that they are stones projected by lunar volcanoes; stones from terrestrial volcanoes; that they are the result of gaseous combinations in the air; and that they are asteroids which are drawn by the earth as they come within the force of its attraction. The last theory receives support from the fact, that since 1833 showers of meteorolites have fallen in various parts of Europe and America annually, Nov. 12, 13, or 14. (*See* AÉROLITES.)

METEOROLOGY, or the science of atmospheric phenomena, was cultivated in very ancient times. Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), in his work upon meteors, collected from various sources all that was known on the subject. Dalton published his Meteorological Essays in 1793. The Meteorological Society of London, established in 1823, began to publish its transactions in 1839. (*See* AÉROLITES, ATMOSPHERE, BAROMETER, STORMS, THERMOMETER, WINDS, &c.)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The name adopted by a Wesleyan society established at New York in 1766 by some Irish emigrants. John Wesley appointed Dr. Coke bishop of the new society, Sep. 2, 1784. A separation ensued in 1830, when the seceders assumed the name of the Methodist Protestant Church. Another secession took place in 1842, out of which arose the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, formed at Utica in 1843, and in 1844 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became a separate society. The fourteenth delegated general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at Philadelphia, May 2, 1864, resolved to celebrate the first centenary of American Methodism, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866, and voted an address in support of the Government. A Convention of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Louisville, Kentucky, April 6, 1864.

METHODISTS.—John Wesley, and some of his friends, at the university of Oxford, formed themselves into an association for the more strict observance of their religious duties, about 1729, and received, amongst other nicknames, that of Methodists, in allusion to the Methodici, or physicians in ancient Rome, mentioned by Celsus. The Methodists practised self-denial, visited the poor and the sick, and spent much time in meditation and prayer. John Wesley formed his followers into a regular society, May 1, 1738. Such was the origin of what are termed the Wesleyan Methodists. Their first meeting-house was founded at Bristol, May 12, 1739. George Whitfield separated from the Wesleyans, and founded the Whitfieldites, or Whitfield-ians (*q. v.*), in 1741. The first watch-night of the Methodists was held in London, April 9, 1742; the rules of the society were first published May 1, 1743, and the first conference was held in 1744. A further separation occurred in 1797, when the Methodists divided into two sects, called the Old Methodists, and the New Connection. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists arose in 1785, the Primitive Methodists or Ranters in 1810, the Independent Methodists in 1810, the Bible Christians or Bryanites in 1815, and various Methodist sects have since sprung into existence. The Wesleyan Association, formed in 1834, and the Wesleyan Reform Association in 1849, amalgamated in 1857, and took the title, United Free Church Methodists.

METHONE (Macedonia) is said to have been settled by some Eretrians about B.C. 730—720. Philip II. besieged it B.C. 353, captured it B.C. 352, and razed it to the ground. During the siege, Philip II. was wounded in the eye by an arrow, having, according to tradition, a label with these words, "Astor to Philip's right eye." This bowman had offered his services to the king, declaring that he could bring down a bird in its flight with his arrows. "It is well," said Philip, "I shall make use of thee when I wage war with starlings."

METHONE (Messenia), called Pedasus by Homer, was given to the inhabitants of Nauplia by the Spartans at the end of the second Messenian war, B.C. 668. The Athenians were defeated in an attempt to regain possession of Methone, B.C. 431. It was captured by Agrippa about B.C. 31. Trajan (98—117) made it a free city. (*See* MODON.)

METHUEN TREATY was concluded between England and Portugal, by the English ambassador at Lisbon, Paul Methuen, whence its name, Dec. 27, 1703. It regulated the commerce between the two countries, admitting the wines of Portugal at 33⅓ per cent. less duty than that paid on French wines. A defensive alliance had been signed May 16, 1703. The Methuen Treaty was abrogated in 1836.

METONIC CYCLE, so called from its inventor Meton, an astronomer of Athens, is a cycle of 19 years, or 6,940 days, at the end of which time the new moons fall on the same days of the year, and the eclipses return in nearly the same order. It commenced July 15, 432 B.C. Calippus, who lived about B.C. 330, discovered and corrected its error, and invented the Calippic Period (*q. v.*).

METRIC SYSTEM.—Its use was legalized by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 117 (July 29, 1864), entitled the "Metric Weights and Measures Act." (*See* DECIMAL SYSTEM.)

METRONOME.—This ingenious instrument for determining the movement, *i. e.* the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions, was invented in 1812 by John Maelzel, civil engineer and mechanician to the Emperor of Austria. A similar instrument was contrived in France in 1698.

METROPOLIS.—(*See* ANCYRA.)

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.—(*See* DRAINAGE.)

METROPOLITAN.—A term applied to the prelate who resided in the capital city of each province, the clergy and the other bishops of the province being subject to his authority. The establishment of metropolitans originated at the end of the 3rd century, and was confirmed by the Council of Nicæa June 19—Aug. 25, 325. Mosheim believes the prerogatives of metropolitans to have originated in the councils first summoned in the 2nd century. The first metropolitan or archbishop of Canterbury was Augustine, created by Ethelbert on his conversion to Christianity, in 597. Paulinus, the first metropolitan of York, was appointed in 627. Patrick Graham, made Bishop of St. Andrew's in 1466, was the first metropolitan in Scotland.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 Aug. 14, 1855, "An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis." The first meeting took place Dec. 22, 1855, when Mr. J. Thwaites was elected chairman. The powers of the board were extended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), which placed the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the metropolis under their direction. (*See* THAMES EMBANKMENT.)

METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET (London).—By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 1, 1851), power was given to certain commissioners to provide a new cattle-market for the metropolis. It was called the Metropolitan Market Act. In pursuance of such powers, a new cattle-market was prepared in Copenhagen Fields, in the north of London, and it was opened June 13, 1855, Smithfield having been closed June 11. The sales commenced June 15.

METROPOLITAN CLUB (London) was founded in 1864.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY (London) was incorporated by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 322 (July 29, 1864), to construct an inner circle of lines north of the Thames.

METROPOLITAN FREE DRINKING-FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION (London) was formed in April, 1859. (*See* DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.)

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.—(*See* FIRE BRIGADE.)

METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACT.—By this Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 116 (July 29, 1864), the guardians of metropolitan parishes and unions were ordered, after the ensuing Sep. 29, to keep an account of their expenditure for the relief of the houseless poor between the hours of eight o'clock at night and eight in the morning, and to obtain reimbursement of the same from the Metropolitan Board of Works. It was made perpetual by 28 Vict. c. 34 (June 2, 1865), which required the Poor Law Board to inspect the casual wards, and empowered the police to provide for the temporary relief, according to the previous act, of destitute persons not charged with any offence.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (London).—The first act for the North Metropolitan Railway was granted in 1853. It was re-incorporated as the Metropolitan Railway by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 221 (Aug. 7, 1854), and opened Jan. 10, 1863. The extension to Ludgate Hill was opened Dec. 2, 1864. It has obtained various acts for extensions and increased powers.

METTRAY.—The Reformatory at this town, near Tours, in France, was established by M. Demetz in 1839. It is managed by an association, called the "Paternal Society of Mettray."

METZ (France) was called Divodurum by the Romans, and was the chief town of the Mediomatrici. In the 5th century it was called Mettis. The inhabitants in a time of peace were massacred by the army of Vitellius in 69, and Metz was destroyed by the Huns in 452. It became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, sometimes called the kingdom of Metz, in 561, and it was, for a time, the capital of Lorraine. It became a free imperial city in 985, and was used by the German emperors as a barrier against France. A diet was held here in 1356. Charles VII. besieged it in 1444, and it only preserved its freedom by the payment of 100,000 crowns. Henry II. obtained possession of Metz in 1552; and, although the Emperor Charles V. besieged it with 100,000 men, after 10 months he was obliged to withdraw, Jan. 1, 1553. Metz continued in the possession of the French, to whom it was formally secured by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The cathedral, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Europe, founded in 1014, was not finished till 1546. The choir was built in 1130. Its fortifications were planned by Vauban and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The fort *Belle-Croix*, commenced in 1731, is a masterpiece of military construction. Metz was made a bishop's see at an early period, and councils were held here in Oct., 590; in 753; in 835; May 28, 859; in June, 863; Sep. 9, 869; and May 1, 888.

MEULAN (France).—This town, which must not be confounded with Melun (*q. v.*), was united to France in 1204. Edward III. took it in 1346; Bertrand du Guesclin wrested it from Charles II. (the Bad) in 1364, and it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy in 1417. Henry V., of England, held several conferences here, in July, 1419, with the Queen of France, respecting a marriage contract with her daughter Katherine. They led to no result, but were renewed at Troyes.

MEXICO (N. America).—The earliest inhabitants of Anahuac or Mexico, of whom anything definite is known, are the Toltecs, who, having been expelled from their own country in 472, travelled southward and settled in Mexico, where they established a kingdom in 667. In consequence of a famine, followed by pestilence, this people migrated, about 1051, and were succeeded, after a lapse of about a century, by the Chichemecs. The Aztecs settled in the country about 1216, founded the city of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico, in 1325, and established their monarchy in 1352. Mexico was made known to Europeans by Hernandez de Cordova in 1517.

A.D.
1519, April 21. Fernando Cortes lands in Mexico.
1521, Aug. 13. He takes the city of Mexico.
1522, Oct. 15. Charles V. constitutes Cortes governor of the conquered territory, which is called New Spain. Gil Goncalez de Avila explores the west coast.

A.D.
1530. Charles V. establishes a vicegregal government for New Spain.
1535. Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.
1547, Dec. 2. Death of Cortes at Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Seville.
1553. The university of Mexico is founded. Robert Tomson, an English merchant, visits Mexico, and is, with his companions, persecuted on account of his religion.
1571. The Inquisition is established in Mexico.
1609. An insurrection of negro slaves is suppressed by the viceroy.
1624. The province is involved in civil strife, owing to the attempt of the viceroy to obtain a monopoly for the sale of corn.
1629, June 20. The city of Mexico is overwhelmed by an inundation, which continues for five years.
1653. A formidable insurrection of the Indians is suppressed.
1659. The first auto-da-fé at Mexico is celebrated by the Inquisition. Fifty victims suffer.
1692, June 8. An insurrection breaks out in the city of Mexico, and the palace of the viceroy is burned by the mob.
1767, June 25. The Jesuits are expelled from Mexico.
1808, Sep. 15. The Mexicans arrest the viceroy Iturrigaray, and send him prisoner to Spain.
1810. A plot for the overthrow of the Spaniards is detected and suppressed.
1811, July 27. Miguel Hidalgo, the rebel priest, is executed.
1815, Dec 22. Morelos is shot for raising an insurrection.
1817, April 15. Xavier Mina lands in Mexico, and goes to the assistance of the revolutionists.—Nov. 11. He is shot as a rebel.
1821, Feb. 24. Augustin de Iturbide proclaims the "Plan of Iguala," the principles of which are "Independence, the maintenance of Roman Catholicity, and Union."
1822, Feb. 24. The first Mexican congress assembles.—May 18. Iturbide is proclaimed emperor.—Nov. Gens. Garza, Santa Anna, and Echavari declare against the emperor.
1823, March 8. Iturbide abdicates.—Oct. Congress sanctions a federal constitution. (*See* CALIFORNIA.)
1824, June 30. An alliance is made with Columbia.—July 19. Iturbide is shot for an attempt to recover his authority.—Oct. 4. A federal constitution, founded on that of the United States, is adopted by Congress.
1825, April 15. Guadalupe Victoria is sworn into office as president.
1829, March 20. Congress decrees the expulsion of the Spaniards.—July 5. A Spanish expedition for the recovery of Mexico sails from Havana.—Sep. 11. It surrenders to Gen. Santa Anna.—Sep. 15. The president Guerrero publishes a decree abolishing slavery.—Dec. 23. Guerrero is deposed, and is succeeded by Bustamente.
1832. The Texans revolt.
1833, May 11. Santa Anna is elected president.
1836, April 21. Santa Anna is defeated by the revolted Texans, under Gen. Houston.
1838, Nov. 30. War is declared against France.
1839, March 9. Peace is concluded with France at Vera Cruz.
1844, April 12. The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States for annexation to the Union.
1845, Jan. 4. Fall of Santa Anna, who is arrested on a charge of treason.—June 4. War is declared against the United States on the Texas question.
1846, May 8. The Mexicans are defeated by the United States army, under Gen. Taylor, at Palo Alto.—May 8. They lose the battle of Matamoras.—Aug. 18. Gen. Kearney takes Santa Fé.—Sep. 24. Gen. Taylor takes Monterey.
1847, Jan. 19. The American inhabitants of New Mexico are massacred by the Mexican population.—Jan. 28. Gen. Price defeats the Mexicans at El Embudo. Gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, at the battle of Angostura, or Bueno Vista.—April 18. Gen. Scott defeats Santa Anna at Cerro-Gorda (*q. v.*).—Aug. 20. Gen. Scott defeats the Mexicans at Contreras.—Aug. 23. A truce is agreed upon.—Sep. 8. Hostilities recommence.—Sep. 15. Gen. Scott takes the city of Mexico.

A.D.
1848, Feb. 2. The preliminaries of peace are signed at Guadalupe-Hidalgo.—May 19. Peace is ratified with the United States.
1852, Sep. 13. A revolution breaks out in the provinces of Xalisco and Guadalaxara.
1853, Jan. 6. Gen. Arista abdicates the presidency.—Feb. 7. Santa Anna is recalled.—March 17. Santa Anna is elected president.—Dec. 16. He is made dictator for life.
1855, Aug. 9. Santa Anna abdicates the dictatorship.—Sep. 12. Martin Carrera, his successor, also abdicates, and is succeeded by Alvarez.—Dec. 8. Alvarez abdicates, and is succeeded by Comonfort.
1856, March 22. Comonfort suppresses the insurrection of Haro y Tamaris.—March 31. The property of the ecclesiastics is confiscated.
1858, Jan. 11. A revolution breaks out under Gen. Zuloaga.—Jan. 21. Comonfort quits Mexico, and is succeeded by Zuloaga. Shortly afterwards Benito Juarez is declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz, and the country is ravaged by civil war.
1859, Jan. 6. Zuloaga is deposed, and a junta elects Miramon as his successor.—Jan. 26. Miramon restores Zuloaga.—Feb. 2. Zuloaga abdicates.—April 11. Miramon enters Mexico, and assumes the presidency.—July 13. The constitutional president Juarez confiscates the ecclesiastical property.—Sep. 24. A conspiracy against Miramon is suppressed.—Dec. 26. Miramon defeats the liberal general Colima.
1860, March 13. Miramon bombards Vera Cruz.—March 21. He raises the siege.—May 1. Zuloaga issues a decree, in which he assumes the presidency, and deposes Miramon.—May 9. He is arrested by Miramon.—May 10. The *corps diplomatique* ceases to hold official communication with Miramon.—Aug. 10. Miramon is defeated at the battle of Silos, by Gen. Degollado.—Dec. 25. Miramon being defeated in several engagements, the victorious army of Juarez enters Mexico.
1861, Jan. 19. Juarez becomes president.—Jan. 21. A new ministry is formed.—June 30. Congress appoints Juarez president of the republic and absolute dictator.—July 27. Rupture of diplomatic relations with the English and French Governments.—Oct. 31. A convention between England, France, and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, is signed at London.—Nov. 24. The English and French Governments despatch an ultimatum to President Juarez.—Dec. 7. The French ambassador quits the capital.—Dec. 8. A Spanish squadron arrives off Vera Cruz.—Dec. 15. The congress adjourns, after investing the president with full powers.—Dec. 16. The English ambassador leaves the capital.—Dec. 17. The Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, and occupy the town and fort of St. John d'Ulloa.
1862, Jan. 7. Gen. Prim, with a force of united English, French, and Spaniards, arrives at Vera Cruz.—Jan. 10. The allies address a proclamation to the Mexican people.—Jan. 29. The allies reject the reply of the Government to their ultimatum, and march towards Mexico.—Feb. 19. A truce is concluded at Soledad to facilitate a definite settlement of the claims of the allies.—Feb. 27. The French quit Vera Cruz and march upon Tehuacan.—March 1. The Spanish troops occupy Orizaba. The English embark on board the fleet stationed off Vera Cruz.—April 9. The allies hold a conference at Orizaba, the result being that England and Spain decline to commence hostilities, and prepare to leave the country, while France insists on the necessity of active measures for the protection of the French inhabitants.—April 16. The French declare war against President Juarez.—April 18. The French march from Cordova and commence hostilities.—April 28. The Mexicans are defeated in the mountains of Cohimbres, near Aculeingo.—May 5. The French are repulsed with loss in an attempted assault upon the heights around Puebla.—May 18. The Mexican general Marquez joins the French with 3,000 men.—Sep. 22. Gen. Forey, having arrived at Vera Cruz and assumed the direction of the French expedition, issues a proclamation promising the Mexicans entire freedom in the choice of a new government.

A.D.
1862, Oct. 27. The Mexican congress publishes a manifesto protesting against the French invasion and proclamation.

1863, Jan. 13. The French evacuate Tampico.—Feb. 24. Gen. Forey quits Orizaba, and marches towards the capital.—March 16. The French lay siege to Puebla.—May 8. Gen. Bazaine defeats the Mexicans, under Gen. Comonfort, at San Lorenzo.—May 18. Gen. Ortega surrenders Puebla to Gen. Forey after a two months' siege.—May 31. President Juarez transfers his government from Mexico to San Louis de Potosi.—June 5. Gen. Bazaine occupies Mexico.—June 10. The main body of the French army, under Gen. Forey, enter the capital.—June 24. A provisionary government, entitled "the Regency of the Mexican Empire," is established at Mexico.—July 8. The Assembly of Notables is solemnly inaugurated, with power to decide the future form of the Mexican government.—July 10. The Assembly resolves by 250 votes against 43 to adopt an hereditary monarchical government, under a Roman Catholic Emperor of Mexico, and to invite the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, eldest brother of the Emperor of Austria, to accept the imperial title. The provisional government accordingly assumes the style of "Regency of the Mexican Empire."—July 22. The permanent committee of the republican national assembly at San Louis Potosi protests against the proposed changes and calls upon the people to resist French domination.—Aug. 11. The French occupy Tampico.—Oct. 1. Marshal Forey transfers his command to Gen. Bazaine, and returns to Europe.—Oct. 3. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian receives a Mexican deputation, and consents to accept the imperial office, provided his election is ratified by a free vote of the whole Mexican people.—Nov. 12. The Mexican general, Comonfort, ex-president of the republic, is surprised and shot by a band of Mexicans at Chamacuero.—Nov. 30. The French occupy Morelia.—Dec. 8. They enter Guanajuato.—Dec. 18. On the approach of the allied French and Mexican forces, President Juarez quits San Louis de Potosi for Saltillo.—Dec. 19. The French occupy Queretaro.—Dec. 24. The Imperialist general, Mejia, enters San Louis de Potosi.—Dec. 27. He repulses the republican forces of Gens. Durango and Zacatecas.

1864, Jan. 5. The French enter Guatalaxara.—Jan. 23. The French seize Campeachy, and thereby compel Yucatan to declare in favour of the Imperialist party.—Feb. 2. The French occupy Agnas Calientes.—Feb. 6. They enter Yacatecas.—Feb. 26. The port of Acapulco is blockaded by a French squadron.—Feb. 27. The ex-president Santa Anna lands at Vera Cruz and signifies his adhesion to the French intervention and his intention of abstaining from any political manifestation.—March 12. Santa Anna is compelled by Gen. Bazaine to return to Havana.—March 26. Gen. Vidaurri, imperialist governor of the states of New Leon and Coahuila, is compelled to evacuate Monterey, which is occupied by the republicans under Ortega.—April 3. President Juarez enters Monterey and makes it the seat of the republican government.—April 5. The Washington House of Representatives unanimously resolves that "the people of the United States will never recognize a monarchial government which has been established in America on the ruins of a republican government, and under the auspices of a European power."—April 10. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian receives a Mexican deputation at Miramar, and consents to accept the imperial dignity, under the title of Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico. A treaty is signed with France relative to the duration of the French occupation of the country.—May 17. The Imperialists defeat the republican general, Doblada, at Matchuela.—May 20. End of the regency, the administrative functions being discharged till the arrival of the Emperor by Gen. Almonte.—May 28. The Emperor and Empress arrive at Vera Cruz.—June 3. The French occupy Acapulco.—June 12. The Emperor and Empress enter the capital.

A.D.
1864, June 26. An Imperial decree is published investing the Empress with the dignity of regent of the empire in the event of the absence or decease of the Emperor.—July 4. The French occupy Durango.—July 20. An imperial decree raises the blockade of all the Mexican ports.—Aug. 20. Gen. Castagny occupies Saltillo.—Aug. 26. He occupies Monterey.—Sep. 4. Gens. Vidaurri and Quiroja submit to the Imperial government.—Sep. 21. The French, under Col. Martin, defeat the Juarist Gens. Ortega, Negrete, and Carbajal, at Estanzuela. The Imperialists are defeated at Toluca.—Sep. 26. Matamoras is occupied by the Imperialist general, Mejia.—Oct. 29. The Juarists evacuate Colima.—Oct. 30. The Emperor returns to the capital after a tour in the provinces.—Nov. 13. The French and Mexican forces occupy Mazatlan.—Nov. 15. The Imperialists, under Gen. Marquez, seize Manzanillo.—Nov. 22. The French, under Col. Clinchant, defeat the Juarist forces of Gens. Arteaga, Neri, &c., at Xiquilpan.—Dec. 4. The Emperor forms a Council of State.—Dec. 20. The Juarists are repulsed in an attack upon Colima.—Dec. 27. The Juarists, under Col. Rosales, defeat the French at San Pedro.—Dec. 31. The Juarists fail in an attack upon Mazatlan.

1865, Jan. 1. The Emperor founds the order of the Eagle of Mexico. President Juarez issues a proclamation calling upon the people to resist foreign invasion.—Feb. 6. Tezuitlan is taken from the Juarists by the Austrian legion.—Feb. 9. Oaxaca, with a garrison of 7,000 men, is surrendered by Gen. Diaz to Marshal Bazaine.—March 29. Guaymas, on the Pacific Ocean, is taken by the French.—April 10. An imperial constitution is promulgated. The Emperor founds the order of St. Charles for ladies; and reforms the orders of the Eagle of Mexico and of our Lady of Gaudeloupe. A Juarist force, under Gen. Regulus, defeats the Belgian legion at Tacamburo.—April 12. The Juarist Gen. Negrete occupies Saltillo and Monterey.—April 24. The French and Belgians defeat Gen. Regulus at Yanijuco.—June 7. The French occupy Saltillo. Gen. Negrete raises the siege of Matamoras.—June 17. Death at New York of Gen. Doblada, formerly a minister of the Mexican Republic.—June 24. Marriage of Marshal Bazaine with great ceremony.—July 14. The French take Urapan.—July 20. Col. Garnier occupies Hermosillo.—July 23. The guerilla chief Publita is defeated and killed by French cavalry.—Aug. 12. The Imperialists occupy Hermansilla.—Sep. 15. Gen. Brincourt enters Chihuahua.—Oct. 25. The Juarists are defeated before Matamoras.

1866, Jan. 3. The Juarists seize Toluca.—Jan. 5. Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, is captured by American Filibusters from Texas under Gen. Reed.—Feb. 7. Alamos is captured and sacked by the Liberals.—March 4. Capt. D'Huart, a member of the Belgian mission, is murdered by guerillas near Mexico.—March 25. The Juarists capture Chihuahua.—June 23. Matamoras capitulates to the Juarists.—Sep. The Empress arrives in Europe.

MEXICO (Treaties).—A treaty of union, &c., between Mexico and Colombia, was signed here Oct. 3, 1823.——A boundary treaty, between Mexico and the United States, was concluded Jan. 12, 1828, and an additional article was signed April 5, 1831.——A commercial treaty between Chili and Mexico was signed March 7, 1831.——Another boundary treaty, between Mexico and the United States, was signed April 3, 1835.——A treaty for the suppression of the slave trade was concluded between Great Britain and Mexico Feb. 24, 1841; and a convention between the same powers was signed Oct. 15, 1842.——A convention between Mexico and the United States was concluded Jan. 30, 1843.——A convention between Mexico and Great Britain was signed Dec. 4, 1851.——A convention between Mexico

and Spain, respecting British claims, was concluded Dec. 6, 1851.——An agreement between Great Britain and Mexico was signed Nov. 27, 1852.——A treaty of boundary between Mexico and the United States was concluded here, Dec. 30, 1853.

MÉZIÈRES (France), the chief town of the department of the Ardennes, was gradually formed round a castle founded in the 9th century. Refugees from Liége settled here between 1214 and 1418, and it was besieged by an Austrian and Spanish army in 1521. The Chevalier Bayard took the command of the garrison, and compelled the Imperialists to retire in confusion Sep. 27. The military school, founded in 1748, was transferred to Metz. The Prussians bombarded it in 1815, and it surrendered after a siege of 42 days.

MÉZIÈRES-EN-BRENNE (France). — This town, in the department of Indre, is celebrated for its church, dedicated to St. Marie-Madeleine, and built in 1339.

MEZZOTINTO, or MIDDLE-TINT. — A style of engraving, the invention of which is ascribed to Prince Rupert by Evelyn in his "Sculptura," published in 1662. The discovery, however, is really due to Louis von Siegen (1609—76), a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who engraved a portrait of the Queen of Bohemia in this style about 1643. Theodore Caspar de Fürstenberg, who practised the art in 1656, and Prince Rupert are believed to have been pupils of Siegen. The earliest work by Prince Rupert is the "Executioner of St. John," completed in 1658.

MHOW.—(*See* CRAWLEY COURT MARTIAL.)

MICAH, the sixth in order of the minor prophets in the Old Testament, is considered, by the best authorities, to have been delivered about B.C. 750.

MICHAELMAS.—The feast of St. Michael, celebrated Sep. 29, was instituted in 487. Michaelmas-day was formerly marked by the display of great hospitality, and many curious customs were connected with it. Michaelmas term was altered by 16 Charles I. c. 6 (Nov., 1640), and by 24 Geo. II. c. 48 (1751). The common tradition, attributing the origin of the Michaelmas goose to the fact that Queen Elizabeth was eating one on that day when she received the news of the defeat of the Spanish armada, is incorrect: public thanksgiving for the victory had been offered in London Aug. 20, 1588. The practice, moreover, existed in England in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—83), and appears to have been an imitation of a custom observed on the continent of eating a goose on St. Martin's day, or Martinmass, Nov. 11. The goose is called amongst several continental nations St. Martin's bird.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (ST.), (Cornwall).—This island, lying off the coast, is supposed by some writers to be the Ictis mentioned by Diodorus Siculus. This, however, is a disputed point. It received the name from a supposed appearance of the archangel St. Michael about 495. In the 5th century it was an object of religious veneration, and Edward the Confessor founded and endowed an abbey or priory of Benedictines before 1044. It was annexed by Robert, Earl of Morton, and made subject, in religious matters, to the abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, and remained in this condition till the French wars in 1414, when the statute passed in 1380 for suppressing alien priories was put in force. Henry V. or VI. gave this alien priory to Syon Abbey, Middlesex, under which rule it continued until 1533, when it was dissolved. In 1542 the abbey was given to Henry VIII., who granted the revenues to Humphrey Arundell. After his death, in 1550, it was sold to Job Milton. The mount was fortified in the Middle Ages. The Earl of Oxford (John de Vere), a Lancastrian, surprised it in Sep., 1473, and it was wrested from him by the Yorkists in Feb., 1474. The Cornish rebels seized it in 1549, and the Parliamentarians in 1646. The St. Aubyns purchased it in 1660. The pier was rebuilt in 1726, and Queen Victoria visited the mount Sep. 6, 1846.

MICHAEL, ST.—Louis XI. of France instituted the order of St. Michael in 1469, and the order of St. Lazarus was joined to it in 1693. A similar order was introduced into Germany in 1618.

MICHIGAN (N. America).—The French penetrated into this country early in the 17th century, and formed a settlement at Detroit in 1647, founding that town in 1670. Michigan passed into the hands of the English in 1763, and was not entirely relinquished by them to the United States until 1796. Michigan was erected into a territory in 1805, and was admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1836.

MICROMETER.—This instrument, applied to telescopes and microscopes, for measuring very small distances, was first constructed by Gascoigne, an Englishman, in 1640, and used by him for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon. Gascoigne, who perished in the civil wars, July 2, 1644, published no account of his invention. Richard Townley preserved one of the instruments, and it was improved by Hooke. Without any knowledge of these inventions and improvements, Auzout and Picard, in 1666, published an account of a micrometer invented by them. Christian Huyghens (April 14, 1629—June 8, 1695) effected further improvements, and to each of the afore-mentioned persons, at some period or other, has this invention been attributed.

MICROSCOPE.—Single microscopes, in the form of glass globes containing water, were in use amongst the ancients. A magnifying lens of rock crystal was found in the ruins of Nineveh. The invention of the compound microscope has been attributed to Jansen and Galileo in 1609, and to Cornelius Drebbel in 1620. It is now generally believed to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, assisted by his father, Hans Jansen, spectacle-makers at Middleburg, about 1590. They presented one to Prince Maurice in 1617. Prichard perfected the diamond microscope, Dec. 1, 1824. It was the first in which this precious stone had been used, and it was found greatly superior to glass in power. Professor Riddell, of the university of New Orleans, in 1851 constructed a binocular microscope, for rendering both eyes serviceable in microscopical observations.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETIES.—The Microscopical Society was instituted in London Sep. 3, 1839, for the promotion and diffusion of improvements in the optical and mechanical construction; for the communication and discussion of observations and discoveries; for the exhibition of new or interesting microscopical objects and preparations; for submitting difficult and obscure microscopical phenomena to the test of various instruments; and for the establishment of a library of standard microscopical works. —— The Dublin Microscopical Society, for promoting a knowledge of the minute structure of organic beings, was founded in Oct. 1840. —— The Quekett Microscopical Club was established in London in 1865.

MIDDLE AGES.—(*See* MEDIÆVAL AGES.)

MIDDLEBURG (Holland).—The Prince of Orange wrested this strongly fortified town, in the province of Zealand, from the Spaniards, after a two years' siege, Feb. 19, 1574. In 1581 a religious sect, called the Brownists (*q. v.*), from their founder Robert Brown, settled at Middleburg. Disunion appeared in their ranks, and Brown left them and returned to England in 1589. The town-hall was founded in 1468. —(*See* EDDA.)

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. — The Convocation of Oxford University passed a statute authorizing middle-class examinations, June 18, 1857, and the first commenced at Oxford, June 21, 1858. The name has since been changed to University Local Examinations (*q. v.*).

MIDDLESBOROUGH (England).—The first house of this thriving town, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was built in 1830.

MIDDLESEX (England), before the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, formed part of the territories of the Trinobantes, the first British tribe which submitted to the Romans. Julius Cæsar invaded it B.C. 54; it passed under the dominion of Rome in the time of Claudius I. (41—54), and formed part of the kingdom of Essex, established in 527.

MIDDLE-TEMPLE HALL (London) was built in 1570. It contains an equestrian picture of Charles I., supposed to be a genuine Vandyke; and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I., and George II. New buildings were erected in 1831, and the new library, completed in 1861, was opened by the Prince of Wales Oct. 31.

MIDDLE THIBET.—(*See* LADAK.)

MIDDLETON (England). — This parish, in Lancashire, was granted in 1513 to Sir Richard Assheton for his bravery at Flodden Field, and was only a small village in 1775. In 1812 it was the scene of rioting by discontented workmen. The church was built by Sir R. Assheton, in 1524; the grammar-school was founded by royal charter, Aug. 11, 1572; and in connection with the grammar-school Samuel Radcliffe founded two scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1648.

MIDDLETOWN (N. America). — This city of Connecticut, called Mattabesick by the Indians, was settled in 1650. The Wesleyan university was founded in 1831.

MIDHURST (Sussex) is supposed to have been the Roman Miba, or Mida, described in the Chorography of Ravenna, as existing in the south of Britain. Its free grammar-school was founded in 1672. Cowdry House, the seat of the Montagues, near this town, built in the reign of Henry VIII., was destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDIANITES, deriving their name from Midian, the son of Abraham by Keturah, were early engaged in trade between the East and the West. Joseph was sold by his brethren, B.C. 1728, to a party of Midianites carrying spices, the produce of the East, into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii. 28). They were defeated and almost exterminated by the Jews, B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi.). The Jews fell under their rule B.C. 1252 Judges vi. 1—6). Gideon triumphed over them B.C. 1245 (Judges viii. 28). (*See* CRESCENT.)

MIDNAPORE (Hindostan). — This district and town of Orissa were ceded to the English by Cossim Ali Khan, in 1761. They were devastated by a famine, which carried off nearly half of the population in 1770. A similar disaster, but of less severity, occurred in 1799.

MIDWIFERY.—In ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the obstetric art was exclusively professed by females, male physicians being only called in when the life of the mother was considered in great danger. The first printed book on the subject was published by Eucharius Roesslin in 1513. The practicability of the Cæsarean operation on the living mother was proved by Francis Rousset in 1581; and the science was permanently established on a firm foundation by the treatise of Francis Mauriceau in 1668. The invention of the forceps was made by Dr. Paul Chamberlen in 1640. Male accoucheurs were first employed by ladies of the highest rank in France. A school for midwives was established in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris in 1745.

MIES (Battle). — The Hussites defeated a Saxon army, near Mies, July 21, 1426.

MIGRATORY BIRDS, or BIRDS OF PASSAGE, the English vernal immigrants, generally acknowledged as such, and concerning which authentic statistics have been published, as far as regards the London district, are 25 in number. They make their appearance in the neighbourhood of London in the following order:—

Earliest date of arrival.	Latest date of arrival.	Order of arrival.	Name of Bird.
Mar. 11	Mar. 29 (1834)*	1.....	Chiffchaff.
Mar. 16	April 17	2.....	Wheatear.
Mar. 25	April 20	3.....	Wryneck.
Mar. 27	May 8 (1834)...	4.....	Sand-martin.
Mar. 29	April 25	5.....	Black-cap.
Apr. 1	April 20	6.....	Willow-wren.
Apr. 2	April 20	7.....	Redstart.
Apr. 5	May 8 (1834)...	8.....	Swallow.
Apr. 6	April 28	9.....	Whinchat.
Apr. 9	May 25 (1834)	10.....	Martin.
Apr. 9	April 21	11.....	Tree-pipit.
Apr. 9	April 25	12.....	Nightingale.
Apr. 9	April 25	13.....	Yellow-wagtail.
Apr. 12	April 23	14.....	Whitethroat.

* In 1834, every bird was at least three weeks after its usual time.

Earliest date of arrival.	Latest date of arrival.	Order of arrival.	Name of Bird.
Apr. 13	May 15	15.....	Cuckoo.
Apr. 15	May 16 (1834)	16.....	Sedge-warbler.
Apr. 16	April 29	17.....	Lesser-whitethroat.
Apr. 20	May 14	18.....	Turtle-dove.
Apr. 21	May 22 (1834)	19.....	Grasshopper-warbler.
Apr. 22	May 14	20.....	Garden-warbler.
Apr. 23	May 21 (1834)	21.....	Wood-wren.
Apr. 24	May 9	22.....	Redbacked Shrike.
Apr. 30	May 15	23.....	Spotted-flycatcher.
May 1	May 27	24.....	Goatsucker.
May 1	May 27 (1834)	25.....	Swift.

MIGUELITES.—The supporters of Don Miguel, the third son of John VI. of Portugal (*q. v.*). Soon after his father's death (March 10, 1826) he attempted to obtain the crown to the exclusion of Donna Maria da Gloria, his eldest brother's daughter, who had been proclaimed Queen. He assumed the title of King, June 30, 1828, and after carrying on a civil war for some time signed an agreement at Evora Monte not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, May 26, 1834.

MILAN (Italy).—This city, the ancient Mediolanum (*q. v.*), rose from its ruins, and regained some of its former importance in the 9th century. Many of the inhabitants of Pavia, after its capture in 924, settled here, and Otho I. was crowned King of Italy at Milan in 961. Conrad II. laid siege to it in 1037, and retired in 1038 without achieving his object. Councils were held here in 346, 347, 355, 380, 390, 451, 679, 1009, 1103, in Feb. 1117, and Sep. 12, 1287.

A.D.
1041. The people expel the nobles.
1042. The city is blockaded by the expelled nobles.
1044. Peace is restored between the nobles and the people.
1107. Milan becomes a republic.
1127. The people make war upon other Italian cities, and destroy Como.
1154. The Milanese are defeated in a sanguinary battle by the people of Pavia, and they submit to the Emperor Frederick I.
1158. Frederick I., with an army of 100,000 men, besieges Milan, which is reduced by famine and pestilence.
1161. The Milanese having rebelled, Frederick I. again lays siege to their city.
1162, March 1. The consuls and chief citizens solicit the clemency of Frederick I. at Lodi.—March 4. They deliver up the keys.—March 26. Frederick I. enters the city and destroys the fortifications.
1167. The Lombard cities form a league for their defence, and Milan is restored.
1183. The struggle between Frederick I. and the Lombard cities is brought to a close by the peace of Constance.
1187. The citizens choose Uberto Visconti of Placentia as their podestà.
1259. Struggles between the nobles and the people recommence.
1277, Jan. Visconti takes Milan from Napoleone della Torre, and the people salute him "Perpetual Lord."
1327. The government of Milan is remodelled, and 24 nobles, subject to an imperial vicar, are made rulers.
1395. Milan is erected into a duchy, Gian Galeazzo Visconti having purchased the title of Duke of Milan from Wenceslaus, King of the Romans.
1425. Commencement of the wars between Milan and Venice.
1428, April 19. Peace is concluded with Florence.
1447, Aug. 13. The rule of the Visconti terminates with the death of Philip Maria Visconti.
A.D.
1449—50. Milan is taken by Sforza, who is proclaimed duke.
1499. Milan is occupied by the French.
1513. It is again occupied by the French.
1535. Charles V. seizes Milan.
1540. It is given to Philip of Spain by his father Charles V.
1549. The Golden Bull of Milan is promulgated.
1602. The Ambrosian (*q. v.*) library is founded.
1639. Philip IV. signs the treaty known as the Capitulation of Milan.
1700. Milan is seized by the Austrians.
1707, March 13. The French sign a treaty at Milan, resigning all their conquests in Lombardy.
1733. Dec. 29. The citadel surrenders to the French.
1796. It is taken by the French.
1797, June 14. The Ligurian Republic (*q. v.*) is formed.
1797, June 24. The convention of Milan is signed between France and Sardinia.
1799. May 24. Milan is taken by the Austrians, under Gen. Hohenzollern.
1800, June 2. Napoleon Buonaparte enters Milan.
1805, May 26. Napoleon I. is crowned King of Italy, with the iron crown of Lombardy, at Milan.
1807, Dec. 17. Napoleon I. publishes the Milan decree prohibiting the nations of the continent from holding intercourse with the English.
1815, April 27. Insurrections break out at Milan.
1848, March 18. The Milanese rise against the Austrians, and drive them from the city. — Aug. 5. The Austrian forces re-enter the city.
1849, Aug. 6. Peace is concluded here between Austria and Sardinia.
1853, Feb. 6. The Milanese revolt from Austria, but are speedily reduced to order.
1857, Jan. 15. The Emperor of Austria visits Milan.
1859, June 8. Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel enter Milan.
1860, Feb. 15. Victor Emanuel is enthusiastically received at Milan.
1864, April. The Government confiscates some depôts of arms.

MILAN (Treaties).—A capitulation between Philip IV. of Spain and the Swiss cantons was signed here Sep. 3, 1639.——A general capitulation for the evacuation of Lombardy by the French was concluded here March 13, 1707.——A treaty between France and the Venetian Republic, signed on the one part by Napoleon I. and Lallemand, and on the other by Dona, Justiniani and Mocenigo, was concluded here May 16, 1797. The Grand Council of Venice renounced its rights of sovereignty and recognized the authority of an assembly of the citizens. This treaty was never ratified.——A convention between the French Republic and Charles Emanuel II. of Sardinia, was signed June 24, 1798.——Peace was concluded here between Austria and Sardinia, Aug. 6, 1849.

MILAN DECREE.—(*See* CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.)

MILAN EDICT, granting toleration to the Christians, was issued at Milan by Constantine I. in 313. It established universal religious toleration.

MILESIAN WAR, waged by the inhabitants of Miletus (*q. v.*) in defence of their liberties against the Lydians, lasted from B.C. 623 to B.C. 612. The Milesians were defeated in two engagements by Sadyattes, King of Lydia. The war was continued by his successor Alyattes, who was taken ill, in consequence, it was believed, of his troops having burned a temple in the territory of Miletus, and he at once made peace with the Milesians.

MILETUS (Asia Minor).—This city, supposed to have been peopled by Carians at an

arly period, passed through the hands of everal tribes, and was seized by the Ionians, who massacred all the women. Gold coins are said to have been struck here B.C. 800. The inhabitants carried on war against the Lydians B.C. 623—612. They rose against the Persians B.C. 500, and, after sustaining several defeats, their city was taken B.C. 494, and the inhabitants were carried to Ampe, on the banks of the Tigris. Miletus regained its independence after the battle of Mycale (*q. v.*), B.C. 479, and soon after joined the Athenians. Alexander III. (the Great) took the city by assault B.C. 334. It was visited by the Apostle Paul (Acts xx. 17), who summoned the elders of the Church of Ephesus to meet him here in April, B.C. 56, and it was an early see of the Christian Church.

MILEVIS (Africa).—Councils were held here Aug. 27, 402, and in 416. The French took possession of the town, now called Milah, in 1838.

MILFORD (Wales).—This town, founded in 1790, is connected with London by the South Wales Railway. The church was erected in 1805. The naval establishments were removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales) is an arm of the sea, with deep water and excellent anchorage, capable of sheltering the whole of the British navy. Here Richard II. embarked on his expedition to Ireland in May, 1399. A French fleet, carrying troops intended to assist Owen Glendower in his opposition to Henry IV., arrived here in 1407. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who sailed from Harfleur Aug. 1, 1485, landed at Milford Haven Aug. 7. Two lighthouses were erected on St. Ann's Head in 1800. The *Great Eastern* wintered in Milford Haven in 1860, and returned for repairs, after having been disabled in a hurricane, Sep. 12, 1861. The foundation-stone of Hubberston Dock was laid Sep. 23, 1864.

MILITARY ASYLUM.—(*See* CHELSEA and ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.)

MILITARY FRONTIER (Austria). — This tract of country, so named because it is placed under a purely military government, extends from the Adriatic Sea to Transylvania, and was originally intended to form a barrier against the Turks. The system was introduced by Ferdinand I. (1558—64), who planted military colonists in Croatia. It was further extended in the 17th and 18th centuries, the system in existence at present having been established in 1807.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—(*See* POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.)

MILITARY TRAIN.—The name given to the Land Transport Corps (*q. v.*), on its reorganization in 1858.

MILITIA.—The national force, denominated the Fyrd, which existed in this country in the Anglo-Saxon period, was improved and extended by Alfred (871—901). Henry II. issued an ordinance commanding all persons to provide themselves with arms in 1181. By 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285), the scale of arms for different ranks was revised. Hallam, with reference to the changes that occurred in the system of national defence, remarks (Middle Ages, chap. ii. pt. 2), "The feudal military tenures had superseded that earlier system of public defence which called upon every man, and especially every landholder, to protect his country. The relations of a vassal came in place of those of a subject and a citizen. This was the revolution of the 9th century. In the 12th and 13th another innovation rather more gradually prevailed, and marks the third period in the military history of Europe. Mercenary troops were substituted for the feudal militia." The first commission of array (*q. v.*) for the defence of the kingdom, of which any record remains, was issued in 1324, and the last in 1557. The modern system was introduced by 13 Charles II. c. 6 (1661), by which the sole right of commanding the militia by sea or land was vested in the crown. Further provisions were made by 13 and 14 Charles II. c. 3 (1662), and by 15 Charles II. c. 4 (1663); and the various regulations in force were amended by 1 Geo. I. c. 14 (1714). Measures were taken for the better ordering of the militia by 30 Geo. II. c. 25 (1757), which was explained and amended by 31 Geo. II. c. 26 (1758). All the laws in force were consolidated by 2 Geo. III. c. 20 (1762). Protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters were exempted from service in the militia by 19 Geo. III. c. 44 (1779). The militia laws were amended and consolidated by 26 Geo. III. c. 107 (1786). The supplementary militia act, 37 Geo. III. c. 3 (Nov. 11, 1796), provided for an augmentation of the militia, and the laws relating to the subject were again amended by 42 Geo. III. c. 90 (June 26, 1802). The acts of the Irish Parliament respecting the militia in Ireland were amended and consolidated by 49 Geo. III. c. 120 (June 19, 1809). Police constables are exempted from serving in the militia by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 27, 1839). The militia laws were again amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50 (June 30, 1852), by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 20, 1853), by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 13 (May 12, 1854), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 57, 100 and 106 (1855).

MILKY WAY.—Democritus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, was the first who taught that this luminous trail in the heavens, called the milky way, consisted of a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C. Soon after the discovery of the telescope, Galileo (1564—Jan. 8, 1642) announced that he had resolved the whole of the milky way into stars.

MILL.—A machine of some kind or other for grinding corn is mentioned in Scripture, and was in use amongst all ancient nations. The time when the mortar, probably the earliest instrument used for the purpose, was superseded by the hand-mill, has not been ascertained. Moses threatened Pharaoh with the destruction of all the first-born of Egypt, "even unto the first-born of the maid-servant that is behind the mill" (Exod. xi. 5), B.C. 1491, and he commanded the Israelites not to pledge a mill of this kind (Deut. xxiv. 6), B.C. 1451. Cattle-mills were introduced at an early period. Water-mills were invented in Asia Minor, and appear to have been introduced in the time of Julius Cæsar (B.C. 60—

44). Floating mills were invented in 536. Windmills, used in Hungary before 718, were introduced into England about 1040. Mills for draining water off land first occur in Holland in 1408.

MILLEDGEVILLE (N. America). — This town, the capital of Georgia, was captured by the Federals, Nov. 20, 1864.

MILLENARIANS, or CHILIASTS, a name given to those who believe that the saints will reign on earth with Christ 1,000 years. These opinions, grounded on Rev. xx., arose in the 2nd century, and have existed, with various changes and modifications, since that period. Papias (169), Bishop of Hierapolis and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, was the first who held these views, and they were warmly supported by Justin Martyr (103—167). In the 4th century the millenarians held the following tenets:—that the city of Jerusalem would be rebuilt; that Christ would come down from heaven and reign upon earth with his servants; and that the saints during this period would enjoy all the delights of a terrestrial paradise. According to Mosheim, Corinthus, in the 1st century, held opinions of a similar character. (*See* FIFTH MONARCHY MEN.)

MILLENARY PETITION.—This address to James I., drawn up by the Puritans in 1603, was called the millenary petition because they pretended that it bore the signatures of 1,000 ministers, though some hundreds were wanted to complete that number. Hallam says it was signed by 825 ministers from 25 counties. The Puritans met James I. on his journey from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and presented this address. The universities declared against it June 9, 1603; but it was discussed at the Hampton Court conference, Jan. 14, 1604.

MILLENNIUM.—The ancient tradition, that Christ and his saints should reign upon earth for 1,000 years, was revived in the 10th century, when the people were taught that the millennium was at hand, that Satan would be set free, that the reign of Antichrist would commence, and that after a short season of triumph the last judgment would take place. Multitudes, as the eventful year approached (about 950), forsook their homes, making over their property to the Church. (*See* MILLENARIANS.)

MILLESIMO (Battle).—Napoleon Buonaparte in his despatches to the French Directory, pretended to have defeated the Austrians under Beaulieu, near this town of Piedmont, on the Bormida, April 14, 1796. No such battle was, however, fought.

MILLIDUSE (Battle).—Gen. Paskewitch, at the head of a Russian army, stormed the Turkish camp at this place, near Erzeroum, July 2, 1829. The victors captured 30 pieces of cannon, 19 standards, and 1,500 prisoners.

MILLSPRINGS (Battle).—The Confederates, though at first successful, were ultimately foiled in an attack upon the Federal camp, at this place, in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1862.

MILTON (Kent).—This town, anciently called *Middetun* and *Middleton*, formed part of the demesnes of the Saxon kings. Hosting, the Dane, built a fort here in 893, and it was burned by Earl Godwin about 1052. The fee of the manor remained vested in the crown till the reign of Charles I.

MILWAUKEE (N. America), in Wisconsin, was founded in 1835.

MINCIO (Battles).—The French, under Napoleon Buonaparte, defeated the Austrians on the banks of this river, in Lombardy, May 29, 1796.——The French were defeated here by the Austrians, Dec. 26, 1800.——Eugène Beauharnais gained a victory over the Austrians Feb. 8, 1814.——In 1848, on the outbreak of the revolution in Italy, the Austrian general Radetsky retreated to the Mincio, April 2. He was followed by Charles Albert, who forced the passage of the river April 8. Charles Albert, after losing the battle of Valeggio, was compelled, July 26, to retrace his steps and abandon the line of the Mincio.——The Austrians retreated to the left bank after the battle of Magenta, in June, 1859, and recrossed it July 23, to fight the battle of Solferino (*q.v.*). The allied French and Sardinians followed them across the river Aug. 1, and found the Austrians had taken shelter in the lines of the Quadrilateral.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO (Philippine Islands).—The Arabians at an early period visited this island, the largest of the group, and Magalhaens took possession of it in 1521. The Mohammedan population are governed by a native ruler, and the Spaniards possess only a small portion of the island.

MINDEN (Battle) was fought at this town in Prussia, Aug. 1, 1759, between the allied army, composed of English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French, under Marshal De Contades. The allies, who gained a complete victory, lost 2,000 men, whilst the French lost 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

MINERALOGY.—Agricola of Saxony (1494—1555) is stated by Cuvier to have been the first mineralogist after the revival of science in Europe. Becker's "Physica Subterranea" was published in 1669, and Kircher's "Mundus Subterraneus" in 1662. Woodward is the founder of scientific mineralogy in this country. His "Natural History of the Earth" was published in 1695. Wallerius published his celebrated system in 1747. Cronstedt's great work, "Forsög til Mineralogie," appeared in 1758, and commenced a new æra in the history of the science. Werner's system was founded in 1774, and Hauy's "Traité de Minéralogie" was published in 1801. The Mineralogical Society was established in 1801.

MINERAL WATERS.—Boyle, in 1663 and 1678, seems to have been the first who used tests to detect the ingredients in mineral waters. Gregory, in 1707, procured the solid ingredients by evaporation; and Boulduc, in 1726, employed alcohol to separate the saline substances. After the discovery of carbonic acid by Dr. Black, in 1778, more attention was paid to the analysis of mineral waters.

MINERVE (France).—This stronghold of the Cevennes was captured during the crusade against the Albigenses in 1210. One hundred and forty of the inhabitants cast themselves headlong into the flames July 23, to escape the fury of their persecutors.

MINES. — The Phœnicians and Egyptians were acquainted with the art of forming subterranean shafts and galleries in their pursuit of metallic ores, although they chiefly depended on what are called *stream works*. The Athenians worked silver-mines at Laurium in Attica in the 4th century B.C., and the Romans obtained quicksilver from Almaden in Spain at an early period. The art of mining known in Britain prior to the arrival of the Romans, was much neglected after their departure. It was for a long time chiefly practised by Jews. The king, by his royal prerogative, has a right to all mines containing gold and silver. By 1 Will. III. & Mary, c. 30 (1689), copper or tin mines in which gold is found are not to be deemed royal mines. Gunpowder was first employed in mines in 1620. The company of Mine Adventurers was formed in 1690 for the purpose of working the lead and copper mines of South Wales. A mania for mining speculations raged in England in 1824 and 1825, in consequence of the opening of Mexico to British intercourse. Numerous statutes have been passed for the management of mines. By 10 Geo. II. c. 32 (1737), it was declared a capital offence to set fire to any mine, and by 9 Geo. III. c. 29 (1769), the destruction of any apparatus connected with mines rendered the offender liable to seven years' transportation. To damage the roads leading to mines was made a misdemeanour by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 77 (July 9, 1800), and to steal from mines was made larceny by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 37 (June 21, 1827). The employment of women in mines was prohibited by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842). New rules for the government and inspection of mines were imposed by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151 (Aug. 28, 1860). The French Ecole des Mines was founded in 1783. The London School of Mines was opened with an inaugural address by Sir Henry T. De la Beche, Nov. 6, 1851. (*See* DEAN FOREST.)

MINGRELIA (Asia).—This principality in the Caucasus was well known in ancient times under the name of Colchis (*q. v.*). The Turks took possession of the country, leaving the government in the hands of native princes, during the 15th century; and it remained in their power until, by the treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, between Russia and Turkey, Mingrelia was declared independent. The Russians obtained an ascendancy over the princes of Mingrelia in 1812; and by the treaty of Gulistan (*q. v.*), Oct. 12, 1813, the Turkish Government renounced all claim to this province.

MINIÉ RIFLE was invented at Vincennes by M. Minié in 1833. The Minié principle, with certain modifications, was adopted in the English service in 1851. The Minié rifle has been superseded by the Enfield and Whitworth rifles, and those have been replaced by the Needle Gun (*q. v.*).

MINIMS, or LEAST BRETHREN, in contrast to the Minorites, or Lesser Brethren, of St. Francis d'Assisi, were founded by St. Francis of Paulo, in Calabria, in the 15th century. He first formed an association of hermits, called Hermits of St. Francis, who lived in separate cells, in 1453. They were assembled in convents in 1474, and several establishments were formed in Italy and France. St. Francis died April 2, 1507. (*See* BRIENNE.)

MINING, or MILITARY MINES. — Long before the invention of gunpowder it was customary to undermine besieged places, and support the roofs of the excavations by wooden props, which, being consumed by slow fire, the roof fell in, and a breach was effected. The first theory of mines since the invention of gunpowder appears in a MS. of George of Sienna, in 1480, and it was put into practice by the Genoese at the siege of Sarzana, in 1487. The plan failed, and was not resumed till 1503, when mines were successfully employed by the Neapolitans against the French. Candia was defended against the Turks by 1,173 mines during the siege that terminated in 1669.

MINISTER OF WAR.—The direction of colonial affairs and of war was vested in one person until June 8, 1854, when a division was made, the Duke of Newcastle retaining the war department, and Sir G. Grey being appointed to preside over the colonial office. (*See* ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION.)

MINNESINGERS, or LOVE-SINGERS, flourished in Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, in 1190, was a minnesinger, as was also the Emperor Conrad IV. in 1264. When Rodolph of Hapsburg ascended the throne in 1273, the minnesingers began to decline. One of the most celebrated minnesingers was Walther von der Vogelweide (1190—1240), who went to the crusades in 1197. Whilst a child he wrote many "lays," one a song of triumph on the coronation of Philip II. at Mentz, in 1198. He assisted as a principal at the famous contention of minnesingers, or poetic battle of Eisenach, in 1207. (*See* MEISTERSINGERS.)

MINNESOTA (N. America) was erected into a territory March 3, 1849, the portion west of the Mississippi having previously formed a part of the territory of Iowa, and that east of the Mississippi a part of Wisconsin. In 1850 it was divided into nine counties.

MINOA.—(*See* HERACLEA.)

MINORCA, or MENORCA (Mediterranean), the second in size of the Balearic Isles (*q. v.*), colonized by the Phœnicians at an early period, passed successively under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs. The Genoese took it in 1146, and in 1229 it was conquered by Don James of Aragon; and in 1287 by Alphonso III., his grandson, who reduced the Moors to slavery. The English under the Earl of Stanhope captured it Sep. 30, 1708, and held possession, in which they were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, till June 29, 1756, when it capitulated to the French. It was restored to the English at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The French and Spaniards took it Feb. 5, 1782, and the English recaptured it Nov. 15, 1798. It was finally ceded to Spain at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MINORITES, or MINOR FRIARS. — (*See* CAPUCHINS and FRANCISCANS.)

MINSTRELS, described by Percy as "an

order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others," called by the monkish historians joculatores, mimi, and jestours, were the real successors of the ancient bards. Richard I. (1189–99) was a great patron of the minstrels, and his exploits furnished themes for their lays. It is recorded that in 1374 six minstrels performed at Winchester on the anniversary of Alwyne the bishop. John of Gaunt, in 1380, had a court of minstrels at Tutbury, and Henry V. was accompanied on his voyage to France in 1415 by 18 minstrels. An ordinance was passed in 1456 for the impressment of youths to supply vacancies by death amongst the king's minstrels. They found free access amongst all classes as late as the reign of Henry VIII. (1509–47). A Welsh minstrel was executed for singing a prophecy against Henry VIII., July 1, 1541. They afterwards became neglected, and when Elizabeth was entertained at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, the appearance of a minstrel excited much wonder. By some authorities the decline of the minstrel's art is attributed to the statute 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), which included minstrels amongst rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and adjudged them to be punished accordingly.

MINT.—The honour of first establishing a system of metallic currency is ascribed to the Greeks, about the 8th or 9th century before Christ. At Rome, the mint operations were carried on in the temple of Juno Moneta, or the Adviser. The mint officers formed a corporation. It was worked, in the time of the republic, by public slaves; but freedmen were employed by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 60—March 15, 44). The Gothic kings of Rome improved the status of the superior officers. In 274 the workmen rose in rebellion because Aurelian introduced some reforms in the management, and the lives of 7,000 of the Roman soldiery were sacrificed in putting down the disturbance. The mints of the Anglo-Saxons were superintended by "moneyers." Barons and bishops were permitted the privilege of issuing coins, and provincial towns of importance were likewise allowed to establish mints. In 1279 the various mints in England were placed under one master. Many privileges, granted by Edward I. (1272–1307) and his successors to the officers of the mint, have been gradually withdrawn, and are now abolished. In 1643 a mint was established at New Inn Hall, Oxford, where the plate of the colleges was coined to enable Charles I. to provide the means of carrying on hostile operations against the Parliament. In 1695 there were mints at York, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, and Norwich. The management of the mint was entirely remodelled by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 9 (April 21, 1837). The new building was completed in 1811.

MINUET.—This dance, said to have been invented in the province of Poitou, in France, and first danced at Paris by Louis XIV. in 1653, was introduced from that country into England in the 18th century.

MIRACLE PLAYS.—These dramatic entertainments were generally founded upon the legendary histories of the saints, thus differing from the mediæval Mystery Plays (*q. v.*), which were based on Biblical subjects. A miracle play on the life of St. Catherine was performed at Dunstable late in the 11th or early in the 12th century. Pope Urban IV., in establishing the Corpus Christi festival, about 1264, sanctioned the representation of these dramas as one of its adjuncts, and they continued popular in England throughout the 15th and following centuries.

MIRANDA (Portugal).—This bishopric, founded at a very early period, was united with that of Bragança in 1782.

MIRANDOLA (Italy).—This small town, in Modena, once the capital of a duchy, was captured by the papal forces, after a short siege, Jan. 20, 1511. It was taken in 1707 by the Imperialists, who sold it to the Duke of Modena, and its fortifications were demolished in 1746.

MIRRORS.—(*See* BURNING, CRYSTAL, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.)

MIRZAPORE (Hindostan).—Part of this district, belonging to Oudh, was ceded to the East India Company by a treaty signed May 21, 1775, and the remainder by another treaty of Nov. 14, 1801.

MISDON (Battle).—Fought near this forest during the war in La Vendée, July 28, 1794. The Vendeans were defeated, Cottereau, one of the Chouan leaders, being killed.

MISENUM (Bay of Naples).—This promontory, said to have derived its name from Misenus, the trumpeter of Æneas, became a favourite site for the villas of the wealthy Romans towards the close of the republic. It was made a station for the Roman fleet B.C. 27. Pliny the Elder was stationed here in 79, when he was induced to visit the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which he perished. Romulus Augustulus, the last Emperor of the West, was confined here, in the villa of Lucullus, in 476. It was taken by the Saracens in 845, and destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1538.

MISENUM (Treaty).—During the civil war between the triumvirs and Sextus Pompey, conferences were held on board a vessel off the promontory of Misenum, and peace was concluded, B.C. 39. The war was renewed B.C. 38.

MISERICORDE.—(*See* DAGGER.)

MISRULE (Lord of).—This officer was, in former times, appointed with great ceremony to preside over the Christmas festivities. Stow says:—"There was in the king's house, wheresoever he was lodged, a lord of misrule, or master of merry disports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honour or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal; amongst the which, the mayor of London, and either of the sheriffs, had their several lords of misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offence, who should make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholders. These lords, beginning their rule on Allhallow-eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of Purification, commonly called Candlemas Day." The lord of misrule went under different titles in other countries (*See* ABBOT

or Fools, &c.), and is not heard of in England after 1640.

MISSAL.—(*See* Mass-book.)

MISSIONARY BISHOPS exercise jurisdiction over the missionary and other enterprises of the Church of England in places not under British government:—

A.D.
1841. Jerusalem.
1861. Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
1861. Melanesian, or South Pacific Isles.
1863. Orange River Territory.
1863. Central Africa.
1864. Africa, Niger Territory.

MISSIONARY AND MISSION.—In accordance with the command given by our Saviour to his disciples when he appeared to them after the resurrection (Mark xvi. 15), "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," Christian missionaries were sent forth during the 1st century. St. Paul, and John the beloved disciple, who flourished about 52, were amongst the first Christian missionaries. Eusebius declares that in the 2nd century the followers of the apostles went forth into distant lands to preach the Gospel; and in the 3rd and 4th centuries missions spread rapidly. Ulphilas went on a mission amongst the Goths of Mœsia about 360. St. Patrick visited Ireland in the 5th century; and Gregory the Great sent a number of Benedictine monks as missionaries to Britain in the 6th century. Marco Polo introduced Christian missionaries into China in 1275. The Portuguese in 1490 and subsequent years sent missionaries to Abyssinia; and on the discovery of America, missions were sent to all the different European settlements. During the 16th century the Romish Church made great exertions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion; and in 1549 Xavier landed in Japan, and founded a mission there. Other Roman Catholic missionaries penetrated into Chili and Peru in 1580. The Dutch, in 1621, sent missions to Amboyna. In 1622, Gregory XV. established a congregation of cardinals, for the purpose of forwarding the missionary work; and in 1627 Urban VIII. added a college, in which missionaries were taught the languages of the countries to which they were to be sent.

MISSIONARY RIDGE (Battle).—The Confederates were defeated by the Federals, after a severe struggle, at this place, in Tennessee, Nov. 25, 1863.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The first missionary society established in London was made a corporation, under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent in North America," by an ordinance of Parliament, July 27, 1649. The following lists contain the dates of the establishment of the principal missionary societies in England and on the continent:—

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

A.D.
1701, June 16. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
1732. Moravian Missions.
1786. Methodist Missionary Society.
1792. Baptist Missionary Society.
1795. London Missionary Society.
1796. Glasgow Missionary Society.
1796. Methodist New Connection.
1796. Scottish Missionary Society.
1797. Baptist Home Missionary Society.
1799. Church of England Missionary Society.
1809. London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.
1810. Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.
1816. General Baptist Missionary Society.
1816. Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
1819. Home Missionary Society.
1825. General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
1830. Church of Scotland Mission.
1835. United Presbyterian Synod.
1836. Colonial Missionary Society.
1836. London City Mission.
1837. Town Missionary and Scripture Readers' Association.
1840. Welsh Foreign Missionary Society.
1840. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland.
1842. British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.
1842. Reformed Presbyterian Synod.
1843. General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.
1844. Patagonian Missionary Society.
1844. Presbyterian (Free) Church in England.
1844. Thames Church Mission.
1845. Naval Missionary Society for the Loochoo Islands.
1849. Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics.
1850. Chinese Evangelization Society.
1853. Society for English Church Missions to the Roman Catholics.
1853. Open Air Missions.

CONTINENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1714. Royal Danish Mission College.
1732. United Brethren.
1797. Netherlands Missionary Society.
1821. German Missionary Society.
1822. Paris Society for Evangelical Missions.
1828. Rhenish Missionary Society.
1833. Berlin Missionary Society.
1835. Swedish Missionary Society (Stockholm).
1836. Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society.
1836. Gossner's Missionary Society.
1836. North German Missionary Society.
1842. Norwegian.
1846. Swedish Missionary Society (Lund).
1850. Berlin Missionary Union for China.

(*See* Bible Societies.)

MISSISSIPPI (N. America).—De Soto was the first who traversed this region, in 1542; and La Salle visited it in 1681. The French made the first settlements in 1698, under D'Iberville, on Ship Island; and in 1700 some Jesuit missionaries were found here. The northern portion of Mississippi was ceded to England by France in 1763. With Alabama it was formed into a territory in 1798. A separation ensued in 1817, when Mississippi was admitted to the Union as an independent state. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.—(*See* Law's Bank.)

MISSOLONGHI, or MESOLONGHI (Greece).—This small town became celebrated for the sieges it sustained against the Turks during the war of Greek independence. The Greeks having carried it by storm Nov. 1, 1821, the Turks laid siege to it in Oct., 1822. The assault, six times renewed, was repulsed Jan. 5, 1823, and the Turks were compelled to retreat Jan. 27. Lord Byron died here April 19, 1824. The Turkish army returned April 17, 1825, and commenced the bombardment May 7. They received a considerable reinforcement July 10; but after making the most extraordinary

efforts, were compelled to suspend operations in October. The blockade was renewed in November, and another bombardment commenced Jan. 25, 1826. The garrison, driven to extremities, boldly cut their way through the besieging forces, and the town was captured April 22. The Greeks wrested it from the Turks in 1829, and it was included in the new kingdom of Greece.

MISSOURI (N. America). — The French worked the Missouri lead-mines in 1720; but no permanent settlement was made before 1755, when St. Genevieve was founded. The region now called Missouri was formerly known as Upper Louisiana. Louisiana, on its cession to the United States in 1803, was divided into two governments, viz. Louisiana and Louisiana territory. In 1812 the latter name was changed into Missouri. Application was made in 1817 for its admission as a state into the Federal union. This met with serious opposition on account of its slaves, and it was not admitted until 1821, and then only on the condition that slavery should be recognized in Missouri, but in no other state north of latitude 36° 30′. It was very much divided on the outbreak of the civil war in 1861.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, drawn up by Mr. Clay, enacted that slavery should not be recognized, except in Missouri, north of latitude 36° 30′, and passed the United States congress in Feb., 1820. This compromise, after having existed above 30 years, was repealed in 1854, when the inhabitants of every state were left free to regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

MISSOURI, or MUD RIVER (N. America), was explored to its sources by Lewis and Clarke in 1804–6.

MISSUNDE (Battle).—The Danes repulsed the Prussians here after a severe struggle during the Sleswig-Holstein war, Feb. 2, 1864.

MISTLETOE, or MISLETOE. — This parasitical plant, which grows upon the oak and other trees, was regarded with peculiar veneration by the Druids (*q. v.*). Mistletoe was found growing upon an oak at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, in 1829; and a specimen on an oak-branch was exhibited at the Horticultural Society in London, April 4, 1837. This established the fact, long doubted, that the mistletoe grows upon the oak as well as upon other trees.

MITHRIDATE, a preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented B.C. 70, by Damocrates, physician to Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, whence its name.

MITHRIDATIC WARS. — Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, having defeated the Roman armies in Asia, commanded all the Romans to leave the country; but before they could do so 80,000 of them were massacred by the inhabitants, B.C. 88. This led to the struggle known in history as the first Mithridatic war, which lasted four years. After many battles, Mithridates VI. was obliged to sue for peace, B.C. 84. ——A second Mithridatic war, which was of short duration, broke out B.C. 83, and was brought to a close B.C. 82.——The Third, or Great Mithridatic war, commenced B.C. 74. The Romans, under Lucullus, defeated Mithridates VI. at Cabira, B.C. 71, and again in B.C. 69; but in consequence of a mutiny among his troops, Lucullus was deprived of the fruits of his victories. Mithridates VI. collected another army, but the war was soon brought to a close. Mithridates VI. was totally defeated by the Romans, under Pompey, on the banks of the Euphrates, B.C. 66. After various efforts, unwilling to fall into the hands of the enemy, he put an end to his life, B.C. 63.

MITRE, the episcopal crown, or head-dress, is supposed to have been first worn by bishops about the 7th century. Cardinals wore mitres until 1245, at the Council of Lyons, where they were exchanged for hats. The English bishops wore mitres from the time of the Saxons till the Reformation. (*See* TIARA.)

MITTAU, or MITAU (Russia), the capital of the province of Courland, an ancient town, founded by the Teutonic knights in 1271, was captured by Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1701. Peter I. (the Great) seized the town Sep. 14, 1705, and the citadel surrendered on the same day. The castle was erected in 1739. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1788, and it was annexed to Russia in 1795. Louis XVIII. resided here from 1797 to 1807.

MITYLENE (Sea-fight).—During the war of independence, the Turkish and Greek squadrons fought a battle off Mitylene, Oct. 7, 1824, on which occasion the Turks were defeated and their fleet was destroyed.

MITYLENE, or LESBOS (Ægean Sea).—Lesbos is said to have been peopled by the Pelasgians, who were followed by the Ionians and the Æolians. It was made a Roman province about B.C. 48; and during the Middle Ages received the name of Mitylene, from its chief city. Mohammed II. conquered it and annexed it to the Turkish empire, in 1462.

MITYLENE, or MYTILENE, the chief town of the island of Mitylene, or Lesbos, is first mentioned in history during the struggle between the Æolians and the Athenians, for the possession of Sigeum, B.C. 606. It revolted against the Athenians, B.C. 428. The Venetians captured it in 1185, and the Turks in 1256.

MIXED, or SEMI-NORMAN.—(*See* GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.)

MIYANI.—(*See* MEEANEE, Battle.)

MNEMONICS, or MNEMOTECHNY, the science of artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, B.C. 477. Richard Grey, rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire, wrote a work on the subject, entitled "Memoria Technica, or a New Mode of Artificial Memory," published in 1730.

MOABITES.—The descendants of Moab, the offspring of Lot's incestuous connection with his eldest daughter (Gen. xix. 37), B.C. 1897, dwelt in the land of Ar, from which they expelled the Emims, a race of giants (Deut. ii. 9—11). The Israelites occupied part of the country, and Eglon, its king, oppressed them for the space of 18 years (Judges iii. 12, &c.) B.C. 1343. David subdued the Moabites (2 Sam. viii. 1 & 2) B.C. 1040, and they invaded Israel B.C. 835. (*See* KIR OF MOAB.)

MOBILE (N. America).—A town with this name was founded at the mouth of Dog river, by Bienville, in 1702. It was almost destroyed by inundations, and another town, at the mouth of Mobile river, was founded in 1711. Mobile was ceded to England by the French at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The Spaniards captured it in 1780, and it was ceded by them to the United States in 1813. Farragut defeated the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

MOCKERN (Battles). — Wittgenstein, in command of a Russian army, defeated the French, under the Viceroy Eugène Beauharnais, at this place, near Leipsic, April 5, 1813.—— Blucher, at the head of the Prussians, with some Russian and German allies, defeated the French here, commanded by Ney, Oct. 16, 1813. It was one of the combats in the great battle of Leipsic.

MODELS. — The Greeks attributed the invention of the art of modelling to a potter of Sicyon, named Dibutades. They relate that his daughter, on the eve of parting from her lover at Corinth, remarked the shadow of his profile projected on a wall, and traced its outline, thereby producing the first attempt at portrait-painting. Her father conceived the idea of filling in the design with clay, and submitting the result to the action of his furnace, and thus the first model in relief was obtained. This production is said to have been destroyed at Corinth when the city was sacked by Mummius, B.C. 146. The Roman sculptor Arcesilaus, who flourished B.C. 65, was celebrated for the excellence of his models from the human figure.

MODENA (Duchy). — The territory constituting the duchy of Modena was, about the end of the 9th century, in the possession of Adalbert. The Emperor Henry V. made himself master of it in 1115. Modena acquired a certain degree of independence in 1125, and after many years of internal struggles, Obizzo II. of Este became Lord of Modena in 1289. After undergoing various revolutions, it fell under the rule of Obizzo III., in 1336. Borso received the title of Duke of Modena and Reggio in 1452. Leo X. purchased the duchy from the Emperor Maximilian I., into whose hands it had fallen a short time previous, for 40,000 ducats, in 1514, and Alphonso I. delivered it from the papal yoke in 1527. The French annexed Modena to the Cisalpine republic in 1707, and in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy. The duchy was given to Francis I. of Austria in 1815. On the breaking out of the war between France and Sardinia against Austria, Francis V., who had succeeded to the duchy on the death of his father, Jan. 21, 1846, took refuge at Mantua, June 14, 1859. The treaty of Villa-Franca, July 11, 1859, provided for the return of the duke; but this provision was not fulfilled, and the duchy of Modena was annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

MODENA (Italy), anciently called Mutina, or Mutinum, a city of Etruscan origin, was in the possession of Rome B.C. 218, and a Roman colony was established here B.C. 183. The Ligurians, who seized it B.C. 177, were soon expelled. During the civil war it sustained a siege of four months against Marcus Antonius, B.C. 43. Modena was besieged and taken by Constantine I. in 312, and was laid waste by Attila in 452. It fell into a state of total decay after the conquest of the Longobards, but recovered much of its former importance under the Countess Matilda (1076—1115). The Hungarian partisans of Pope Innocent VI. plundered the city in 1360; and it was seized by Pope Julius II. in 1510. Alphonso I. made himself master of it in 1527. An engagement between the French and Austrians, in which the forces of the latter were routed, took place under its walls, June 12, 1799. The cathedral, with a marble tower, was commenced in 1099. The palace, commenced in the 17th century, contains a fine library of 90,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts, founded by Francis II. about the end of the 17th century.

MODON (Greece), the ancient Methone (*q. v.*), was captured by the Venetians in 1124, and was annexed by them in 1204. The Turks took Modon in Aug., 1500; the Venetians recovered possession in 1686; and it again fell into the hands of the Turks in 1715. Ibrahim Pasha landed Feb. 24, 1825, and defeated the Greek army in the neighbourhood, April 19. The Greeks, however, avenged themselves by destroying, by means of fire-ships, a large portion of the Egyptian fleet anchored under the walls of Modon, May 13. The Turks surrendered to a combined English and French force in Sep. 1828. The French garrison reembarked in July, 1833, and Modon forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

MŒSIA (Europe), corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Servia, became the seat of a Gallic tribe, B.C. 277. The Romans penetrated into Mœsia B.C. 75, and it was subjugated by them about B.C. 29. The Goths invaded the country in 250, and defeated the Romans at an obscure town, Forum Trebonii, in Nov., 251, on which occasion the Emperor Decius and a large portion of his army perished in a morass. The Visigoths overran Mœsia in the 4th century. The people, who received the name of Bulgarians, were, according to the best authorities, of Turkish origin, being, in fact, the remnant of the Huns, who, after the death of Attila in 453, retired beyond the Euxine. They invaded the Eastern empire in 559, and were repulsed by Belisarius. In the 7th century they advanced into Mœsia, and founded the first Bulgarian kingdom, which lasted from 640 to 1018, when it was subjected to the Greek empire.

MOGADOR (Morocco), founded in 1760, was bombarded by the French, Aug. 16, 1844.

MOHACS, or MOHACZ (Battles).—Soliman I., at the head of a Turkish army, defeated the Hungarians, in the plain near the town of Mohacz, in Hungary, Aug. 29, 1526. Louis II. was killed, and 30,000 Christians are said to have fallen in the battle.——The Duke of Lorraine and the Imperialists gained a victory over the Turks at the same place, Aug. 18, 1687.

MOHAMMEDANISM.—Mohammed was born at Mecca, in 570, and began to preach

there in 609. In 613 his views were opposed by the Koreishites, who, July 15, 622, compelled him to quit Mecca and seek an asylum at Medina. This flight to Medina fixes the Moslem æra of the Hegira (*q. v.*). Being made the prince of Medina, he was enabled to declare war against such as refused to credit his statements, and in the battles of Beder and Ohud Mount in 623, and of the Nations or the Ditch in 625, he defeated his Koreishite opponents. In 630 he recaptured Mecca, where he was installed as prince and prophet, and completed the conquest of Arabia. He died at Medina, Monday, June 8, 632. The doctrines of Mohammed include a belief in one God and a future state, and permit the practice of polygamy. The sacred book is the Koran (*q. v.*). Comrooder Tyabjee, a Hindoo Mohammedan, was admitted in London as an attorney, Nov. 25, 1858.

MOHILEF, or MOHILOW (Russia).—This ancient town, taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in July, 1708, was recovered by Peter I. (the Great) in 1709, and was annexed to Russia in 1772. The French defeated the Russians at this town, July 23, 1812.

MOHOCKS.—Under the name of Mohocks, Mohawks, or Hawkabites, some villains went about London, at night, in 1711, assaulting persons whom they met. They frequently cut off the ears of their victims, slit their noses, and committed other cruelties. A proclamation offering a reward of £100 for any person who should discover one of these offenders was published March 17, 1712. (*See* HELL-FIRE CLUBS.)

MOLD (Wales).—A castle erected on Bailey Hill, near this town, in Flintshire, was during the 12th and 13th centuries frequently besieged by the contending English and Welsh armies. Owen Gwynneth took it in 1145. The English captured it soon after, and it was retaken by the Welsh in 1201.

MOLDAVIA (Europe), one of the Danubian principalities, forming part of the ancient Dacia, was ravaged by the various hordes which invaded the Byzantine empire. The Cumans established their rule, which was subverted by the Nogai Tartars. About the middle of the 14th century it was re-colonised by descendants of Roman settlers, under a chief called Bogdan. Hence the country was called by the Turks Bogdania. In 1536 the country submitted to the Turks. The voyvode was to be elected by the principal clergy and nobles, whose choice was to be confirmed by the sultan. He was not, however, to interfere in their local affairs, nor were the Turks to settle in Moldavia. In 1711 the Turks abolished the privilege enjoyed by the people of electing the voyvodes. Peter I. (the Great) made an unsuccessful attempt, in 1711, to obtain possession of Moldavia. In 1739 the Russians occupied Moldavia, but evacuated it at the peace of Belgrade (*q. v.*). By the 10th article of the treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, Russia obtained the right of interceding with the Porte in favour of the principalities. By the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, the eastern portion of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. An insurrection broke out in Moldavia, March 6, 1821; and the Turks withdrew Nov. 23, 1824. A Russian general administered the provinces from 1832 to 1834, when Michel Sturdza was elected hospodar of Moldavia, and governed till April, 1848. Upon his resignation in June, 1849, Gregory Ghika, a native Boyard, was elected hospodar. The Russians occupied Moldavia in 1853, but retired on the approach of the allied forces in 1854, the Austrians occupying it until 1856. By the 22nd article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, the principalities of Wallachia (*q. v.*) and Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Porte, were guaranteed in all their privileges and immunities by the great powers of Europe, and they were united by the Convention of Paris, Aug. 19, 1858. Colonel Alexander John Couza was appointed hospodar by the Electoral Assembly of Moldavia, Jan. 17, 1859. By a proclamation made at Jassy and Bucharest, Dec. 23, 1861, this principality and Wallachia were declared united into one state under the title of Roumania, or Rumania (*q. v.*).

MOLESME, or MOLÊMES (France).—A Benedictine abbey was founded at this place in 1071, by Robert of Champagne, who afterwards established the Cistercians (*q. v.*).

MOLINISTS.—This sect was founded by Louis Molina, born at Cuença, in New Castile, in 1535. He joined the society of Jesus, and published his "De Concordiâ Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii," at Lisbon, in 1588, in which he endeavoured to show that the doctrines of predestination and grace are consistent with free will. The Dominicans assailed him, and Clement VIII., who attempted in vain to put a stop to the controversy in 1594, referred it to a council in 1598. It decided in 1602 against the Molinists. The dispute was still raging at the death of Molina, Oct. 12, 1601. His antagonists were called Thomists, because they upheld the opinions of Thomas Aquinas. Paul V. in 1609 forbade both the Jesuits and the Dominicans from reviving the controversy.

MOLOKAI.—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS (Indian Archipelago).—This group was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. The Spaniards, under Magalhaens, seized them in 1519, and the Portuguese returned in 1521. Sir Francis Drake landed in the Moluccas in 1579, and the Dutch made a permanent settlement in 1596. These islands, taken by the English in 1796, were restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802. They were again occupied by the English in 1810, but were finally restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MOLWITZ (Battle).—The Prussians defeated the Austrian army in the plain of Molwitz, near Brieg, in Silesia, April 10, 1741. At the commencement of the battle the Austrians were victorious, and Frederick II. fled to Oppeln, where he took refuge in a windmill. This circumstance gave rise to the remark that in this battle Frederick had covered himself with glory and with flour. A writer says: "On this occasion he rode a horse called 'Tall Grey,' which carried him sixty-five English miles without food or resting. Ever after the battle he was called 'Molwitz Grey,' and sur-

vived to the year 1760." The panic caused by the defeat of the Prussian cavalry having subsided, the Prussian infantry, who are said to have delivered five volleys for one of the Austrians, gained the battle which Frederick II. deemed lost. (*See* SADOWA, Battle.)

MOLYBDENUM.—This metal was discovered about 1782, by Hielm.

MOMBAS, MOMBAZ, or MOMBAÇA (Africa). —Vasco de Gama visited this port in 1498. It was captured and burned by Almeida in 1505, and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed in 1528 by the Portuguese, who held it until 1720, when it fell under the sway of the Imam of Muscat. The inhabitants obtained their independence in 1824. The castle was built by the Portuguese in 1635.

MONA.—(*See* ANGLESEY.)

MONACACY RIVER (Battle).—The Confederates having invaded Maryland, defeated Gen. Wallace on the banks of this stream, July 9, 1864.

MONACHISM, existed in some form or other amongst the Jews, as the example of Elijah proves (1 Kings xvii.—xix.). The Essenes, described by Josephus (38—100), are supposed to have been ascetics. Pachomius, in the 4th century, was the first to introduce regular monasteries. Monachism assumed various forms. (*See* ABBOT, ACŒMETÆ, ANACHORETS, &c.)

MONACO (Italy).—This small principality, the ancient Portus Herculis Monœci, or Monœci Portus, founded by Greeks of Massilia, passed into the hands of the Genoese house of Grimaldi, about 968, and was placed under the protection of France in 1641. The male branch of the Grimaldis becoming extinct in 1731, the state passed, by marriage, to the house of Matignon, which assumed the name of the original family. In 1815 Monaco passed under the protection of the King of Sardinia, who seized the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune, and incorporated them with his own territories in 1849. They were ceded to France by a treaty concluded Feb. 2, 1861.

MONAGHAN (Ireland).—Henry II. bestowed this part of Ireland upon De Courcey in 1177. The native chieftains carried on a struggle against the English with little cessation until the reign of Elizabeth. Monaghan was made a shire in 1568. Its chief town, of the same name, was called in ancient times Muinechan, *i.e.* the town of monks.

MONARCHIANS.—(*See* PATRIPASSIANS.)

MONASTERY.—(*See* ABBEY, ALIEN PRIORIES, &c.)

MONÇON (Treaty). — By this treaty, concluded between France and Spain, at Monçon, in Aragon, March 5, 1626, the affairs of the Grisons and the Valtelinese were to be replaced in the same state as in the beginning of 1607, the Roman Catholic was to be the only religion cultivated, the forts in the Valteline were to be razed, and the Valtelinese were to pay the Grisons such annual sum as might be agreed upon. The treaty was ratified at Barcelona in April.

MONCONTOUR (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated by the Roman Catholic army near this place, between Poitiers and the river Loire, in Poitou, Oct. 3, 1569. Admiral Coligni, who commanded the Huguenots, with difficulty saved the wreck of the army.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. — (*See* CONCERT.)

MONDOVI (Italy). — Napoleon Buonaparte defeated the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, at this place in Sardinia, April 22, 1796. The Piedmontese took Mondovi in May, 1799; and it was recaptured by the French Nov. 2, in the same year.

MONEY.—The earliest mention of money as a medium of exchange is the purchase of the cave of Machpelah from the sons of Ephron the Hittite, by Abraham, for 400 shekels of silver (Gen. xxiii. 16), B.C. 1859, when the money was no doubt uncoined, and regulated by weight. The invention of coined money is attributed to the Lydians. (*See* COIN.) The name is derived from the temple of Juno Moneta, that served the Romans as the mint for their silver coinage, which commenced B.C. 269. The term sterling was first applied to money about 1216. The importation of base foreign money into this kingdom was prohibited by the statute *De falsi moneta*, 27 Edw. I. (1299). In 1360 leather was used as money in France. Tin was coined in England in 1684. Various materials have been used for money. (*See* COINING, COPPER AND GOLD COINAGE, &c.)

MONGOLS, or MOGULS.—Nearly all the wandering tribes of Asiatic barbarians that desolated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century are supposed to have been of Mongolian origin. Under their leader Zingis Khan (1206—1227) they ravaged Asia, invading China in 1210, and Persia in 1218. They invaded Russia in 1235, reached Siberia in 1242, completed the conquest of the empire of the caliphs in 1258, and reached India in 1298. The death of Cazan, May 31, 1304, put an end to the Mongol supremacy in Persia; but under Tamerlane (1370—1405) they reconquered that country, and subdued Hindostan and other parts of Asia. His successors in India took the name of the Great Mogul, which was first assumed by Baber in 1525. They have been known under various designations; amongst others, as Scythians, Huns, Tartars, and Turks. Professor Dieterici estimates their number at 528,000,000, or about half the human race.

MONITORIAL, MUTUAL, or MADRAS SYSTEM, introduced by Dr. Andrew Bell (1753—Jan. 28, 1832), in 1795, whilst superintending an institution at Madras for the education of orphans of the military. He published a pamphlet on his return to England in 1797, and the system of mutual instruction was carried out by Joseph Lancaster. (*See* LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.)

MONMOUTH (Monmouthshire), the ancient Mongwy, so named from its situation on the rivers Monnow and Wye, was a Roman station. The Saxons erected a fortress, which, after the Conquest, was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, whose sons assumed the surname of Monmouth. In 1240 two hospitals were founded by John de Monmouth, and in 1257 John, Lord of Monmouth, rebuilt the castle on a larger scale. It suffered so severely from siege by the Earl of Leicester, in 1265, that it had to be rebuilt. It then passed into the

hands of John of Gaunt. Henry V. was born here Aug. 9, 1388. The parish church occupies the site of an alien priory for black monks of the Benedictine order, founded in the reign of Henry I. (1100-35). Monmouth was incorporated in 1550 Its charter was renewed in 1557 by Queen Mary; in 1606 by James I.; and in 1666 by Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (England), was occupied by the Silures, who were expelled by the Romans, in 78. They held the county until 408. It was annexed to the Oxford circuit in the reign of Charles II. (1660—85), and remained partly under the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers' court, until its abolition in 1689.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.—The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., born at Rotterdam in 1649, and educated in France, was banished from England in 1683, for his share in the Rye-House Plot. He landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685, was proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20, and attacked the king's army at Sedgemoor (*q. v.*), near Bridgewater, July 6. After fighting three hours, the rebels gave way, having sustained a loss of 1,500 men. Monmouth, who was discovered in a ditch covered with fern, July 8, was tried and beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685.

MONOGRAMS are of ancient origin, being found on coins of Philip II. of Macedon (B.C. 359—336), and of his son Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 336—323. Constantine I. (323—337), inscribed an early Christian monogram on his coins. They were used in France during the 7th century.

MONOPHYSITES. — This sect of heretics originated in the 5th century, and maintained that the divine and human natures of Christ were so united as to constitute but one nature. They were the followers of Eutyches, and branched into several sects. The term Monophysite was first used after the condemnation of the doctrines by the fourth general council, held at Chalcedon in 451. In Egypt and the East they are called Jacobites (*q. v.*).

MONOPOLI (Italy).—This town in Terra de Bari was surrounded with walls by Charles V. in 1552.

MONOPOLY.—Justinian I. made the sale of silk a monopoly, in 532, and the privilege, which, as Gibbon remarks, checked the fair competition of industry, prevailed extensively in the Roman empire. In 1597 and 1601, the English House of Commons complained of the injury inflicted upon the community by patents of monopoly, and in the last-mentioned year Elizabeth returned a message, promising to abolish them. Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell were degraded from knighthood, fined, imprisoned, and eventually banished, for abusing the power granted to them of a monopoly for licensing alehouses and inspecting inns, and manufacturing gold and silver thread, in 1621. Monopolies were declared contrary to law, and all such grants void, by 21 James I. c. 3 (1624).

MONOTHELITES.—This sect was founded by the Emperor Heraclius, who endeavoured to reconcile the Monophysites to the Catholic Church, in 630, by publishing an edict asserting the existence of a human and divine nature, but only of one will, in Christ. The sixth general council, held at Constantinople Nov. 7, 680—Sep. 16, 681, decided that the two wills were harmonized in the person of Christ. A council against the Monothelites was held at Hatfield, Sep. 17, 680.

MONROE DOCTRINE. — James Monroe (April 28, 1758—July 4, 1831), President of the United States from 1817 to 1824, announced the determination of his government to resist any European interference in the affairs of the independent governments of South America. This resolution gave rise to what has been termed the Monroe Doctrine.

MONROVIA (Africa), the capital of the Liberian republic, was founded in 1821.

MONS (Belgium).—About 653 a hermitage, and then a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built on the site now occupied by this town. Alberic, Count of Hainault, made it a place of residence, and in 804 Charlemagne made it the capital of Hainault. About the end of the 10th century it was besieged by Hugh Capet. In 1290 the city was enlarged; and in 1436 it fell into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy. Under Charles V. Mons attained great prosperity, which declined under the exactions of the Duke of Alva in 1569. Mons was invested by the French, under Marshal Luxemburg, in 1678, and again in 1691, under Louis XIV., when the walls were destroyed. It remained in their hands till the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697. The French took it again in 1701, but were driven out by Prince Eugène and the Duke of Marlborough, Oct. 20, 1709. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Mons was restored to Austria. The French captured it, after a siege of 16 days, June 27, 1746, and again Nov. 7, 1792. (*See* JEMMAPES, Battle.) It was annexed to France in 1794, and was restored to the Netherlands in 1814. Its fortifications have been restored since 1818.

MONSA, or MONZA (Italy).—For some time the capital of the Lombard kingdom, has sustained 32 sieges. The cathedral was founded in the 6th century. The Iron Crown of Lombardy was kept here.

MONSELICE (Italy).—This town, in the province of Padua, was captured by an allied French and Imperial army in 1510, after an obstinate resistance.

MONS-EN-PUELLA (Battle).—Philip IV. of France defeated the Flemish army at this village in France in 1304.

MONTAGNARDS, or THE MOUNTAIN, the Extreme or Red Republican party in the French Revolution, so named from the higher benches in the hall of the National Assembly, on which they took their places in 1791. Under the leadership of Robespierre, Danton, Marat, &c., they opposed the Girondists (*q. v.*), and inaugurated the Reign of Terror (*q. v.*), but at length suffered on the guillotine. An attempt to form another Mountain party during the revolution of 1848 proved a failure. (*See* JACOBINS.)

MONTANA (N. America).—This territory of the United States was organized by an act of Congress in 1864.

MONTANISTS, or CATAPHRYGIANS, the

followers of Montanus, a Phrygian, who declared himself to be a prophet of God, sent to complete the Christian scheme. It is said by some to have originated in 126, by others in 150, and by Eusebius in 172. Montanus had been a heathen, and, according to some accounts, a priest of Cybele. Tertullian joined the sect in 204. They were distinguished for their austerity. Jerome (345—420) wrote against their doctrines. They existed till the 6th century.

MONTARGIS (France).—This town was besieged by the English, but without success, in 1427, was captured by them in 1431, and retained till 1438. Its castle was destroyed in 1809. The allied Austrian and Russian army took possession of Montargis in 1814. The allies evacuated it after the battle of Montereau (*q. v.*).

MONTAUBAN (France).—Count Alphonse of Toulouse founded this town in 1144. It was made a bishopric in 1317. The Huguenots fortified it, and the Roman Catholic forces, led by Morluc, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1580. It resisted another siege in 1621, but was taken by Richelieu in 1623, and its fortifications were soon after destroyed. An insurrection occurred in 1790. The cathedral was finished in 1739.

MONTBÉLIARD (France).—This town, once the capital of a small territory ruled by its own counts, passed to the Würtemberg family in 1395. The French, under Marshal Luxemburg, took it in 1647, and Louis XIV. having captured it in 1674, destroyed the fortifications. The French took it in 1723, and it was annexed to France in 1801.

MONT BLANC (Alps), the highest mountain in Europe, was first ascended by Horace de Saussure, a Genevese, Aug. 3, 1787. The second ascent was not made until Aug. 18, 1822, by Mr. F. Clissold. Since that time numerous ascents have been made.

MONT DE PIÉTÉ was established as a charitable institution in Italy in the 15th century. Paul III. (1534—1549) sanctioned one at Rome, and these establishments were afterwards introduced into other countries of Europe. The Mont de Piété at Padua, founded in 1491, is the oldest on record. The French plundered these establishments during their occupation of Italy, in 1796 and 1797. (*See* PAWNBROKERS.)

MONTEBELLO (Convention), concluded between Napoleon Buonaparte and the Government of Genoa, at Montebello, June 5 and 6, 1797. The latter recognised the sovereignty of the people, and a provisional government was formed. It received the name of the Ligurian Republic (*q. v.*), June 14.

MONTEBELLO, or MONTEBELLO CASTEGGIO (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this village, in Piedmont, by the French under Lannes, June 9, 1800. The French general took the title of Duke of Montebello from this victory.——The French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, after a struggle which lasted five hours, May 20, 1859.

MONTE CASINO (Italy).—Benedict founded his celebrated monastery on the site of a temple to Apollo, in 529. The Saracens destroyed it in 883. It was restored and greatly extended in 1065. Markwald besieged it for eight days in 1198, when it was delivered, according to monkish legends, by a miracle. Milman terms it "that great model republic, which gave its laws to almost the whole of Western Monasticism." Gregory VII. took refuge here in 1083. Its library was spared on the suppression of monastic institutions in Italy in 1866.

MONTE CHRISTO (Mediterranean).—This small island, the ancient Oglasa, seized by pirates in the 16th century, contains the ruins of a fortress and an abbey.

MONTE CORONA.—A new congregation of the Camaldolites, so named from the mountain on which the monastery was situated, was founded by Paolo Giustiniani in 1522.

MONTELONE (Italy).—A colony from Locri Epizephyrii, established a town here called Hipponium, which was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, B.C. 389. The Carthaginians restored the inhabitants B.C. 379, but the town was taken by the Bruttians, and afterwards by the Romans, who planted a colony, called Vibona, B.C. 192. Frederick II. (1210—46) founded another town in the neighbourhood, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

MONTELORO (Battle). — Francis Sforza defeated the forces of his rival, Nicholas Piccinino, in this engagement, Nov. 8, 1443.

MONTEM.—(*See* ETON MONTEM.)

MONTENEGRO, TZERNAGORA, or ZERNAGORA (Turkey), formed part of the ancient Illyricum, and afterwards of Servia. The inhabitants, who maintained their independence for some time, were conquered by the Turks in 1526. The Montenegrins rebelled in 1700, massacred all the Turks, and declared themselves independent. Some Montenegrin tribes joined Russia against Turkey in 1712. The temporal and spiritual authority previously vested in the Vladika was separated by Prince Daniel in 1851. The Turks invaded Montenegro in 1853, and, after gaining a few barren victories, retired. They returned May 23, 1862, and after several conflicts captured Rjeka, Aug. 25, and defeated the last effective forces of the Montenegrins. A treaty of peace was concluded Sep. 9, which affirmed the sovereignty of the Porte, and authorized the construction of a military road, defended by forts, through the entire length of the country.

MONTENOTTE (Africa). — An agricultural colony was formed in the commune of Tenez, in Algeria, under this name, in 1848.

MONTENOTTE (Italy).—Napoleon Buonaparte defeated the Austrians at this village in Sardinia, April 12, 1796. Soult was driven from his position at Montenotte, by the Imperialists, in March, 1800. Montenotte, with the surrounding district, was made one of the three departments into which the Ligurian republic was divided on its annexation to France, June 4, 1805.

MONTE OLMO (Battle).—Francis and James Piccinino were defeated at this place, in Italy, by Sforza, Aug. 19, 1444, when Francis, the older brother, was made prisoner.

MONTEREAU (Battle). — Napoleon I. de-

feated the allied Russian and German army at this town, seated at the confluence of the Yonne and the Seine, Feb. 18, 1814. The French took possession of the town, which had been occupied by their opponents, Feb. 6.

MONTEREAU (France). — Jean-sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, was assassinated here in 1419. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, took it in 1420, and Charles VII. regained possession in 1438.

MONTEREY (Battle).—This town, the capital of New Leon, in Mexico, was taken by the United States army, after an assault that lasted three days, Sep. 24, 1846.

MONTESA (Order). — King James II. of Aragon founded in 1317 an order of knighthood called Our Lady of Montesa, named after this castle in Valencia. The estates of the Templars and of the Hospitallers in Valencia were granted to the order by Pope John XXI. or XXII. (1316—34). It was placed under the control of the crown in 1587.

MONTE SUELLO (Battle). — The Italian volunteers under Gen. Garibaldi were defeated in an attack upon the Austrian position at this place in Italy, Tuesday, July 3, 1866. Garibaldi received a slight wound in the action.

MONTE VIDEO (S. America, French), called also San Felipe de Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay, was built by a colony from Buenos Ayres in 1723. It was seized Feb. 3, 1807, by the English, who withdrew July 7. When Monte Video shook off the Spanish yoke, the Brazilians took possession of the town; but they were expelled, after a long siege, in 1814. The Brazilians recaptured it in 1821. By the treaty signed Aug. 27, 1828, it regained its independence, and was made the capital of Uruguay (*q. v.*), with which it was united. It was blockaded by the Buenos Ayres fleet from 1842 to 1848.

MONTFERRAT (North Italy).—The ancient marquisate of Montferrat was created by Otho I. (the Great) in 967, in favour of Aleran. In 1187 the titles of Marquis of Montferrat and of Tyre were united in the person of Conrad, who was assassinated April 29, 1192; and by the marriage of Yolande, daughter of William V., with the Greek Emperor Andronicus Palæologus in 1284, the succession to the marquisate became hereditary in their line. In 1414 the Emperor Sigismund bestowed upon Theodore II. the title of the "Imperial Vicar in Italy." On the extinction of the male line in 1533, the succession was contested by Frederick II., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, Louis II., Marquis of Saluces, and Charles III., Duke of Savoy. Charles V. decided the case in favour of the Marquis of Mantua, Jan. 5, 1536. In 1574 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1613 it was taken by Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy, who was soon compelled to relinquish his conquest. His son, Victor Amadeus I., obtained the cession of part of the country in 1631; and in 1708 the whole of Montferrat was annexed to his dominions. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic; in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy; and in 1815 it was given to the King of Sardinia.

MONTGOMERY (N. America).—This town of Alabama was founded in 1817. The Congress of the Confederate States, which assembled here Feb., 1861, held its last meeting at Montgomery May 21, after which it was transferred to Richmond.

MONTGOMERY (Wales).—Baldwin built a castle here in 1067. It was taken by Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1090, and from him received its name. The Welsh took the castle and put all the garrison to the sword in 1095.

MONTIEL (Battle), was fought March 14, 1369, at Montiel, in Spain, between Peter I. (the Cruel), King of Castile, and his brother, Henry of Trastamare, aided by French knights. Peter I., who was defeated, took refuge in the castle of Montiel, and was killed by his brother in attempting to escape, March 23.

MONTIGLIO (Battle).—Boniface II. of Montferrat defeated the people of Asti at this place, in Piedmont, June 19, 1191.

MONTLHÉRY (Battle).—Louis XI., during the civil war excited by the League for the Public Weal or Good, encountered the rebellious nobles at this place, July 16, 1465. Victory was claimed by both armies. This is the last occasion in which the oriflamme was displayed in the French army. The castle was built in 999.

MONTMARTRE (France).—The name of this place, which now forms part of Paris, is derived by some from Mons Martis, the site of a temple to Mars, and by others from Mons Martyrum, because it was the scene of the martyrdom of St. Denis and his three companions. The Northmen pillaged it in 887, and Louis VI., the Fat (1108—37), formed a Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed in 1789. Combats between the allied armies and the French took place on the heights, of which Blucher gained possession, March 30, 1814.

MONTMIRAIL (Battle).—The French, under Napoleon I., defeated the allied Prussians and Russians at this town, in the department of Marne, Feb. 11, 1814.

MONTMIRAIL (France).—The kings of France and England, Louis VII. and Henry II., with a large assembly of retainers, met at this place in the department of Sarthe, Jan. 6, 1169, where Becket was to throw himself on the mercy of Henry II. This, however, he refused to do, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

MONTPELLIER (France).—This town was built in the 8th century, to replace the episcopal town of Maguelonne, destroyed by Charles Martel. It passed to the house of Aragon in 1202, and in 1276 to the kings of Majorca, from whom it was purchased by Philip VI. of France, in 1349. In 1371 it was conferred on Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, in exchange for certain lordships in France, but in 1373 it was re-united to France. The bishopric of Maguelonne was transferred hither in 1538. Montpellier came into the hands of the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III. (1574—89), and after enduring a long siege, it surrendered in 1622 to Louis XIII., who issued an edict for the restoration of peace between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, Oct. 20. The Foundling Hospital was built in 1180, the University

in 1196, and the Jardin des Plantes, the first botanical garden established in France, in 1558. Councils were held at Montpellier, May 17, 1162; in Dec., 1195; Jan. 8, 1215; Aug. 21, 1224; and Sep. 6, 1258.

MONTREAL (N. America).—In 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site occupied by this city in Lower Canada, then called Hochelaga. It was founded by French settlers in 1642, and called Ville Marie, was taken by the English Sep. 8, 1760, by the Americans Nov. 12, 1775, the English regaining possession June 15, 1776. It suffered severely from cholera in July, 1832. A collision between the civilians and the military in garrison took place Sep. 29, 1833. Alarming riots broke out, in which the partisans of Papineau ranged themselves against the supporters of the government, Nov. 6, 1837, and again when the royal assent was given to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill. The houses of parliament were burned to the ground, and the library with the archives of Canada was destroyed April 25, 1849. The Hôtel Dieu was founded about the time when the colony was settled, the patients being tended by the nuns of St. Joseph de la Flèche. The general hospital, attended by the Grey nuns, was established by Madame D'Youville in 1747. Montreal College was founded by the priests of St. Sulpice about 1760. McGill College, founded by a merchant of that name, who died in 1813, was made a university by royal charter in 1821, and received a new charter in 1852. The bishopric was founded in 1850. The Roman Catholic parish church, erected at a cost of £80,000, with a fine chime of bells, one of which weighs 25,000lb., was opened in 1829. The cathedral, destroyed by fire Dec. 10, 1856, has been rebuilt. A flood, occasioned by the breaking of the ice of the St. Lawrence in the spring of 1861, laid the greater part of the city under water, and occasioned the destruction of a large amount of property.

MONTREUIL-SUR-MER (France). — This town received a charter in 1189. Edward I. concluded a treaty of peace here in 1298. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Du Guesclin recovered it in 1370. Charles V. took it in 1537, and it again surrendered to the Spaniards in 1544. Napoleon I. formed a camp here for the contemplated invasion of England in 1804 and 1805.

MONTROSE (Scotland) received its first charter from David I. early in the 12th century. John Baliol resigned the crown and sceptre of Scotland into the hands of Edward I., at Montrose, July 10, 1296. From this port Sir James Douglas, bearing the heart of King Robert Bruce, embarked for the Holy Land in 1330; and the Pretender, with a few of his followers, sailed on his return to France, Feb. 4, 1716.

MONTROUGE CLUB.—Established during the French Revolution in 1789, and so called from a place near Paris, where its meetings were held. Mirabeau, Sièyes, Latouche, and the Chevalier Laclos were members. They conspired against the throne, and at one time favoured a project of supplanting the elder Bourbons by the Orleans branch of the family.

MONTSERRAT (Spain).—The ancient convent of our Lady of Montserrat, a fortress in Catalonia, was stormed by Suchet, in 1811. The French were speedily compelled to retire, and the fortress, having been taken and retaken, was destroyed in July, 1812. The Carlists made it their stronghold in 1827.

MONTSERRAT (West Indies).—This island, one of the Lesser Antilles, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1493. A settlement was formed by some Irish Roman Catholics in 1632. The French captured it in 1664, and it was restored to England by the treaty of Breda, July 20, 1667. The colony obtained a constitution in 1689. Retaken by the French in 1782, it was restored to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

MONUMENT (London) was erected on Fish Street Hill to commemorate the great fire of 1666. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the column, commenced in 1671, was completed in 1677. In consequence of several cases of suicide by persons who precipitated themselves from the top, an iron fence was placed round the gallery in 1839.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.—The custom of inscribing effigies of the dead, and inscriptions to their memory, upon plates of brass inlaid upon the floors and walls of churches, was probably introduced into this country from Flanders. English examples exist from 1277 to 1631, and the art has been lately revived.

MONZA.—(*See* MONSA.)

MOODKEE, or MUDKI (Battle). — The English army, under the command of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir John Littler, defeated the Sikhs at this small town, on the Sutlej, in Hindostan, Dec. 18, 1845. Seventeen guns were captured.

MOOK, or MOOKER HEATH (Battle).—The Spaniards, under Davila, defeated the Dutch under Louis of Nassau, who fell in the encounter, at this place, near Nimeguen, in Feb., 1574.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN (Hindostan), the capital of a province of the same name, in the Punjaub, is supposed to be identical with Malli, described in 1582 as one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan. Runjeet Sing captured it in 1806, and again in 1818. He appointed Sawun Mull governor in 1821, and by him Mooltan was fortified and made the strongest city in that part of India. Moolraj, his eldest son, having succeeded, expressed a wish to resign the government of Mooltan, which had come under the sway of the British after the death of Runjeet Sing; whereupon Mr. Vans Agnew, a Bengal civilian, and Lieut. Anderson, were sent with an escort of 1,400 Sikhs, to receive the fortress. These gentlemen were treacherously assailed by his orders, April 18, 1848, and afterwards murdered. This barbarous act roused the indignation of the British authorities, and after the battles of Kennyree, June 18, and Suddoosam, July 1, in both of which Moolraj was defeated, Mooltan was invested by Gen. Whish, Aug. 18, and was upon the point of falling into his hands, when the whole of the Sikh troops deserted

and joined Moolraj, and Whish was compelled to raise the siege. It was resumed Dec. 27, under the command of Lord Gough, and Mooltan was carried by storm Jan. 2, 1849. Moolraj, who shut himself up in the citadel, surrendered unconditionally Jan. 22. The native troops here rebelled Sep. 2, 1858.

MOON.—Thales, who flourished B.C. 609, taught that the moon shines with a light borrowed from the sun, and Anaxagoras (B.C. 499—427) explained the cause of her eclipses. Aristarchus of Samos determined her distance from the earth about B.C. 281, and Hipparchus of Bithynia measured her revolution and orbit, and calculated her eclipses, about B.C. 140. Posidonius (about B.C. 135—51) discovered her effect upon the tides, and Ptolemy discovered her evection about 130. Horrocks, who died Jan. 3, 1641, propounded a theory of the moon, and Hevelius (1611—1687) published lunar maps. Cassini (1625—1712) discovered that her axis is inclined to the ecliptic. Beer and Mädler commenced their maps of the moon, &c., in 1838, and in 1849 Mr. Blunt exhibited to the British Association a plaster model of part of her surface. Professor Bond, in 1851, showed daguerreotypes of the moon, taken at the Cambridge Observatory, United States; and in 1852 Warren De la Rue obtained positive photographs by the collodion process. Hansen's "Tables de la Lune" were published at the expense of the British Government in 1857. W. R. Birt read a report on the physical aspect of the moon before the British Association at Manchester, in Sep., 1861, and recommended the formation of a catalogue of lunar objects at the Bath Meeting in Sep., 1864.

MOORE (Treaty), was concluded between France and England, Aug. 30, 1525. The integrity of the French kingdom was guaranteed against the Emperor Charles V.

MOORISH, or ARABIAN ARCHITECTURE.—This style originated early in the 7th century, and was founded upon the Byzantine school. The mosque El Aksa, at Jerusalem, rebuilt in 780; the Nilometer at Cairo, erected in 848; and the mosque of Teyloun in 876, are the most important early examples.

MOORS.—The origin of the inhabitants of ancient Mauretania is unknown. They assisted the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, under Genseric, in 429, and were defeated by the Roman forces of the eunuch Solomon in 535. In 543 they revolted against the Romans, and slew Solomon at the battle of Tibesti. For some years they opposed the domination of the Arabian Moslems, by whom they were subdued in 709. Yahye Ben Aly introduced them into Spain, to assist him against his brother Alcasim Ben Hamud, in 1019, and after a series of conquests they established their supremacy in the country in 1031. In 1058 Roger Guiscard defeated them in Sicily, and in 1070 they founded the city of Morocco (*q. v.*). The Moors in Spain revolted against their rulers in 1143, and were opposed by the united forces of all the Christian princes of the peninsula in 1193. In 1238 they established their kingdom of Granada (*q. v.*), which continued to flourish till 1492. The severity of Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros in employing the Inquisition against them, produced an insurrection of the Moors of the Alpuxarras, which lasted from 1500 to 1502, when they were compelled to become Christians, and from that time obtained the name of Moriscoes. In 1516 they founded the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis, in Africa. The Emperor Charles V., at the instigation of Clement VII., ordered that all the Moors in Spain should be baptized before Dec. 8, 1525, or leave the country by Jan. 1, 1526. They offered 50,000 crowns for a respite of five years; but Charles V. ordered that those who were not baptized by Jan. 15, should forfeit their goods, and be sold as slaves. Many took refuge in the mountains of Valencia, but eventually submitted, and even purchased the privilege of retaining some of their customs for 80,000 ducats. In 1568 they rebelled against the government of Philip II. in Spain. Large numbers of them left that country in 1571, and in 1609 they were expelled by order of Philip III.

MOORSHEDABAD, or MURSHEDABAD (Hindostan), also called Mukasoosabad, the chief town of a district of the same name, which, at the commencement of the 13th century, was invaded by the Patan Mussulmans, and finally subjugated by Akbar in 1584. In 1742 the Mahrattas plundered the city of Moorshedabad, which was the capital of Bengal until 1757. Its ruler, Surajah Dowlah, was defeated June 23, 1757, by Clive at Plassey, and Jaffier Khan was declared nabob. The English deposed him in 1760, and raised Cossim Ali Khan in his stead, but he engaged in war against them, and was in turn deposed, and Jaffier Khan reinstated. Moorshedabad was ceded to the East India Company in 1765.

MOPLAYS.—(*See* LACCADIVE ISLANDS.)

MOPSUESTIA (Cilicia).—The origin of this town is traced to the soothsayer Mopsus by some writers. The Emperor Constantius II. (337—61) built a bridge here across the river Pyramus. In the Middle Ages it was called Mamista, and is now known under the name of Messis or Mensis. A council was held here June 17, 550.

MORADABAD (Hindostan).—The province, with chief town of the same name, was ceded to the East India Company by the sovereign of Oudh, in 1801.

MORANT BAY.—(*See* JAMAICA.)

MORAT, or MURTEM (Battle).—Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated by the Swiss at Morat or Murtem, in the canton of Freiburg, in Switzerland, June 22, 1476.

MORAVIA (Austria).—This province was inhabited by the Quadi until 407, when it was seized by the Heruli, who retained it till its conquest by the Longobardi in 548. A kingdom of Great Moravia was subsequently formed, which received Christianity in 850. In 908 the kingdom was dissolved and divided between Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia; and in 1061 the whole was incorporated with Bohemia. It became a margraviate in 1086, and was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was the chief theatre of the war between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies in 1805. It was separated from Bohemia, and made a distinct province in 1849.

MORAVIAN, BOHEMIAN, or UNITED BRETHREN.—The Bohemian Brethren dissented from the Calixtines (*q. v.*), a branch of the Hussites, in 1433. They sent envoys to Luther in 1522, and having been expelled from Bohemia in 1547, took refuge in Poland and at Marienwerder, in Prussia. Maximilian II. granted them toleration in 1564, and many of them congregated at Fulnek, in Moravia, from which they received the name of Moravians. Their settlements in Bohemia and Moravia were destroyed during the Thirty Years' War (1618—48). Count Zinzendorf permitted them to settle at Herrnhut, on his estate of Bethelsdorf, in 1722. Several changes were at this time made in the constitution of the sect, and its followers received the name of the United Brethren. One of their principal objects is to send out missions to the heathen. Their first mission in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, was established in 1732. They formed one in Greenland in 1733. They were first established in England about 1738. They are sometimes called Moravians.

MORDEN COLLEGE (Blackheath).—Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, by a codicil to his will, dated March 9, 1703, endowed this asylum for aged and poor merchants, in which he had established twelve pensioners during his lifetime. After his death, Sep. 6, 1708, his widow reduced the number to four; but after her own decease, in June, 1721, the full number was restored, and it has since been increased to thirty. Sir Gregory Page, who died in 1775, left money for repairing the chapel.

MOREA (Greece).—Finlay (Greece and Trebizond, p. 29) states that "the Morea must have come into general use, as the name of the peninsula (the Peloponnesus), among the Greeks after the Latin conquest." This took place in 1205, when the country was formed into the principality of Achaia (*q. v.*). In 1262 Misithra, now Mistra, and other fortresses were ceded to the Byzantines, who established a despotism in 1349. The Morea was captured by the Turks in 1346, and held by them until 1687, when it passed under the rule of the Venetians, who retained it till 1715. A convention for its evacuation was signed Aug. 6, 1828, and the Turks retired Oct. 7. The following are the Byzantine despots of the Morea:—

A.D.
1349. Manuel Cantacuzenos.
1383. Theodore Paleologus I.
1407. Theodore Paleologus II.
1428. Constantine XI., Emperor of Constantinople.
1430. Thomas.
1450. Demetrius.

MORELLA (Spain).—The French captured this ancient town Dec. 17, 1707. The Carlists under Cabrera having surprised it in 1838, it was twice assailed without success, and the siege was raised Aug. 18. Espartero took it in 1840.

MORENA, or BLACK MOUNTAINS (Spain).—Swiss and German colonies were established this mountain range in 1767.

MOREONITES.—(*See* CELESTINES.)

MORETON BAY.—(*See* QUEENSLAND.)

MORGARTEN (Battles).—The Swiss defeated an Austrian army at this place, on the borders of Zug and Schwyz, Nov. 15, 1315.—The French defeated the Swiss at this place in 1798.—The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1799.

MORICE, or MORRIS DANCE, is said to have been introduced by the Moors into Spain, whence it was brought into England in 1332. It was but little practised, however, until the reign of Henry VII. (1485—1509), when it became a frequent entertainment at the May-games and weddings. The peculiarity of the morris was that bells were attached to the legs of the performers. Petrarch exhibited his skill as a morris dancer on the occasion of his coronation at Rome in 1341.

MORISCOES.—(*See* MOORS.)

MORISONIANS, or followers of the Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, who was suspended from his office in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 1841, and formed the Evangelical Union in 1843. They hold Arminian and Pelagian doctrines.

MORLAIX (France).—This ancient town in Britanny, at one period strongly fortified, was taken by the English in 1374. The Duke of Britanny received it in 1381. It was captured by the Earl of Surrey in 1522. It surrendered to Henry IV. of France in 1594, and the fortifications were destroyed towards the end of the 16th century.

MORMONITES, MORMONS, or LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—This sect was founded at Palmyra, in North America, by Joseph Smith, Sep. 22, 1827, the day on which, according to his own statement, he came into possession of the Golden Bible, or the Book of Mormon, published at Palmyra in 1830. The first European edition appeared at Liverpool in 1841. The first conference was held at Fayette, June 1, 1830. They removed to Kirtland, in Ohio, in Jan., 1831. In 1831 they founded the city of Zion, in Missouri, but were compelled to quit the state, and took refuge in Illinois, in 1838, whereupon they built the "holy city" of Nauvoo, or the City of Beauty. The foundation of the Mormon temple was laid April 6, 1841. Smith was shot by a mob which broke into the prison of Carthage, where he was confined, June 27, 1844. In 1847 the Mormons, expelled from Illinois, undertook a pilgrimage to the Great Salt Lake Valley, which they reached July 24, 1847. The territory of Utah was admitted into the Union Sep. 19, 1850. An expedition was sent against the Mormonites from the United States in 1857, for the purpose of reducing them to subjection. An arrangement was, however, effected without a collision. The first Mormon mission to England was despatched in 1837, and in five years many converts had been made.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO (Africa). — This empire, the ancient Mauretania (*q. v.*), was formed by the union of several small kingdoms under the Arabs.

A.D.
829. The city of Fez is founded by Edris.
1058. Abu Bekr assumes the title of Sovereign of Morocco.
1097. The Emperor of Morocco invades Spain, at the invitation of the Spanish Moors.
1121. Morocco is invaded by the Almohades.

A.D.
1202. The province of Fez asserts its independence.
1268. The Merines invade Morocco.
1413. English ships trade to Morocco.
1415. The Portuguese invade Morocco, and take Ceuta.
1508. The Portuguese authority extends over a considerable portion of Morocco.
1516. The Sherifs establish their supremacy, and establish the dynasty which still reigns in Morocco.
1550. Fez is subject to Morocco.
1577. Queen Elizabeth sends an ambassador to the emperor.
1578, Aug. 4 Sebastian, King of Portugal, perishes, with his whole army, in battle against the Moors, at Alcazar.
1585. An English company is formed for trading to Morocco.
1632. An English squadron assists the Emperor in destroying Salee.
1662. Tangier is ceded to the British.
1774. The Emperor of Morocco fails in an attempt to expel the Spaniards.
1784. The English give up Tangier.
1815. The inhabitants rise in insurrection.
1844, Aug. 6. The French, under the Prince de Joinville, bombard Tangier.—Aug. 14. Marshal Bugeaud defeats the imperial forces on the banks of the Isly.—Aug. 16. De Joinville takes Mogador.—Sep. 6. Peace is concluded with France.
1851, March 26. The French bombard Salee.
1852, March 23. Peace is again concluded with France.
1859, Oct. 22. Spain declares war against Morocco.—Nov. 18. The Spanish troops land on the coasts of Morocco.
1860, Jan. 1. The Spaniards, under Gen. Prim, gain the battle of Castillejos, and advance upon Tetuan.—Feb. 4. The Spaniards take Tetuan.—Feb. 16. A truce is agreed upon.—Feb. 23. Hostilities are resumed.—March 23. The Spanish gain the battle of Tetuan.—March 29. The Queen of Spain agrees to preliminaries of peace, the Emperor undertaking to pay 20,000,000 piastres as indemnity, and to leave Tetuan in the hands of the Spanish until the payment is completed.—April 27. A treaty of peace is signed.
1866, Jan. 3. Ambassadors from the court of Morocco are received by the Emperor Napoleon III., at the Tuileries.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO (Morocco).—This city, the chief town of the empire of the same name, was founded in 1070, by Moorish adventurers from Spain. In 1121 it was besieged by the Almohades, who were compelled to retire; but in 1132 they again attacked the city, which surrendered to their leader Abdelmumin. In 1673 it was taken from Muley Achmet by Muley Ismael. The plague carried off many of the inhabitants in 1678.

MORPHINE, or MORPHIA.—This alkaloid of opium, named after Morpheus, on account of its effect as a narcotic, is mentioned by Ludwig in 1688. It was obtained from opium by Sertuerner, a German chemist, in 1803.

MORRIS ISLAND.—(*See* CHARLESTON.)

MORTALITY.—(*See* BILLS OF MORTALITY.)

MORTARA (Italy).—Charlemagne defeated the Lombards near this town in Piedmont, in 774. The Austrians took it March 21, 1849.

MORTARA CASE.—Edgar Mortara, aged seven years, the son of Jewish parents residing at Bologna, was forcibly removed from his home by order of the Inquisition, June 23, 1858. The alleged reason for the abduction was that the boy had been secretly baptized by a maid-servant during a serious illness which he had suffered two years before.

MORTARS.—The Chinese are said to have constructed guns to throw stones of 12 pounds 300 paces, as early as 757. When Algesiras was besieged by Alphonso XI., King of Castile, in 1343, the Moorish garrison threw against him "certain thunders" through long mortars. A mortar is still shown at Venice with its marble shot used at the siege of Chioggia in 1366. The Arabian authors say that gunpowder was first used in mortars, which were at that time cylinders excavated in a rock, during one of the early sieges of Alexandria. In 1771 an experiment was tried at Gibraltar, for discharging stones from a mortar of this kind, called a rock mortar. The excavation, four feet long, was carefully polished, and 15 hundredweight of stones were put in, some of which were thrown a distance of 500 yards. Mortars were first made in England in 1543, and they were in general use in 1588.

MORTELLA TOWERS, sometimes misspelt Martello Towers, are said to have received this name from the Mortella tower in Mortella Bay, commanding the entrance to St. Florenzo, in the island of Corsica, which was assailed by a cannonade, that lasted three hours, from two British men-of-war, the *Fortitude*, 74, and the *Juno*, 32-gun frigate, Feb. 7, 1794. The tower only mounted two 18-pounders and one 6-pounder, and the garrison consisted of 33 men, yet it sustained no damage, while the *Fortitude* caught fire, and was saved with difficulty. A height in the neighbourhood had been occupied by 1,400 men, and the garrison was compelled to surrender to this force on the same day. The Duke of Richmond gave the plan for the first erected in England about 1805. They extended during the French war from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, altogether about 74 in number. Though these circular buildings may have derived the name by which they are known in England from the Corsican fortress, yet some such mode of defence was adopted at a much earlier date. Robertson, in his Life of Charles V., relates that the Spaniards in the 16th century were compelled to erect watch-towers at regular distances along the coasts, and to keep guards constantly on the alert, to protect the population on the sea-coast from the descents of the pirates of Algiers.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Battle), was fought near Wigmore, in Herefordshire, between the rival factions of York and Lancaster, Feb. 2, 1461. The Earl of Pembroke commanded the Lancastrian forces, which were defeated with great slaughter.

MORTLACH (Battle).—Malcolm II. of Scotland defeated the Danes under Camus, a relation of Sweyn, at this place, six miles from Dundee, in 1010. The victory was due to the valour of a colony of the old Batavian Catti (*q. v.*), whose leader, Robert, slew the Danish general, for which he was made a knight, and created Great Marischal of Scotland. From him the Scotch family of Chatti, Kethi, or Keith, is descended. (*See* ABERLEMNO and EARL MARISCHAL.)

MORTMAIN.—Purchases made by corporate bodies are said to be purchased in *mortmain*, or *dead hand*; the reason for the title, according to Blackstone (book i. c. 18), being that such purchases were "usually made by ecclesiasti-

cal bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law; land, therefore, holden by them might, with great propriety, be said to be held *in mortua manu*." In order to check the increasing importance of the Church, the giving of land in mortmain was prohibited by 9 Hen. III. c. 36 (1225), which was enforced by 7 Edw. I. st. 2 (1279), and extended to all guilds and corporations, lay or ecclesiastical, by 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391). These prohibitions were repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 8, s. 51 (1554), which was repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 2 (1558). The king was empowered to grant licences to purchase in mortmain by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 37 (1696). Gifts in mortmain by will were restrained by 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), which took effect June 24, 1736. It was repealed, as far as it related to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by 45 Geo. III. c. 101 (July 10, 1805).

MOSAICS.—The invention of mosaic painting is ascribed to the Persians, by whom it was practised at a very early date. The Greeks excelled in it, and transmitted it to the Romans about the reign of Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14), and during the reign of Constantine I. (323—37) it became the principal means of decorating the Christian temples. Venice was the principal seat of the mosaic art from the 11th to the 16th century. Mosaic work was much improved in the 17th century by the application of enamel, to express the finer gradations of tint.

MOSCOW (Russia), founded in 1147, was, from 1300 to 1703, the capital of Russia. It was besieged in 1369–70, and in 1382 was taken by the Tartars, and nearly destroyed. The city was, however, rebuilt, and had attained some degree of prosperity, when it once more fell a prey to the Tartars in 1571. (*See* MATINS.) A Polish impostor threatened it in 1608, and an insurrection broke out in 1610. The French, under Napoleon I., entered Moscow Sep. 14, 1812. The great conflagration commenced Sep. 15, and raged till Sep. 20. The French retired Oct. 24. The Kremlin (*q. v.*) was rebuilt in 1816, and has since been greatly enlarged. The church of the Assumption of the Virgin was founded in 1326; those of St. Michael and of the Transfiguration were founded in 1328, and rebuilt in 1527; and the Pokrovskoi Cathedral was built in 1554. It was originally constructed of nine separate churches; 11 have since been added, making 20 places of worship joined together. The Beloi Gorod, or White Town, contains the university, founded in 1753, which was almost destroyed in the French invasion; the foundling hospital, erected in 1763; the excise office, built in 1817; and the great military hospital, founded by Peter I. (the Great). The great bell was cast in 1734, but fell, in consequence of a fire, in 1737. The railroad to St. Petersburg was opened in 1851.

MOSCOW (Treaties). — Truces between Russia and Poland were concluded April 9, 1672, and Aug. 17, 1678.——A convention between Russia and Sweden was signed May 22, 1684.——A treaty of peace and alliance was concluded by Russia and Poland May 6, 1686. ——An alliance between Russia and Denmark was entered into here Jan. 23, 1701.——An alliance between Great Britain and Russia was signed Dec. 11, 1742; and a convention between the same powers, Oct 20, 1801.

MÖSKIRCH (Battle).—Moreau, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village May 5, 1800.

MOSKOWA.—(*See* BORODINO, Battle.)

MOSQUITO COAST TERRITORY, or MOSQUITIA (Central America), was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, and called by him Cariay. The Spaniards formed several settlements, and it became one of the favourite haunts of the buccaneers. The first English settlement was formed in 1730. A commission, despatched by Trelawney, governor of Jamaica, took formal possession of the country, in the name of the King of Great Britain, April 16, 1740; and an order in council was issued, sending a number of troops in 1744, and another in 1748. Spain took umbrage at these movements, and England agreed to demolish her fortification by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. A convention, by which the English consented to evacuate the territory, signed July, 1786, was confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, Aug. 28, 1814. A British protectorate was established, and two vessels of war occupied the harbour of San Juan in Jan., 1848. This led to negotiations with the United States, and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty (*q. v.*) was concluded April 19, 1850. By a treaty signed at Comayagua, Nov. 28, 1859, Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras; and by another treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua Jan. 28, 1860, and ratified at London Aug. 2, the rights of the Mosquito Indians were guaranteed.

MOSS TROOPERS.—Freebooters dwelling on the borders of England and Scotland, whose ravages are mentioned as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307), when they carried off a wealthy citizen of Newcastle, and demanded a heavy ransom as the price of his liberty. In 1529 James V. of Scotland marched against them with 8,000 men, and put numbers to death, the celebrated Johnnie Armstrong being one of the sufferers. Measures were taken for their suppression by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22 (1662), which compelled the Borderers to apprehend them wherever they were known to exist. They were deprived of benefit of clergy by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666). These acts were renewed by 6 Geo. II. c. 37 (1733).

MOSUL, or MOZUL (Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Mespila, was the seat of the Hamadanids of Mesopotamia in 892. Zenghi, the atabek or ruler of Mosul, asserted his independence in 1121. The town was taken by Saladin in 1183, and fell into the hands of the Persians in 1625. Amurath IV. recovered Mosul in 1639. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, commenced his explorations at Nineveh in 1843, and Layard arrived in 1845, in order to pursue his excavations on the site of Nineveh, which is on the opposite side of the Tigris. (*See* MUSLIN.)

MOTTA (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated at this place by the Venetians, under Malatesta, Aug. 24, 1412.

MOTYA (Sicily).—This Phœnician colony passed under the rule of the Carthaginians, and was made a naval station by them, B.C. 407. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, B.C. 397. The Carthaginians regained possession B.C. 396; but it never recovered its former importance.

MOUKDEN, or MUKDEN (China).—This town of Manchuria, called by the Chinese Fungtien-foo, was made the seat of the government of the Manchu emperors in 1631.

MOULINS (France), received its name from the numerous windmills on the banks of the Allier. It does not occupy, as some authors have supposed, the site of the ancient Gergovia Bolorum. The old castle was built by the Duke of Bourbon in 1530. Catherine de Medici, by the advice of L'Hopital, convoked an assembly of Notables here in Jan., 1566, and the grand ordinance of Moulins was issued in Feb. Admiral Coligni took an oath before the assembly, Jan. 29, that he was neither the author of nor an accomplice in the plot for the assassination of the Duke of Guise.

MOULMEIN (Hindostan).—This town was ceded to the East India Company by the Burmese by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

MOUNT ATHOS (Greece), called by the Franks Monte Santo, and by the Greeks Agion-oros, both terms implying "Holy Mountain." It has received this appellation from its numerous monastic establishments. According to the monkish tradition, no female has set foot upon the Holy Mountain. Xerxes cut a passage for his fleet through the isthmus that connects the peninsula to the mainland, on his invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. From documents still extant, it appears that convents existed on this mountain as early as 961.

MOUNT CALVARY (Jerusalem), the place where Christ was crucified, Friday, April 5, A.D. 30. Clinton gives 29, Hales 31, and other authorities 38, as the date of the Passion. In Hebrew, the place where the Saviour suffered is called Golgotha, the place of a skull (Matt. xxvii. 33; Mark xv. 22; and John xix. 17). In the English version of St. Luke (xxiii. 33) it is called Calvary, and in the original Cranion, of which the Latin translation in the Vulgate is Calvaria. Hadrian placed statues of Jupiter and Venus on this mount in 131. (*See* HOLY PLACES.)

MOUNT CARMEL (Knights of the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel).—This order was founded in 1607, by Henry IV. of France. Paul V. confirmed it in July, 1608, when it was joined to the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. In 1645 this arrangement was confirmed by Pope Innocent X., and the order was named Knights of our Lady of Mount Carmel and of St. John of Jerusalem. The uniform of the order was settled in 1695. In 1779 the two orders were again separated, and St. Lazarus took the precedence in rank, Our Lady of Mount Carmel holding a secondary station. (*See* CARMELITES.)

MOUNT GILBOA (Palestine).—This mountain range, near the city of Jezreel, was the scene of the defeat and death of Saul by the Philistines (1 Sam. xxv. 1; 2 Sam. i. 6 & xxi. 12; 1 Chron. x. 1—8), B.C. 1055. (*See* ENDOR.)

MOUNT HÆMUS.—The ancient name of the range of mountains extending from the Adriatic Sea to the Euxine, and now known as the Balkan.

MOUNT HOREB.—(*See* SINAI.)

MOUNT SINAI.—(*See* SINAI.)

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—(*See* VESUVIUS.)

MOURNING.—Pulleyn (Etymological Compendium, p. 215) states that "the colours of the dress, or habit, worn to signify grief, are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is *black*; in China, it is white, a colour that was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies; in Turkey, it is blue, or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple. Every nation gave a reason for their wearing the particular colour of their mourning; *black*, which is the privation of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent that death is the end of all human hopes, because this is the colour of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade; brown denotes the earth, to which the dead return; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple, or violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope." White was the original colour of mourning in Spain, the last occasion on which it was used being on the death of Don Juan, heir of Castile, in 1495. In consequence of the serious injury done to trade by protracted public mournings, George III. reduced their duration to half their previous length, by an order issued from the chamberlain's office, Jan. 12, 1768. (*See* FRAGA.)

MOUSQUETAIRES.—(*See* MUSKETEERS.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Africa).—This part of the eastern coast was discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1498, and its chief town was taken by Albuquerque in 1506. The city of Mozambique, on an island of the same name, was founded in 1763, and incorporated in 1813. By decrees of the Portuguese Government, issued in June, 1854, custom-houses were ordered to be established on the Mozambique coast.

MOZYR (Russia).—The Tartars failed in an attempt to take this town in 1240. It passed from Polish to Russian rule in 1795.

MUCKROSS ABBEY.—(*See* KILLARNEY.)

MUDKI.—(*See* MOODKEE.)

MUFF.—This protection for the hands was invented in France during the reign of Louis XIV. (1643—1715), and was introduced thence into England during the reign of Charles II. (1660—85), being used by gentlemen in the great frost of 1683–4. Muffs made of feathers were fashionable during the reign of George III. (1760—1820).

MUGGLETONIANS.—An English sect, followers of Lodowicke Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who in 1651 commenced as a religious teacher, declaring that he and his companion John Reeve were the "two witnesses" mentioned in Revelation xi. 3—7. In 1656 a book was published, entitled "The Divine

Looking-Glass," containing a statement and defence of their principles. William Penn replied in "The New Witnesses proved Old Hereticks," published in 1672. Muggleton was tried at the Old Bailey for blasphemy, and convicted, Jan. 17, 1676. He died March 14, 1697. An edition of Muggleton's works appeared in 1756, and one of the works of Reeve and Muggleton was published in 1832. The Muggletonians were in existence in the middle of the 19th century.

MÜHLBERG (Battle).—The Emperor Charles V. defeated the Saxons and their Protestant allies at Mühlberg, or Mulhausen, on the Elbe, Sunday, April 24, 1547. John Frederick the Elector was wounded and taken prisoner.

MÜHLDORF (Battle).—Louis V. of Bavaria took Frederick of Austria prisoner, and defeated his army at this place in Bavaria, Sep. 28, 1322.

MÜHLHAUSEN (Prussia).—Muntzer the Anabaptist made his head-quarters at Mühlhausen in 1524. It was a free and imperial city until 1802, when it was annexed to Prussia. In 1806 it was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, and restored to Prussia in 1813.

MULBERRY-TREE, a native of Persia, was brought to England before 1548. Its introduction into this country is ascribed to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who planted mulberry-trees in Kent. Its longevity is remarkable, extending in some known cases to three centuries. The white mulberry was introduced from China before 1596, the red mulberry from North America before 1629, and the paper mulberry from Japan before 1751.

MULE, or MULE JENNY, a machine employed in spinning cotton, invented about 1775, by Samuel Crompton, was in general use about 1786. In 1812 Crompton found on investigation that there were between four and five million spindles at work on the principle of his invention, although, from his not having taken out a patent, he received no pecuniary benefit therefrom. Parliament voted him £5,000 as an acknowledgment of his merit in promoting the manufactures of the country.

MULHOUSE, or MULHAUSEN (France), was made a free and imperial city in 1273, by Rodolph I. of Habsburg, and became the chief town of a small republic, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons, in 1514. Turenne defeated the Imperialists near Mulhouse in 1674. The manufacture of printed calicoes was introduced in 1746, and for weaving cotton in 1762. It declared in favour of annexation to France in 1793, and this was accomplished by treaty in 1798.

MULTIPLYING.—The craft of multiplying gold and silver, or alchemy, was declared felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1404). This statute was repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 30 (1690).

MUMMY.—The use of mummy as a drug commenced either in 1100 or in 1300, and was very common during the 16th and the early part of the 17th century. (*See* EMBALMING.)

MUNDA (Spain).—Cn. Scipio defeated the Carthaginians near this town, the modern Monda, B.C. 216. Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey at the same place, March 17, 45 B.C., when Munda was captured and destroyed. Cn. Pompey was wounded in the battle, and was killed in the pursuit.

MUNDANE ÆRA OF ALEXANDRIA, or ABYSSINIAN ÆRA.—The creation of the world was fixed by this æra B.C. 5502. This computation was continued until 284, and ten years were deducted from it in 285, making what was the year 5787 by the previous mode of computation, 5777.

MUNDESORE, or MUNDISORE (Battle).—Gen. Stuart defeated the Bundela rebels at this place in Hindostan, Nov. 24, 1857.

MUNDISORE, or MUNDISSOOR (Treaty).—At this town, in the territory of Gualior, the younger Holkar, reduced to subjection by the battle of Mehudpore (*q. v.*), concluded a treaty with the British Government, Jan. 6, 1818. In consideration of protection to be afforded by the English, he ceded large territories in Khandesh and elsewhere, and engaged to commit no act of hostility against any state whatever.

MUNFORDSVILLE (N. America).—This town, in Kentucky, was taken by the Confederates, Sep. 17, 1862.

MUNICH (Germany), built by Henry the Lion, of Saxony, and called Villa Munichen in the 12th century, was a walled town in the 13th century, and was made the imperial residence by Louis III., who restored and extended it in 1327. It was made the capital of Bavaria in the 15th century, and suffered from fires in 1327 and 1448. It was taken by Gustavus II. Adolphus of Sweden in 1632, by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743, and by the French general Moreau July 2, 1800. The university, originally established at Ingoldstadt in 1472, was removed to Landshut in 1800, and to Munich in 1826. The paper manufacture was established in 1347. The old palace is said to have been built from Vasari's designs, at the close of the 16th century. The cathedral was commenced in 1368, and St. Michael's church in 1583. St. Peter's was built in 1370, and restored in 1607. The bishopric of Freysingen was transferred to Munich and made an archbishopric in 1817. The academy of painting was formed in 1770, the theatre was erected in 1823, the old picture gallery in 1836, and the new one in 1853. Napoleon I. visited Munich Oct. 12, 1805, and again Jan. 14, 1806, on the marriage of Eugène Beauharnais. The Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1759, was re-organized in 1827. The public library, formed by Albert III. between 1550 and 1579, contains 400,000 volumes, 22,000 MSS., and extensive natural history and scientific collections.

MUNICH (Treaties).—A territorial treaty with Austria was concluded here April 14, 1816.——A treaty of commerce with Würtemberg was signed here Jan. 18, 1828.——A treaty of friendship and alliance with Greece was concluded here Nov. 1, 1832.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—The Romans, at the conclusion of the Social War, B.C. 88, brought the towns of Italy under their government, but permitted them to retain their local administration, which was carried on by a municipal constitution. Charters of

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incorporation existed in France as early as 974. Municipal corporations existed in England before the Norman Conquest. Charters of incorporation were frequently given to towns by the Norman sovereigns, one of the earliest being that of London, which was granted by Henry I. in 1101. The making of statutes by bodies corporate was regulated by 19 Hen. VII. c. 7 (1503). By the Corporation and Test Act, 13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1 (1661), no one was permitted to hold any office in a corporation unless he had previously received the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 9, 1828). Roman Catholics are permitted to hold lay offices by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (April 13, 1829). (*See* MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT.)

MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT. — By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (Sep. 9, 1835), certain corporate towns and boroughs therein specified were placed under a new constitution. The change was extended to Ireland by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 10, 1840), and both acts were amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 75 (Aug. 6, 1861). A similar reform had been effected in Scotland by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c.c. 76 & 77 (Aug. 28, 1833), amended by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 17 (May 14, 1846).

MUNSTER (Ireland) existed as a kingdom at an early period. Brian, surnamed Boru, usurped the sovereignty of Ireland in the 11th century, and was killed by the Danes at Clontarf (*q. v.*), April 23, 1014. Henry II. subdued Munster in 1172. The whole of Munster, with the exception of Clare, was divided into counties during the reign of Henry VIII. (1508—47). Clare formed part of Connaught until 1602, when it was added to Munster.

MÜNSTER (Prussia) was founded about 700, under the name of Meiland, which was afterwards changed to Mimigardevorde, or Miningerode. Charlemagne, after taking the town, created it a bishopric in 780, which continued to be its form of government till 1803. It became a principality in the 12th, and joined the Hanseatic league in the 13th century. The church of St. Leger was built in the 12th, the cathedral in the 13th century, and the palace in 1767. John Bockelsohn, called John of Leyden, leader of the Anabaptists, with a number of his followers, held the town from Feb. 27, 1534, till June 24, 1535, when it was taken by storm. The Congress at Münster in July, 1643, signed the preliminaries of a treaty of peace in Jan., 1647, but the definitive treaty was not signed till Oct. 24, 1648. (*See* WESTPHALIA, Treaty.) It was evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the Duke of Brunswick, in 1758. The French general d'Armentières captured it after a short siege, July 25, 1759, and it was retaken by Gen. Imhoff, Oct. 20. By a treaty concluded at Paris, it was ceded to Prussia May 23, 1802; but was again given up July 9, 1807, and released from the French yoke by the allies in 1813. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1765.

MURAL CIRCLE.—This instrument, which superseded mural arcs and quadrants, was invented by Edward Troughton, in 1812.

MURCIA (Spain).—This province was colonized by the Carthaginians, about B.C. 200, and passing successively under the sway of the Romans and the Goths, came by conquest into possession of the Emperor Justinian I., in 552. It was recovered by Suintilha, the Gothic king, in 624, and was subjugated by the Moorish invaders in 712. The Caliphs of Cordova held it till 1144, when the Kings of Granada seized the province, which was, however, restored to its former owners in 1221. In 1239 it was erected into a kingdom tributary to Castile, and the Moors were finally dispossessed in 1266.

MURCIA (Spain), capital of the province, and supposed to be the Vergilia of the Romans, was made one of their seven chief cities by the Moors, in 787. The bishopric of Carthagena was transferred to this city in 1291. On the approach of Prince Alphonso with a powerful army, the inhabitants offered unconditional submission, in 1239. On two occasions during the Peninsular war, April 23, 1810, and 1812, it suffered from the depredations of the French army. An earthquake caused much damage to the city March 21, 1829. The cathedral, commenced 1353, has since received additions and renovations at various times, the belfry tower having been built between 1522—1766, and the façade of Corinthian columns in 1737. The episcopal palace, commenced in 1748, was finished in 1752. The seminary of San Fulgensio, now in decay, was founded in 1592; the institute of secondary instruction in 1837, and a normal school in 1844.

MURDER.—The first murderer was especially preserved from death in consequence of his crime by the divine protection, Gen. iv. 15. After the Deluge the law of blood for blood was established, Gen. ix. 6 (B.C. 2347), and was confirmed by the Levitical law. Murder was a capital crime among the Egyptians, and also among the Greeks, who established the court of the Ephetæ for its suppression, B.C. 1179. It was also made capital by the Roman laws, by the code of Justinian in 529, by the laws of the Visigoths in Spain, and by those of the ancient Germans. The Anglo-Saxons compounded for it with a fine, and the same principle was continued by the Normans. The murder of a master by a servant, a husband by his wife, or a priest by his subordinate, was judged *petit treason* by 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350). Murderers were denied benefit of clergy by 4 Henry VIII. c. 2 (1512). The various statutes relating to murder were amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828), which ordered the execution of murderers to take place the day next but one after the sentence, and the bodies of convicts to be dissected or hung in chains. The dissection clause was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75 (Aug. 1, 1832), the hanging in chains by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834), and the limitation of the interval between sentence and execution by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30 (July 14, 1836). (*See* EXECUTIONS.)

MURET (Battle).—Simon de Montfort defeated Peter II. of Aragon, and the Albigenses, near this town, in France, Sep. 12, 1213. Peter II. fell in the action. Pope Innocent III., in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1214, celebrates this as a great triumph over the heretics.

MURFREESBOROUGH (Battles).—The Confederates defeated the Federals at this place in Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1862. The conflict was renewed Jan. 2, 1863, when the Confederates, after a severe struggle, were compelled to retire.

MURIATIC ETHER.—(*See* ETHER.)

MURRAIN.—(*See* CATTLE PLAGUE.)

MURSA, or MURSIA (Pannonia).—Hadrian (117—138) founded a colony at this place on the Drave, near its confluence with the Danube, called Mursa Major, to distinguish it from another town of the same name, about 12 miles distant. Constantine II. made it the seat of a bishopric in 338. Constantius II. obtained a signal victory over Magnentius, near this town, Sep. 28, 351. Magnentius, who fled first to Aquileia, crossed the Alps into Gaul, and after another defeat put an end to his own life in Aug., 353. Essock (*q. v.*), the capital of Slavonia, is built upon its site.

MURSHEDABAD.—(*See* MOORSHEDABAD.)

MURVIEDRO (Spain).—The ancient Saguntum, taken by the Arabs in 713, was recovered by the Spaniards in 1238, besieged by the French under Suchet in Sep., 1811. Blake was defeated in an attempt to raise the siege, Oct. 25. It surrendered Jan. 9, 1812. The French were compelled to retire in June.

MUSCAT (Arabia), the capital of the province taken by Albuquerque in 1507, was held by the Portuguese till 1648, when the Arabs regained possession. A treaty having reference to the Slave Trade with Great Britain, was signed at Muscat, Sep. 10, 1822, and an additional article Dec. 17, 1839. A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded with the United States at Muscat, March 21, 1833.

MUSEUM.—The first institution with this name was founded at Alexandria, about B.C. 280, by Ptolemy (II.) Philadelphus, and was enlarged by Claudius I. (41—54). It was set apart for the worship of the Muses and the cultivation of science. (*See* ASHMOLEAN, BRITISH, FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, &c.)

MUSIC.—Jubal, the son of Lamech, was "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," Gen. iv. 21 (B.C. 3874). The mythical Orpheus is said to have flourished B.C. 1260. The Greeks and Romans were the only ancient people who possessed a knowledge of musical characters. Lasus of Hermione, in Argos, who flourished B.C. 548, was the first who wrote on the theory of music, and Aristoxenus (B.C. 335) is the most ancient author on the subject whose works are extant.

A.D.
374—97. Introduction of the Ambrosian chant.
600. Introduction of the Gregorian chant.
886. Alfred the Great is said to have appointed a musical professorship at Oxford.
1024. Guido Aretinus invents a scale of six notes, and introduces the use of cleffs or cliffs.
1283. Franco, of Liége, invents metrical music.
1463. Doctors and bachelors of music first mentioned at Cambridge University.
1495. The art of printing music is introduced into England.
1515. Music printing from metal types is invented by Ottavio de Petrucci.
1552. The Common Prayer of the Church of England is set to music by John Marbeck.
A.D.
1565. The Accademia degli Filarmonici is established *before* this year, at Vicenza.
1600. Jacopo Peri invents recitative about this time.
1604. James I. incorporates the Musicians' Company of London.
1605. Ludovico Viadana invents thorough bass.
1650. The use of bars in music becomes general, and sonatas are introduced.
1653. A Venetian lady named Barbara Strozzi invents the cantata.
1669, June 28. Louis XIV. sanctions the establishment of a French Royal Academy of Music.
1710. George Frederick Handel first visits England. (*See* ORATORIO.) The Academy of Ancient Music is founded at London.
1728. The Royal Society of Musicians is founded.
1741. The Madrigal Society is founded at London.
1764. Young Mozart visits London.
1791. Haydn visits London.
1822. The Royal Academy of Music of London is founded.
1860, June 5. The Society of Arts' committee appointed to decide on a uniform musical pitch present their report.

(*See* CONCERT, HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS, LOGIERIAN SYSTEM, OPERA, ORGAN, &c.)

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—The festival of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, was instituted in 1724, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of those dioceses. The Birmingham festivals commenced in 1778. Similar meetings were held at York and Chester in 1791. A festival was held at Norwich in 1811, and another at Edinburgh in 1815. (*See* HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.)

MUSICAL GLASSES.—(*See* HARMONICA.)

MUSK.—The duty on this article, used both as a perfume and in medicine, reduced in 1832, was altogether repealed by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

MUSKETEERS, MUSQUETEERS, or MOUSQUETAIRES, a body of cavalry, attached to the persons of the French monarchs, in some respects answering to the household troops, was abolished in 1775 by Count Germain, war minister to Louis XVI.

MUSKETS.—Experiments were made before the King of Sweden at Aggerhaus, April 8, 1845, in which a new kind of musket was used with a smooth barrel, against a breech-loading rifle. This established the immense superiority of the rifle over the best muskets. (*See* ENFIELD MUSKET, FIRE-ARMS, HYTHE, NEEDLE GUN.)

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called from Mosul, in Mesopotamia, where it was originally manufactured, was first imported from India into England in 1670. Considerable quantities were manufactured in France and England in 1690.

MUSR.—(*See* CAIRO.)

MUSTARD, was first prepared for use at table, in its present form, in 1720, by Mrs. Clements, of Durham,—whence the name Durham mustard.

MUTA, or MUTAH (Battle).—The Mohammedans first encountered the Romans, whom they defeated, at Muta, a village near Damascus, in 629.

MUTILATION.—(*See* CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.)

MUTINA, or MUTINUM (Battle).—During the Roman civil wars, Marcus Antonius was defeated under the walls of Mutina, the mo-

dern Modena (*q. v.*), April 27, 43 B.C., and was compelled to abandon the siege.

MUTINY.—(*See* LIST IN INDEX.)

MUTINY ACT.—Renewed every year for punishing officers or soldiers who are guilty of mutiny or desertion, was first passed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 5 (1689).

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY.—This ship sailed from England in 1787, on a voyage to the Society Islands, and, having taken on board a large number of bread-fruit trees for transplantation in the West Indies quitted Otaheite, April 7, 1789. At daybreak, April 28, Capt. Bligh, the commander, was pinioned, and, with 18 of the crew who had refused to join the mutineers, placed in the ship's boat with 140lb. of bread, 30lb. of meat, and a few gallons of water. They landed at Otaheite April 30, but having been driven off by the natives, made for Timor, touched at New Holland June 5, and reached Timor, where they were relieved by the Dutch, June 12, having been 46 days in an open boat, with a scanty allowance of food. Capt. Bligh reached England March 14, 1790. Fourteen of the mutineers were captured, but four perished in the wreck of the *Pandora*. Ten were brought to England in irons, and tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, Sep. 12, 1792. The proceedings closed Sep. 18, when six of them were sentenced to death, and four acquitted. (*See* PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.)

MYCALE (Battle).—The Persian army under Tigranes was defeated at this Ionian city of Asia Minor, by the Greeks, under Leotychides, King of Sparta, and Xanthippus, in Sep. B.C. 479. But few of the vanquished survived the contest; and the Greeks, after burning the Persian fleet and camp, retired with their booty to Samos. The battles of Mycale and Platæa were both gained by the Greeks on the same day.

MYCENÆ, or MYCENE (Greece).—This town, the name of which was derived by the ancients from Mycene, daughter of Inachus, is said to have been built by Perseus, B.C. 1457. The Argives, anxious to bring the whole district under their sway, laid siege to Mycene, B.C. 468. They turned the siege into a blockade, and the inhabitants were compelled by famine to capitulate.

MYCOLE (Sea-fight).—The corsairs of Narenta defeated the Venetian fleet off this bay, near Zara, and slew the doge, Pietro Sanudo, in 887.

MYLÆ (Sea-fights).—The Roman fleet, commanded by C. Duillius, defeated the Carthaginians near this promontory, in Sicily, B.C. 260.——Near the same place, Agrippa, with the fleet of Octavian, defeated Sextus Pompey's squadron, B.C. 36.

MYLÆ (Sicily).—The date of the foundation of this city, the modern Melazzo (*q. v.*), is uncertain. Siefert, who identifies it with a city called Chersonesus, by Eusebius, fixes it as early as B.C. 716. It was most decidedly in existence before Himera, founded B.C. 648. The Athenian fleet, under Laches, captured Mylæ B.C. 427. It was taken by Agathocles B.C. 315. In its neighbourhood the Mamertines were defeated by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 270.

MYONNESUS (Sea-fight).—In the Asiatic war, the Romans gained a great naval victory over the fleet of Antiochus I. (the Great), off this promontory in the bay of Ephesus, B.C. 190. The date usually given is Dec. 23, but according to the amended calendar it took place in Aug.

MYRIOKEPHALON (Battle).—The Greek Emperor Manuel I. was defeated in a narrow defile near this castle, by Kilidsch Arslan II., Sultan of Iconium, in Sep., 1176.

MYRRH is first mentioned (Gen. xxxvii. 25) among the wares the Ishmaelites, to whom Joseph was sold by the Midianite merchantmen, were carrying into Egypt, B.C. 1728. It was used by the Egyptians for embalming their dead. The Greeks, Romans, and other ancient people, employed it as a medicine.

MYSIA (Asia Minor) was inhabited by various tribes of Phrygians, Trojans, Æolians, and Mysians; but little is known of the people or their institutions. They are mentioned by Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) as allies of Priam. Mysia was successively subject to Lydia, Persia, Syria, and Rome; and, under the last-mentioned, formed part of the province of Asia.

MYSORE (Hindostan).—This province, also called Mahesura and Maisoor, invaded by the Mohammedans in 1310, was for many years governed by rajahs, who traced their descent from the same tribe of which the god Krishna was a reputed member; but the earliest sovereign on record is Cham Raj, whose reign commenced in 1507. The public career of Hyder Ali commenced at Mysore in 1749, and he assumed the sovereignty of the province in 1760. Seringapatam, the capital, was stormed and taken by the English May 4, 1799, when the whole district passed under their control. In 1818 military means were successfully employed to rid Mysore of the banditti tribes by which it had previously been infested.

MYSTERIES.—The pagan mysteries originated in Egypt, where Isis and Osiris were worshipped with secret rites at a very early period. The earliest mysteries practised by the Greeks were those of the Cabiri, which were celebrated at Samothrace. The mysteries of the Curetes, who existed as early as B.C. 1534, and of the Corybantes, rank next in point of antiquity. The most celebrated were the Eleusinian Mysteries (*q.v.*), which were introduced at Eleusis, in Attica, by Eumolpus the Hierophant, B.C. 1356. This festival was sacred to Ceres, and was observed with such strict secrecy that death was the penalty for intruding during the ceremonies without initiation. It was introduced at Rome in the reign of Hadrian (117—138), and ceased in 396.

MYSTERY PLAYS.—The origin of these mediæval dramatic entertainments has been referred to the pilgrims who journeyed to the East in the 11th century. They are first mentioned in England, the first performance on record being one noticed by Matthew Paris, as having taken place at Dunstable in the early part of the 12th century. The oldest extant is the "Harrowing of Hell," ascribed to the reign of Edward III. (1327—77). Hallam, from internal evidence, believes it not later than

1350. Warton refers the Chester mysteries to 1327, but Hallam considers this at least a century too early. The French mysteries commenced in the 14th century, and exceeded the English in the magnificence of their appointments. (*See* AMMERGAU MYSTERY, DRAMA, MIRACLE PLAYS, &c.)

MYSTICS.—This sect of Christians originated towards the end of the 3rd century, and maintained that primary reason is an emanation from the Godhead, and that solitude and mortification of the natural man are the most effectual means of promoting its reception and development. During the 4th and 5th centuries they increased in number. Mystic theology was introduced into the Western empire, where it made many converts, in 824. The mystics vigorously opposed the schoolmen in the 13th century, and were numerous in Europe in the 14th, when John Tauler, of Strasburg, who died May 17, 1361, Henry Suso of Ulm, who died in 1365, and John Ringsbroech, Prior of Groscnthal, in Brabant, who died in 1381, flourished. (*See* ILLUMINATI and SWEDENBORGIANS.)

MYTHO (Cochin China).—This town, in the south-west of the country, was taken by the French, April 12, 1861.

MYTHOLOGY, the "science which treats of the myths, or various popular traditions and legendary tales current among a people, and objects of general belief." Three modes of explanation have been attempted, the first being that which asserts the real existence of all mythic persons at some remote period; the second, known as the philosophic theory, regards mythology as the poetic guise of human science; and the third, or theologic theory, considers it as the theology of polytheism. The origin of mythology is unknown, but it is believed that the system in vogue in Greece and at Rome was derived from the Egyptians.

MYTILENE.—(*See* MITYLENE.)

N.

NAARDEN (Holland).—Don Frederick summoned the inhabitants of this town, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee, to surrender Nov. 22, 1572. The inhabitants refused to abandon the cause of the Prince of Orange, and Don Frederick invested the place Dec. 2, when it was taken, and an inhuman massacre perpetrated. Louis XIV. took Naarden in 1672, and the stadtholder, William III., regained possession in 1673. It was besieged in 1813 and 1814.

NAAS (Ireland) in early times was the residence of the kings of Leinster, and some remains of their ancient palace still exist. A priory was founded in the 12th century, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. It was destroyed in 1316, when the town was sacked by the Scots, but was soon afterwards restored. A convent for Dominican friars was founded in 1355; a parliament was held here in 1419; and a convent for Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded in 1484. Queen Elizabeth granted Naas a charter in 1569. A party of insurgents in 1577 burned between 700 and 800 houses on the night of a festival. James I. confirmed and extended the charter of Elizabeth in 1609, and Charles I. granted a new charter in 1628; but the town has always been governed by the charters of Elizabeth and James I. It was garrisoned by the Earl of Ormond in 1648, and after many vicissitudes, was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1650. It was attacked by the insurgent Irish, who were repulsed, with a loss of 150 men, May 24, 1798.

NABLUS, or NABULUS (Palestine).—This town, the Shechem (*q. v.*), or Sichem of the Old Testament, and the Sychar of the New, was named Neapolis, or New City, by Vespasian (70—79).

NABONASSAR (Æra).—Nabonassar, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon, was the author of this æra, which commenced Wednesday, Feb. 26, B.C. 747. It included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar's reign to the death of Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 323; and was brought down to the reign of Antoninus Pius (138—161).

NACHITSHEVAN (Asia).—This province of Persia was ceded to Russia at the peace of Tourkmantchai, Feb. 22, 1828, and soon afterwards was, with the province of Erivan, formally annexed to the Russian empire, under the title of the province of Armenia. The town of Nachitshevan was captured by the Russians in 1827. It is also called Nakhichevan.

NACHITSHEVAN (Russia).—Catherine II. founded this town, on the Don, in 1780. The majority of the inhabitants are Armenians.

NACOLIA (Phrygia).—The Emperor Valens defeated the usurper Procopius near this town in May, 366. Procopius, deserted by his troops, wandered amongst the woods and mountains of Phrygia, until he was at length betrayed and put to death, May 28. The Gothic garrison at Nacolia revolted against the Emperor Arcadius (395—408).

NÄFELS, or NAEFELS (Battle).—The Swiss defeated the Austrians at this place, in Switzerland, in 1388. Occupying the heights, the Swiss hurled large stones and masses of rock upon the antagonists, and threw them into confusion. The small town of Näfels was burned by the invaders the night before the battle.

NAGASAKI, or NANGASAKI (Japan), one of the five imperial cities, was made the site of a settlement, through Portuguese influence, in 1566. It became the scene of numerous massacres during the persecution of native Christians in 1622. The port was visited, in 1808, by the British frigate *Phaeton*, under the command of Capt. Pellew, who detained as prisoners some Dutchmen coming on board; an act which led to the suicide of the Japanese governor. Two English merchantmen, the *Charlotte* and *Mary*, succeeded, by a stratagem, in getting cargoes of copper in 1813; but a similar attempt failed in 1814. An English squadron, under Admiral Stirling, by the aid

of threats, obtained supplies of such provisions as they required, Sep. 7, 1854. Another squadron, with the steam-yacht *Emperor* as a present from Queen Victoria to the tycoon of Japan, entered this port Aug. 3, 1858; and it was opened to British subjects by the treaty of Jeddo (Aug. 26, 1858) from July 1, 1859.

NAGPORE (Hindostan).—Near this town, then capital of a province of the same name, an English army was, in time of peace, attacked by the rajah of Nagpore's troops, Nov. 26, 1817. After a conflict of 18 hours' duration, the English obtained a victory and captured the town, which, with the province, was incorporated with the English empire in the East Indies on the death, without issue, of the last descendant of Rajogee, Dec. 11, 1853.

NAG'S HEAD CONSECRATION. — Roman Catholic writers have concocted a story that Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1559 to 1576, had been consecrated at the Nag's Head tavern, in Cheapside. The official register shows that he was consecrated at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1559, by Bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins, suffragan of Bedford. The object of the calumny was to show that the succession of bishops in the English Church could not be traced to apostolic times. The succession has never been broken, and although in this instance 25 sees were vacant, all except Oxford had been filled up before the end of 1662. One writer justly calls the story a "malignant invention."

NAHOR.—(*See* HARAN.)

NAHUM, one of the minor prophets, who, B.C. 713—711, foretold the destruction of Nineveh and the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, which events occurred B.C. 625, according to some authorities, and B.C. 606, according to others. His festival is held Dec. 24.

NAILS.—The earliest nails known were made of copper; and flat-headed nails of iron have been found in British barrows. The first machine for making nails was invented by French, of Wimborne, in Staffordshire, in 1790. A machine was invented in America in 1810, by which the manufacture was greatly facilitated. Since that year numerous improvements have been effected. Much controversy has been excited respecting the number of nails used in the crucifixion. Nonnus and Gregory Nazianzen (329—390) affirm that only three were used; and Curtius, who wrote a treatise "De Clavis Dominicis," at the commencement of the 17th century, contends for four. Other writers have argued in support of different numbers, some being in favour of as many as 14. (*See* FEASTS.)

NAÏSSUS (Mœsia).—Claudius II. defeated the Goths in a great battle near this town in 269. Constantine I. (the Great) was born here in 274. The division of the empire between Valens and Valentinian I. took place at Naïssus in June, 364. Having been destroyed by Attila and the Huns in 411, it was restored by Justinian I. (527—65). The modern Nissa occupies its site.

NAJARA.—(*See* LOGRONO, Battle.)

NAKED SAGES.—(*See* GYMNOSOPHISTÆ.)

NAMAQUALAND, or GREAT NAMAQUALAND (Africa), inhabited by wandering tribes of Namaquas, was first explored by Sir J. Alexander in 1837.

NAMES.—Among the Hebrews, names possessed a specific meaning, and were not inherited by children from parents. The Greeks had only one name, which frequently received a patronymic for distinction, as Achilles, son of Peleus; but the Romans usually had three names,—the *prænomen*, denoting the individual; the *nomen*, indicating the *gens* or clan of which he was a member; and the *cognomen*, specifying the particular branch of the clan. A fourth name—the *agnomen*—was sometimes added as an honour; and it was usually derived from the incidents for which it was conferred. Africanus, Coriolanus, &c., were names of this class. The practice of bearing hereditary names commenced about the 13th century. The first pope who changed his name on his elevation to the chair of St. Peter was Peter di Bocca Porca, who assumed the title of Sergius II., in 844, because he deemed himself unworthy to bear the same name as his apostolic predecessor. Some authorities state that the custom was introduced by Octavian, who became John XII. in 956. Monks and nuns frequently adopted new names on taking their vows, in token that they renounced everything connected with their former mode of life.

NAMPTWICH, or NANTWICH (Cheshire).—This town is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of Wick. The free grammar-school was founded in 1561. Here Fairfax defeated the Royalist army brought from Ireland to support the cause of Charles I., Jan. 25, 1644 (N. S.). George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was captured in this battle. Lambert defeated the Royalists, who formed a league to overthrow the authority of Cromwell, at Nantwich, Aug. 19, 1659. A mob endeavoured to rescue some poachers who had been imprisoned, and caused a riot, which was quelled by the military, Feb. 9, 1829.

NAMUR (Belgium).—The province was united to Luxemburg in the 12th century. Philip III. (the Good) acquired Namur by purchase in 1421. The town was founded in the 7th century, Don John seized the citadel in 1577, and it was taken by the French, under Louis XIV., July 1, 1692. It was besieged by the English, under William III., July 3, 1695, and attacked with such fury that the French garrison of 14,000 men, under Marshal de Boufflers, capitulated Aug. 4. The citadel held out, and was besieged Aug. 12. An attempt to carry it by storm was repulsed with great slaughter, Aug. 30; but the garrison surrendered Sep. 1. The Count of Nassau assailed it without success in 1704. The cathedral of St. Aubin was consecrated in 1772. Namur was ceded to Austria in 1713; garrisoned by the Dutch in 1715; and taken in 1746 by the French, who restored it to Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748. The fortifications, demolished by Joseph II. of Austria in 1784, were afterwards restored. Namur was taken by the French, under Dumouriez, Dec. 7, 1792, and having been evacuated by them in March, 1793, was retaken in 1794. The allies captured it in Jan., 1814, and it was the scene of an obstinate battle

between the Prussians and the French in 1815. (*See* GEMBLOURS, Battle.)

NANCI (France).—No record of the old town exists previous to the 11th century, and the new town dates from 1603. The church of the Cordeliers, built in 1434, contains the tombs of several Dukes of Lorraine. Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who took Nanci in Nov., 1475, was killed here by René II., Duke of Lorraine, Jan. 5, 1477. Nanci was wrested by the French from the Duke of Lorraine in 1633. Stanislaus I., after abdicating the crown of Poland in 1735, resided here till his death, Feb. 23, 1766. The fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV. (1643—1715) on the restoration of the town to the Dukes of Lorraine. In 1790, the French army stationed here revolted against the National Assembly. Bouillé marched on the town with 3,000 infantry and 1,400 horse, and took it after a short resistance. It was captured by Blucher in Jan., 1814.

NANKIN (China), was made the capital of the empire in 420, and continued to occupy this position till the end of the 13th century. The removal of the imperial residence and the subsequent transfer of the six great tribunals to Pekin, caused it to decline. In 1842 the British army forced a passage up the river, and the troops landed Aug. 9, with the intention of storming the city. The Chinese submitted, and the treaty of Nankin was concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger, Aug. 29. The Taeping rebels took Nankin, March 19, 1853. They committed great ravages, and destroyed the celebrated Porcelain Tower (commenced in 1413), one of the principal objects of interest in Nankin, in 1856. The Imperialists recovered possession May 21, 1862, but the Taepings seized it again in 1863. After several combats Nankin was taken by the Imperialists, July 19, 1864.

NANTES (France), the ancient Condivicnum, or Condivincum, mentioned by Ptolemy as the capital of the Namnetes, or Namnetes, from which is derived the modern name Nantes. In 445 it withstood a siege of 60 days from the Huns; in the 9th century it was almost entirely destroyed by the Normans, and in 992 it was taken by the Duke of Britanny. The greater part of the town was reduced to ashes by an accidental fire in 1118. Nantes was made a bishopric at an early period, and councils were held here in 660, 1127, July 1, 1264, and April 23, 1431. It passed into the hands of Louis XII., on his marriage with Anne of Britanny, in 1498. The celebrated edict of Nantes, issued here by Henry IV. April 13, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. The Royalists made an unsuccessful attack on the town, June 20, 1793, when it became the scene of the atrocious cruelties of Carrier; no less than 18,000 persons having perished by the guillotine or Noyades during his administration. In 1799 the Vendeans defeated the republican army here. An outbreak of the working classes, caused by distress and the spread of socialist doctrines, took place in 1848, and was suppressed by the military, but not without serious loss of life.

NANTUCKET (N. America).—This town of Massachusetts, on a small island of the same name off the coast, bought from the Indians in 1659, was the first place in America which engaged in the whale fishery. It was almost destroyed by fire July 13, 1846.

NAPHTHA.—This highly inflammable fluid, which oozes out of the ground in Persia, Italy, and other countries, is supposed by Gibbon to have formed the basis of the Greek fire, used with such effect in sieges during the Middle Ages. Gibbon calls it "liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil." It is supposed to have secured the deliverance of Constantinople when besieged by the Saracens, 668—675 and 716—718. (*See* PETROLEUM.)

NAPIER'S RODS, or BONES.—This contrivance to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers was invented by John Napier, Baron of Merchiston. The invention was first explained in his "Rabdologiæ, seu Numerationis per Virgulas," published at Edinburgh in 1617, and would perhaps have been more used but for his discovery of logarithms. Napier was born at Merchiston Castle in 1550, and died there April 3, 1617.

NAPLES (Italy), the ancient Neapolis, was made a duchy, subject to the Byzantine empire, in the 6th century.

A.D.
1064. The Norman conquest of Naples is completed by Robert Guiscard.
1130. Roger II. rules both Naples and Sicily.
1139. Naples and Sicily are united into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by papal investiture.
1194. Henry VI. of Germany succeeds to the throne of Naples and Sicily.
1220. Frederick II. makes Naples the capital of Italy.
1250. Innocent IV. pronounces Naples part of the Holy See.
1266, Feb. 26. Manfred is defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou at Grandella.
1268, Aug. 23. Charles of Anjou defeats the rightful heir, Conradin, at Tagliacozzo.—Oct. 29. Conradin is beheaded at Naples.
1282. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples at the revolution known as the Sicilian Vespers (*q. v.*).
1309. The Neapolitan crown is disputed by Robert the Good and Charobert, King of Hungary, and is allotted by Clement V. to the former.
1345, Sep. 18. Andrew of Hungary, king consort of Joanna I., is murdered.
1347. Louis I. of Hungary invades Naples, and expels the queen.
1349. Joanna I. is restored.
1382, May 22. Joanna I. is strangled by order of Charles Durazzo.
1403. Ladislaus resists the encroachments of the Duke of Anjou.
1404. Ladislaus invades Rome.
1408. Ladislaus again invades Rome.
1413. Ladislaus attacks Rome a third time.
1420. Joanna II. adopts Alphonso of Aragon as her successor.
1423. Joanna II. revokes the adoption, and nominates Louis III., Duke of Anjou, as her heir.
1424, June 2. Battle of Aquila (*q. v.*).
1434. Death of Louis of Anjou.
1435. Feb. 2. Death of Joanna II., who bequeaths the crown to René of Anjou. His claim is contested by Alphonso V. of Aragon.
1442. Alphonso V. of Aragon and I. of Naples secures the crown.
1453. René of Anjou invades the kingdom.
1459. John, Duke of Calabria, son of René, invades Naples.
1462, Aug. 18. Battle of Troia or Troja.
1494. Naples is invaded and conquered by Charles VIII. of France.
1495. Naples is taken from the French.

A.D.
1501, June 25. By a papal bull, Naples is divided between the French and Spaniards, who expel King Frederick II.
1503. The French are expelled, and the kingdom is again annexed to Spain.
1510. The Jews are expelled from the Neapolitan territories.
1524. The French, under Stuart, Duke of Albany, invade Naples.
1526. The Pope invades Naples.
1527. The French, under Lautrec, ravage Naples.
1565. The Inquisition is prohibited in Naples.
1615. Ossuna is viceroy in Naples.
1620. Ossuna fails in an attempt to become sole ruler of Naples.
1647, June 6. Masaniello, a fisherman of Amalphi, raises an insurrection.—July 16. He is assassinated by his colleagues, and the revolt is quelled.—Aug. 21. The Neapolitans again revolt, and are assisted by the Duke of Guise.
1648, April 4. Spanish supremacy is restored.
1702. A conspiracy to establish an Austrian government fails.
1706. Prince Eugène expels the French from Naples.
1713, April 11. Naples is ceded by Spain to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.
1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia.
1734, May 10. The infant Don Carlos enters the Neapolitan kingdom with a force of 30,000 men.—May 27. His generals defeat the Imperialists at the battle of Bitonto, which puts an end to the Austrian dominion in Naples.
1735, July 3. Don Carlos is crowned King of the Two Sicilies at Palermo, with the understanding that the crowns of Spain and the Two Sicilies are never to be united.
1738, July 6. Institution of the order of St. Januarius.
1743. Naples is advised by England to preserve neutrality in the war of the Austrian succession.
1759. The King of Naples, succeeding to the throne of Spain, resigns the crown of Naples and Sicily to his son Ferdinand.
1768. The Jesuits are expelled.
1782. The Inquisition is abolished.
1784. Many monasteries are suppressed.
1785. Baronial service is abolished.
1788. Naples ceases to be in feudal subjection to Rome.
1793, Sep. 3. War is declared against the French republic.
1796, Oct. 11. Peace is concluded at Paris between Naples and France.
1798, Nov. 29. Ferdinand IV., having published a manifesto against the French, marches against them in Italy, and enters Rome.
1799, Jan. 4. The French take Gaeta.—Jan. 14. On the approach of the French, Ferdinand IV. deserts his capital.—Jan. 23. Parthenopean republic is established.—June 26. Nelson takes Naples from the French, and hangs Prince Caracciolo.—July 13. Fort St. Elmo surrenders to Capt. Troubridge.—Aug. 12. The Neapolitans take Rome.
1801, March 28. Peace is concluded with France by the treaty of Florence.
1805, July 26. An earthquake destroys 20,000 lives.—Sep. 21. A treaty with France is concluded at Paris, by which Naples agrees to maintain neutrality in the Italian wars, and Napoleon I. consents to withdraw his troops from the Neapolitan states.—Dec. 27. Ferdinand IV. is dethroned.
1806, Feb. 8. The French enter Naples.—Feb. 15. Joseph Buonaparte is crowned king.—July 4. Sir John Stuart defeats the French at Maida.
1808, July 15. Joachim Murat is made king.
1810, July 20. The English take a Neapolitan squadron.
1814, Jan. 11. Murat concludes an alliance with Austria.—Feb. 3. A truce is concluded with the English.
1815, April 10. Austria declares war against Naples.—May 3. Murat is defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino.—May 16. Murat flees from Italy.—May 20. The convention of Casa Lanzi (*q. v.*).—June 17. Ferdinand IV. is restored to the throne under the title of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies.—Oct. 8. Murat lands in Calabria with 30 friends, and attempts to recover his throne.—Oct. 13. Being taken, he is tried by court-martial, and shot.
1816. A treaty is concluded with Great Britain.

A.D.
1820, July 13. Gen. Pepe, who heads an insurrection of the Carbonari (*q. v.*), compels the king to grant a new constitution.
1821. The Austrians invade Naples.—March 7. They defeat Pepe at Rieti.—March 19. Pepe flees to Barcelona.—March 20. Naples capitulates.—March 23. A convention is signed for the occupation of Naples by the Austrians, and a provisional government is appointed.—May 15. Ferdinand I. re-enters his capital.
1825, Jan. 4. Death of Ferdinand I. The Austrian army of occupation is diminished in number.
1827, June. Destructive inundations.
1828. An insurrection of the Carbonari is suppressed.—Aug. 23 to 29. A Neapolitan squadron bombards Tripoli without success.
1838, June. Ferdinand II. (Bomba) grants the monopoly of Sicilian sulphur to a private company, in opposition to the treaty of 1816.
1840, April 17. In consequence of the refusal of Ferdinand II. to discontinue the monopoly, the English commence hostilities.—May. The monopoly is abolished, and peace is restored.
1847, Sep. Numerous insurrections in Calabria and Sicily.
1848, Jan. 28. Ferdinand II. promises to grant a constitution.—May 15. Riots in Naples, in which the Lazzaroni assist the military against the revolutionists.
1849, Sep. 4. Pius IX. visits Ferdinand II. at Portici.
1856, Oct. The French and English ambassadors are recalled from Naples, owing to the refusal of Ferdinand II. to attend to the remonstrances of their governments on his oppressive government.—Dec. 8. Milano attempts the king's life.
1857, June 27. (*See* CAGLIARI AFFAIR.)—Dec. 16. An earthquake destroys about 10,000 lives.
1858, Dec. 27. A political amnesty is granted.
1859, March 7. Baron Poerio, with 68 Neapolitan exiles, arrives in Queenstown, Ireland.—May 22. Death of Ferdinand II.—June 16. Another amnesty is proclaimed.—July 7. Revolt of the Swiss troops at Naples.
1860, March 26. The foreign ambassadors at the Neapolitan court present an address to Francis II., recommending political reforms.—May 14. Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship of Sicily (*q. v.*).—June 7. Napoleon III. refuses to mediate between Francis II. and the Sicilian revolutionists.—June 26. Francis II. proclaims a general amnesty, promises a liberal ministry, agreement with Sardinia, the adoption of the national flag, and a vice-regal and liberal government for Sicily.—June 27. The French ambassador, Baron Brenier, is wounded by the mob.—June 28. A liberal ministry is formed. Naples is declared in a state of siege, and the queen-mother flees to Gaeta.—July 10. The troops attempt a revolt against the constitution, and proclaim Count Trani king, as Louis I.—Aug. 10. Prince Lucien Murat asserts his claim to the throne of Naples.—Aug. 17. The Neapolitan provinces rebel.—Aug. 19. Garibaldi lands in Naples, and occupies Reggio.—Aug. 21. The fort of Reggio surrenders to him.—Aug. 27. Garibaldi accepts the title of dictator of the Two Sicilies.—Sep. 6. Francis II. leaves Naples for Gaeta.—Sep. 7. Garibaldi enters Naples.—Sep. 15. He expels the Jesuits, and declares the estates of the crown national property.—Sep. 19. He defeats the royalists at Casazzo.—Oct. 1. The Neapolitans are defeated at the Volturno.—Oct. 6. The Sardinian Government announces that its army is about to enter the Neapolitan territory.—Oct. 17. Defeat of the Neapolitans at Isernia.—Oct. 18. Garibaldi publishes a decree stating that Naples ought to be incorporated with the Italian kingdom.—Oct. 21. The people vote in favour of annexation to Sardinia, the numbers being 1,310,266 for, and 10,104 against.—Nov. 2. Capua surrenders to the Sardinians.—Nov. 3. The siege of Gaeta commences.—Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel of Sardinia enters Naples.—Nov. 13. The English legation is suppressed.—Nov. 14. A reaction in favour of Francis II. commences in the provinces.—Nov. 27. The army of Garibaldi is disbanded.—Dec. 8. Francis II. addresses a conciliatory proclamation to the Neapolitans.

A.D.
1861, Jan. 3. Prince Carignan is named governor-general.—Jan. 15. The Bourbon army, under Gen. Lovera, defeats the Sardinians near Tagliacozzo.—Feb. 14. Gaeta surrenders to Gen. Cialdini, and Francis II. and the queen retreat thence to Rome.—April 5. Francis II. protests from Rome against Victor Emanuel's assumption of the title of "King of Italy."—June. Attempts are made to restore Francis II.
1862, May 18. The first stone of a new harbour is laid by Victor Emanuel.—Dec. 15. The first stone of an English Protestant church is laid.

RULERS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

COUNTS OF APULIA.

1043. William I.
1046. Drogo.
1051. Humfrey.
1054. Robert Guiscard.
1085. Roger I.

COUNTS OF SICILY.

1072. Roger I.
1101. Roger II.

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1130. Roger II.
1154. William I.
1166. William II.
1189. Tancred.
1194. William III.
1194. Henry VI. of Germany.
1197. Frederick I.
1250. Conrad I.
1254. Conrad II., or Conradin.
1258. Manfred.
1266. Charles of Anjou.

KINGS OF NAPLES.

1282. Charles of Anjou.
1285. Charles II.
1309. Robert.
1343. Joanna I.
1382. Charles III. of Durazzo.
1386. Ladislaus.
1414. Joanna II.
1435. Alphonso I., King of Naples, Sicily, and Aragon.
1458. Ferdinand I.
1494. Alphonso II.
1495. Ferdinand II.
1496. Frederick II.

KINGS OF SICILY.

1282. Peter I. (the Great).
1285. James I.
1295. Interregnum.
1296. Frederick II.
1337. Peter II.
1342. Louis I.
1355. Frederick III.
1377. Mary.
1391. Mary and Martin I.
1402. Martin I.
1409. Martin II., the Elder.
1410. Ferdinand I., King of Aragon.
1416. Alphonso I., King of Sicily, Aragon, and Naples.
1458. John of Aragon.
1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, of Spain.

KINGS OF NAPLES, SICILY, AND SPAIN.

1503. Ferdinand III. of Naples (II. of Sicily).
1516. Charles I.
1556. Philip I.
1598. Philip II.
1621. Philip III.
1665. Charles II.
1700. Philip IV.
1707. Charles III. of Austria.

KING OF NAPLES.

1713. Charles III.

KING OF SICILY.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy.

KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY, AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

1720. Charles III. (VI. of Germany).

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1735. Charles III., Don Carlos.
1759. Ferdinand IV. of Naples (III. of Sicily).

KINGS OF NAPLES.

1806. Joseph Buonaparte.
1808. Joachim Murat.

KING OF SICILY.

1806. Ferdinand III.

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I. (IV.) restored.
1825. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II.
1859. Francis II.
1861. Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

NAPLES (Italy).—This city was founded by a colony of Cumæans, by whom it was termed Parthenope, about B.C. 1030. About B.C. 416, its inhabitants separated into two communities, who occupied different quarters of the city, distinguished as Palæpolis, or the old town, and Neapolis, or the new town. From the latter designation is derived the modern title of the city. In consequence of the piracies of the Palæpolitans, the Romans besieged and took the city, B.C. 326, and from that period the name Palæpolis disappears from history. Neapolis was admitted to Roman protection, and became a dependency of the republic. Pyrrhus threatened the city B.C. 280, and it was sacked by the partisans of Sylla B.C. 82. The poet Virgil was buried here B.C. 19, and the city became a favourite summer watering-place of the wealthy Romans. It had its schools and colleges, and was called the learned. The Quinquennalian games (*q. v.*) were celebrated every fifth year. The Emperor Nero made his first appearance as an actor at Naples in 64. Theodoric I. (the Great) took the city in 493, and it was captured by Belisarius, after a long siege, in 536. Totila retook it in 543, it surrendered to Narses in 553, and was definitely united to the Eastern empire. In 572 it became a duchy. It was ravaged by the plague in 1020, and in 1139 was made the capital of the kingdom of Naples. Among the most important public buildings at Naples are, the university, founded by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1224; the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and completed in 1316; the Castel Nuovo, built by Charles I. in 1283; the Museo Borbonico, founded as cavalry barracks in 1586, and converted to its present purpose in 1790; the royal palace, begun in 1600, burned down in 1837, and rebuilt and greatly enlarged; the Teatro Reale di San Carlo, which was opened in 1737, and burned and rebuilt in 1816. The bishopric of Naples is said to have been founded by St. Aspernus, who was consecrated by St. Peter, in 44. It became metropolitan in 966. Councils were held at Naples in 1565, 1568, and 1576. Naples was taken by Manfred in 1250, and by Louis I. of Hungary in 1347; it was retaken by John I. in 1348. Louis I. of Anjou seized it in 1383; René of Anjou in 1438; Alphonso V. of Aragon in 1442; and Charles VIII. of France in 1494. It was also taken by the French in 1501, and by the Spaniards in 1503. The French general Lautrec was compelled to raise the siege in 1528. In 1647 the city was the scene of Masaniello's insurrection, and it was much injured by an earthquake Sep. 8, 1694. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, submitted to Don Carlos in 1734, and was made the capital of the French Parthenopean republic in 1799. Joseph Buonaparte made his entry into Naples in 1806, and resided here till he went to ascend the Spanish throne in 1808. Ferdinand IV. re-entered the city as king in 1815. The railway to Nocera was opened in 1839. Naples was again the scene of insurrections in 1848. It was declared in a state of siege June 28, 1860. Francis II. quitted Naples Sep. 6, and it was entered by Garibaldi Sep. 7. Victor Emanuel made his official entry Nov. 7. Popu-

lar demonstrations were made in favour of Francis II. Nov. 14. Victor Emanuel returned to Turin Dec. 27.

NAPLES (Treaties).—Several treaties have been signed here, the principal being—

A.D.
1759, Oct. 3. With Austria.
1793, July 12. Alliance with Great Britain.
1798, Dec. 1. Alliance with Great Britain.
1803, June 25. With the French Republic.
1814, Jan. 11. Alliance with Austria.
1821, Oct. 21. Military convention with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the occupation of Sicily.
1838, Feb. 14. A convention on the slave trade, with Great Britain and France.
1845, April 29. Commerce and navigation with Great Britain.—June 14. Commerce and navigation with France.—Sept. 13 or 25. Commerce and navigation with Russia.—Dec. 1. Commerce and Navigation with United States.
1846, Jan. 13. Commerce and navigation with Denmark.—Feb. 7. Commerce and navigation with Sardinia.—July 4. Commerce and navigation with Austria.
1847, Jan. 27. Commerce and navigation with Prussia.—April 15. Commerce and navigation with Belgium.—Nov. 17. Commerce and navigation with Holland.

NAPOLEON.—(*See* Louis D'Or.)

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA (Greece), the ancient Nauplia, founded by an Egyptian colony, was taken by the Argives in the 7th century B.C. It grew into importance during the crusades, and was taken by the Franks in 1205, and made the capital of a duchy. The Venetians took it in the 14th century, and ceded it to the Turks in 1540. The Venetians regained possession in 1686, and it was stormed by the Turks July 4, 1715. The Greeks, who failed in an attempt to take it by escalade, Dec. 15, 1821, having been compelled to withdraw, returned and captured it, Dec. 12, 1823. The seat of government, transferred to Napoli-di-Romania June 24, 1824, was removed to Argos in 1829. Capo d'Istrias was assassinated here Oct. 9, 1831. The town and fort of Napoli, seized by insurgents Feb. 13, 1862, were recovered by the royal troops March 13.

NAPPAGH FLEET.—(*See* Defenders.)

NARBONNE (France), the ancient Narbo Martius, was the second colony founded by the Romans beyond the Alps, B.C. 118. Some of Cæsar's tenth legion settled here, and it was then called Decumanorum Colonia. It became the capital of Gallia Narbonensis in 309, fell into the hands of the Visigoths in 462, who made it the capital of their kingdom; and it was captured by the Saracens in 720, from whom it was taken by Pepin le Bref in 759, and annexed to the Frankish monarchy. The Northmen captured it in 859. In 1272 the cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, was founded. In 1310, 30,000 of its inhabitants perished by the plague. It was successfully defended by Aymeri III., Viscount of Narbonne, against the attacks of the Black Prince in 1355, and it was annexed to the crown of France in 1507. In the religious wars of this century, Narbonne sided with the League, but in 1596 submitted to Henry IV. Councils were held here Nov. 1, 589; June 27, 791; March 27, 947; in 990; March 17 and Aug. 8, 1043; in 1054; Oct. 1, 1055; March 19, 1091; in Jan., 1211; in 1227; in 1235; and in April, 1374.

NARCEIA.—Pelletier produced this alkali from opium, in 1832.

NARENTA (Bosnia).—This town during the 10th century was inhabited by pirates, who were almost exterminated by the Venetians in 997. (*See* Mycole.)

NARVA (Russia).—This town, founded in 1213, and sold to the Teutonic knights in 1346, was taken by Ivan II. in 1553. The Swedes recaptured it in 1581. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the Russian army (which had been besieging Narva), and gained a complete victory, Nov. 30, 1700. No less than 18,000 Russians fell in the battle, and 30,000 surrendered themselves prisoners on the following day. The Swedes lost only 600 men. Peter I. (the Great) fled in consternation, leaving to his generals the command of the army. The town was taken by storm by Peter I., Aug. 20, 1704, and it has since remained in the hands of the Russians.

NASEBY (Battle), was fought at this village, near Market-Harborough, in Northamptonshire, June 14, 1645, between the Royalists and the Parliamentary army. The latter gained a complete victory, taking 500 officers and 4,000 men prisoners, with all the king's artillery and ammunition.

NASHVILLE (Battle).—Gen. Thomas defeated the Confederate forces of Gen. Hood, at this place, Dec. 16, 1864.

NASHVILLE (N. America), the capital of the state of Tennessee, contains a university, founded in 1806. Nashville, occupied by the Confederates in 1861, was captured by the Federalists Feb. 25, 1862. The Fenian senate assembled here Feb. 19, 1866.

NASSAU (Germany) derives its name from the castle of Nassau, built in the beginning of the 12th century. In 1255 Walram I. and Otho, the sons of Henry the Rich, shared the territory between them. The former became the founder of the present family of Nassau, and the descendants of Otho were the founders of the house of Orange-Nassau, of which William III. of England was a member. In 1605 Louis II. became possessed of all the lands belonging to the elder branch of the family. At his death in 1625, the family was divided into three branches, which, however, had been reunited into one when Napoleon I. founded the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and bestowed the title of duke upon Frederick William. It was occupied by the Prussians and annexed to Prussia in 1866.

NASSAU (New Providence).—This town, the capital of the island (the smallest of the Bahama group), having been destroyed by the French and Spaniards in 1703, and resettled in 1718, was fortified in 1740, and declared a free port in 1787. A museum and library were established in 1847, and improvements were commenced in the harbour in 1848. The town suffered severely from a tornado March 30, 1850. It was made a bishop's see in 1861. During the American civil war, 1861—5, it was used as a harbour for blockade-runners.

NATAL (Africa).—The Portuguese discovered this country in 1498, and gave it the name of Natal, because they landed on Christmas Day.

The native races were swept away by the Zulu Caffres in 1810, and the English formed a settlement in 1824. They were joined by some Dutch Boers, who left Cape Colony in 1836, and obtained by treaty some land from Dingaan, chief of the Zulu tribes. Several of the Boers were massacred by Dingaan in 1838. They removed to Port Natal, and renounced their allegiance to Great Britain in 1839. A small British force was sent in 1842 from the Cape, which the Boers permitted to land, but afterwards commenced hostilities. The British maintained their position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the Boers were defeated and driven out of the territory. It was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, made a separate government in 1845, and a bishopric in 1853. (*See* COLENSO CASE.)

NATCHEZ (N. America).—This city of Mississippi, named after an Indian tribe, was settled by the French in 1716. The Indians destroyed it in 1729, but they were nearly exterminated by the French in 1730, and the town was soon after rebuilt.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.—Much controversy has been excited respecting the authorship of "God save the King." For many years it was attributed to several persons, the general opinion being in favour of Dr. Bull. A writer in "Notes and Queries" (2nd series, vii. 64), who favours the claim of Anthony Young, organist of All-Hallows, Barking, in the reign of James II., draws the following conclusions:—"1. The tune, being in Bull's MSS., is of the time of James I. 2. That A. Young united it to a 'God save the King' in the time of James II. 3. That it slept until George II., 1745. 4. That Young's granddaughter received a pension for its composition; and 5. That her granddaughter, in 1789, received £100, the proceeds thereof." Another view is, that both the words and the music were composed by Dr. Henry Carey, in honour of a birthday of George II., and were performed on such an occasion at a dinner given by the Mercers' Company in London. Henry Carey, who was a natural son of the Marquis of Halifax, was born in 1696, and died Oct. 4, 1743.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES.—A national assembly which commenced its sittings at Berlin, May 22, 1848, after coming in collision with the crown, was dissolved by force, Nov. 13. The deputies continued to meet, and the assembly was dissolved by royal proclamation, Dec. 5. The old German Diet at Frankfort passed a resolution, March 30, 1848, summoning a German national assembly, which met at Frankfort in April, 1848. Its sittings were removed to Stuttgardt, in Würtemberg, May 30, 1849, and the assembly was dissolved by the police June 16.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (France). — This title was assumed June 17, 1789, by the States-general of France, which had assembled at Versailles May 5. The hall of the Assembly was closed by order of Louis XVI. June 20, upon which the members adjourned to the Tennis-court Hall, and took an oath not to dissolve until they had prepared and voted a constitution. Admission to the Tennis-court having been afterwards refused to them, the members met at the church of St. Louis, June 22. Louis XVI. reopened the Assembly June 23. The mob broke in Oct. 5, and compelled the King to remove to Paris Oct. 6. The Assembly held its first meeting after the removal to Paris in the hall of the archbishop's palace, Oct. 9, 1789, from which place it was transferred to the Riding-school Hall, Oct. 19, 1790. Mirabeau, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Assembly, was made president Feb. 1, 1791. It declared its sittings permanent July 17, 1791; but having entered into an agreement with Louis XVI., was dissolved Sep. 29, 1791. As it had framed the constitution, it is sometimes called the Constituent Assembly. A new chamber, under the name of the National Legislative Assembly, met Oct. 1, 1791, and was dissolved in Aug., 1792. (*See* NATIONAL CONVENTION.) After the expulsion of Louis Philippe, the provisional government issued a decree summoning a national assembly for April 20, 1848. By a subsequent decree the elections were fixed for April 23, and the meeting was postponed till May 4. The government decided in favour of a presidency, and a single chamber consisting of 750 members, both to be elected by universal suffrage. A motion for its dissolution, May 19, 1849, was carried Feb. 14, 1850, and the new elections were fixed for May 4. The new assembly met May 28, and was dissolved Dec. 2, 1851, by Louis Napoleon, who introduced a new constitution.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (France) was formed at Paris, by the extreme democratical party, in 1831. The members bound themselves, on their life and honour, to combat the stranger and the Bourbons by all pecuniary and personal sacrifices, and to come to no accommodation with them, to whatever extremities the country might be reduced.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, formed under the auspices of Lord Brougham, held its first meeting at Birmingham, Oct. 12—16, 1857. Its objects are, "To aid the development of the social sciences, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and the repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the establishment of due sanitary regulations, and the recognition of sound principles in all questions of social economy." The annual meetings have been held at

1857, Oct. 12—16	Birmingham.
1858, Oct. 11	Liverpool.
1859, Oct. 10	Bradford.
1860, Sep. 24	Glasgow.
1861, Aug. 14—21	Dublin.
1862, June 6—13	London.
1863, Oct. 7—14	Edinburgh.
1864, Sep. 22—29	York.
1865, Oct. 4—10	Sheffield.
1866, Oct. 1—7	Manchester.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. — In consequence of the bull of Pius V. against Queen Elizabeth, April 25, 1570, absolving all her subjects from allegiance to her, several Roman Catholic zealots believed that in taking her life they would perform a meritorious act.

She was in constant danger, and a national association, formed in London about 1582, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, or to revenge her death, was legalized by 27 Eliz. c. 1 (1584), entitled "An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the queen's most royal person, and the continuance of the realm in peace." After the discovery of the Assassination Plot (*q. v.*), a similar association was formed in London, Feb. 27, 1696. The subscribers bound themselves to do their utmost to preserve the life of William III., or to avenge his death. Lord Keeper Somers removed from the commission of the peace all magistrates who refused to sign it. The association was embodied by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 27 (1696), by which the signature of all persons holding civil or military appointments was rendered imperative. A similar document was signed by the Irish Parliament Dec. 2, 1697.

NATIONAL CLUB (London), was founded in 1845. Its objects are to maintain the Protestant principles of the constitution in the administration of public affairs; to uphold a system of national education, based on Scripture; to preserve the united Church of England and Ireland in its true Protestant faith as the established religion of the country; to raise the moral and social condition of the people; to co-operate with all persons who hold these principles, and to present in the metropolis a central place, where they may meet, and devise the fittest means of promoting their common object.

NATIONAL CONVENTION (France), substituted for the National Legislative Assembly, met in one of the halls of the Tuileries, Sep. 21, 1792. Its sittings were afterwards transferred to the Riding School. Its first act (Sep. 25) was to declare royalty abolished, and to proclaim a republic. By another decree it was ordered that the old calendar should be abandoned, and that all public acts should be dated from the first year of the French republic. This æra began Sep. 22, 1792. It adopted a new constitution, Aug. 10, 1793. The convention sent Louis XVI. and his queen to the block, and having involved Europe in war, was dissolved Oct. 26, 1795. "The destruction of human life," says Alison, "which took place during its government, in civil dissension, was unparalleled; it amounted to above a million of human beings." (*See* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY and DIRECTORY, French.)

NATIONAL COVENANT. — (*See* COVENANTERS.)

NATIONAL DEBT.—Some long annuities created by Charles II. are scarcely sufficiently important to be regarded as forming part of the English national debt, which was commenced by William III. in 1692. A sinking fund for the gradual reduction of the national debt, a million sterling being devoted to that purpose, was proposed and carried by Pitt, March 29, 1786. As there was no surplus to meet the payment, it was determined to appropriate part of the fund to the public exigencies, March 3, 1813. The plan of keeping up a nominal fund was abandoned in 1824, and it was directed that one-fourth of the actual surplus revenue should in future be applied to the purpose, July 10, 1828.

A.D.	Period.	Principal.	Charges.
1689	At the Revolution	£664,263	£39,855
1702	Queen Anne's Accession.....	16,394,702	1,310,948
1714	Accession of George I...	54,145,363	3,351,353
1727	Accession of George II.	52,092,235	2,217,551
1763	Peace of Paris	135,865,430	4,854,051
1775	Commencement of American war.....	128,583,635	4,471,571
1784	Conclusion of American war.....	249,851,628	9,500,907
1793	Commencement of French war	239,350,148	9,311,630
1817	Conclusion of French war	840,850,491	32,015,941
1859	March 31. Total debt and charge	805,078,554	28,612,207

NATIONAL DEBT SINCE 1860.

A.D.	Funded.	Unfunded.	Total.
	£	£	£
1860	785,962,000	16,228,300	802,190,300
1861	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
1862	784,454,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
1863	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139
1864	777,429,224*	13,136,000	790,565,224
1865	775,768,395	10,742,500	786,510,795
1866	777,687,734	8,187,700	785,875,434

(*See* AIDS, BENEVOLENCE, and FUNDS.)

NATIONAL GALLERY (London).—In 1823 Sir George Beaumont expressed his willingness to present his collection of paintings to the nation, so soon as the formation of a national gallery should be decided upon. This led to the purchase of the Angerstein collection, March 26, 1824, by the Government, for £57,000. It was opened in Pall Mall, May 10, 1824, and the Beaumont pictures were added in 1825. The Rev. W. Holwell Carr bequeathed his collection of pictures to the National Gallery in 1831; Mr. Robert Vernon presented his in 1847 (*see* MARLBOROUGH HOUSE); Turner bequeathed some pictures in 1851, and Mr. Sheepshanks presented his valuable collection Feb. 2, 1857. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the National Gallery in 1854, and the institution was reconstituted by a Treasury minute dated March 27, 1855. The building in Trafalgar Square, commenced in 1833, was completed and opened to the public in 1838. The House of Commons voted a sum of money for enlarging the National Gallery, June 19, 1865.

NATIONAL GUARD (France), a kind of citizen militia, was first formed in Paris by the Committee of Public Safety in July, 1789. This force became so popular that in 1790 it was established throughout the kingdom, and

* In 1864 the sum of £5,000,000 of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26 Vict. c. 25 s. 2 (June 8, 1863).

was reorganized in 1795. The command was offered, in 1796, to Napoleon Buonaparte, and refused by him. It was reorganized in 1805, 1813, and 1814; was disbanded by Charles X. April 13, 1827, and was re-established by the constitution of 1830. The defection of the National Guard from Louis Philippe in 1848 was one of the principal causes of his overthrow. The National Guard throughout France was reconstructed by a decree dated Jan. 11, 1851.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT.—(*See* ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.)

NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION (London).—This political association, formed for the purpose of giving unity to the proceedings of the various political unions throughout the country, held its first meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 31, 1831, under the presidency of Sir Francis Burdett. A resolution to resist the payment of taxes until the Reform Bill was made the law of the land was passed May 9, 1832.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION (London). — Resolutions for holding an exhibition of English historical portraits, as suggested by the Earl of Derby, were passed at a meeting held at the South Kensington Museum, July 13, 1865. The exhibition was opened at South Kensington, Monday, April 16, and closed Saturday, August 18, 1866.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (London) was established by a warrant of the Treasury Dec. 2, 1856, when a board consisting of 13 trustees was appointed. The first meeting was held Feb. 9, 1857, and by a Treasury warrant, Feb. 28, George Scharf, F.S.A., was appointed secretary and keeper. Temporary apartments were taken at 29, Great George Street, Westminster, and the collection was opened to the public, by tickets only, Jan. 15, 1859. The use of tickets was dispensed with Feb. 25, 1860. The ninth report, presented April 12, 1866, gives the following return of visitors:—

1859	5,305	1863	10,475
1860	6,392	1864	14,885
1861	10,196*	1865	16,641
1862*	17,927		

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION. — A Committee for a National Volunteer Rifle Meeting, appointed at Hythe Aug. 1, 1859, was dissolved Oct. 29, and the National Rifle Association, "for the encouragement of volunteer rifle corps, and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout Great Britain," was established at a meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, Nov. 16, 1859. Lord Herbert, the first president of the association, resigned that office Feb. 16, 1861. The annual meetings have been held at Wimbledon as follows:—

1860, July 2—9.	1864, July 12—22.
1861, July 4—13.	1865, July 10—22.
1862, July 1—12.	1866, July 9—21.
1863, July 7—18.	

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, conducted on Dr. Bell's system, were founded by the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, throughout England and Wales, which was instituted at a meeting held Oct. 16, 1811, and received a constitution and rules, Oct 21. The central school in London was opened June 19, 1812, and others were soon after established in different parts of the country. The society was incorporated May 23, 1817. (*See* TRAINING SCHOOLS.) The Irish National School system for Protestants and Roman Catholics was established by Archbishop Whately and others in 1831.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT. (*See* JENNERIAN INSTITUTION.)

NATIONAL VEREIN.—(*See* GERMANY.)

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS were established at Paris by decrees issued Feb. 27 and 28, 1848, for the purpose of providing occupation for the numerous unemployed workmen in that capital. About 5,000 were at first admitted, but the number soon increased to above 100,000. They rose against the government, June 22, were overcome, after a fierce struggle by General Cavaignac, and the national workshops were dissolved July 4, having been in existence about four months.

NATIONS.—(*See* DITCH, LEIPSIC (Battle), and MOHAMMEDANISM.)

NATIVITY.—There are three ecclesiastical festivals so called. The first is to commemorate the birth of the Saviour (*see* CHRISTMAS); the second in order of appointment is the nativity of St. John the Baptist, which was instituted in 488, and is celebrated June 24; and the third is the nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is observed by the Roman Catholic church Sep. 8, and was appointed by Pope Sergius I. (687—701). (*See* MARIOLATRY.)

NATURAL HISTORY.—Solomon "spake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes" (1 Kings iv. 33), B.C. 1000. The subject was treated by Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), Theophrastus (B.C. 394—287), Dioscorides (40—70), and by Pliny (23—79). Otto Brunfels of Strasburg published a work on botany in 1530; and a professorship thereof was founded at Padua in 1533. Turner, an Englishman, who became Dean of Wells, published at Cologne a work on birds in 1548. The first part of Gesner's work, "The History of Animals," appeared in 1551. A history of fishes was published by Salviani in 1558; Ray's work on ornithology came out in 1676; Robert Morison of Aberdeen, who is styled by Hallam "the founder of classification," published his "Historia Plantarum Universalis" in 1672; and Tournefort his "Elémens de la Botanique" in 1694. Grew, who discovered the sexual system in plants, published his physiological theory in 1682.

NATURALIZATION.—Children born abroad were, under certain restrictions, entitled to inherit as if born in England, by 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1351). This statute was renewed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1541). The laws relating to aliens were amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (Aug. 6, 1844). The law for naturalization in a British colony is regulated by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83 (July 22, 1847).

* Exhibition year.

NATURAL RELIGION.—(*See* FREE-THINKERS.)

NATURE-PRINTING, an invention for obtaining an exact reproduction of natural objects, so that numerous impressions may be taken, was perfected in the imperial printing-office in Vienna, by Andrew Worsing, about 1852. Kniphoff, of Erfurt, produced something of the kind in a crude form in 1761, and Kyhl, of Copenhagen, in 1833. The process was introduced into England by Henry Bradbury in 1856.

NAUCEKUKE POWDER MILLS, situated on the coast of Cornwall, about five miles from Redruth, blew up on the morning of Sep. 9, 1862. The explosion, which was attributed to lightning, caused the death of eight women.

NAUMACHIA.—Julius Cæsar ordered a portion of the Campus Martius to be excavated B.C. 46, in order to form a lake for the purpose of exhibiting this spectacle, the imitation of a naval battle, in which great loss of life frequently occurred. Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) constructed an artificial lake near the Tiber, and Claudius I. (41—54) used Lake Fucinus for similar exhibitions.

NAUMBURG (Prussia).—The Hussites besieged this old town in 1432, but retired without securing its capture. A treaty was concluded here in 1554, between Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and John Frederick, the deposed Elector. It played an important part during the Thirty Years' War, and was taken by the French in 1806. Napoleon I. advanced to this town April 29, 1813. The see was founded by Otho I. (936—73), and the cathedral was completed in 1249.

NAUPACTUS (Greece). — The Athenians settled the Messenians at this town B.C. 455, but they were expelled B.C. 405 by the Locrians, who retained possession. The Social War was brought to a close by a peace concluded here B.C. 217. It frequently changed owners, and having been given by Philip V. to the Ætolians, was by them defended against the Romans for two months, B.C. 191. The modern Lepanto (*q. v.*) occupies its site.

NAUPLIA.—(*See* NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA).

NAUTICAL ALMANACK.—(*See* ALMANACK, NAUTICAL.)

NAUVOO (N. America).—This town, in Illinois, was founded by the Mormons in 1840. Their temple was destroyed in 1848, when the Mormons were expelled, and sought refuge in Utah.

NAVAL BATTLES.—(*See* SEA-FIGHTS in Index.)

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—(*See* COURT-MARTIAL.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB (London), was opened as a club in Sep. 1862, and removed to Cambridge House, Piccadilly, April 17, 1866.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND COUNTY SERVICE CLUB (London), opened at the establishment once occupied by Crockford's Club, May 5, 1849, and closed in 1851.

NAVAL RESERVE.—(*See* ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.)

NAVARETTE.—(*See* LOGRONO, Battle.)

NAVARINO (Greece) takes its name from a fortress built in the Middle Ages, and called Palo6-Avarino, which stood on the ruins of a fort built by the Athenians on the site of the ancient Pylus, B.C. 424. The name Avarino is derived from the Avars, who settled here in the 6th century. The modern town, Navarino, called by the Greeks Neokastoro, or Neocastro, is built at a short distance from the ruins of the old fort, now called Old Navarino. The Turks took Navarino in 1500; it was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1686, and it was retaken by the Turks in 1718. The Turkish garrison capitulated to the Greeks Aug. 9, 1821. The Turks recaptured the place after a short siege, May 23, 1825, and evacuated it after the battle of Navarino (*q. v.*), by a convention signed Sep. 7, 1828. The French troops, which were sent to the assistance of the Greeks, and entered Navarino Oct. 6, 1828, withdrew from the fortresses of Navarino, Modon, and Cronon, in July, 1833.

NAVARINO (Sea-fight), a combined British, French, and Russian fleet, engaged and completely defeated the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons, under Ibrahim Pasha, in the Bay of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. The forts on the coast took part in the engagement, and inflicted much damage on several vessels belonging to the allied fleet. The action, fought to secure the independence of Greece, resulted in the annihilation of the naval power of Turkey. It lasted four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has rarely been witnessed. Of the Turkish fleet, which at the commencement of the action consisted of 70 sail, no less than 62 were burned, sunk, or driven on shore complete wrecks; and from a statement of the Turkish admiral, it appears that on board of two line-of-battle ships, each having a crew of 850 men, 650 were killed in one ship, and 400 in the other.

NAVARRE (France), called Lower or French Navarre, was a portion of the Spanish kingdom of Navarre assigned to John d'Albret in 1515, on the extinction of the old kingdom of Navarre. Henry (afterwards Henry IV. of France) became King of Navarre, June 10, 1572, and on his accession to the French throne, July 31, 1589, Navarre was annexed to France. The formal incorporation took place in 1620.

NAVARRE (Spain).—This part of Spain, called by Prescott "the little kingdom of Navarre, embosomed within the Pyrenees," was inhabited at an early period by the Vascones, who were expelled by the Romans. It was seized by the Visigoths in 470, invaded by the Saracens early in the 8th century, and fell under the sway of Charlemagne in 778. It became an independent state in 858. In 1035 Navarre was divided into three kingdoms, Navarre, Aragon, and Castile. Aragon was reunited to Navarre in 1076, and separated again in 1134. In 1285 it became an appanage of France, but recovered its independence in 1328. In 1452 it was disturbed by the Agramonts and Beaumonts (*q. v.*). Ferdinand conquered it in 1512. The estates of Navarre took the oath of allegiance to him March 23, 1513, and it was incorporated with Castile by a solemn act in the cortes of Burgos, June 15, 1515.

The French, who invaded it in 1516, were defeated March 25, and Cardinal Ximenes ordered the principal fortresses to be destroyed. Francis I., of France, invaded Navarre in 1521. His army having sustained a severe defeat at Esquiros, June 30, 1521, was compelled to retire.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

857. Garcias I.	994. Garcias III.
880. Fortunio.	1001. Sancho III. (the Great.)
905. Sancho I.	1035. Garcias IV.
926. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.	1054. Sancho IV.
970. Sancho II.	

SOVEREIGNS OF ARAGON AND NAVARRE.

1076. Sancho V.	1104. Alphonso I.
1094. Peter I.	

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

1134. Garcias V.	1234. Thibaut I.
1150. Sancho VI. (the Wise.)	1253. Thibaut II.
1194. Sancho VII. (the Infirm.)	1270. Henry I.
	1274. Juanna I.

KINGS OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

1285. Philip IV.	1316. Philip V.
1305. Louis X.	1322. Charles IV.
1316. John I.	

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1328. Juanna II. and Philip d'Evreux.	1483. Catherine de Foix.
1349. Charles II. (the Bad.)	1494. Catherine and John d'Albret.
1387. Charles III.	1517. Henry II.
1425. Blanche.	1555. Juanna III. and Antony de Bourbon.
1441. John.	1572—89. Henry III.
1479. Eleanor.	
1479. Francis Phœbus.	

NAVIGATION.—The earliest notice of this art is in connection with the Deluge, when God commanded Noah to build the ark (Gen. vi. 14), which was completed, and received the patriarch and his family, with its other inmates, B.C. 2348. In the early period of their history the Egyptians carried on maritime traffic with India, Sesostris being represented as the first who sailed in "long ships," B.C. 1416—1353; although the ships of the Phœnicians had visited the principal parts of the known world B.C. 1800. Rawlinson (Anct. Monarchies, ii. ch. ix. p. 448, n.) says, "The Chaldæans, whose 'cry was in their ships' (Is. xliii. 14), no doubt possessed a mercantile marine which had long been accustomed to the navigation of the Persian Gulf. But they probably fell very far short of the Phœnicians both as respected their vessels and their nautical skill." The story of the Argonautic expedition shows the state of navigation among the Greeks at that time, B.C. 1263. In their wars with the Carthaginians, the Romans found it necessary to form a navy, B.C. 260. Venice began to assume importance on the seas about 600; and the Genoese about 1000. In modern times navigation has attained a high degree of perfection by the aid of the mariner's compass (*q. v.*), logarithms, invented in 1614, and the quadrant, in 1731.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The first maritime code accepted in Europe was the Oleron Laws (*q. v.*). Foreign ships were prohibited from fishing and trading on the English coasts by 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1562). The Act of Navigation of the Long Parliament, passed Oct. 9, 1651, prohibited importation into the British territories, except in ships owned and manned by English subjects, and these restrictions were confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1660), which is sometimes styled the *Charta Maritima*. Several acts of similar import were afterwards passed, which were consolidated and amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (Aug. 28, 1833). Most of these restrictions were repealed by the act to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of *British* shipping and navigation, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29 (June 26, 1849), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. Steam navigation is regulated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 7, 1851), which took effect Jan. 1, 1852. Further provisions were made by the Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131 (Aug. 20, 1853), amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854), 18 & 19 Vict. c. 91 (Aug. 14, 1855), and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 63 (July 29, 1862). Foreign ships were admitted to the coasting trade by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 5 (March 23, 1854).

NAVIGATORS' or SAMOAN ISLANDS (Pacific). A group consisting of three larger and five smaller islands, were visited by missionaries from Otaheite in 1830.

NAVVY.—A writer in "Notes and Queries" (xi. p. 424) asserts that this term, as applied to a railway labourer, is a corruption of the word navigator, the name by which men employed in constructing navigable canals were designated. Navvy took the place of the more appropriate term, excavator. Towards the end of 1854, a number of navvies were sent to the Crimea to construct a line of railway between Sebastopol and Balaclava, which place they reached in February, 1855.

NAVY (English).—The ancient Britons made use of boats rudely formed of wickerwork, and covered with skins. It was not, however, until the reign of Alfred that a fleet was constructed.

B.C.

53. The use of boats of various sizes, for warlike as well as for commercial purposes, is common amongst the early Britons.

A.D.

897. Alfred the Great causes a fleet of "long ships" to be built to resist the Danes.

964. Edgar, in a charter of doubtful authenticity, asserts his authority over the ocean lying round Britain.

973. Edgar, with his marine force, makes a triumphal procession on the river Dee, his own barge being rowed by eight tributary kings.

978—1016. The laws of Ethelred II. order ships of war to be prepared annually after Easter.

1008. Ethelred II. order ships to be built throughout the kingdom, and prepares a large fleet.

1012. Ethelred II. hires 45 ships from the Danes, and levies the "heregeld" to defray the expense of his navy.

1052. Edward the Confessor abolishes the heregeld, "wherewith the people were manifoldly distressed."

1066. Harold II. assembles a large fleet at Sandwich.—Sep. 8. He is compelled to dismiss it for want of provisions.—Sep. 27. The fleet with which William the Conqueror embarked for England is variously estimated. Thierry states that it numbered 400 ships and more than 1 000 transport boats. Other writers mention different numbers, ranging from 696 to 3,000 vessels.

1171. Henry II. assembles a large fleet to convey his army to Ireland.—Oct. 18. He lands at Waterford.

1181. Henry II. prohibits the sale of British ships to foreigners.

A.D.
1189. Richard I.'s fleet for the invasion of Palestine consists of 100 ships and 14 busses; viz., "vessels of great capacity, very strongly and compactly built." Sir Harris Nicolas states that the reign of Richard I. forms the first great epoch in the naval history of England.
1191. Richard I.'s fleet is scattered by storms in the Mediterranean.
1200. King John is stated, on doubtful authority, to have demanded that all ships whatever should lower their sails, as a token of respect, when they met his fleet at sea.
1294. Edward I. divides the navy into three squadrons, stationed at Yarmouth, Portsmouth, and in Ireland and the West.
1303—1307. A document which asserts the right of England to the sovereignty of the narrow seas was signed about this time.
1320, Oct. A treaty is concluded with the Flemings, in which they admit the English sovereignty of the narrow seas.
1340, June 24. Edward III. defeats the French fleet at Sluys.
1346, July 11. The fleet in which Edward III. invades France is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,600 vessels; but this is regarded as an exaggeration.
1373, Jan. 8. Edward III. hires galleys and seamen from the Genoese.
1413. Henry V. causes larger ships to be built than were before known, and evinces a great desire for the improvement of the navy.
1415, Aug. 10. Henry V. embarks for France with a fleet of 1,500 ships.
1488. Henry VII. builds the *Great Harry*, the first ship of the royal navy.
1500. The King's ships form a distinct class, exclusively devoted to warlike purposes.
1515. Henry VIII. builds the *Henry-Grace-à-Dieu*, and establishes the Trinity House for the encouragement of navigation.
1546. The royal navy consists of 58 ships, amounting to 12,455 tons, with 8,546 sailors.
1553. The *Great Harry* is burned at Woolwich. English merchants fit out ships for voyages of discovery and trade.
1588. The English navy defeats the Spanish armada (*q. v.*).
1603. The English navy consists of 42 ships, 17,055 tons, with 8,346 sailors.
1626. Chaplains are appointed in the navy. The navy is divided into rates.
1637. The *Sovereign of the Seas* is launched.
1649. The *Constant-Warwick*, the first British frigate, is built.
1674, Feb. 9. The Dutch yield the honour of the flag to the English navy.
1688. The English navy consists of 173 ships, of 101,892 tons, with 42,003 sailors. (*See* MARINES.)
1703, Nov. 26—Dec. 1. The great storm rages, in which 12 ships belonging to the royal navy, with 1,500 men, are lost.
1714. The jurisdiction of the comptroller and commissioners of the navy is defined by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 25.
1747. A naval uniform is established.
1749. The Articles of War are established by 22 Geo. II. c. 33.
1822. The *Comet*, the first steamer constructed for the royal navy, is built.
1840. The *Dwarf* screw steamer is employed in the service of the Admiralty.
1845. Screw steam ships of war are introduced into the navy.
1853, Aug. 15. The Admiralty are empowered to raise a body of royal naval coast volunteers, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73.
1854, March 10. The Queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead.
1856, April 23. A naval review at Spithead before the Queen and the members of both houses of Parliament.
1859, Aug. 13. A reserve volunteer force of seamen is established by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40.

NAXOS, or NAXUS (Archipelago), one of the largest of the Cyclades, is said to have received its name from Naxos, who planted a colony of Carians in the island. The Persians having assailed it without success B.C. 501, conquered it B.C. 490. The Athenians reduced the inhabitants to subjection B.C. 471. They revolted B.C. 467, and having been defeated, their navy was destroyed B.C. 466. It was made the seat of a bishop in the 5th century, and its first bishop, Barnchus, was present at the Council of Chalcedon in 451. Marco Sanudo, a Venetian, took possession of Naxos, and founded a state called the duchy of the Ægean Sea, in 1207. It lasted 360 years, and was overthrown by the Turks in 1566. Naxos forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

NAXOS, or NAXUS (Sicily). — This, the most ancient of the Greek colonies in Sicily, was founded B.C. 735, and is said to have been thus named because among its first settlers were some people from the island of Naxos. Hippocrates of Gela conquered it about B.C. 495, and it was subject to Hieron I. of Syracuse B.C. 476. Dionysius of Syracuse seized it B.C. 403, sold the inhabitants to slavery, and destroyed the city. (*See* TAUROMENIUM.)

NAZARENES, the name was applied to the Jewish Christians as a term of reproach (Acts xxiv. 5), in 56, and also to the early Jewish Christians, who maintained that they were bound to observe the Mosaic law. Some of them retired to Pella in 66. (*See* EBIONITES.) Later sects of Nazarenes held peculiar notions on the divinity of Christ, and are mentioned as heretics by Epiphanius in the 4th century. These heretics are said to have sprung up in the 2nd century. Some authorities contend that the Christians recognized this name till the heresy of the Nazarenes broke out, and that in consequence they adopted the appellation of Christians (Acts xi. 26), in 41. These writers contend for a much earlier date than that usually accepted for the origin of the heresy.

NAZARETH (Galilee). — From this city, where the Saviour passed the commencement and the greater portion of his human existence, his followers were called Nazarenes. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., wrested this town from the Saracens in May, 1271, during the last crusade. (*See* LORETO.)

NAZARITES, or NAZIRITES, members of either sex, amongst the Jews, bound by a particular vow, as set apart for the service of God (Numb. vi. 1—21). Samson, Samuel, and St. John the Baptist, were Nazarites for life.

NEAPOLIS.—(*See* NAPLES.)

NEAPOLIS (Palestine), the ancient Shechem, or Sichem (*q. v.*), the modern Nablus (*q. v.*), or Nabulus, received the name of Neapolis, when restored by Vespasian about 70.

NEBRASKA (N. America) formed part of Louisiana when purchased by the United States Government in 1803, and was separated from Kansas and made a distinct territory by act of congress in 1854.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. — The theory that nebulæ are planetary or solar bodies in course of formation, and hence that the universe is derived from nebulæ, was originated by Sir William Herschel, who read a paper on the subject to the Royal Society June 20, 1811,

NECKLACE. — (*See* ANNUNCIADA and DIAMOND NECKLACE.)

NECROMANCERS, or persons who pretended to practise the art of divination by conjuring up the dead, originated in the East at a very remote age. Saul consulted the Witch of Endor (1 Sam. xxviii. 7—25) B.C. 1055. (*See* CRYSTAL GLASS and SPIRIT-RAPPING.)

NECTARINE. — This fruit-tree was introduced into England from Persia about 1562.

NEEDLE GUN. — The invention has been claimed for several persons. Capt. James Whitley had a breech-loading gun constructed in Dublin in 1823; Abraham Mosar took out a patent in London for a musket constructed on the principle of placing and igniting the charge in front of the projectile, by means of a needle, Dec. 15, 1831; and John Hanson of Huddersfield, patented a needle gun in 1843. Nicolas Dreyse, a locksmith, the inventor of the needle gun used with such effect in the German war of 1866, had long turned his attention to the subject, and finally induced the Prussians to adopt his improved rifle. (*See* SNIDER GUN.)

NEEDLES, though introduced into England from Germany, were at first called Spanish needles, from the fact that the manufacture originated in Spain. Needles were first made in England about 1565; and the art having declined, was re-introduced in 1650. The needlemakers were incorporated in 1656.

NEEMUCH (Hindostan).—The native officers at this town who swore on the Koran and on Ganges water that they would be true to their salt, June 2, 1857, violated their oath, joined in the mutiny, massacred several of the Europeans June 3, expelled the remainder, and obtained entire possession of the town June 10.

NEERWINDEN, or NERWINDEN (Battle).—The Imperialists, commanded by the Archduke Charles, defeated the French republicans, under Dumouriez, at this village, near Tirlemont, March 18, 1793. (*See* LANDEN.)

NEGAPATAM (Hindostan), was a small village until fortified by the Portuguese colonists. The Dutch captured it in 1660, under whose rule it became a place of importance. They improved the fortifications, and made Negapatam the capital of their colonies on the coast of Coromandel. The English took it after a siege of four weeks' duration, Nov. 12, 1781; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783.

NEGAPATAM (Sea-fights). — Admiral Pocock, with seven ships of the line, defeated a French fleet off this port, April 28, 1758. The English vessels received considerable damage, but their opponents fled. —— Another naval action between De Suffren with a French, and Sir Edward Hughes with an English, fleet, took place off this port, July 6, 1782. The former had 168 killed and 601 wounded, and the latter 77 killed and 233 wounded. The French fleet escaped.

NEGRAIS (Bay of Bengal).—The English formed a settlement on this island in 1687, but it was soon after abandoned. It was occupied by an English force in 1751, and was ceded in 1757 by the Burmese, who attacked it and slaughtered all the inhabitants in 1759. The English captured it during the Burmese war in 1824, and it was ceded to the East India Company by the fourth article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

NEGRO.—(*See* ALBINOS and SLAVERY.)

NEGROPONT (Ægean Sea), the ancient Chalcis (*q. v.*), in the island of Eubœa, fell under the rule of the Venetians in 1204, receiving from them the name of Negropont, and was wrested from them by the Turks in 1470. The Venetians failed in an attempt to regain possession in 1688. During the insurrectionary war, the pasha was besieged in the fortress, which was relieved by the Turkish fleet March 17, 1823. A reinforcement of 3,000 men enabled the Turks to resume the offensive in June, 1824.

NEGUS.—This beverage, consisting of wine mixed with water, was named after Col. Francis Negus, commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse during the reign of George I. (1714—27). During a quarrel, in which high words were used between some Whigs and Tories, he recommended them to dilute their wine as he did, and from this circumstance wine and water was nicknamed negus.

NEHEMIAH.—This book of the Old Testament, giving the history of the Jews from B.C. 445 to B.C. 433, was written by Nehemiah, governor of Judæa. The date of composition is not known.

NEIGHBOURLY LOVE. — This order for females was founded by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in 1708.

NEILGHERRIES (Hindostan).—This range of mountain territory, in the presidency of Madras, remarkable for its salubrity, came into the possession of the English in 1799. Ootakamund, the first sanitary station on the northern mountains, was founded in 1822.

NEISSE (Prussia), said to have been built in 966, was not fortified before 1504. Frederick II. took it in December, 1741, and he laid the first stone of Fort Preussen in 1743. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1758. The episcopal palace is an ancient building, and here in 1769 a celebrated meeting took place between Frederick II. and the Emperor Joseph II. The French under Vandamme laid siege to Neisse Jan. 17, 1806. Gen. Kleist, with 4,000 men, attempted to relieve it during the night, April 20, 1807, but was defeated by the arrival of Jerome Buonaparte with a powerful reinforcement. It capitulated June 6, 1807, when this large fortress, with 320 pieces of cannon and 5,000 men, fell into the hands of the French. The library, containing 10,000 volumes, was burned during the siege.

NELLARU.—(*See* FURRUCKABAD.)

NELSON (New Zealand) was settled in 1843. Extensive coal-fields were discovered in 1852, and gold was found in the vicinity in 1856. The bishopric was founded in 1858.

NEMEAN GAMES were celebrated at Nemea (whence their name), a village in Argolis. According to the legend, they were instituted in memory of Opheltes, or Archemorus, who was killed by a dragon while Hypsipile, his nurse, was gone to show the seven champions,

on their way to attack Thebes, the nearest well. They were first celebrated B.C. 1230, and are said to have been revived by Hercules B.C. 1226. Philip V. of Macedonia was made president of the Nemean games by the Argives B.C. 208. Having fallen into neglect they were restored by the Emperor Hadrian (117—138), and soon after his reign ceased altogether.

NEMOURS (France).—The old castle, formerly the seat of the dukes of Nemours, contains a library of 10,000 volumes. The title of duke was first borne by the Armagnac family, descended from Caribert, son of Clotaire II., who died in 630. Louis, the last duke of that family, was killed at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, April 28, 1503. Gaston de Foix, who was made the next duke by Louis XII., was killed at the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512. The title was given to Philip of Savoy by Francis I. in 1528, and continued in his line until 1659. It is borne by the second son of the late Louis Philippe. An edict issued here by Henry III. of France, July 7, 1585, revoked all concessions made to the Huguenots. (*See* ALGERIA.)

NEO-CÆSAREA (Pontus).—Is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Tiberius (14—37). Councils were held here in 314 or 315, and in 358. It was at one time called Adrianopolis, and is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake.

NEO (NEW) PLATONISTS.—This name is given to the philosophers of the school of Alexandria, who endeavoured to combine the doctrines of Plato and Christianity into one system. The sect was founded by Ammonius, named Saccas, or the sack-carrier, because he had commenced life as a porter (160—243), and numbered Plotinus (205—270) and Porphyry (233—305) among its most distinguished members. Proclus, one of the last distinguished members of the sect, died in 485. Some writers style Philo Judæus (B.C. 20—A.D. 40) and some of the early fathers, Neo-Platonists.

NEPAUL (Hindostan) is said to have been conquered in 1323 by Hurr Singh, Prince of Oudh. The Ghoorkas, who completed the conquest of Nepaul in 1768, and the Newars, principally artisans, are the inhabitants. A treaty of commerce was concluded between the British Government and Nepaul, March 1, 1792, and by the treaty of Dinapore, concluded Oct. 1801, political relations were established between the two governments. This alliance was dissolved in 1804, and, until 1812, little intercourse took place. The repeated remonstrances of the English against border invasions were neglected, and Nov. 1, 1814, war was declared. It was carried on with great vigour, and the Nepaulese, after numerous defeats, sued for peace. The treaty of Segoulee was signed Dec. 2, 1815. The signature of the rajah having been withheld, the English again took the field, and the Nepaulese, after having sustained several severe defeats, offered to treat, and the unsigned treaty of 1815 was duly ratified, March 4, 1816. Jung Bahadoor sent a contingent of Ghoorka troops to the aid of the British during the mutiny of 1857.

NEPHALIA.—Festivals celebrated in Greece in honour of various deities were so called because no wine was used during the festivities. They were instituted at Athens B.C. 613.

NEPHILIM.—(*See* GIANTS.)

NEPTHALITES, EPHTHALITES, or WHITE HUNS, a branch of the nation of the Huns, from whom the Turkomans are probably descended, emigrated to the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, after having been defeated by the Sienpi Tartars in 100. Having extended their conquests from that point to the centre of India, an expedition was undertaken against them by Firouz, King of Persia, who encountered the cavalry of the Huns supported by a line of 2,000 elephants, and lost both his army and his life in 488. They were subdued by the Turks about 545.

NEPTUNE.—The planet Uranus, discovered by the elder Herschel in 1781, had deviated so much from its primary position, that in 1830 the longitudinal error amounted to half a minute of space. This deviation could only be accounted for by the disturbing action of an undiscovered planet, which was discovered and named Neptune by Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Sep. 23, 1846. About the same time M. le Verrier, the French astronomer, made a similar discovery.

NÉRAC (France), formerly the capital of a duchy, was the scene of a conference between Catherine de Medici and Henry of Navarre in Feb. 1579. A secret treaty was signed extending the concessions granted to the Huguenots by the treaty of Bergerac. The inhabitants revolted, and their town was taken by Mayenne in 1621, when the fortifications were destroyed.

NERCHINSK, or NIPCHOO (Treaty), was concluded between Russia and China at this place in Siberia, founded in 1658, settling the boundaries of these respective empires, Oct. 21, 1727. It provided for a Russian resident at Pekin, and permitted 200 merchants to trade in China once in three years. In consequence of the death of Catherine I., it was not ratified until June 14, 1728.

NERESHEIM (Battle).—An indecisive action was fought at this place, in Germany, between the French, commanded by Moreau, and the Austrians, led by the Archduke Charles, Aug. 10, 1796.

NERI.—(*See* BIANCHI AND NERI.)

NERVII, described as the most warlike of the tribes of Belgica, are first mentioned by Cæsar B.C. 57, when he defeated them in a severely contested battle on the banks of the river Sambre. They rose again in arms B.C. 54, when they joined the Eburones in an unsuccessful attack upon the camp of Quintus Cicero, and were subdued by the Romans B.C. 53. At a meeting of the Gallic states, B.C. 52, the Nervii sent 5,000 men as their contingent to the relief of Alesia.

NESBIT MOORE (Battle) was fought May 7, 1402, between the Scotch, under Sir P. Hepburn, of Hailes, and the English, under the Earls of Percy and March. The Scotch were defeated, their leader and most of his knights were slain, and the rest taken prisoners.

NESTORIANS.—This sect at first consisted of the followers of Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople (428—431), who taught that the

Virgin should not be worshipped as the mother of God, and that the divine and human natures were not so united in Christ as to form but one person. His views were condemned, and he himself deposed, by the Council of Ephesus (the third general council) June 22—July 31, 431; and after leading the life of an exile in Arabia, he died in Egypt about 450. Barsumas, Bishop of Nisibis, established the doctrines in Persia in 440, and founded the school of Nisibis, which subsequently carried Nestorianism into Egypt, Syria, Arabia, India, Tartary, and China. Babæus, Archbishop of Seleucia, held a council in 499, at which the whole Persian church professed Nestorian views, and made regulations prohibiting celibacy in the priesthood. A separate patriarchate, which was established about the same time at Seleucia, was transferred to Bagdad in 752, and afterwards to Mosul. When the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, arrived on the Malabar coast in 1498, they found upwards of 100 churches belonging to the Nestorian Christians. Christianity is supposed to have been introduced into Malabar by some Nestorians in the 5th century. The inquisition was established at Goa to repress the heresy, and in 1807 the churches had dwindled to 55. The Nestorians reject image-worship, and regard the Scriptures as the only source whence true doctrine is to be derived. (*See* ADOPTIANS.)

NETHERLANDS.—(*See* BELGIUM, HOLLAND, and UNITED PROVINCES.)

NETLEY HOSPITAL.—The Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, on Southampton Water, for invalid soldiers, was commenced in 1855. Queen Victoria, who laid the foundation stone, May 19, 1856, visited it May 8, 1863. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of a monument in memory of the medical officers who died in the Crimea, Aug. 1, 1864.

NEUBURG (Bavaria).—The French, who seized this town, in the circle of Swabia, in 1702, abandoned it on the approach of Marlborough, July 7, 1704.

NEUCHÂTEL, or NEUFCHATEL (Switzerland), was a fief of the old kingdom of Burgundy, and had its line of counts till 1288. It was admitted into the Swiss confederation in 1398, and the county of Valendis having been joined to it in 1579, the counts changed their title to that of Prince of Neuchâtel. After the death of William III. of England, on whom the title had devolved, it passed to his nephew, Frederick I. of Prussia, in 1702. Napoleon I. compelled the King of Prussia to surrender it in 1806, and gave it to Gen. Berthier; but it was restored to Prussia in 1814. A republican government was established in 1848, since which time the King of Prussia's authority has been but nominal. An attempt was made, Sep. 2, 1856, to re-establish the authority of Prussia. It proved unsuccessful, and complications having arisen, the great powers at last mediated between the contending parties in a conference assembled at Paris, March 15, 1857, and a treaty was signed at Paris, May 26, by which the King of Prussia resigned his sovereignty, retaining only the title of Prince of Neuchâtel.

NEUHAÜSEL (Hungary).—This fortress, taken by the Turks, Sep. 24, 1663, was wrested from them by the Duke of Lorraine in 1685.

NEU-KOLIN.—(*See* KOLIN.)

NEUSATZ (Hungary), founded in 1700, was taken by the Austrians from the Hungarian insurgents, June 11, 1849.

NEUSS (Prussia).—The ancient Novesium, sacked by Attila in 451. The Northmen sacked it in the 9th century, and the Emperor Philip took it in 1206. The Church of St. Quirinus was built in 1209. Charles the Bold besieged it July 29, 1474, and after making many assaults raised the siege June 28, 1475, and the Spaniards took it in 1586. The French captured it in 1642 and in 1794, and defeated the Russians in the neighbourhood in 1813.

NEUSTRIA (France).—On the death of Clovis I. at Paris, Nov. 27, 511, his kingdom was divided, when Soissons and its territory, afterwards called Neustria, or West France, was allotted to his son Clotaire I., who reigned from 511 to 561.

SOVEREIGNS OF NEUSTRIA.

A.D.		A.D.	
561.	Chilperic I.	695.	Childebert III.
584.	Clotaire II.	711.	Dagobert III.
628.	Dagobert I.	715.	Chilperic II.
638.	Clovis II.	720.	Thierry IV.
656.	Clotaire III.	742.	Chilperic III.
670.	Thierry III.	752.	Pepin.
691.	Clovis III.	768.	Carloman.

Carloman died Dec. 3, 771, and his brother Charlemagne became sole King of France. Louis I., in 837, allotted Neustria to his youngest son, Charles the Bald, who in 840 became King of France, and the first of the Carolingian line.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Paris, in 1856, in order to establish a uniform system respecting the relations between belligerents and neutrals, agreed to the following points:—The abolition of privateering; the right of a neutral flag to cover enemy's goods, unless contraband of war; the freedom of neutral goods, not being contraband of war, from capture when under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. The declaration embodying these resolutions was signed at Paris, April 16, 1856. (*See* ARMED NEUTRALITY.)

NEVA (Battle).—Alexander I. of Russia defeated the Swedes and the Danes on the banks of the Neva in 1241, and took the surname of Newski in commemoration of the event.

NEVA (Russia).—Inundations of the Neva occurred in 1728, 1729, 1735, 1740, 1742, and 1777; but the most extensive and disastrous happened Nov. 19, 1824, when the river rose to the first story of the houses in St. Petersburg. Carriages and horses were swept away, and a regiment of carbineers, who had climbed to the roofs of their barracks, were drowned. At Cronstadt a 100-gun ship of the line was left in the middle of the market-place, more than 10,000 lives were lost, and property to the amount of many millions was destroyed by this terrible calamity.

NEVADA (N. America), was organized as

a territory of the United States, March 2, 1861. Numerous silver mines were discovered in 1862. It was admitted as a state of the Union Oct. 31, 1864.

NEVAHEND (Battle), called by the Arabs "the victory of victories," because it subjected the Persians to their sway, was fought in 640.

NEVERS (France).—The ancient Noviodunum, the principal stronghold of the Suessones captured by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 57, was made the seat of a bishopric in 506, and received the name of Nevirnum. Towards the end of the 9th century its rulers obtained the title of count. It was annexed to Burgundy in 1384, and Francis I. made it a duchy in 1538. The town has been frequently besieged.

NEVILLE'S CROSS.—(*See* DURHAM or NEVILLE'S CROSS, Battle.)

NEVIS (Atlantic Ocean), one of the Leeward Islands, discovered by Columbus, and named after the mountain Nieves, in Spain, was first colonized by the English in 1628. It was taken by the French Feb. 14, 1782, and restored by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. Since the emancipation of the slaves, Aug. 1, 1834, it has declined. The Wesleyans founded a mission in 1789.

NEW ABERDEEN.—(*See* ABERDEEN.)

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—(*See* ADELPHI THEATRE.)

NEW ALBANY (N. America).—This city, on the Ohio, in Indiana, was founded in 1813.

NEW AMSTERDAM (Berbice).—This town was commenced by the Dutch in 1796. (*See* NEW YORK.)

NEW AQUILEIA.—(*See* GRADO.)

NEWARK (N. America), in New Jersey, was settled by a Puritan colony from Connecticut in 1666.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire). — The castle was built in 1125 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, who, having rebelled against King Stephen in 1139, was taken and sent prisoner to his own castle. Here King John died Oct. 19, 1216, and Cardinal Wolsey was a guest after his fall in 1530. Edward VI. granted its first charter of incorporation, which was extended by Charles II. Newark was given up to the Scotch army May 8, 1646. In 1775 the wooden bridge over the Trent was replaced by one of brick.

NEW BARCELONA (S. America). — This town was founded by the Spaniards in 1634. The province of the same name, of which it was the capital, with six other provinces, formed themselves into the American Confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810.

NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE (London). The works were commenced Feb. 6, 1864; the temporary bridge was opened June 11, 1864, and the foundation stone of the new bridge was laid by Warren Stormes Hale, Lord Mayor, July 20, 1865.

NEW BRITAIN (Pacific Ocean).—This island, separated from New Guinea by a narrow strait, was seen by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616. William Dampier was the first to land, Feb. 27, 1700.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N. America) originally formed a part of Nova Scotia, at that time called Acadia, or New France. The first attempt to colonize it was made in 1639, and a number of French emigrants settled in the country in 1672. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. In 1764 the first British colonists landed, and in 1785 the country was separated from Nova Scotia and named New Brunswick. A great conflagration occurred in this colony in 1825, when a district of more than 100 miles in length, including many towns, was destroyed. (*See* FREDERICTON.)

NEWBURN (Battle).—The Scotch defeated some of the adherents of Charles I. at this place, upon the Tyne, near Newcastle, Aug. 27, 1640.

NEWBURY (Battles).—The Royalist army, commanded by Charles I., attacked the Parliamentarians at this village in Berkshire, Sep. 20, 1643. The cavalry were completely defeated by the Royalists, but the infantry stood firm, and Essex was enabled to retire in good order. Lord Falkland fell in this encounter. —— A second battle was fought at Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644, when the Parliamentarians, commanded by Waller and the Earl of Manchester, failed in their attack upon the King's forces, and afterwards withdrew into winter quarters.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean).—Capt. Cook discovered this island Sep. 4, 1774, and landed upon it and named it the following day. The French took possession Sep. 20, 1853, and made it a convict settlement. British Columbia (*q. v.*) was at first called New Caledonia. (*See* DARIEN.)

NEW CARTHAGE.—(*See* CARTHAGENA.)

NEWCASTLE (N. South Wales). — The bishopric was founded in 1847.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION. — The death of Mr. Pelham, at that time prime minister, occurred March 6, 1754, and his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, a few days afterwards, was appointed head of the Government. The cabinet consisted of,—

Treasury	Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Chancellor	Earl of Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Lord Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. H. Bilson Legge.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Holdernesse.
	Sir Thos. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham.
Admiralty	Lord Anson.
Board of Trade	Earl of Halifax.

The Duke of Marlborough superseded Lord Gower as privy seal, Jan. 8, 1755; and Sir George Lyttleton, bart., afterwards Lord Lyttleton, became chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 22, 1755. Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, succeeded Sir Thomas Robinson as one of the principal secretaries of state, Nov. 25, 1755. The Duke of Newcastle resigned office Nov. 11, 1756. (*See* DEVONSHIRE ADMINISTRATION.)

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, also called Chatham (First) Administration.—The Devonshire Administration was dissolved April 5, 1757, and after negotiations that extended over nearly three months, the Earl of Newcastle returned to the Treasury, June 29, while William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was the actual head of the Government. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Keeper	Sir Robert Henley.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Earl Temple.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. H. Bilson Legge.
Principal Secretaries of State	William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham.
	Earl of Holdernesse.
Admiralty	Lord Anson.
Ordnance	Duke of Marlborough.
Board of Trade	Earl of Halifax.

George II. died suddenly Oct. 25, 1760. The Newcastle and Pitt Administration retained office, though certain changes followed in a short time. Lord Keeper Henley was made Lord Chancellor Jan. 16, 1761. Viscount Barrington became chancellor of the exchequer March 12, 1761. Mr. Charles Townshend took the Ordnance March 18, 1761. Lord Sandys succeeded the Earl of Halifax as president of the Board of Trade, March 21, 1761. The Earl of Bute succeeded the Earl of Holdernesse as one of the principal secretaries of state, March 25, 1761. Mr. Legge was also replaced by Lord Barrington. Pitt having obtained information of a secret treaty between France and Spain, urged upon his colleagues to declare war against Spain. This they refused to do, whereupon he resigned, and the Earl of Egremont was appointed in his place, Oct. 9, 1761. His relative, Earl Temple, followed his example, and the privy seal was entrusted to the Duke of Bedford, Nov. 27, 1761. The ministry struggled on without its real head until May, 1762, when the Earl of Newcastle resigned. (*See* BUTE ADMINISTRATION.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE occupies the site of the Pons Ælii, a fortress of the Romans, built about 120. The Saxon kings had a residence here called Ad Murum, which, in 636, was the scene of the baptism of two royal converts,—Penda, King of the Mercians, and Sigibert, King of the East Angles. The Danes destroyed all the monasteries and churches of Newcastle, and murdered their inmates, in 876. At the time of the Conquest it was called Monkchester, from the number of monks. The castle, which gives its name to the town, was built in 1080 by Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William I. It was seized in 1135 by David I., King of Scotland. The Scotch held it till 1157, when it was restored to Henry II. Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage for that crown to Edward I. in the hall of the castle, in 1292. Newcastle coal is first noticed in 1234. The Trinity House was incorporated by Henry VIII. (1509—47). In the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Newcastle embraced the King's cause. It was besieged by the Earl of Leven, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken, Oct. 29, 1644. Newcastle was the headquarters of the King's army in the rebellion of 1745. The bridge carried away in 1771 by a flood, was replaced by another in stone. The high level bridge for general traffic and the railroad was erected 1846—50. St. Nicholas' church, built in 1091, and destroyed by fire in 1210, was rebuilt in 1359. St. Andrew's church was built in the 12th century. All Saints' church, commenced in 1786, and completed in 1796, stands on the site of an old edifice that existed in 1284. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1793, and the new lecture-room in 1802. The assembly-room was founded in 1766, and the dispensary in 1777. St. Thomas's church, commenced in 1828, was opened in 1830. The town gaol was built in 1827; and the theatre, built in 1788, was pulled down in 1835, and was reopened in 1837. The Newcastle and Darlington Railway was opened April 15, 1844. A fire broke out about midnight, Oct. 5, 1854, in Gateshead, and, having spread to Newcastle, many lives were lost, and property estimated at more than a million sterling was destroyed. (*See* HARTLEY COLLIERY.)

NEW CITY CLUB (London) was inaugurated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

NEW COLLEGE (London) was founded at St. John's Wood, in 1850, for the education of dissenting ministers.

NEW COLLEGE (Oxford), at first called St. Mary of Winchester, was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, in 1324. The foundation stone was laid March 5, 1380, and the building was completed in six years, the society taking possession April 14, 1386. William of Wykeham died Sep. 27, 1404, and was buried in the chantry of Winchester Cathedral. James I., his Queen, and the Prince of Wales, were entertained in the hall of New College, Aug. 29, 1605. The garden-court was built in 1684, and the chapel was restored by Wyatt in 1789. Great changes in the constitution were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 Aug. 7, 1854).

NEW ENGLAND (N. America).—The region granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company in 1606, and then called North Virginia, was explored by Capt. John Smith in 1614, and named by him New England. It consisted of the settlements in Massachusetts Bay, and the surrounding districts, and the inhabitants are known as Yankees. The New England Council surrendered its charter to the crown in 1635.

NEW EXCHANGE (London), founded in the Strand June 10, 1608, was removed in 1737.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire) was formed by order of William I. in 1079. William of Malmesbury says that William I. destroyed the towns and churches for more than 30 miles, for the purpose of forming this forest; and others affirm that he levelled 52 churches to the ground. William II. (Rufus), while hunting in this forest, was killed by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrell, Aug. 2, 1100. In 1788 a survey was taken of the New Forest, when the amount of land was estimated at 92,362 acres. The timber was found to be rapidly decaying in the reign of Charles II.; and John Norton, woodward of the New Forest, was ordered to enclose 300 acres as a nursery for young oaks, Dec. 13, 1669. A hurricane swept over the New Forest in November, 1703, when no less than 4,000 of the best oaks were destroyed. The right of the Crown to keep deer in the New Forest was extinguished, and arrangements made for enclosure, &c., by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76 (Aug. 7, 1851). A commission to inquire into the right of pannage was appointed in 1854.

NEWFOUNDLAND (Atlantic Ocean) was visited by Norwegians about 1000, and rediscovered by John Cabot June 24, 1497. Cortereal visited it in 1500. A settlement was attempted in 1536 without success; and a charter for the colonization of Newfoundland was granted May 2, 1610. Three settlements were afterwards made, viz., by Lord Baltimore, in 1623; by Lord Falkland, in 1633; and by Sir David Kirk, in 1554. Quarrels between the French and English settlers led to hostilities in 1696, and again in 1702. By the treaty of Utrecht Newfoundland was declared to belong to England, April 11, 1713. The French took St. John's June 24, 1762, and it was recaptured Sep. 18. Coal was discovered in Newfoundland in 1763. A governor was appointed in 1728. An act passed prohibiting the Americans from fishing, March 30, 1775, was rescinded by the treaty of Versailles, Sep. 3, 1783. The representative assembly was established in 1832, and Newfoundland was made a bishopric in 1839.

NEW FRANCE (N. America).—A French expedition under Verazzani, sent out by Francis I., took possession of a large extent of territory on the north-east coast of America, and gave it the name of New France, in 1524. It is called Canada (*q. v.*).

NEWGATE (London), mentioned as a prison as early as 1207, and burned in the great fire of 1666, was afterwards rebuilt. It was pulled down in 1778, and the new edifice was nearly completed when the Gordon rioters attacked it June 6, 1780, liberated the prisoners, and set it on fire. It was rebuilt, and ceased to be a debtors' prison in 1815. Mrs. Fry commenced her labours for improving the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate in 1808. She states that the usual amusements were swearing, gaming, and fighting; and that some were destitute even of clothing, while others enjoyed delicacies sent in by their friends. An attempt was made to classify prisoners in 1811; and the inspectors of prisons, in their annual reports of 1836, 1838, and 1843, called attention to the serious evils arising from gaol association. The interior of the prison was repaired in 1851.

NEW GENEVA.—(*See* GENEVA and WATERFORD.)

NEW GEORGIA (Pacific Ocean).—Vancouver bestowed this name upon the various groups of islands in Nootka Sound, in 1792. The term is sometimes restricted to Solomon's Islands, discovered by the Spaniard Mendana in 1567.

NEW GRANADA (S. America) was discovered by Ojeda in 1499. The first settlement in the country was made by the Spaniards in 1510. The people proclaimed their independence in 1811. The state was united with Venezuela and called Colombia, Dec. 17, 1819, and with other South American states in 1823. The union was dissolved in 1831. New Granada became an independent republic, and Gen. Santander was installed president, April 1, 1833. A small part of New Granada is in Central America. A treaty was concluded with Panama Sep. 6, 1861. A new treaty of union was concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the states of New Granada, Sep. 20, 1861, when the republic took the name of the "United States of Columbia." Gen. Mosquera, president of New Granada, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Ecuador, Aug. 15, 1863, inviting them to unite their government with that of the newly formed Union, and proposed a treaty for their signature, Sep. 29. Ecuador having rejected this treaty, he published a proclamation announcing his desire to "deliver" Ecuador, Oct. 19, which was followed by a declaration of war on the part of that state, Nov. 20. A battle took place at Cuaspud, between the forces of the two republics, Dec. 6, which resulted in the triumph of New Granada. An armistice was concluded Dec. 12, and a treaty of peace signed at Pensagni Dec. 30, by which Mosquera renounced the execution of his project by armed force. Insurrectionary movements were made towards the end of 1864 and early in 1865.

NEW GUATEMALA (Central America), capital of the republic of Guatemala, was founded in 1776, soon after the destruction by an earthquake of Old Guatemala (*q. v.*).

NEW GUINEA (Pacific Ocean). — (*See* PAPUA.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE (N. America) was first settled in 1623, and placed itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641. It was made a separate province by act of parliament in 1679, and the first congress assembled in 1776. A constitution was drawn up in 1784, and amended in 1792.

NEW HARMONY (N. America).—The German Socialists removed to this town, in Indiana, in 1815. (*See* HARMONISTS.) They sold the place to Robert Owen in 1824, but his attempt to establish a communist town resulted in a failure.

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut) was settled in 1638, by a colony of English under Theophilus Eaton, the first governor, and C. Mather, the first minister, called the Moses and Aaron of the settlement. It was united by royal charter to Connecticut in 1665, and New Haven was constituted a city in 1784. The most important institution in this city, and the oldest and most extensive in the United States, is Yale College, founded in 1701 at Saybrook and Hillingworth, and removed to New Haven in 1717. New Haven was taken by the English in July, 1779. The constitution of the United States was adopted by New Haven, Jan. 9, 1788.

NEWHAVEN (Sussex).—This town, called in the Norman survey Meeching, was the scene, in 1545, of an invasion by the French, who were repulsed by the Sussex yeomen. About 50 of the inhabitants entered into a "solemn league and covenant" for the preservation of the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, March 31, 1644. The harbour was repaired in 1731, and an obelisk has been erected in memory of the wreck of the *Brazen* sloop-of-war, which struck upon the Ave rocks, Jan. 26, 1800, when only one man was saved out of her crew of 104. Louis Philippe, having abdicated the French crown, landed here March 3, 1848.

NEW HEBRIDES (Pacific Ocean). — One

portion of this extensive group was discovered by Quiros in 1605, and called by him Tierra Australis del Espiritu Sancto. It was explored by Bougainville in 1768. Capt. Cook visited the group, giving it the name of the New Hebrides, in July, 1774. Capt. Bligh discovered the most northern portion of the group in 1789.

NEW HOLBORN THEATRE (London), commenced in 1865, was opened Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

NEW HOLLAND.—The name given by the Dutch to Australia (*q. v.*).

NEW ILIUM.—(*See* ILIUM.)

NEW INDEPENDENTS.—This sect was founded in 1616 by John Robinson, a Norfolk divine. They maintain that every congregation of Christians has, according to the New Testament, full ecclesiastical power over its members, and hence they are called New Independents. The Scottish Independents, also called New Independents, and Haldanites, or Haldanite Independents, from their founder, Robert Haldane, arose in 1797.

NEW INN (London), founded in 1485, on the old foundation of St. George's Inn, is attached to the Middle Temple. Sir Thomas More (1480—July 6, 1535) studied at New Inn.

NEW INN HALL (Oxford).—A collection of houses called Trilleck's Inns in 1349, from John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, were inherited in 1391 by William of Wykeham, who granted them to New College, and they received the name of New Inn Hall. An additional range of building was added in 1836.

NEW IRELAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered and named by Carteret, in 1767.

NEW JERSEY (North America) was first colonized by the Dutch from New York, between 1614 and 1620. A colony of Swedes and Finns settled in 1627. Charles II., in June, 1664, separated this territory from the New Netherlands and granted it to his brother, the Duke of York, who sold the patent to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. The Dutch in 1673 regained possession, but resigned it in 1674, when Penn and some of his friends purchased a portion of the province. It was divided into East and West Jersey in 1676. Great confusion having arisen in regard to the appointment of governors, the proprietors, Lord Berkeley, &c., in 1702, surrendered the government to the crown. New Jersey formed part of the state of New York until 1736, when a separation ensued. It published its constitution July 2, 1776, and was one of the original thirteen states of the Union.

NEW JERUSALEM.—(*See* ANABAPTISTS and MÜNSTER.)

NEW LANARK (Lanarkshire) was founded by David Dale, in 1783. Robert Owen endeavoured to establish Communism here in 1801, and the first infant school in Great Britain was established here in 1815.

NEW LONDON (N. America).—This town, in Connecticut, founded in 1644, was taken and burned by Arnold, Sep. 8, 1781.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire). — The earliest mention of this town is in 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market transferred from Exning on account of the plague. James I. established races here in 1605, and erected a hunting-seat, afterwards called the King's House. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt by Charles II. (1660—85), who was a great patron of horse-racing. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire, March 22, 1683, during the races, and a large portion of the town was destroyed. The race-ground became the property of the Jockey Club in 1753. The first and second spring and the July meetings instituted in 1753; the first and second October, in 1762; the third October, or Houghton, in 1770; and the Craven Stakes, in 1771, are run at Newmarket. (*See* HORSE-RACING.)

NEW MEXICO (N. America).—This territory of the United States was formed Sep. 9, 1850, out of the country ceded by Mexico after the war with the Americans.

NEW NETHERLANDS (N. America). — The Dutch gave this name to the settlements established by them in Delaware Bay and on the western shore of the Hudson, between 1610 and 1623.

NEW, or NOVA ALBION.—(*See* BRITISH COLUMBIA and CALIFORNIA.)

NEW, or NUEVA ISABELLA.—(*See* DOMINGO, SAN, or ST.)

NEW ORLEANS (Battle), took place Jan. 8, 1815, between the Americans, under Gen. Jackson, and the English, under Gen. Pakenham, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded.

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana) was founded by Bienville, the French governor of Louisiana, in 1717. The colony was conveyed to Spain in 1762, and restored to France in 1801. Napoleon I. sold it to the United States in 1803. The university was founded in 1849. The Federal fleet, under Commodore Farragut, having arrived in the harbour, April 24, 1862, the town surrendered. It was occupied by Gen. Butler April 26, and the forts capitulated April 27.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—(*See* CONCERT.)

NEW PHILIPPINES (Pacific Ocean), more properly called the Carolines, were named from La Carolina, a term applied to one of those islands visited by the Spaniard Lazeano in 1686. An attempt was made by the Jesuits of Manilla to establish missions here about 1600. The small-pox committed great ravages among the natives in 1854.

NEW PLATONISTS.—(*See* ECLECTICS and NEO PLATONISTS.)

NEW PLYMOUTH (N. America).—The Pilgrim Fathers, after landing from the *Mayflower*, reached this spot in Massachusetts, Dec. 11, 1620 (O.S.), and named the town which they founded Plymouth, or New Plymouth. An annual festival is held Dec. 22, in what is termed the Pilgrims' Hall, built in 1824, to commemorate the event.

NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—The parish church was built in 1172; and the grammar-school was founded in 1619. In the school-room of the town negotiations were opened between Charles I. and the Parliament, Sep. 18, 1648, and closed, the King having agreed to some of the demands, Nov. 27, 1648. The

coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died here of a broken heart, Sep. 8, 1650, was discovered in the church in 1793, and a tablet to her memory was erected by Queen Victoria, in Newport church. St. Thomas's church was founded in 1854, on the site of an ancient edifice built in the reign of Henry III.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire).—Edward III. (1327—77), granted this town its first charter, which was confirmed by James I. (1603—25). Of the old castle, supposed to have been founded by Robert Fitzroy, Earl of Gloucester, only a square tower and a part of the great hall remain. A handsome stone bridge was built over the river Usk in 1800. This town was the scene of Chartist riots, Monday, Nov. 4, 1839. The rioters, led by one John Frost, a retired draper of Newport, amounting to 10,000 in number, armed with guns, &c., met in front of the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates were assembled, with about 30 soldiers and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the hotel, and fired upon the inmates. The soldiers succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the city, leaving about 20 dead, and many dangerously wounded. Frost and several of his associates were apprehended on the following day, tried at Monmouth Dec. 31, and found guilty of high treason, Jan. 5, 1840. Their sentence was subsequently commuted into transportation for life.

NEWPORT (N. America).—This town of Rhode Island was settled in 1638. It was taken by the English Dec. 9, 1776.

NEW PROVIDENCE (Bahama Islands).—The chief island of the group was colonized by the English in 1629. Taken in 1641 by the Spaniards, and occupied for a brief period by the Americans in 1776, it was restored to the English in 1783. (*See* NASSAU.)

NEW RIVER (London).—In 1605 the lord mayor and citizens of London were empowered to bring a stream of fresh water to the north parts of the city of London, from Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, but nothing was done till Hugh Middleton offered, March 28, 1609, to begin the work within two months, and to make and finish the river, provided the common council would transfer to him the powers vested in them by two acts of Parliament. This was agreed to, and the New River was completed as far as the basin at Islington, Sep. 29, 1613.

NEW ROYAL BRUNSWICK THEATRE.—(*See* BRUNSWICK THEATRE.)

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.—Known as Miss Kelly's or the Soho Theatre, received the name of the New Royalty in 1861.

NEWRY (Ireland).—A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1157, by Maurice Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland, and a castle was built by John De Courcey. It was destroyed in 1318, and rebuilt in 1480. Marshal Bagnal restored the castle, rebuilt the town, for which James I., in 1613, granted the entire lordship in fee to him and his heirs for ever, and peopled it with Protestant settlers. After the Restoration, the town continued to flourish till 1689, when it was burned by the Duke of Berwick in his retreat from the Duke of Schomberg. The custom-house was built in 1726. A very considerable trade was carried on with the West Indies in 1758.

NEWS-BOOKS, or pamphlets of news, the forerunners of the modern newspaper, were first issued from the English press in the 16th century. They merely treated of some political event, either foreign or domestic, and did not appear at stated periods, or even under the same title. A proclamation against certain "bookes printed of newes, of the prosperous successes of the king's majestie's arms in Scotland," was issued in 1544. A collection, commencing in 1579, is preserved in the British Museum. The news-books continued to appear until the close of the 17th century. Burton remarks, in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," of which the first edition was published in 1614, "If any read now-a-days, it is a play-book, or pamphlet of newes." (*See* NEWSPAPERS.)

NEWS-LETTERS were used in this country as a medium for the circulation of intelligence before the printed news-book (*q. v.*), the forerunner of the modern newspaper, made its appearance. A writer in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" remarks (xvi. 180), "The first journalists were the writers of 'news-letters.' Originally the dependents of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired, the duty grew at length into a calling. The writer had his periodical subscription list, and instead of writing a single letter, wrote as many letters as he had customers. Then one, more enterprising than the rest, established an 'intelligence-office,' with a staff of clerks." News-letters, giving an account of events that happened during the Wars of the Roses, are given in Sir John Fenn's collection of the "Paston Letters."

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This group of islands between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, discovered by Gheritz in 1598, was explored towards the south, where it crosses the antarctic circle, by Biscoe in 1832, and by Sir J. Ross in 1842. The latter gave them the name of Danger Islets.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Australia).—The eastern coast of Australia, from Cape Howe to Cape York, was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1770. He took possession of it in the name of the king, calling it New South Wales, and he named the island in which he performed the ceremony, Possession Island. The first convicts arrived Jan. 20, 1788, and the settlement formed at Botany Bay was transferred to Sydney (*q. v.*) in 1789. Transportation to New South Wales was abolished by an order in council Sep. 4, 1848. The colony received a new constitution in 1855.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Romans possessed publications agreeing in some respects with the modern newspaper. These manuscript journals, called *Acta Diurna*, or Journals of Public Events, were, as the title denotes, simply records of daily occurrences. They

were issued by government authority as early as B.C. 691. The privilege was withdrawn about B.C. 40. During the wars carried on between Venice and the Turks, *Notizie Scritte*, in manuscript, appeared at Venice, of which the first number was issued, it is believed, in 1536, and was continued monthly. Stations were appointed where the people might come to hear them read on payment of a small coin called a Gazeta, from which the name Gazette is derived, and 30 volumes are preserved in one of the libraries of Florence. The earliest in the British Museum library is a printed copy, dated 1570. Offices were established about this time in France, on the suggestion of the father of Montaigne, the essayist, for receiving intimations that any person wished to make public. These were copied out and posted on the walls, and eventually gave rise to regularly published advertising sheets. The "news-letters" (*q. v.*) were introduced during the reign of Henry VI. (1422—61). In these the gossip of the town was collected by "correspondents," and posted to their employers in the country, at a salary of a few pounds a year. The collection of newspapers in the British Museum contains seven numbers—four in manuscript and three in Roman type—of the *English Mercurie*, the first dated July 23, 1588. For many years these were considered the earliest printed English newspapers, but, in 1839, Mr. Watts showed that they were forgeries executed about 1740. The same collection contains what must be considered as the first regularly published newspaper in England, bearing the title of *The Certaine News of the Present Week*, the first number being dated May 23, 1622. The *Daily Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament*, from Nov. 3, 1640, to Nov. 3, 1641, in two volumes, formed the first systematic account of the kind laid before the public. It was followed by *Diurnal Occurrences*, brought out weekly; and this was succeeded by the host of *Mercuries*, including the famous *Mercurius Britannicus*, from 1642 to 1654. During the residence of the court of Charles II. at Oxford, on account of the plague that devastated the metropolis, the first number of the *Oxford Gazette* appeared, Nov. 13, 1665. It was transferred to London with the court, and took the title of *London Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1666. Amongst the earliest commercial papers was the *City Mercury*, with which L'Estrange was connected, commenced Nov. 4, 1675. The first paper circulated gratuitously was *Domestick Intelligence*, in 1679. The forerunner of literary journals is the *Mercurius Librarius*, first published April 9, 1680. The *Daily Courant*, the first morning paper, appeared March 11, 1702. Archbishop Laud's licensing decree, aimed at the newspaper press, came into operation July 11, 1637; the restriction being renewed at intervals by act of Parliament, till it expired in 1693. A stamp duty of one penny was proposed in the House of Commons in 1701, but abandoned. An act (10 Anne, c. 19) was carried imposing the stamp for a period of 32 years, Aug. 1, 1712. The bill for the abolition of the stamp duty (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27) received the royal assent June 15, 1855. A duty of one shilling on advertisements had been originally charged, which was raised in time to three shillings; and May 31, 1815, the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed an additional sixpence. This tax was abolished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853). *Warranted Tidings* appeared in 1641, and the *Dublin News Letter* in 1685. *Pue's Occurrences*, a daily paper, made its appearance in Ireland in 1700, and was probably the first in that country; the second, also daily, being *Falkener's Journal*, in 1728. The first newspaper published in Scotland, printed by order of the Protector, was called *Mercurius Politicus*, and it appeared Oct. 26, 1653. It was for the use of his troops in garrison at Leith, and the publication was transferred to Edinburgh in Nov. 1654. The first number of the *Mercurius Caledonius* appeared Jan. 8, 1661. The *Edinburgh Gazette* was established in 1669. The *Caledonian Mercury* was first issued April 28, 1720. The press in India originated with *Hicking's Gazette*, published at Calcutta, Jan. 29, 1781. The *Calcutta Gazette* was brought out by the government, March 4, 1784. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, started in Jan., 1795, appeared as a daily paper April 29, 1819. A censorship was established by Lord Wellesley April, 1799. George Howe, a native of St. Kitt's, established the *Sydney Gazette*, the first Australian newspaper, March 5, 1803. The *Boston News Letter*, the first number being dated April 24, 1704, was the first newspaper published in America. The *Daily Sun*, of New York, which commenced Sep. 23, 1833, was the first of the penny papers of that country. French journalism took its rise from Théophraste Renaudot, who brought out the *Gazette* in May, 1631, and obtained a monopoly of the business of supplying the Parisians with news by letters patent granted in Oct., 1631. A Frankfort bookseller brought out the first German newspaper in 1615. In 1605 Abraham Verhoeven received from the archduke the exclusive privilege of publishing news, and commenced the *Nieuwe Tydinghen*, of Antwerp. The *Gazette van Gend* appeared at Ghent in 1667. According to the *Newspaper Press Directory for* 1866, there are published in the United Kingdom 1,257 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 933; Wales, 43; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 128; British Islands, 14. Of these there are 43 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 12 in Ireland, 12 in Scotland, 1 in the British Islands. On reference to preceding editions of the *Directory*, we find that, in 1821, 267 journals were published in the United Kingdom; in 1831, 295; in 1841, 472; in 1851, 563, and in 1861, 1,102. The following is a list of the newspapers that have appeared in the metropolis, with the date of their establishment. Many of them enjoyed but a short existence:—

A.D.
1819, Jan. 24. Age.
1825, May 15. Age.
1860. Age we Live in (weekly).
1831, Oct. 15. Albion.
1809. Anti-Gallican Monitor.
1770. Argus.
1853, Jan. 7. Association Medical Journal (weekly).

1828, Jan. 2. Athenæum (weekly).
1690, March 17. Athenian Gazette.
1826, May 21. Atlas (weekly).
1862, April. Atlas (for India, weekly).
1850. Australian Gazette (weekly).
1807. Aurora (daily).
1861, Oct. 19. Bee Hive (weekly).
1820. Bell's Life in London (weekly).
1776, May 1. Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly).
1859, Jan. Bookseller (monthly).
1833, April. Britannia (weekly).
1848, Jan. 1. British Banner (weekly).
1802. Bent's Literary Advertiser (monthly).
1770. Bingley's Journal.
1722, Sep. 22. British Journal.
1854, Jan. British Journal of Photography (weekly).
1863, Jan. British Medical Journal (weekly).
1857, Jan. 2. British Standard (weekly).
1762, May 29. Briton (North).
1843, Feb. 11. Builder (weekly).
1856. Builders' Weekly Reporter.
1865, Jan. 6. Bullionist (weekly).
1856. Canadian News (fortnightly).
1858. Cape and Natal News (fortnightly).
1842, Nov. 1. Chemical Gazette (fortnightly).
1849, Dec. 10. Chemical News (weekly).
1855, July 27. Christian Cabinet (weekly).
1857, Nov. 13. Christian Chronicle (weekly).
1848, Aug. Christian Times (weekly).
1859. Christian World (weekly).
1861, Jan. Church Review (weekly).
1862, June. Church and State Review (weekly).
1863. Church Standard (weekly).
1863, Jan. Church Times (weekly).
1843, Jan. Churchman (weekly).
1675, Nov. 4. City Mercury.
1857, July 18. City Press (weekly).
1853, Jan. 1. Civil Service Gazette (weekly).
1853, May. Clerical Journal (fortnightly).
1861, Jan. 5. Colliery Guardian (weekly).
1832. Commercial Daily List.
1853. Constitution (fortnightly).
1826. Cooper's John Bull.
1865, Oct. Cosmopolitan (weekly).
1848, Oct. Cottage Gardener (weekly).
1846. County Courts' Chronicle (monthly).
1840. Courier de l'Europe (weekly).
1621, Oct. 9. Courant (weekly).
1856, April 26. Court Circular (weekly).
1829. Court Journal (weekly).
1752, Jan. 4. Covent Garden Journal.
1726. Craftsman.
1843, Nov. Critic (fortnightly).
1703, March 11. Daily Courant.
1846, Jan. 21. Daily News.
1855, June 29. Daily Telegraph.
1785, Jan. 13. Daily Universal Register.
1789. Diary.
1801. Dispatch (weekly).
1641. Diurnal Occurrences (weekly).
1679. Domestick Intelligence.
1861, Oct. Draper (weekly).
1712. Dyer's News Letter.
1848, Sep. 2. Economist (weekly).
1383, July 10. Ecclesiastical Gazette (monthly).
1857. Eclipse (weekly).
1847, Oct. Educational Times (monthly).
1850, Jan. 4. Engineer (weekly).
1843, Jan. English Churchman (weekly).
1861, Oct. English Leader (monthly).
1861. English News (bi-monthly).
1841, Jan. 1. English Journal of Education (monthly).
1838, Sep. 30. Era (weekly).
1847, June 29. Evening Herald.
1851, Oct. 6. Evening Journal (three times a week).
1779, March 2. Evening Mail (three times a week).
1709, Sep. 6. Evening Post.
1860, March 17. Evening Star (daily).
1808, Jan. Examiner (weekly).
1846, Sep. 1. Express (daily).
1853, Jan. 1. Field (weekly).
1855, Jan. 24. Freeman (weekly).
1859, July 9. Freemason's Magazine (weekly).
1885, Oct. 13. Free Press (monthly).
1843. Friend (monthly).
1841, Jan. 28. Gardeners' Chronicle (weekly).
1845. Gardeners' and Farmers' Journal (weekly).
1853. Gas and Water Times (monthly).
1766. General Advertiser
1853, Oct. 3. General Shipping List (weekly).
1803. Globe (daily).
1865, June 5. Glowworm (daily).
1844, Jan. 21. Guardian (weekly).
1859, Jan. Hermann (German, weekly).
1847, Jan. Home News (weekly).
1857. Homeward Mail (on arrival of each mail from the East).
1863, Oct. Illustrated Christian Times (weekly).
1857, Oct. 31. Illustrated Inventor (weekly).
1842, May 14. Illustrated London News (weekly).
1855, June 9. Illustrated Times (weekly).
1861, Oct. 12. Illustrated Weekly News.
1862, Feb. Illustrated Sporting News (weekly).
1710. Independent Whig.
1843, May. Indian Mail (on arrival of mail viâ Marseilles).
1840, June. Indian News (on arrival of each Indian mail).
1842, July 9. Inquirer (weekly).
1808. Instructor.
1856, Jan. 1. Insurance Gazette (monthly).
1747. Dec. Jacobite Journal.
1783, Feb. 8. Jesuit (weekly).
1845. Jewish Chronicle (weekly).
1820, Dec. 17. John Bull (weekly).
1778. Johnson's Sunday Monitor (first Sunday Newspaper).
1849, Feb. 10. Journal of Gas Lighting (fortnightly).
1848, Oct. Journal of Horticulture, Cottage Gardener, and Country Gentleman.
1852. Journal of the Society of Arts (weekly).
1853, March. Journal of the Photographic Society (monthly).
1837. Jurist (weekly).
1837, Jan. 28. Justice of the Peace (weekly).
1663, Aug. 31. Kingdom's Intelligencer (weekly).
1645, Oct. Kingdom's Weekly Post.
1855, Nov. Knight's Official Advertiser (monthly).
1692, Feb. 18. Ladies' Mercury.
1847, Jan. 2. Lady's Newspaper (weekly).
1823, Oct. 3. Lancet (weekly).
1854. Law Chronicle (monthly).
1843, April 8. Law Times (weekly).
1852, March 30. Leader (weekly).
1855, July. Liberator (monthly).
1863, March 6. L'International (daily).
1737. Literary Courier of Grub Street.
1855, Aug. 1. Literarium (weekly).
1855, May 5. Literary Churchman (fortnightly).
1817, Jan. Literary Gazette (weekly).
1842, Nov. Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.
1842, June 29. London Commercial Record (weekly).
1858. London and China Express (tri-monthly).
1858. London and China Telegraph (tri-monthly).
1860. London and Provincial News (weekly).
1665, Nov. 7. London Gazette.
1832. London and Mercantile Journal (weekly).
1652. London Mail (fortnightly).
1864, Jan. Londoner Anzeiger (weekly).
1850, Aug. 4. Londoner Deutsches Journal (weekly).
1696, June 3. London Mercury.
1860, July 7. London Review (weekly).
1837, March. Magnet (weekly).
1832, Dec. Mark Lane Express (weekly).
1858, Dec. 31. Mechanics' Magazine (weekly).
1851, Jan. 14. Medical Circular (weekly).
1850, July 6. Medical Times (weekly).
1832. Mercantile Journal (weekly).
1861, April 16. Methodist Recorder (weekly).
1857. Military Spectator (weekly).
1835, Aug. 29. Mining Journal (weekly).
1863, April 25. Mirror (weekly).
1866, Sep. 27. Mitchell's Maritime Register (weekly).
1858, Jan. 5. Monetary Times (three times a week).
1860, June 9. Money Market Review (weekly).
1794, Feb. 8. Morning Advertiser (daily).
1769, June 28. Morning Chronicle (daily).
1721, Nov. 1. Morning Herald (daily).
1772, Nov. Morning Post and Daily Advertiser.
1856. Morning News (daily).
1856, March 17. Morning Star (daily).
1856, Jan. 26. Musical Gazette (weekly).
1862. Musical Standard (fortnightly).
1844, June. Musical Times (monthly).
1836. Musical World (weekly).
1860. National Reformer (weekly).
1833, Feb. 9. Naval and Military Gazette (weekly).
1860. New Zealand Examiner (monthly).
1805. News.
1843, Sep. 29. News of the World (weekly).

1817. New Times.
1841, April 14. Nonconformist (weekly).
1849, Nov. 3. Notes and Queries (weekly).
1791. Observer (weekly).
1863, Aug. Orb (weekly).
1863, Oct. 3. Orchestra (weekly).
1723. Old Whig.
1855, July 10. Overland Mail (weekly).
1865, Feb. 7. Pall Mall Gazette (daily).
1834, Jan. Patriot (twice a week).
1839. Pawnbrokers' Gazette (weekly).
1851, Oct. 12. Penny Illustrated Paper (weekly).
1857, April 18. People (weekly).
1852. People's Paper (weekly).
1855, June 1. Philanthropist (monthly).
1849, Jan. 6. The Phonetic News.
1853. Photographic Journal (monthly).
1858, Sep. 10. Photographic News (weekly).
1843. Poor Law Unions' Gazette (weekly).
1853, May 7. Press (weekly).
1857, Sep. 20. Presse de Londres (weekly).
1657, May 26. Public Advertiser (Newcomb's).
1655, Oct. 8. Public Intelligencer.
1760, Jan. 12. Public Ledger (daily).
1861, Oct. 5. Public Opinion (weekly).
1837, Sep. Publisher's Circular (fortnightly).
1841, July 17. Punch (weekly).
1861, Sep. 7. Queen (weekly).
1851, Feb. 26. Racing Times (weekly).
1845, July 12. Railway Gazette (weekly).
1835. Railway Journal (weekly).
1844, April 13. Railway Record (weekly).
1837. Railway Times (weekly).
1863, Jan. 3. Reader (weekly).
1828, Jan. Record (three times a week).
1847. Reporter (weekly).
1826, Jan. 25. Representative (daily).
1823, Jan. 6. Representative (weekly).
1704, Feb. Review (weekly).
1859, Jan. Review and Country Gentleman's Journal (weekly).
1850, May 5. Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper.
1853, March. Sailors' Home Journal (monthly).
1855, Nov. 3. Saturday Review (weekly).
1692, May 8. Scots Mercury.
1863, Nov. 2. Shareholder's Guardian (weekly).
1845, May 8. Shipping Advertiser (daily).
1839, Jan. 4. Shipping Gazette (daily).
1857. Solicitors' Journal (weekly).
1828, July 5. Spectator (weekly).
1827. As an evening paper } Standard (daily).
1857, June 29. As a morning paper }
1857, Oct. 10. Statesman (weekly).
1761. St. James's Chronicle (three times a week).
1788. Star (daily).
1792, Oct. 1. Sun (first daily evening paper merged in Albion).
1859, March 16. Sporting Life (twice a week).
1862, Oct. Sporting Gazette (weekly).
1865, Aug. Sportsman (three times a week).
1865, Jan. 7. Sunday Gazette (weekly).
1822. Sunday Times (weekly).
1710, Aug. 3. Swift's Examiner (weekly).
1840. Tablet (weekly).
1788, Jan. 1. Times (daily).
1756, Nov. 6. Test.
1745, Nov. 5. True Patriot.
1857, Jan. 2. Union (weekly).
1833, Feb. 9. United Service Gazette (weekly).
1758. Universal Chronicle (weekly).
1829. Universal Corn Reporter (weekly).
1860, Dec. 29. Universal News (weekly).
1860, Dec. 8. Universe (weekly).
1859, Oct. 26. Volunteer Service Gazette (weekly).
1828, Jan. 7. Watchman (weekly).
1860, Jan. 5. Weekly Budget.
1846, July 18. Weekly Chronicle.
1856. Weekly Record.
1849, Oct. 13. Weekly Register.
1852. Weekly Reporter.
1861, April. Weekly Review.
1857. Weekly Star.
1847, Jan. 24. Weekly Times.
1857. Wellington Gazette (monthly).
1849, Jan. 8. Wesleyan Times (weekly).
1770, Feb. 17. Whisperer.
1840. Witness.
1753, Jan. 4. World.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

1746—1748. Aberdeen Journal.
1741. Aris's Birmingham Gazette.
1757. Bath Chronicle.
1742. Bath Journal.
1737. Belfast News Letter.
1767. Bristol Gazette.
1715—1735. Bristol Journal.
1773. Bristol Mirror.
1720, April 28. Caledonian Mercury.
1748. Cambridge Chronicle.
1730. Chelmsford Chronicle.
1773. Chester Chronicle.
1730. Chester Courant.
1741. Coventry Standard.
1774. Cumberland Packet.
1732. Derby Mercury.
1725. Dublin Evening Post.
1711. Dublin Gazette.
1685. Dublin Newsletter.
1705. Edinburgh Courant.
1718, Dec. 24. Edinburgh Evening Courant.
1669. Edinburgh Gazette.
1763. Exeter Flying Post.
1728. Faulkner's Journal.
1758. Free Public Register.
1763. Freeman's Journal.
1715. Glasgow Courant.
1729. Glasgow Journal.
1742. Gloucester Journal.
1772. Hampshire Chronicle.
1739. Hereford Journal.
1739. Ipswich Journal.
1717. Kentish Gazette.
1774. Kerry Evening Post.
1767. Kilkenny Journal.
1661. Kingdom's Intelligencer.
1720 (about). Leeds Courant.
1718. Leeds Mercury.
1753. Leicester Journal.
1766. Limerick Chronicle.
1765. Liverpool Advertiser.
1772. Londonderry Standard.
1786. Maidstone Journal.
1730. Manchester Gazette.
1660, Dec. 31. Mercurius Caledonius.
1711. Newcastle Courant.
1761. Norfolk Chronicle.
1720. Northampton Mercury.
1714. Norwich Courant, or Weekly Packet.
1720. Norwich Mercury.
1706. Norwich Postman.
1769. Nottingham Journal.
1787. Nottingham and Leicester Journal.
1740. Oxford Journal.
1700. Pue's Occurrences.
1743. Reading Mercury.
1720. Salisbury Journal.
1746. Saunders's (originally Esdaile's) News Letter.
1706. Scots Courant.
1817. Scotsman.
1764. Sherborne Journal.
1772. Shrewsbury Chronicle.
1760. Sligo Journal.
1695. Stamford Mercury.
1641. Warranted Things from Ireland.
1736. Western Flying Post.
1709. Worcester Journal.
1720 (about). York Courant.
1720 (about). York Journal.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

1798. Allgemeine Zeitung (Germany).
1820. Argus (Sweden).
1795. Bengal Hurkaru.
1749. Berlingske Tidende (Denmark).
1719. Boston Gazette (America).
1704. Boston News Letter (America).
1784. Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser.
1763. Christiania Intelligentsseddler (Norway).
1843. Djeridei Havadis (Turkey).
1755. Edes's Boston Gazette (America).
1631. Gazette (France).
1650. Gazette Burlesque (France).
1824. Hellenike Salpigx (Greece).
1781. Hicking's Gazette (Calcutta).
1831. Independant.
1777. Journal de Paris.

A.D.
1789. Aug. 27. Journal des Débats.
1843. L'Independance Belge.
1837. March 14. La Presse.
1844. L'Oceanie Française (Tahiti).
1835. Le Siecle.
1773 (about). Massachusetts' Spy.
1672. Mercure Galant.
1830. Moniteur Belge.
1789. Moniteur Universel.
1721. New England Courant (N. America).
1856. New York Tribune.
1839. New Zealand Gazette.
1605. Niewetijdinghe (Belgium).
1643. Ordinaire l'ost Tidende (Sweden).
1729. Pennsylvania Gazette (America).
17th century irregularly. Relaciones (Spain).
1833. Soter (Greece).
1825. Spectateur de L'Orient (Turkey), afterwards Courrier de Smyrne.
1803. Sydney Gazette.
1834. Tabuimi Vaqai (Turkey), formerly Moniteur Ottoman.
1719. Weekly Mercury (Philadelphia).
1794 (about). World, The (India).

NEW STYLE.—Sir Harris Nicolas states, with reference to this change, "The errors in the Julian method of computing the year having long attracted the attention of astronomers, Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman Calendar; and the alteration made by him in October, 1582, created what is commonly termed the New Style, but which was sometimes called the Roman Style; while the Calendar obtained the name, from its creator, of Gregorian. After great consideration, that pontiff published his new Calendar, in which 10 days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old Calendar, would have been the 5th of October, the 15th of October, 1582." The difference between the Old Style and the New Style from 1582 to 2100 is as follows:—

From Oct. 5, 1582, to Feb. 29, 1700...10 days.
From March 1, 1700, to Feb. 29, 1800...11 days.
From March 1, 1800, to Feb. 29, 1900...12 days.
From March 1, 1900, to Feb. 29, 2100...13 days.

The change made by Gregory XIII. was gradually introduced into other countries, England (*See* OLD STYLE) being amongst the last to make the alteration, whilst Russia and Greece still adhere to the olden mode of computation. The following table shows at what time the New Style was adopted in different parts of Europe:—

A.D.
1584, Dec. 25. Artois.
1701, Jan. 12. Basel.
1701, Jan. 12. Berne.
1584, Dec. 25. Brabant.
1582. Denmark.
1752, Sep. England.
1582, Dec. 25. Flanders.
1584, Dec. 20. France.
1700, Dec. 13. Friesland.
1584. Germany (Roman Catholics).
1699, Nov. 15. Germany (Protestants).
1700, Dec. 12. Groningen.
1700, Dec. 12. Guelderland.
1584, Dec. 25. Hainault.
1582, Dec. 25. Holland.
1587. Hungary.
1582, Oct. 15. Italy (Parts of).
1584, Dec. 20. Lorraine.
1582, Dec. 25. Malines.
1700, Dec. 12. Overyssel.
1586. Poland.
1582, Oct. 15. Portugal.
1582, Oct. 15. Rome.
1701, Jan. 12. Schaffhausen.
1582, Oct. 15. Spain.
1682, March 1. Strasburg.
1753, March 1. Sweden.
1583 or 1584. Switzerland (parts of).
1701, Jan. 12. Switzerland (Protestants of).
1749 or 1751. Tuscany.
1700, Dec. 12. Utrecht.
1700, Dec. 12. Zütphen.
1701, Jan. 12. Zurich.

NEW SWEDEN (N. America).—A band of emigrants from Sweden and Finland settled in 1638, on land in Delaware Bay, near the New Netherlands, which they purchased from the natives. They extended their boundaries over the country now called Pennsylvania, giving it the name of New Sweden. It surrendered to the Dutch in 1655. (*See* DELAWARE.)

NEW TOLEDO.—(*See* CUMANA.)

NEWTONBARRY (Ireland).—Some cattle, seized for tithes by the Rev. Alex. M'Clintock, were put up to auction in this village, in the county of Wexford, Saturday, June 18, 1831, when a riot ensued, in which 12 or 13 persons were killed, and several severely wounded. The coroner's jury on the bodies of those that were killed, after sitting several days, being unable to agree, was discharged without giving a verdict.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.—The attention of Sir Isaac Newton born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, Dec. 25, 1642, was directed to the subject of gravitation in 1666, by seeing an apple fall from a tree, and the train of thought suggested by this trivial incident led to the philosophical demonstration of this great principle. His views on the subject were explained in the "Principia," which was first published in 1687. Newton was made master of the mint in 1699, he became president of the Royal Society in 1703, was knighted by Queen Anne, April 16, 1705, and died Monday, March 20, 1727.

NEWTOWN.—(*See* CAMBRIDGE, U.S.)

NEWTOWN BUTLER (Ireland).—The Protestants of Enniskillen (*q. v.*) defeated the Jacobites at this town, in Fermanagh, July 30, 1689. In their retreat they set fire to the church, and many of the inhabitants who had sought refuge there perished.

NEW TROY.—(*See* LONDON.)

NEW WESTMINSTER (British Columbia).—A bishopric was ordered to be established here in 1865.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first of January was observed as a day of rejoicing, and a feast was instituted by Numa, dedicated to Janus, the god of the new year, B.C. 713. During the pontificate of Felix II. or III. (483–92), a Christian festival, called the Octave of Christmas, was instituted.

NEW YORK (United States).—This city is built on Manhattan Island, which was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609.

A.D.
1614. New York, or Manhattan Island, is settled by the Dutch.
1623. The Dutch erect a fort on the south of Manhattan Island, which forms the nucleus of New Amsterdam.
1642. They build a church in the fort.
1656. New Amsterdam is laid out in streets.

A.D.
1664, Aug. 27. New Amsterdam surrenders to the English, who change its name to New York.
1665, June 12. New York is incorporated, and placed under the government of a mayor, five aldermen, and a sheriff.
1667, July 20. New York is formally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Breda.
1673, July 30. The Dutch take New York.
1674, Feb. 19. It is restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Westminster.
1678. The city is said to contain 343 houses.
1683. New York receives a legislative assembly.
1686. James II. grants the town its first charter.
1688. New York is added to the jurisdiction of New England.
1693. The episcopal church is established in New York, and William Bradford sets up the first printing press.
1700. The Legislative Assembly passes an act for the expulsion of the Jesuits.
1712. The Indians are foiled in an attempt to burn the city.
1734. The city is fortified against the Indians.
1741. Another incendiary plot of the Indians is suppressed.
1750. Columbia College is founded.
1765, Nov. 5. Governor Colden is burned in effigy for supporting the Stamp Act.
1775. The inhabitants send a petition to the English Parliament for a redress of grievances. The petition was presented by Edmund Burke, but was not brought up.
1776, Sep. 15. The city, having been evacuated by the republicans, is seized by the English troops.
1783, Nov. 25. The English evacuate the city.
1785. The congress meets at New York.
1787, Feb. 4. A bishop for New York is consecrated at Lambeth.
1788, July 26. New York state adopts the constitution of the United States.
1789, April 30. Washington is inaugurated as first president of the United States, at New York.
1795. The yellow fever rages.
1807. The College of Physicians is founded.
1811, May 19. Nearly 100 buildings are destroyed by fire.
1816, Dec. 4. A destructive fire rages in the city.
1826. The National Academy of Design is instituted.
1831. The University is founded.
1832. The cholera breaks out.
1835, Dec. 16. A fire destroys property amounting to 18,000,000 dollars. The Croton waterworks are commenced.
1842. The Croton waterworks are completed.
1845, July 19. A fire destroys 302 houses and property to the amount of 10,000,000 dollars.
1849, May 9. Serious riots take place at the Astor-House Theatre, in consequence of the rivalry of the American actor Forrest, and Macready, who was compelled to quit the theatre in disguise, and the mob was not reduced to order until the military had been called out.
1853, July 14. The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations is opened.
1857, June 16. Riots take place.—Oct. A commercial panic causes much distress.
1858, Oct. 5. The Exhibition is destroyed by fire.
1860, Feb. 2. Fifty persons perish in a fire.
1863, July 13-16. Riots, in consequence of the President's decree ordering a forced conscription, are suppressed by the military. (*See* UNITED STATES.)
1864, Nov. 25. A project to burn part of the town is discovered and prevented.
1865, July 13. P. T. Barnum's Museum is destroyed by fire.

NEW ZEALAND (South Pacific) was discovered by Tasman in Dec., 1642; and Capt. Cook sailed round the islands in 1769 and 1770. The Church Missionary Society sent several missionaries out in 1814. The New Zealand Company formed a settlement in 1839; and the British Government established the colony, making Auckland the capital, Sep. 19, 1840. An attempt to execute a warrant produced a disastrous war with the natives, June 17, 1843, which continued with interruptions till 1847. Another dispute respecting land led to a renewal of hostilities May 3, 1860. The Otago settlement was formed by persons connected with the Free Church of Scotland in 1848. The Canterbury settlement was formed by an association of gentlemen connected with the Church of England, in 1850. The New Zealand Company was dissolved in 1851. New Zealand was made the seat of a bishopric in 1841, and it received a new constitution by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72 (Jan. 30, 1852). New sees were established at Christchurch in 1856, at Nelson and at Wellington in 1858, at Waiapu in 1859, and at Dunedin in 1865. Two settlers were murdered near Auckland, by natives of the tribe of Waikatoes, July 15, 1863, which outrage led to an outbreak of the neighbouring savage population. Gen. Cameron having proceeded against the insurgents with 500 men, defeated them with great loss July 17, and on the 22nd attacked and captured the native village of Kiri-Kiri. Volunteer corps were organized among the colonists, about 4,000 settlers taking arms for the defence of their adopted home. After a long and destructive contest the Maories (*q. v.*) were reduced to subjection Aug. 6, 1864. The Rev. Carl Sylvius Volkner, a missionary of the Church of England, was taken from the schooner *Eclipse*, and barbarously murdered by the Pai Marire (*q. v.*) natives, at Opotiki, March 2, 1865. (*See* DUNEDIN, &c.)

NEZIB (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha routed the forces of the Sultan under Hafiz Pasha, near this place, in Syria, June 24, 1839, seizing all their baggage, with 10,000 prisoners. The Turks also lost 6,000 men killed and wounded.

NGAMI (Africa). — Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408) refers to lakes in the interior of Africa. This lake, that appears upon some Portuguese charts in 1508, was visited by Livingstone, Murray, and Oswell, July 28, 1849. Livingstone visited it for the second time in 1850.

NIAGARA (N. America), the capital of Lincoln county, Canada West, was burned by the Americans in Dec., 1813.

NIAGARA (N. America).—The falls of this river were first visited by Father Hennepin, a French missionary, in 1678. The fort of Niagara, afterwards called Fort Erie (*q. v.*), was taken by the English, July 24, 1759. Blondin first crossed the falls on a tight rope, Aug. 17, 1859.

NICÆA, or NICE (Battle). — Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger, near this city, in Bithynia, in 194.

NICÆA, or NICE (Bithynia). — This city, called Ancore, or Helicore, is said to have been colonized by Bottiæans, and destroyed by the Mysians. Antigonus rebuilt it B.C. 316, and named it Antigonea; but Lysimachus, having conquered this part of Asia, changed its name to Nicæa, in honour of his wife Nicæa, daughter of Antipater. It became a city of great importance, and the Kings of Bithynia often resided here. The celebrated Council of Nicæa, the first general council, was held from June 19 to Aug. 25, 325. It was greatly

injured by an earthquake, Oct. 11, 368, and was restored by the Emperor Valens. Other councils met here Sep. 24—Oct. 23, 787, in 1232 and 1250. The Greeks held it as a strong bulwark against the Turks, who captured it in 1078. The Crusaders wrested it from them, June 24, 1097. Nicæa was made the capital of Western Asia by Theodore Lascaris I., in 1204. (*See* EASTERN EMPIRE, for list of Greek Emperors of Nice.)

NICARAGUA (Central America) formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala (*q. v.*) until Sep. 21, 1821, when the people threw off the yoke of Spain and declared their independence. It subsequently became a member of a confederacy called the Republic of Central America, which was dissolved in 1839. As early as 1527 it was proposed to construct a ship canal through Nicaragua, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Surveys with this view were made in 1781, 1838, and 1851, and various schemes have been at different times projected. (*See* BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY.) The American Filibuster Walker having landed here, was totally routed by the Nicaragua troops near San Juan del Sur, June 28, 1855; but he afterwards made himself dictator of the state. The Filibusters were expelled in 1857 by the combined action of the several states. A treaty of recognition, peace, and friendship was concluded with Spain at Madrid, July 25, 1850. The constitution was settled Aug. 19, 1858. A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and Nicaragua was signed at Managua, Jan. 28, 1860, and ratifications were exchanged at London, Aug. 2. This state joined Guatemala against San Salvador, in consequence of which the latter declared war, March 23, 1863. (*See* MOSQUITO COAST and SALVADOR, SAN.)

NICE (France), capital of the province of the same name, is supposed to have been colonized by Phocæans from Marseilles in the 5th century. With the neighbouring territory, it was made a Roman province under Augustus, and after undergoing various changes, became a dependency of Genoa in 630. One part of Nice, the Quartier de la Croix de Marbre, is thus named from a marble cross erected to commemorate the reconciliation of Charles V. and Francis I., June 18, 1538, when the treaty of Nice was concluded through the intervention of Pope Paul III. Near this cross stands an obelisk, erected in 1823, in memory of the two visits of Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814. Francis I. took the town, Aug. 15, 1543, but the citadel resisted all his efforts, and his army retired Sep. 8. The Duke de Feuillade invested Nice in 1705, and it surrendered Dec. 9. The Austrians took Nice March 3, 1744, and the French, under Belleisle, obtained possession in June, 1747. The French overran Nice in 1792. It was incorporated with the French republic in Nov., 1792, and formally ceded by the King of Sardinia, May 15, 1796. The Austrians, under Melas, entered Nice May 11, 1800, and it was restored to Sardinia in 1814. The Emperor Napoleon III. having demanded the cession of Nice as a return for services rendered to Sardinia in the war against Austria, Nice was annexed to France by treaty signed in Turin March 24, 1860, and the transfer was made June 14.

NICENE CREED.—A confession of faith, in which the consubstantiality of the Father and the Son is asserted, was drawn up by the first general council, assembled at Nicæa, June 19–Aug. 25, 325. The words "and the Son," after "who proceedeth from the Father," asserting the divinity of the Holy Ghost, were added at the second general council, held at Constantinople from May to July 30, 381. This clause, which is called the *filioque*, has given rise to much controversy, and is rejected by the Greek Church. It was accepted by the Spanish bishops in 447, and by those of Rome in 883.

NICEPHORIUM (Mesopotamia).—This town on the Euphrates is said by some authorities to have been founded by Alexander III. (the Great) (B.C. 336—323), and by others by Seleucus Callinicus (B.C. 246—226). Justinian I. (527—65) erected a fortress, and the Emperor Leo III. (717—41) changed its name to Leontopolis.

NICHOLAS, ST. — (*See* ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS.)

NICIAS (Peace).—This treaty, establishing a peace of 50 years between Athens and Sparta, and named after the Athenian Nicias, by whom it was negotiated, was concluded April 10, B.C. 421.

NICKEL, a white metal that enters largely into the composition of German silver, and is found in most parts of Europe and South America, was first described by Cronstedt in 1751.

NICOBAR ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), consisting of nine larger and several smaller islands, were settled in 1756 and 1768 by the Danes, who on both occasions were compelled to withdraw on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. Some missionaries remained until 1792. The Danes, who laid claim to them in 1841, withdrew it in 1848.

NICOLAIEFF, or NIKOLAIEV (Russia), the principal station of the Black Sea fleet, was founded in 1790. The dockyards are very extensive, and numerous schools for naval cadets, shipbuilders, and pilots, exist in the town. Nicholas I. founded another town of the same name, at the mouth of the Amour, in 1853.

NICOLAITANES.—These heretics of the 1st century, mentioned in the Revelation of St. John (ii. 6 and 15), who are said to have taken the name from Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch, one of the seven deacons (Acts vi. 5), allowed a community of wives, and held that the passions ought to be allowed to exhaust themselves by indulgence. Further allusion is made to them Rev. ii. 14, where the doctrine of Balaam is said to be to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit fornication. A Gnostic sect of the 2nd century revived this heresy.

NICOMEDIA (Bithynia), called Ismid, was built upon the ruins of Astacus, by Nicomedes I., B.C. 264, and made the metropolis of Bithynia. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, died here B.C. 183. It prospered greatly, and came into the hands of the Romans, B.C. 74. It was a favourite residence of several Emperors, among others of Diocletian and Con-

stantine I. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, in Nov. or Dec., 359, and was taken by the Turks in 1327.

NICOPOLIS (Battle).—The Sultan Bajazet I. defeated the Christians under Sigismund, King of Hungary, at a great battle fought near this place, in Bulgaria, Sep. 28, 1396. This is said to have been the first encounter between the Turks and the Christians.

NICOPOLIS (Egypt) was founded by Augustus B.C. 24, in commemoration of the surrender of Alexandria; and in less than a century its name disappeared from history.

NICOPOLIS, or the City of Victory (Greece), was founded B.C. 30, in honour of the victory of Actium, by Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial festival, called Actia, sacred to Apollo, in commemoration of that victory. Christianity was introduced by the apostle Paul, who dates his epistle to Titus from this city about Aug. 64. Nicopolis, which was for a long time the chief city of Western Greece, gradually fell into decay. At the beginning of the 5th century it was plundered by the Goths.

NIEBLA (Spain) was taken from the Moors by Alphonso X. in 1257, and gave the title of count in 1369.

NIELLO-WORK, found in Byzantine works of the 12th century, was revived by Thomas Finiguerra (1410—75).

NIEMEN, or MEMEL (Russian Poland).—After the battle of Friedland the Russians retreated and crossed the Niemen, at Tilsit, June 18, 1807. The French army, under Napoleon I., crossed the Niemen for the invasion of Russia, June 24, 1812. The wretched remnant of this imposing army recrossed the Niemen, Dec. 12, 1812, when 3,000 were taken prisoners by Platoff. In the Polish insurrection of 1831 a battle was fought near this river, May 27, in which the Russian general Sacken was defeated by the Poles, with the loss of 2,000 men.

NIENTSCHANTZ (Russia).—Peter I. (the Great) wrested this fortress, near the river Neva, from the Swedes, May 12, 1703, and with some of the materials he laid the foundation of St. Petersburg.

NIGER EXPEDITION was undertaken for the purpose of planting an English colony in the centre of Africa, the Government granting £60,000 for that purpose. The expedition, consisting of three ships,—the *Albert*, the *Wilberforce*, and the *Soudan*,—sailed May 12, 1841. They began to ascend the Niger Aug. 20. Fever broke out in Sep. The expedition arrived at Adda Kudder Sep. 11, when the *Soudan* was sent back with the sick. The *Wilberforce* followed directly after, and the *Albert*, the last vessel, gained the island of Fernando Po Oct. 17, 1841, and thus the Niger expedition, from the unhealthy effects of the climate, became a total failure. It was stated in the House of Commons that the object of the expedition was to secure the effectual abolition of the slave trade.

NIGER, or JOLIBA (Africa).—Various attempts have been made to discover the source of the river Niger. The first, in 1788, under the auspices of the African Association, was entrusted to John Ledyard, who died at Cairo in Oct. Mungo Park was sent out in 1795, and again in 1805. Though he did not succeed in discovering the source of the Niger, he obtained much valuable information respecting the river. He was killed by the natives on his second journey. Capt. Clapperton went out in 1824, the brothers Richard and John Lander in 1829–30, and Dr. Barth in 1854. (*See* MISSIONARY BISHOPS and NIGER EXPEDITION.)

NIGHT-CAPS.—(*See* CAP and HATS.)

NIGHTINGALE FUND.—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, Nov. 29, 1855, for the purpose of raising funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses, as an acknowledgment of the services of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Russian war.

NIGRITIA.—(*See* SOUDAN.)

NIHILISTS.—(*See* ABRAHAMITES.)

NIHAU (Pacific Ocean).—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

NIKA SEDITION.—(*See* CIRCUS FACTIONS.)

NIKOLSBURG, or NIKALSBURG (Treaties).—Bethlen Gabor, by a treaty concluded with the Emperor Ferdinand II., at this town in Moravia, Jan. 7, 1622, renounced the title of King of Hungary, receiving in lieu thereof large territories in that country and Silesia, and a yearly pension of 50,000 florins.——The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria were signed here July 26, 1866.

NILE (Battle).—Julius Cæsar defeated Ptolemæus and the Egyptians on the banks of this river, B.C. 47. Ptolemæus was drowned in attempting to escape.

NILE (Egypt).—This celebrated river, called by the Egyptians the "Abyss of Waters," is formed of two streams, the Blue River and the White River, which flow together at Khartoum, and each of which has been regarded as the main stream of the river. The canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, commenced B.C. 610, and completed B.C. 280, was repaired by C. Petronius, B.C. 22. The Nile was explored 900 miles above Syene in 62. Cosmas Indicopleustes heard of the sources of the Blue Nile in the territory of the Agows in the 6th century, and Fra Mauro represented them with some degree of accuracy in the 15th century. Paez discovered and described its source in 1618, and it was also reached by the traveller Bruce, Nov. 4, 1770. M. Linart ascended the White River as far as El Ais in 1827, and it was explored as far as Chanker by a Turko-Egyptian expedition in 1840. M. Brun-Rollet ascended still higher in 1854. Capt. John Hanning Speke having discovered the Victoria Nyanza, Aug. 3, 1858, conceived the idea that the Nile probably found its source in its waters. He accordingly obtained facilities from the British Government, and in company with Capt. Grant embarked from Portsmouth April 27, 1860. After great delays, in consequence of difficulties with the native chiefs, they reached the river July 21, 1862, and succeeded in tracing it to the Nyanza or lake, July 28. They were received at a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, June 24, 1863, when Speke was presented with a gold medal conferred on him by the King of Italy. Capt. Speke was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while out shooting at

Corsham, near Bath, Sep. 15, 1864. Samuel White Baker, in March, 1861, commenced an expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, in which he was accompanied by his wife. They set sail upon the Nile at Cairo April 15, reached the Atbara junction with the Nile June 13, and after a year's exploration on the Abyssinian frontier, arrived at Khartoum June 11, 1862. Here they remained till Dec. 18, when they commenced their voyage up the White Nile, reaching Gondokoro Feb. 2, 1863. The journey was resumed March 26, and after immense difficulties and delays, arising chiefly from the treachery and rapacity of the native chieftains, they reached Shoa Jan. 13, 1864, and the junction of the Somerset or Victoria White Nile Jan. 22, and discovered the Albert Nyanza, the great reservoir of the Nile's equatorial waters, March 14. They arrived at Khartoum May 5, 1865, and, continuing their return journey, July 1, soon reached Suez and Cairo, whence they took steamer to England. For this discovery Baker received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 10, 1866.

NILE (Sea-fight).—In the roadstead of Bequiers, between Aboukir and Rosetta, the French fleet, consisting of the flag-ship (120 guns), three 80-gun ships, nine 74-gun ships, two 40-gun frigates, and two 36-gun frigates, commanded by Admiral Brueys, was discovered by Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798. His fleet consisted of 13 74-gun ships, one 50-gun ship, and the brig *Mutine*. The French vessels were anchored close into the shore, and were protected by gunboats and a battery erected on Aboukir Island. Lord Nelson, in spite of the superior force and the advantageous position of the enemy, determined upon an attack, which commenced at sunset. Several French ships had been taken when a fire broke out on board *L'Orient*, and she blew up at 10 o'clock. Firing ceased for 10 minutes, and was resumed by the *Franklin*. Another suspension took place, and the contest was again renewed at five o'clock in the morning, Aug. 2. Only two ships of the line and two frigates of the French fleet escaped. The British loss amounted to 218 killed and 671 wounded. Nelson signalled to the fleet his intention to return public thanks to the Almighty for this glorious victory at 2 P.M. Aug. 2, 1798.

NILOMETER (Africa).—A graduated pillar placed in a square well in the island of Rhoda, opposite Old Cairo, to mark the daily rise of the Nile, was first constructed by Soliman, seventh caliph of the Ommiades, in 715. Al Motawakkel, tenth caliph of the Abbasides, built a new Nilometer in 860; and Mostunser Billah, fifth of the Fatimite princes of Egypt, repaired it in 1092.

NIMBUS.—This halo round the head or body of divine persons is called a nimbus when it surrounds the head, and an aureola when it envelops the whole body—the union of the two being called a glory. It is of pagan origin. Images of the gods were adorned with a crown of rays; and when the Roman emperors assumed divine honours, they appeared decorated in the same manner. It afterwards became so common, that it appears on coins, round the heads of the consuls of the late empire. It was for a long time avoided in the Christian representations, and the first example is a gem of St. Martin in the early part of the 6th century. After the 11th century it was employed to distinguish the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the apostles, saints, &c. From the 5th to the 12th century the nimbus had the form of a disc or plate over the head; from the 12th to the 15th century it was a broad golden band round or behind the head; from the 15th century it was a bright fillet over the head, and in the 17th it disappeared altogether.

NIMEGUEN (Treaty).—Conferences for peace were opened at Nimeguen in July, 1675, and Charles II. of England, having signed a convention with Holland, Jan. 26, 1678, for the withdrawal of the English contingent from the French army, a treaty of peace was concluded at Nimeguen between France and Holland Aug. 10. Spain acceded to the treaty Sep. 17, 1678, the Emperor of Germany Feb. 5, 1679, and Sweden March 29, 1679.

NIMEGUEN, NYMEGEN, or NJMEGEN (Holland), the ancient Noviomagus of the Batavi, is a strongly fortified town. The castle of Valkenburg, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, was repaired by Charlemagne about 780. William of Holland mortgaged the town to the Duke of Guelderland in 1247. Maurice captured it in 1591. The Duke of Marlborough arrived at Nimeguen July 2, 1702, to assume the command of the allied armies. The stadtholder William V. removed the court here in 1786. The Duke of York, who formed an intrenched camp before Nimeguen in 1794, had an indecisive engagement with the French Oct. 28. The French besieged the town Nov. 1, and the English made a successful sortie Nov. 3. The French batteries were, however, re-established Nov. 6, and the English garrison was withdrawn Nov. 8, the fortress falling into the hands of the French, who in 1797 destroyed the ancient castle of Valkenburg. The town-hall was built in 1554.

NIMROUD, or NIMRUD.—(*See* CALAH.)

NINEVEH (Assyria).—Nimrod, or Asshur, is said to have founded this city about B.C. 2218, but some authorities believe that it had no existence till the reign of Ninus, B.C. 2182. It is mentioned on the tablet of Karnak (*q. v.*). Diodorus asserts that Nineveh was destroyed by Arbaces the Mede, B.C. 876; but Layard considers this destruction to have been most probably a mere depopulation. Jonah's prophecy to the inhabitants of Nineveh was delivered some time between B.C. 760—B.C. 750, or B.C. 862, according to some authorities, and the city was conquered and destroyed by Cyaxares, B.C. 625. The extent of the ancient city was 60, or, according to some authorities, 74 square miles. Heraclius defeated Rhazates, the Persian general, in a great battle on its site, Dec. 1, 627. Layard's discoveries of antiquities at Nineveh commenced April, 1840, but no excavations of importance were made till the autumn of 1845. In 1848 he published "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." The antiquities discovered by him have been deposited in the British Museum. (*See* MOSUL.)

NINGPO (China) was taken by Sir Henry Pottinger Oct. 13, 1841. The Chinese failed in an attempt to recover it March 10, 1842. A British consul and British subjects were allowed to reside at the port by the terms of the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842. This city, seized by the rebels, Dec. 9, 1861, was recovered by the Imperial forces, May 21, 1862.

NIOBIUM.—This metal was discovered by H. Rose in 1845.

NIORT (France).—This town having passed into the possession of the English with the rest of Poitou in 1151, was wrested from them in 1202. The English recaptured it in 1290, and lost it again in 1308. They took it again in 1361, but the French regained possession by stratagem in 1373. The Huguenots were besieged here in 1569.

NIPON.—(*See* JAPAN.)

NISHAPORE, or NISHAPUR (Persia), was destroyed by Alexander III. (the Great) during his eastern expedition, about B.C. 331. Having been restored and raised to a royal city by the Seljukian Turks, it was sacked by the Tartars in 1269, and taken in 1739 by Nadir Shah, who reduced it to ruins.

NISIBIS (Mesopotamia), the modern Nisibin, is supposed to be the Zobah of scripture, whose kings are mentioned as having been defeated by the Israelites, 1 Sam. xiv. 47, and 2 Sam. viii. 3, about B.C. 1093 and B.C. 1040. It is said to have been rebuilt by the Macedonians, and called Antiochea Mygdoniæ. It was taken from the Parthians by the Romans, under Lucullus, after a long siege, B.C. 68. They did not retain possession, and it was recaptured by Trajan in 116. Lucius Verus took it in 165, and Sapor I., King of Persia, in 256; but it was recovered by Odenathus in 264. Diocletian and Galerius met here and received the Persian ambassador, and a peace was concluded with the Persians in 298. Sapor II. besieged Nisibis for 60 days in 338, for 80 days in 346, and for 100 days in 350, being on each occasion compelled to retire. The city was, however, surrendered to him by treaty by the Emperor Jovian in 363, and the inhabitants retired to Amida. That rising city, with this accession of inhabitants, recovered its former splendour, and became the capital of Mesopotamia. The Romans, under Ardaburius, attempted, but without success, to regain Nisibis in 420, and the Saracens, having taken it in 640, levelled its walls with the ground.

NISI PRIUS.—The clause in the writ summoning a jury, from which this legal phrase is derived, was introduced by 13 Edw. I. c. 30 (1285), and enforced by 14 Edw. III. c. 16 (1340). The judges sit in Middlesex at Nisi Prius by virtue of 18 Eliz. c. 12 (1576).

NISMES, or NÎMES (France).—The ancient Nemausus noticed by Strabo as the capital of the Volcæ Arecomici, came under the sway of Rome B.C. 119, and was fortified by Augustus B.C. 14. It fell under the power of the Visigoths, from whom it was wrested by the Moors in the 8th century. Charles Martel took it in 737. In the 16th century it became a stronghold of the Calvinists. By the pacification of Nismes, agreed to in 1629, the Huguenots were secured in the possession of their estates, and the free exercise of their religion, and of all the privileges accorded by the edict of Nantes. They were, however, deprived of their fortified cautionary towns. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIII. (1610—43). The amphitheatre, erected by the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius (138—161) is still in a state of fair preservation. Nismes retains two of its Roman gates—the Porte d'Auguste, founded B.C. 16, and the Porte de France. Councils were held here in 389, July 6—14, 1096, and in 1284. The cathedral was almost destroyed during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the town suffered much in the French revolution of 1789.

NISSA, or NISCH (Battle).—Amurath II., Sultan of the Ottomans, sustained a severe defeat from the Hungarians, under John Hunniades and Scanderbeg, near this town in Servia, Nov. 3, 1443.

NISSA, or NISCH (Servia).—The ancient Naïssus (*q. v.*), the birthplace of Constantine I. (Feb. 27, 274), was captured by the Turks in 1376, and again in 1389. John Hunniades wrested it from the Turks in 1443. It again fell into their possession, and was recovered by Louis of Baden, Sep. 24, 1689. The Turks regained possession in 1690. The Austrians took it July 28, 1737, and it was retaken by the Turks the same year.

NITRE.—(*See* SALTPETRE.)

NITRIC ACID.—Liquid nitric acid was obtained as early as the 7th century. Its nature was demonstrated in 1785 by Cavendish. Deville made some important discoveries in 1849.

NITROGEN, or AZOTE, was discovered by Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, and described in his "De Aëre Mephitico," published in 1772. Dr. Priestley, who termed it "phlogisticated air," also described it in the Philosophical Transactions for 1772. Lavoisier showed it to be a component of atmospheric air in 1774.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—This highly explosive compound, discovered by Sobrero in 1847, is described as ten times more powerful than gunpowder.

NIVE (Battles).—Soult's position on this river was menaced by Hill, Nov. 16, 1813; and it was attacked and forced by the English army Dec. 8. Soult, anxious to regain the position, assailed the English army, only 30,000 strong, with 60,000 troops, Dec. 10, and, after making a most desperate attack, was compelled to retire. Other struggles occurred Dec. 11 and 13, but the English maintained their ground, and the passage of the Nive was effected. In these actions the French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 2,500 prisoners, whilst the English lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 5,019 men.

NIVELLE (Battle).—The French position on this river was carried by the English army, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, after an arduous struggle, Nov. 10, 1813. The English army advanced in order of battle Nov. 11, and crossed the Nivelle Nov. 12. Marshal Soult lost 4,265 men, including 1,200 prisoners, and the English 2,294 men.

NIVELLES (Belgium).—This town originated in an abbey founded by St. Gertrude, about 645. The church dedicated to this saint was built in 1048.

NOBILITY.—The rank of *nobiles*, or known men, among the Romans, was restricted to the patricians till B.C. 336, when the plebeians were permitted to attain the dignity. Hotman, in his "Franca Gallia," ascribes to Hugh Capet, King of France, the device of making such honours hereditary in 987. The first recorded summons for the creation of an English peer was issued by Henry III. in 1265. Titles were abolished in France June 18, 1790; but Napoleon I. revived them in March, 1808. The hereditary peerage of that country was extinguished in 1831.

NOBLE.—This gold coin, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, was struck in the reign of Edward III., in 1344. George nobles were first coined in 1533.

NOCERA (Italy), the ancient Nuceria, inhabited by people of the Oscan race, took part with the Samnites against the Romans B.C. 315, for which the consul Fabius besieged and captured the city, B.C. 308. Hannibal reduced it by famine B.C. 216, and in the civil war it was taken by C. Papius B.C. 90. The battle between Narses and Teias, which terminated the Gothic monarchy in Italy, was fought near this city in 533. A colony of 20,000 Saracens was established here by Frederick II. (1215–1246), whence its name Nocera dei Pagani. Charles of Anjou assailed it and destroyed its fortifications in 1269.

NOLA (Italy) was founded by the Etruscans as early as B.C. 800, according to some authorities; but there is much doubt on the subject. It was conquered by the Samnites about B.C. 440, and by the Romans B.C. 313. Hannibal assailed it in three successive years, B.C. 216–214. The inhabitants took part with Marius in the civil war, and were put to the sword by Sylla, who divided the country amongst his victorious followers, B.C. 82. Alaric I. laid it waste in 410; and Genseric, King of the Vandals, destroyed it, selling the inhabitants into slavery, in 455. Augustus died here, Aug. 19, 14. It was made the seat of a bishop in 254, and St. Paulinus (died in 431), its bishop, is said to have invented church bells, whence they were called "nola" and "campana." The Carbonari attempted a revolution here June 2, 1820.

NOMINALISTS AND REALISTS.—These celebrated ecclesiastical parties originated in the discussion between Anselm, Abbot of Bec, and Roscellinus, a canon of Compiegne, in 1092, the doctrines of Anselm giving rise to Realism, and those of Roscellinus to Nominalism. The controversy, which raged with great fury during the 12th century and then declined, was revived by the Franciscan Nominalist, William Occam, who died April 7, 1347, and founded the sect of the Occamists. His followers were expelled from Prague in 1408, and their books were prohibited in France by Louis XI. in 1473. The Realists maintained that general ideas (*universalia*) are real things with positive existence; the Nominalists, on the other hand, merely regarded them as words or names. The Nominalists were in later times called Conceptualists.

NONCONFORMISTS.—The name used generally to describe dissenters from the Church of England, was first applied to those who refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity (2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1) passed in 1549. A proclamation against unlicensed preaching was issued by Elizabeth, Dec. 27, 1558; and the Nonconformists, under the name of Puritans (*q. v.*), formed their first presbytery at Wandsworth in 1572. On the passing of the Uniformity Act of Charles II., 2,000 clergymen voluntarily resigned their livings, Aug. 24, 1662. James II.'s Declaration of Indulgence was promulgated April 4, 1687, and the Toleration Act (1 Will. & Mary, st. 1, c. 18) was passed May 24, 1689. The Nonconformists held a Bicentenary on the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Day, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

NONES.—This term was applied by the Romans to the 5th day of each month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, when it was applied to the seventh. The nones formed part of the system of computing time ascribed to Romulus, B.C. 753. (*See* IDES.)

NONJURORS, headed by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., were deprived Feb. 1, 1691. The Bishops of Chichester and Worcester, who had also declined to take the oaths, died in the interval. To these men and their followers the term Nonjurors was applied. They divided into two sections in 1720, in consequence of a dispute respecting the administration of the communion. By 9 Geo. I. c. 18 (1723), they were subjected to similar taxes as Papists. Their worship was conducted in hired rooms or private houses; and they became extinct in 1780.

NON, or NUN (Africa).—This cape, which long formed the boundary of ocean navigation, was doubled in 1412, by an expedition fitted out by John I. of Portugal. Some writers contend that a Catalan doubled it as early as 1346, and that some Dieppe mariners penetrated as far as Sierra Leone in 1364. The story is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH, inserted in the Corporation and Test Act (13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1) of 1661, and required to be taken by all corporation officers, was to the following effect:—"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the king, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him." It was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 6, s. 2 (1719), an act for quieting and establishing corporations. A homily on the subject was written in 1569, and the doctrine was laid down in the canons of convocation of 1606. (*See* FIVE-MILE ACT.)

NONSUCH PALACE (Surrey).—Henry VIII. having purchased the manor of Ewel cum Cuddington, ordered two parks, called the Great and the Little, to be laid out. In the

latter he began to build the palace of Nonsuch in 1543. Queen Mary, Nov. 23, 1557, granted Nonsuch to the Earl of Arundel, by whom it was completed. Camden says it is built with so much splendour and elegance that it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture had been exhausted on the building. Queen Elizabeth visited Nonsuch in 1559, 1567, 1579, and 1580. She purchased it, and it became her favourite residence. Here the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure on his sudden return from Ireland, Sep. 28, 1599. James I. settled Nonsuch upon his queen, Anne; and in 1650 a survey was taken of it by the Commonwealth commissioners, and it was sold. At the Restoration, Nonsuch and all the lands were restored to the queen-mother, and George Lord Buckley was appointed keeper Sep. 5, 1660. A proclamation was issued July 26, 1665, for removing the receipt of the exchequer from Westminster to his Majesty's honour of Nonsuch, in the county of Surrey. In 1760 it came into the possession of Barbara, who had been created Duchess of Cleveland and Baroness of Nonsuch, and by her Nonsuch was pulled down, and the parks were turned into farms.

NOOTKA SOUND.—(*See* KING GEORGE'S SOUND.)

NO POPERY.—This cry was raised by the ringleaders in the Gordon riots (*q. v.*), in 1780. A similar cry was raised during some disturbances in Edinburgh and Glasgow in Feb., 1779.

NORBA CÆSAREA.—(*See* ALCANTARA.)

NORDALBINGIA.—Charlemagne expelled the Saxons from Holstein (*q. v.*), and formed it into the margraviate of Nordalbingia, about 811.

NORDEN (Battle).—The Danes, under Hastings, defeated the army of Charles the Fat at this town, in East Friesland, in 882.

NORDKÖPING, or NORRKÖPING (Sweden).—At a diet held at this town, in 1769, the French, or the Hat party, who had long opposed the Russian and English, called the Cap party, obtained the ascendancy.

NÖRDLINGEN (Battles).—Two battles were fought at this walled town, in Bavaria, the first between the Austrians and Bavarians, under the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Swedes, commanded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Count Horn, Aug. 27, 1634. The latter were defeated.——In the second, the Spaniards and Austrians were defeated by the French, under Turenne and the Duke d'Enghien, in 1645.

NORE (Mutiny).—Great discontent prevailed amongst the sailors in the English navy early in 1797. They complained that, although the price of the necessaries of life had increased, they received the same amount of wages as that paid during the reign of Charles II. In April the men broke into open mutiny at Spithead. They refused to obey the commands of their officers, appointed delegates, and drew up petitions to Parliament for redress of grievances. Lord Howe succeeded in repressing this mutiny, but another broke out May 27, 1797, in the fleet lying at Sheerness. The ringleader was one Richard Parker, who was nicknamed Rear-Admiral Parker. The mutineers removed the ships to the Nore, hoisted the red flag, sent their officers on shore, and made the most extravagant demands. They seized some store-ships, and blockaded the mouth of the Thames. Owing to the energetic measures of the authorities, the mutineers began to waver, and fired a royal salute on the king's birthday, June 4. One by one the ships returned to their stations, the last red flag having been hauled down June 13. Richard Parker, president of the delegates, arrested with others June 14, was executed on board the *Sandwich*, at Sheerness, June 30. (*See* CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.)

NOREIA, or NOREJA (Styria), the capital of Noricum, celebrated for the great defeat inflicted upon the Romans by the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 113. The Boii besieged it B.C. 59. The modern town of Neumark occupies its site.

NORFOLK ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered in 1774 by Capt. Cook, when it was uninhabited. A settlement of freemen and convicts, made in 1787, was abandoned in 1810. It was made a penal settlement in 1825, and on the withdrawal of the convict establishment in 1856, the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island took possession.

NORICUM (Europe), the country forming a large portion of the Austrian empire, is supposed to have received this name from Noreia, its capital, and was inhabited by a Celtic race, anciently called Taurisci. The Boii settled in the northern part of Noricum, B.C. 58. It was made a Roman province B.C. 15. (*See* AUSTRIA.)

NORKITTEN, or GROSS JÄGERNDORF (Battle).—The Prussians attacked the Russians, 30,000 strong, in an intrenched camp near the forest of Norkitten, in Prussia, Aug. 30, 1757, and after gaining some advantages, were compelled to retire in confusion. At the commencement of the battle they captured 80 pieces of cannon, which they were obliged to relinquish, with 13 pieces of their own artillery.

NORMAL SCHOOLS for the training of teachers were instituted in France in 1795. The Normal school at Paris, suppressed in 1821, was re-established June 28, 1833. Normal schools were introduced into England in 1808, and into Tuscany by a decree issued Dec. 3, 1846.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE.—Fergusson (Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, ii. 643), says of the round-arched Norman Gothic, "No building in this style is known to have been even commenced before the year 1050, and before 1150 the pointed style had superseded it. Indeed, practically speaking, all the great and typical examples are crowded into the last 50 years of the 11th century."

NORMANDY (France).—This duchy, which comprises part of the ancient kingdom of Neustria, was ceded to Rollo, Rolf, or Raoul, the Norseman or Norman, by Charles III. (the Simple), according to the treaty or conference of St. Clair-sur-Epte, which was concluded between them in 911. (*See* NORTHMEN.) Rollo is believed to have held it as a fief of the French

crown, but the subject is involved in considerable obscurity.

A.D.
912. Rollo is baptized at Rouen by the name of Robert.
943. The Franks invade Normandy under Raoul of Burgundy, who is compelled to retire and pay a heavy Danegelt as the price of peace.
927. Rollo abdicates in favour of his son, William Longue-Epée, who does homage to Charles III.
931. William I. invades Britanny, and annexes part of that country.
932. William I. takes the Channel Islands and suppresses an insurrection under Count Riulph, whom he puts to death.
937. Cornouaille is permanently annexed to Normandy. William I. revolts against Louis IV. of France.
938. William I. ravages Flanders.
940. William I. swears fealty to Otho I. of Germany, but after many vacillations returns to his allegiance to Louis IV.
942, Dec. 17. William I. is murdered by Balso, the nephew of Count Riulph.
944. Normandy is invaded by the French and Flemings, who defeat the Normans at the battle of Arques.
945. Richard I. (the Fearless) is restored by the aid of Harold Blaatand, King of Denmark.
960. A confederacy, headed by Lothaire, King of France, is formed against Richard I.
961. Richard I. defeats Lothaire at the battle of the Fords.
962. Thibaut, Count of Chartres, invades Normandy, and is defeated at the battle of Hermondeville.
996. Richard II. suppresses an insurrection occasioned by the tyranny of the nobles.
1003. Ethelred II. of England makes an unsuccessful descent upon the Norman coasts.
1025. The Normans form settlements in the south of Italy.
1035, July 2. Robert I. undertakes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and dies from poison at Nicæa, in Bithynia.
1064. William II. (the Bastard) annexes Maine to Normandy.
1066. William II. (the Bastard) invades England.
1106, Sep. 28. Henry I. of England defeats Robert Courthose and conquers Normandy at the battle of Tinchenbray.
1151. Henry Plantagenet receives the investiture of Normandy.
1204. Philip II. (Augustus) annexes Normandy to France.
1349. Philip VI. re-establishes the duchy of Normandy in favour of his son John.
1346. Normandy is ravaged by Edward III. of England.
1360, May 8. The treaty of Bretigny.
1364, May 16. Battle of Cocherel (*q. v.*).
1417. The English seize Normandy.
1450. Normandy is restored to France.
1468. The states-general declare that Normandy shall never be detached from the French crown.
1499. Louis XII. establishes the parliament of Rouen.
1639. The sedition of the Nu-pieds, or Barefoot, is suppressed.
1684. Louis XIV. suppresses the Norman states.
1771. The parliament of Rouen is suppressed.
1774. Louis XVI. restores the parliament of Rouen.

DUKES OF NORMANDY.

A.D.
911. Rollo.
927. William I., Longue-Epée, or Long-sword.
942. Richard I., the Fearless.
996. Richard II., the Good.
1026. Richard III.
1028. Robert I., le Diable.
1035. William II., the Bastard (I. of England).
1087. Robert II., surnamed Courthose.
1106. Henry I.
1135. Stephen.
1144. Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II. (1154 King of England).
1189. Richard IV., Cœur-de-Lion (I. of England).
1199. John.
1204. Normandy is reunited to France.

NORROY KING-AT-ARMS.—The office of this herald, whose province comprises the whole of England north of the Trent, is traced by Edmondson to 1323, but Anstis states that it was created by Edward III. (1327—1377). Richard II. changed the title to "March King-at-Arms" in 1386, and Henry VI. to "Lancaster King-at-Arms" in 1423, but the original name was restored by Edward IV. in 1468.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION.—Frederick, Lord North, created Earl of Guildford in 1790, who filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Grafton administration (*q. v.*), became First Lord of the Treasury Jan. 28, 1770, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord North.
President of the Council	Earl Gower.
Privy Seal	Earl of Halifax.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Hillsborough, afterwards Marquis of Downshire.
	Earl of Rochford.
	Lord Weymouth.
Admiralty	Sir Edward Hawke.

The Great Seal was at first placed in commission. Lord Apsley, afterwards Earl Bathurst, was made Lord Chancellor Jan. 23, 1771. He resigned in 1778, and Lord Thurlow was appointed June 3. Lord Weymouth resigned, and the Earl of Sandwich became one of the principal secretaries of state in his place Dec. 19, 1770. Sir E. Hawke resigned the Admiralty, and was succeeded Jan. 12, 1771, by the Earl of Sandwich, whose place as Secretary of State was supplied by the Earl of Halifax Jan. 22, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire taking the Privy Seal. The Earl of Halifax died June 8, 1771, and was succeeded, June 12, by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the Privy Seal being filled by the Duke of Grafton. The Earl of Dartmouth succeeded the Earl of Hillsborough as Secretary of State, Aug. 14, 1772. The Earl of Dartmouth replaced the Duke of Grafton as Privy Seal, Nov. 4, 1775. Viscount Weymouth and Lord George Sackville Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville, became Secretaries of State in place of the Earls of Rochford and Dartmouth, Nov. 10, 1775. Earl Bathurst became President of the Council as successor of Earl Gower, Nov. 24, 1779. Lord Weymouth resigned his secretaryship of State, and was succeeded by the Earl of Hillsborough, Nov. 24, 1779. Mr. Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, succeeded Viscount Sackville as Secretary of State, Feb. 22, 1782. The ministry grew extremely unpopular on account of the American war, and Lord North announced his resignation in the House of Commons, March 20, 1782. (*See* ROCKINGHAM, Second, ADMINISTRATION.)

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire).—This town is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and subsequently a Saxon borough, but the date of its foundation is unknown. In Domesday Book it is called Alvertine and Alreton. The church is said to have been built by the Northumbrian apostle Paulinus, about 630. In the reign of Henry I. (1100—1135) a castle was built on the west side of the town by the Bishop of Durham. This is supposed to be the one destroyed by order of Henry II. about 1174.

Near the town the famous battle of the Standard was fought between the English and the Scotch, the latter being defeated with a loss of 10,000 men, Aug. 22, 1138. About 1345 a monastery of Carmelites was founded, and in 1476 an hospital, which has since been rebuilt. During the rebellion of 1745, the English, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, encamped here.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, consisting of about 120 tribes, or nations, each speaking a different language, were estimated, in 1853, by the United States commissioner of Indian affairs, to amount to 400,764. The state of Georgia expelled the Cherokees from their territory in 1834. This induced the Federal government to take measures to fix a boundary for their residence; and all the tribes living east of the Mississippi have been removed to the west of that river since 1836.

NORTHAMPTON (Battle). — Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., raised an army to maintain the cause of the house of Lancaster, early in 1460. The Duke of Buckingham, who took the command, engaged with the Yorkist forces near Northampton, July 10, 1460, when he was totally defeated. Henry VI. was taken prisoner, and Queen Margaret was compelled to take refuge in Scotland.

NORTHAMPTON (Northamptonshire), the Autona of Tacitus, was anciently known as *North Auſonton*, according to some antiquarians, and, according to others, as *Hamptune*, to which the word North was afterwards prefixed. In 921 it was in the possession of the Danes, who made it their principal station when their forces were preparing to besiege Towcester. In 1010 it was again attacked and burned by the Danes. At the Norman Conquest the town was bestowed on Earl Waltheof. Having conspired against the king, he was executed April 29, 1075, and his possessions were given to the Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who erected a strong castle for the defence of the town. The priory of St. Andrew was founded in 1076, and the abbey of Black Canons about 1112. Henry I. assembled a great council here, Sep. 8, 1131. The parliament held at Northampton, Jan. 26, 1176, ordered Justices in Eyre (*q. v.*) to be sent round the kingdom once in seven years. A convention of barons and prelates assembled here in 1180 to consider the laws of the realm. King John, in the 10th year of his reign, being displeased with the city of London, removed his court of exchequer here. Northampton was one of the strongholds placed in the hands of the barons as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of Magna Charta. The last parliament held here was summoned Monday, Nov. 5, 1380, when a poll-tax was ordered, which led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1675. It received a charter of incorporation from Henry II. (1154—89). The church is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, after a model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Of the castle, only a few remains are to be traced, the embattled walls and gates having been demolished in 1662. A flood did great damage in 1720, and shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1750 and 1776. St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1450, the free grammar-school in 1556, the infirmary in 1747, and the present building in 1793. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1700; the barracks were opened in 1796, and the gaol in 1846. Dr. Wiseman opened the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, April 21, 1864.

NORTHAMPTON (Treaty).—The peace concluded with Scotland at Edinburgh, March 17, 1328, was ratified at Northampton May 4, 1328.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER was brought out May 29, 1762, in opposition to Lord Bute's administration, by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury. In the 45th number, Saturday, April 23, 1763, George III. was accused of falsehood, and a general warrant was issued, April 26, against the authors, printers, and publishers, who were taken into custody April 30, and released May 6. They brought an action against the King's messengers for false imprisonment. It was tried at Guildhall July 6, and resulted in a verdict in their favour, with £300 damages. Parliament met Nov. 15, 1763, and the house resolved, by a majority of 237 against 111, that the paper entitled the *North Briton*, No. 45, was a false and scandalous libel, and that it should be burned by the common hangman. This sentence was carried out in Cheapside Dec. 3, under the direction of Alderman Harley, sheriff of London, when a riot ensued. The hangman only succeeded in burning part of the paper, and the remainder was carried away in triumph by the mob.

NORTH CAROLINA (United States).—This province was formed in 1729, when George II. divided Carolina into two divisions, known as North and South. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, made in this state May 20, 1775, was the first proposal for a separation of the American colonies and the British crown. North Carolina was admitted a state of the American Union Nov. 27, 1789. North Carolina University, situated at Chapel Hill, Orange county, was founded in 1791, and Raleigh was erected into the capital in 1792. It seceded May 21, 1861.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.—The first expedition to discover a route to Eastern Asia by coasting along the north of Europe and Asia, was despatched from England under Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, and after discovering Nova Zembla (*q. v.*), was laid up in winter quarters on the coast of Lapland, where the crew were frozen to death. Other expeditions were conducted by Burroughs in 1556, and by Pet and Jackman in 1580. William Barentz made three voyages for this purpose on behalf of the Dutch government, between 1594 and 1596, and Henry Hudson in 1608 resumed the attempt for the English. In 1609 he conducted a Dutch expedition, and in 1676 a voyage was made for the same nation by Wood. Behring made an abortive attempt in 1741, and several sledge expeditions sent out by the Russian government (1820—1823), established the impossibility of opening the passage in consequence of the alternations of open sea with fields of ice.

NORTHERN CANARIES.—(*See* MADEIRA.)

NORTHERN CIRCARS (Hindostan).—The Mohammedans first appeared in this extensive province about 1471; and in 1541 and 1550 added considerably to their conquests. It formed part of the empire of Aurungzebe in 1687. In return for military services, the district was granted by the Nizam to the French East India Company; but on the capture of Masulipatam, April 6, 1759, by the English, the maritime ports fell under their dominion. Four of the Circars were ceded to the East India Company by treaty, Nov. 12, 1766; and Guntoor was obtained in 1788. The tribute of £70,000 annually paid by the Company was redeemed by a payment of £1,200,000 in 1823.

NORTH FORELAND (Sea-fights).—Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, and Penn, defeated the Dutch fleets off the North Foreland, June 2 and 3, 1653.——The second and most memorable engagement, which extended over four days, commenced June 1, 1666. The Duke of Albemarle, with an English fleet of 54 ships, attacked a Dutch fleet of 80 ships, under De Ruyter and Tromp. Darkness separated the combatants, and the contest was renewed June 2, when a squadron of 16 ships joined the Dutch, and the English, having only 28 ships with which to contend against this superior force, were compelled to withdraw, in order to repair damages. Rupert, with 20 ships, joined Albemarle's fleet June 3, and the battle was renewed that afternoon, and again in the morning, June 4, on which day the combatants separated, each side claiming a victory.——The third sea-fight off the North Foreland took place July 25, 1666. The fleets were nearly equal in point of numbers, each commander having about 80 sail. The Dutch were totally defeated with great loss, and Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle chased De Ruyter and his retreating squadrons to their own shores and insulted the Dutch in their own harbours. The English fleet captured Schelling Aug. 9, and destroyed 200 Dutch ships. (*See* GOODWIN SANDS.)

NORTH, or ICY CAPE (Arctic Sea).—An Englishman, named Richard Chancellor, was, in 1553, the first to pass this, the most northerly point in Europe, in the island of Mageroé, and anchor in the White Sea. In his own account of the expedition he relates that "he came at last to the place where he found no night at all, but a continual light and brightness of the sun shining clearly upon the huge and mighty sea."

NORTHMEN, or NORSEMEN.—The Scandinavian pirates of the 9th and 10th centuries were so called by the inhabitants of the mainland of Europe. The English called them Danes (*q. v.*).

A.D.
820. The Norsemen attack the French coasts, but are unable to penetrate into the interior of the country.
830. They ravage the banks of the Loire.
837. They plunder the coasts of the Netherlands.
841, May. Rouen is burned and pillaged by Osker.
845, March 28. Reyner Lodbrok takes Paris, and levies heavy subsidies from Charles I. (the Bald).
850. Koric receives Kustringia from Lothaire.
855. The Northmen engage in civil war, and fight the great battle of Flensborg, in Jutland, in which Eric the Red is slain.
861, April 6. The Northmen under Jarl Welland sail up the Seine and seize Paris.
865. Robert-le-Fort is defeated by the Northmen at the battle of Melun
866, July 25. Robert-le-Fort is killed by the Northmen in a great battle.
870. Charles I. (the Bald) encourages the Northmen to settle peaceably in France.
876, Sep. 16. Rollo or Rolf enters the Seine.
879, Nov. 30. Louis III. defeats the Northmen at the battle of the Vigenne.
880. They are defeated at the battle of Ardennes.—Feb. 2. They defeat the Germans with great slaughter at Ebbsdorf, or Luneburg Heath.
881. Louis III. defeats the Northmen at the battle of Saulcourt. The Northmen invade the Rhine, Scheldt, and Meuse country in this and the following years.
882. Friesland is ceded to Godfrey the Northman.
885, July 25. Rollo occupies Rouen and besieges Paris.
888, June 24. Eudes Capet defeats the Northmen at the battle of Montfaucon.
891. Arnolph defeats the Northmen at the battle of Louvain.
911, July 20, Saturday. Rollo sustains a severe defeat from the Frankish and Burgundian forces at Chartres. A treaty is concluded shortly after at Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, by which Rollo receives in marriage Gisella, daughter of Charles III. (the Simple), agrees to become a Christian, and is invested with the sovereignty of part of Neustria, which was afterwards known as Normandy.

NORTHUMBRIA (England).—This kingdom was founded by Ida in 547.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—The idea that a shorter track to India might be discovered than that round the Cape of Good Hope, was first broached by John Cabot about 1496, and in 1500 the Portuguese despatched the first expedition sent out for the express purpose of discovering the passage, under the command of Gaspar de Cortereal. A reward of £20,000 was offered for the discovery of the north-west passage by 18 Geo. II. c. 17 (1745), and a like sum, with £5,000 for the first approach within one degree of the North Pole, by 16 Geo. III. c. 6 (1776), and 58 Geo. III. c. 20 (May 8, 1818). The last-mentioned act was amended by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 2 (Feb. 23, 1821). The passage was discovered by Capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*, Oct. 26, 1850, and in May, 1854, the Royal Geographical Society awarded him its gold medal for the discovery. For the various voyages undertaken in search of the north-west passage, *see* ARCTIC CIRCLE, and FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS.

NORWAY (Europe).—The traditions of Norway point to Odin, who is said to have arrived in the north about B.C. 70, as the founder of the nation.

A.D.
630. Olaf Trœtelia founds the province of Vermeland.
865. Harold I., Harfager, vows neither to cut nor comb his hair until he has completed the conquest of Norway.
885. Harold I., Harfager, defeats the provincial rulers at the sea-fight of Hafursford, which establishes his authority over the whole of Norway, and releases him from his vow.
937. Eric I., deposed for his tyranny by his brother Haco, embraces Christianity, and is invested by Athelstan with the sovereignty of Northumbria.
941. Haco I. proposes to establish Christianity, but is opposed by his subjects.
963. Harold II., Blaatand, King of Denmark, establishes Harold II., Grnafeld, son of Eric I., on the Norwegian throne.
998. Olaf I. overthrows the idols in the temple at Drontheim.

A.D.
1000. Olaf I. is defeated and slain by the Danes and Swedes, who divide Norway between them, under the lieutenancy of Eric II. and Sweyn I., sons of Haco II.
1015. Olaf II. defeats the fleet of Sweyn off the coast of Vikia, and thereby secures the Norwegian throne.
1028. Canute the Great invades Norway, and compels Olaf II. to flee into Sweden.
1030, July 29. Olaf II. is slain in an endeavour to recover his kingdom, by the forces of Canute, at the battle of Sticklastadt.
1047. Denmark is separated from Norway.
1066, Sep. 25. Harold III., Hardrade, falls in battle against the English at Stanford Bridge. After his death Norway is divided between Olaf III. and Magnus II.
1069. Olaf III. reigns alone.
1094. The Hebrides become independent of Norway.
1096. Magnus III. invades Britain.
1098. Magnus III. conquers the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, and the Orkney and Shetland islands.
1103. Magnus III. is killed by the Irish, and his kingdom is divided between his sons Sigurd, Eystein, and Olaf.
1186. Magnus V. is defeated and slain by Swerro, natural son of Sigurd II.
1240. The jarl Skule, half-brother of Inge II., asserts his claim to the Norwegian throne.
1242. Skule is defeated and slain by Haco V.
1250. The Hanse league obtains exclusive privileges in Norway.
1261. Iceland (*q. v.*) is annexed.
1263. Haco VI. invades Scotland, and is defeated. (*See* LARGS, Battle.)
1286. Margaret, the Maid of Norway, daughter of Eric III., is heiress to the throne of Scotland.
1319. Death of Haco VII., with whom the greatness of Norway becomes extinct. The sceptre devolves on Magnus VIII., King of Sweden.
1343. Magnus VIII. resigns the throne of Norway in favour of his son, Haco VIII.
1349. Norway is ravaged by the plague.
1380. Iceland is ceded to Denmark.
1387. Norway is annexed to Denmark and Sweden, under the government of Margaret.
1397, July 12. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are formally united into one kingdom by the union of Calmar.
1448. Norway and Sweden are separate from Denmark.
1450, Aug. 29. Norway and Denmark are reunited.
1536. The Reformation is introduced into Norway.
1567. The Swedes invade Norway.
1813, Aug. 27. Norway is guaranteed to Sweden by the Emperor of Russia in exchange for Finland.
1814, Jan. 14. Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel (*q. v.*), which creates great dissatisfaction among the Norwegians.—April 11. A constitution is adopted by the diet of Eidsvold.—May 17. Prince Christian, afterwards King of Denmark, is elected king.—Aug. 14. An armistice is concluded with the Swedes, who compel Christian to abdicate the throne.—Nov. 4. Charles XIII. of Sweden accepts the constitution of Eidsvold, which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden under the same king.
1821. The law for abolishing hereditary nobility is passed.
1844. King Oscar grants the Norwegians a national flag.
1847, Aug. The order of St. Olaf is instituted for Norwegians.
1860, Aug. 5. Charles XV. of Sweden and his Queen are solemnly crowned, at Drontheim, King and Queen of Norway.
1864, Nov. 4. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the union of Sweden and Norway.
1865, May 1. A commission for discussing the revision of the treaty of union between Sweden and Norway assembles at Stockholm.

SOVEREIGNS OF NORWAY.

A.D.
630. Olaf Trætelia.
640. Halfdan I.
700. Eystein I.
730. Halfdan II.
784. Endrod.
824. Olaf Geirstada.
840. Halfdan III., the Black.
863. Harold I., Harfager.
934. Eric I.
940. Haco I., the Good.
963. Harold II., Grnafeld.
977. Haco II., Jarl.
995. Olaf I.
1000. Eric II. and Sweyn I.
1015. Olaf II., the Saint.
1030. Sweyn II.
1035. Magnus I., the Good.
1047. Harold III., Hardrade.
1066. Magnus II. and Olaf III.
1069. Olaf III. (alone).
1093. Magnus III., Barefoot.
1103. Olaf IV., Sigurd I., and Eystein II.
1116. Eystein II. and Sigurd I.
1123. Sigurd I.
1130. Magnus IV. and Harold IV.
1134. Harold IV. (alone).
1136. Sigurd II. and Inge I.
1140. Sigurd II., Inge I., Magnus V., and Eystein III.
1155. Eystein III. and Inge I.
1157. Inge I.
1161. Haco III.
1162. Magnus VI.
1186. Swerro.
1202. Haco IV.
1204. Guthrum.
1205. Inge II.
1207. Haco V.
1247. Haco VI.
1263. Magnus VII., the Legislator.
1280. Eric III., the Priesthater.
1299. Haco VII.
1319. Magnus VIII. Sweden (II.).
1343. Haco VIII.
1380. Olaf V., III. of Denmark.

After the death of Olaf V., Aug 3, 1387, Norway and Denmark were united under one crown till 1814, when Norway was added to Sweden.

(*See* SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN.)

NORWICH (Bishopric).—The see of the East Angles was founded about 630, by a Burgundian named Felix, who fixed his seat at Silchester, or Dunwich, in Suffolk. Bishop Bisus, or Bosa, divided the diocese into two sees, fixing the new one at North Elmham, in Norfolk, in 673. Wylred, or Wildred, reunited them in 870, making Elmham the episcopal town; and, after his death, the country was in such a disturbed state, owing to the ravages of the Danes, that the see remained vacant till about 955. It was transferred to Thetford by Herfast about 1078, and to Norwich by Herbert de Losinga in 1092.

NORWICH (Norfolk) is supposed to have originated in a castle, built near the Venta Icenorum of the Romans. It was called Northwic, or Northern town. Uffa, King of the East Angles, is said to have built the castle in 575, and under the Anglo-Saxon princes the town became a place of some importance. Alfred the Great fortified it against the Danes, who plundered and burned it in 1004. It was rebuilt, and the castle restored, in 1018. From this time it rapidly increased in size and importance. Henry I. held his Christmas here in 1122, and raised it to an equality of franchise and privilege with London. Some Flemings introduced the art of weaving in 1132. In 1189 the Jews were almost exterminated, on the ground of having permitted the crucifixion of a Christian boy. The town was plundered and the castle taken by the dauphin of France in 1210. A great number of worsted and woollen manufacturers from the Low Countries settled here about 1337. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the plague in 1349. The city was separated from the county of Norfolk, under the name of the city and county of Norwich, in 1403. A fire destroyed 718 houses in 1507, and a rebellion broke out in 1549. The rebels, 20,000 strong, under the brothers Ket (*q. v.*), were defeated with great slaughter, Aug. 27, by the Earl of Warwick. Upwards of 300 Flemings settled here, and established the manufacture of bombazine, in 1565. During the civil war the city was held by the Parliamentary army. The cotton manufacture was

introduced in 1784, and a fabric called "Norwich crape" was produced in 1819. The cathedral, commenced in 1094, was completed in 1280, and the spire was erected in 1361. A Benedictine monastery, founded in 1094, was completed in 1101. St. Andrew's Hall was built in 1415. The free grammar-school was founded in 1547, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1771. The first musical festival was held in 1824. The railroad to Yarmouth was opened May 1, 1844, the line to London through Cambridge in 1845, and the line to London through Colchester in 1850. Its first public library was established in 1784, and a new free library was opened in 1857. The church congress met here Oct. 3—7, 1865.

NORWOOD (Surrey).—The school of industry for girls was founded in 1812. Norwood has long been celebrated as the haunt of gypsies, many of whom were apprehended and sent to prison as vagrants in 1815. St. Luke's church was completed and consecrated July 15, 1825; Beulah Spa was opened in Aug. 1831; and the South Metropolitan, commonly called Norwood cemetery, covering 40 acres of land, was consecrated Dec. 6, 1837.

NOTABLES.—One of the stipulations obtained by the nobles from Louis XI. of France, by the treaty of St. Maur (Oct. 29, 1465), was, that he should call an assembly of notables, to consist of 12 prelates, 12 knights and squires, and 12 lawyers. The Guises summoned an assembly of notables at Fontainebleau, Aug. 20, 1560. L'Hôpital caused one to be assembled at Moulins in Jan., 1566. Richelieu assembled one in Paris in 1626. An assembly of notables was summoned by the advice of Calonne, to consider how the financial difficulties of the country were to be met, Jan. 29, 1787. It met Feb. 22, and was dismissed May 25. They were again convoked by the King, with the concurrence of Necker, Nov. 6, 1788. Napoleon I. summoned an assembly of Spanish notables, which met at Bayonne, June 15, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Short-hand writers among the Romans received the name of *Exceptores*, when employed to draw up public documents in the 4th century. Persons who performed duties corresponding to those of the modern notary were styled *tabelliones* at the same period. By a decree of the Council of Cologne, in 1310, notaries were ordered to make use of seals. In England they executed royal charters, 1043—1066; and power of admitting to practise was vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, s. 4 (1533). The terms of their apprenticeship and admission to practice were regulated by 41 Geo. III. c. 79 (June 27, 1801), and by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 24, 1843).

NOTRE-DAME-DES-ERMITES. —(*See* EINSIEDELN.)

NOTTINGHAM (England) resisted an incursion of the Danes, who were defeated near the town by Alfred in 866. Its castle was fortified and bestowed on his natural son Peverel, by William the Conqueror, in 1068. Richard I., having captured the castle, held a council here March 30, 1194; and it obtained the privileges of a county from Henry VI. (1422—1461). Charles I. erected his royal standard here Aug. 22, 1642; and the castle was taken by the Parliamentarian forces, after a brave defence, in Sep. The Luddite riots (*q. v.*) of 1811 and 1814 originated here; and during the reform excitement, much property was destroyed, and the castle of the Duke of Newcastle was burned Oct. 10, 1831. St. Mary's church, supposed to have been erected in the 15th century, was repaired at a cost of £9,000, and reopened in 1848; and St. Barnabas, a Roman Catholic cathedral, built at a cost of £20,000, was consecrated in Aug., 1844. The free grammar-school was founded in 1513; the general hospital in 1781; the general lunatic asylum in 1810; the dispensary in 1831; and the foundation stone of the new lunatic asylum was laid Oct. 30, 1857. The barracks, built in 1792, were ordered to be renewed by a resolution of Government in 1857; and the People's College was founded by George Gill in 1847. An act for the inclosure of 1,300 acres of pasture land was passed June 30, 1845. A new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln Nov. 3, 1864. The new theatre was opened Sep. 25, 1865. The British Association held their meeting here Aug. 22—31, 1866.

NOVARA (Battles).—The Duke of Orleans surprised this town in Italy, June 11, 1495.—— The French and Milanese fought a battle in the neighbourhood, April 5, 1500, which did not lead to any important results.——Leo X. having engaged a large body of Swiss to defend his newly-acquired territory, they obtained a victory over the French here, June 6, 1513.——The French, under Lautrec, captured it in 1527.——The Sardinian army was totally defeated by the Austrians under Radetsky, March 23, 1849. Charles Albert abdicated after this defeat, and the whole of Lombardy was restored to Austria.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America), discovered in 1497, settled by the French in 1604, and called by them Acadia, was granted by charter to Sir W. Alexander in 1621, when its name was changed to Nova Scotia. The French, however, were not expelled until 1654; and the colony was restored to them by the treaty of Breda, July 25, 1667. War having again broken out, Port Royal, in Acadia, was captured in 1710, and named Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, and the whole colony was secured to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. The French and Indians frequently attacked the new colony, until finally conquered in 1758. The bishopric of Nova Scotia was founded Aug. 11, 1787. Gold was discovered on the Tangier river in March, 1861. Joseph Howe, provincial secretary, presented an official report on the subject, Sep. 4, 1861.

NOVATIANS, the followers of Novatian, a presbyter at Rome, who denied the right of the Church to restore the "lapsed," took their rise in 250. Novatian, consecrated Bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius, was condemned by a council in 251; Marcianus, Bishop of Arles, was deposed for holding these tenets in 254. They assumed the name of Cathari, or Puritans. The sect declined in the 5th century.

NOVA ZEMBLA (Arctic Ocean), known at

an early period to the Russians, was discovered by an English seaman named Willoughby in 1553. Stephen Burroughs made a voyage to Nova Zembla in 1556; and the Dutch navigator Barentz between 1594 and 1596.

NOVELLÆ, or NOVELS, forming part of the Justinian code, were prepared and published in 534.

NOVELS.—The "Decameron" of Boccaccio, published in 1358; "Don Quixote," the first part of which was produced in 1605, by Miguel Cervantes (1547—April 23, 1616); and "Gil Blas," and similar works, by Le Sage (1668—Nov. 17, 1747), are early examples of novels as distinguished from the romance (*q. v.*), popular in the Middle Ages. The most celebrated English novels are those of Aphra Behn (1642—April 16, 1689), Daniel Defoe (1663—April 24, 1731), Henry Fielding (1707—Oct. 8, 1754), Samuel Richardson (1689—July 4, 1761), Lawrence Sterne (1713—March 18, 1768), Tobias Smollett (1721—Oct. 21, 1771), Oliver Goldsmith (1728—April 3, 1774), Charlotte Smith (1749—Oct. 28, 1806), Jane Austen (1775—July 24, 1817), Ann Radcliffe (1764—Feb. 7, 1823), Henry Mackenzie (1745—June 14, 1831), Anna Maria Porter (1781—June 21, 1832), Sir Walter Scott (1771—Sep. 21, 1832), William Godwin (1756—April 7, 1836), John Galt (1779—April 11, 1839), Frances Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay (1752—Jan. 6, 1840), Theodore Edward Hook (1788—Aug. 24, 1841), Capt. Frederick Marryat (1792—Aug. 2, 1848), Maria Edgeworth (1767—May 21, 1849), James Fenimore Cooper (1789—Sep. 14, 1851), Amelia Opie (1769—Dec. 2, 1853), Susan Ferrier (1782—Nov., 1854), Charlotte Brontë (1816—March 31, 1855), Sidney Owenson, afterwards Lady Morgan (1783—April 13, 1859), Washington Irving (1783—Nov. 28, 1859), George Payne Rainsford James (1801—June 9, 1860), Catherine Grace Frances Gore (1799—Jan. 29, 1861), Frances Trollope (1778—Oct. 6, 1863), and William Makepeace Thackeray (1811—Dec. 24, 1863).

NOVEMBER, called *blot-monath*, blood-month, or month of sacrifice, by the Saxons, consisted of 30 days in the time of Romulus (B.C. 753—715); increased to 31 by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 60—44); and was again reduced to 30 by Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14). An annual thanksgiving, Nov. 5, in commemoration of the deliverance of the nation from the perils of the Gunpowder Plot (*q. v.*), appointed by 3 James I. c. 1 (1606), was discontinued by Royal Warrant, Jan. 17, 1859.

NOVGOROD (Russia).—The Russian monarchy was founded here under Ruric in 862. Kief was made the capital in the 9th century, and Novgorod became an independent republic in 1150. The church of St. Sophia was founded in the 11th century. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1272; and one of their factories was established, which led to such a degree of prosperity, that the saying arose, "Who can resist God and the great Novgorod?" Ivan I. or III. (Vasilivitch) destroyed its independence in 1477; and Ivan II. or IV. massacred 25,000 of the inhabitants in 1570. A monument in commemoration of the arrival of Ruric was erected in Sep., 1862. A large amount of property was destroyed by a fire June 16, 1864.

NOVI (Italy).—The King of Sardinia drove Marshal Maillebois from his position at this town, near Genoa, in 1746. It capitulated to Marshal Loudon, Oct. 3, 1788. The French, commanded by Jombert, were signally defeated by Suwarrow, when 15,000 men were put *hors de combat*, Aug. 15, 1799.

NOVIODUNUM.—(*See* NEVERS.)

NOVIOMAGUS.—(*See* LISIEUX, NIMEGUEN, and NOYON.)

NOVUM ORGANUM.—This work of Lord Bacon, first made known by his treatise on the "Advancement of Learning," in 1605, was published with a dedication to James I., in 1620. It was entitled "Instauratio Magna (*i. e.* Novum Organum, sive Indicia vera de Interpretatione Naturæ)."

NOYADES.—Jean Baptiste Carrier was sent by the Montagnards to Nantes, with proconsular powers for the suppression of all opposition to their party, in 1793. He arrived Oct. 8, and immediately commenced operations for the extermination of the Royalists. The guillotine and discharges of musketry proving too slow in their effects, he placed 94 priests in the hold of a ship stationed on the Loire, and having secured the hatchways, scuttled the vessel, which, of course, sank with all on board, Nov. 15, 1793. This mode of execution was repeated till the Loire had received between 4,000 and 5,000 victims, whose bodies so infected its water that it was rendered illegal to drink of them, or to use fish caught in its stream. These wholesale executions were termed the *noyades nantaises*, from *noyer*, to drown. Carrier himself termed them *revolutionary baths*; and in four months the number of his victims amounted to 18,000. He was recalled to Paris, and after a long trial was condemned and executed, Dec. 16, 1794.

NOYON (France), the ancient Noviomagus Veromanduorum, a town of the Veromandui, was made a bishopric in 531. It was the residence of Charlemagne, who was crowned here Oct. 9, 768; and Hugh Capet was crowned King of France here, July 1, 987. Councils were held here in 814, in Lent, 1233, July 26, 1344. A treaty was concluded at Noyon between Francis I. and Charles, afterwards Charles V., Aug. 13, 1516. Charles engaged to marry Louisa, the French king's infant daughter, on her attaining her twelfth year, and was to receive as her dowry the claims of France on Naples. Charles was to pay 100,000 gold crowns every year until the marriage took place. The treaty was not executed. The cathedral was founded by Pepin-le-Bref, and the town-hall was built in 1499. (*See* BRENNEVILLE, Battle.)

NUBIA (Egypt), comprising part of the ancient Ethiopia, formed a treaty with the Emperor Diocletian (284—305), and was converted to Christianity at an early period, continuing in that faith till the 13th century. The caliph Omar I. exacted from it an annual tribute of 360 slaves, about 637, which was maintained till about 1150. Contests were carried on almost uninterruptedly between the people of Nubia and the sultans of Egypt during the 14th century; and they ended in the extinction of Christianity and the breaking up of the kingdom into a number of petty

Mohammedan states. An expedition by Mehemet Ali brought it into nominal subjection to the pashas of Egypt in 1820. The architectural ruins at Saboua are ascribed to the age of Rameses, B.C. 1355—B.C. 1289.

NUISANCES.—The mayors and bailiffs of towns were ordered to compel the inhabitants of the districts under their jurisdiction to remove all filth and other nuisance by 12 Rich. II. c. 13 (1388). Numerous sanitary regulations were made by the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sep. 4, 1848, which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849), by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 14, 1855), and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 6, 1860). The law was applied to Scotland by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 103 (July 29, 1856). (*See* SMOKE NUISANCE.)

NUMANTIA (Spain), the site of which is marked by the ruins at Puente de don Guarray, offered a brave resistance to the Roman arms for 20 years. It was reduced B.C. 133, after a siege of 15 months, by Scipio Africanus, who brought against it an army of 60,000 men. The conqueror received the surname of Numantius.

NUMANTINE WAR, between the Romans and the Celtiberians (*q. v.*), whose chief town was Numantia, commenced B.C. 153, and was brought to a close by Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Carthage, who levelled the city of Numantia with the ground, B.C. 133.

NUMERALS.—(*See* ARABIC NUMERALS.)

NUMIDIA (Africa).—The Romans became acquainted with this country B.C. 264, during the first Punic war, when the Carthaginians employed the people as light cavalry. They transferred their services to the Romans B.C. 256, and aided them throughout the second Punic war, B.C. 218—201. Masinissa, the king, who was rewarded with a large accession of territory, died B.C. 149; his son Micipsa, at his death, left the kingdom to Adherbal and Hiempsal, his sons, and his nephew Jugurtha, B.C. 118. Jugurtha having murdered his cousins, the Romans declared war against him B.C. 111; and he was captured and put to death B.C. 104. (*See* JUGURTHINE WAR.) The country was made a Roman province by Julius Cæsar for having taken part in the civil war against him, and Sallust the historian was appointed governor B.C. 46. Caligula changed the government of the province in 39. It was wrested from the Romans by the Vandals, under Genseric, in 429. They were subdued by Belisarius, general of the Emperor Justinian I., in 533. The Mohammedans, commanded by Akbah, seized Numidia in 667.

NUMISMATICS.—The Greeks and Romans formed collections of coins as objects of beauty, but not for purposes of historical inquiry. The earliest known collection is that of the poet Petrarch, who died July 18, 1374, and the first writer on numismatics is Æneas Vico, whose discourse on medals appeared at Venice in 1555. The science was first applied to aid profound and critical research into antiquity by Spanheim, about 1671, and in 1692 the labours of previous authors were consolidated by Jobert in his "Science de Médailles." Addison's dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals were first published in a separate form in 1724.

NUNCIO is the name given to an ambassador from the papal court, when he is not a cardinal. (*See* LEGATES.) James II. received in public Francisco d'Adda, the last papal nuncio sent to the court of England, July 3, 1687, whereupon several noblemen and gentlemen resigned their offices.

NUNHEAD CEMETERY (London), comprising 50 acres of ground, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester July 29, 1840.

NUNNERY AND NUNS.—Pachomius, who died in 348, is said to have founded the first of these societies for women. Saint Syncletia, who died about 310, aged 84 years, is by some regarded as the founder of the convents for women. The first institution of the kind in England was founded at Folkstone by Eadbald, King of Kent, in 630. By 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 34 (1285), the abduction of a nun from her convent, even with her own consent, was punished with three years' imprisonment. Convents, as well as monasteries, were suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1539. In 1633 a Protestant nunnery was in existence at Gedding Parva, in Huntingdonshire.

NUNS OF OUR HOLY SAVIOUR.—(*See* BRIGETTINES.)

NUREMBERG, or GERMAN LEAGUE.—This alliance was formed June 10, 1538, between the Roman Catholic princes of Germany and the Emperor Charles V. against the Protestant league of Smalcald (*q. v.*).

NUREMBERG, or NÜRNBERG (Bavaria), received from Henry III. power to coin money, and other privileges, about the middle of the 11th century, and was made a free city in 1219. The library was formed in 1445. The people of Nuremberg embraced the cause of the Protestants, and diets were held here in 1523 and 1524; and the first religious peace, called the Peace of Nuremberg, was concluded in July, 1532, and ratified at Ratisbon Aug. 2. The Protestants, who were allowed the free exercise of their religion, promised obedience to the Emperor, and engaged not to protect the Zwinglians and the Anabaptists. It retained its independence till 1803, when Napoleon I. bestowed it upon the King of Bavaria. The castle, built by the Emperor Conrad II. in 1030, was presented by the town to the King in 1855. The Protestant church of St. Lawrence, rich in old German paintings, was built by the Emperor Adolphus (1292—1298). The church of St. Sebaldus, with the bronze shrine of the saint, was completed, after thirteen years' labour, by Peter Vischer in 1519. The Frauenkirche, with its famous astronomical clock, founded by Charles IV., was completed in 1361. The town-hall, adorned with paintings by Albert Durer, was built in 1619. The Gymnasium was opened in 1526, by Melancthon, to whom a statue was erected in 1826.

NURSIA (Italy), a Sabine city, first mentioned as furnishing volunteers to the army of Scipio during the second Punic war, B.C. 205. Augustus punished the inhabitants for their conduct in the Perusian war, about B.C. 40. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century; the first bishop of whom any record

remains was living in 495. St. Benedict, founder of the monastic order bearing his name, was born here in 480.

NYANJA, or NYASSA LAKE (Africa).—This large inland sea of equatorial Africa was first described in 1624 by the missionary Luizi Mariano.

NYMPHENBURG (Treaty) was concluded at this palace in Munich, between Spain and Bavaria, towards the end of May, 1747. It was guaranteed by France. The document has not been preserved.

NYSTADT (Treaty) was signed Aug. 30, 1721, between Peter I. (the Great) of Russia and the Swedish regency at this town, built in 1617. Sweden ceded Livonia, Ingria, Esthonia, and Carelia, part of Wiborg, and some small islands, in return for Finland and 2,000,000 of rix-dollars.

O.

OAHU (Pacific Ocean).—(*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO and HONOLULU.)

OAK.—The evergreen oak was introduced into England from the south of Europe before 1581; the scarlet oak from North America before 1691; the chestnut-leaved oak from North America before 1730; and the Turkey oak from the south of Europe before 1735. The tree in which Charles II. concealed himself at Boscobel, in Shropshire, after the battle of Worcester, Sep. 3, 1651, denominated the Royal Oak, was preserved with great care. (*See* FAIRLOP OAK.)

OAKHAM (Rutlandshire).—By an ancient custom the lord of the manor was entitled to demand from every peer passing through his domains a shoe from one of his horses, or the equivalent in money; and the ruins of the old castle of Oakham, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. (1154—89), are covered with horse-shoes obtained in this manner by its former possessors. The grammar-school was founded in 1581, and the Agricultural Hall in 1837.

OAK-PLAIN.—(*See* ACLEA.)

OAKS RACE.—These stakes, which are run for annually at Epsom, were instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby, whose bay mare, Bridget, won the first race, May 14, 1779.

OAK SYNOD was held in June, 403, in a suburb of Chalcedon called ad Quercum, or the Oak, where a church and a monastery had been founded by Rufinus. Theophilus, Bishop of Alexandria, had brought accusations against Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople, and charges embodied in 47 articles were launched against him at this synod. It lasted 14 days, and 45 bishops subscribed the sentence of deposition against Chrysostom, who refused to appear. The synod appealed to the Emperor; Chrysostom was arrested, but was reinstated, and a council held at Constantinople in 403 pronounced in his favour.

OASIS, or AUASIS (Africa).—Three of these solitary places in the deserts of Libya were celebrated in ancient history under this name,—the Greater Oasis, according to Herodotus (B.C. 484—408), seven days' journey west of Thebes; the Ammonium, the site of the famed temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 333, with its celebrated oracle; and the Lesser Oasis. Juvenal is supposed to have been the first person banished to one of these solitary places, in the sandy deserts of Libya, in 94. Timasius, the master-general of Theodosius I., was banished by Eutropius to the Oasis in 396. Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, was also transferred from Petra to the Oasis, in 435. The Oases fell under the power of the Arabs in 943, and were visited by Poncet in 1698, by Browne in 1792, by Hornemann in 1798, and by Cailliaud in 1819.

OATES'S PLOT—(*See* POPISH PLOTS.)

OATHS.—Abraham sealed his covenant with Abimelech by an oath, B.C. 1891 (Gen. xxi. 23); and they were sanctioned by the Mosaic law B.C. 1496 (Lev. v. 4). Oaths were common amongst the Greeks and Romans. They were introduced into judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons in 600; and 150 monks were sworn at a synod held at Cliff, in Aug., 824. With reference to the claim set up by Innocent III. in 1200, and maintained by his successors, to grant dispensations from promissory oaths, Hallam (Middle Ages, c. vii. p. 2 remarks: "Two principles are laid down in the Decretals—that an oath disadvantageous to the Church is not binding; and that one extorted by force was of slight obligation, and might be annulled by ecclesiastical authority. As the first of these maxims gave the most unlimited privilege to the popes of breaking all faith of treaties which thwarted their interest or passion, a privilege which they continually exercised, so the second was equally convenient to princes weary of observing engagements towards their subjects or their neighbours. They protested with a bad grace against the absolution of their people from allegiance by an authority to which they did not scruple to repair in order to bolster up their own perjuries." (*See* ABJURATION, ACT OF SUPREMACY, ALLEGIANCE, CORONATION OATH, JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL, &c.)

OBADIAH.—This minor prophecy, composed, according to the best authorities, about B.C. 585 or B.C. 580, is a favourite study of the modern Jews, who apply its denunciations against Edom to the Christians, and found many of their hopes of restored nationality on its predictions of the future triumphs of Zion.

OBELISKS.—Pliny (23—79) mentions two that stood before the temple in Alexandria; one, Cleopatra's Needle, is still in existence, and bears the name of Rameses II., who flourished B.C. 1360. The Emperor Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) removed several from Egypt to Rome, and succeeding emperors following his example, 48 in all were transported. Four of these were restored and set up by Pope Sixtus V. (1585—90). Another was set up by Innocent X. in 1651; another by Alexander VII. in 1667; and one for Pius VII. in 1822.

An obelisk, removed by the French from Luxor, was erected in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 25, 1836.

OBER AMMERGAU. — (*See* AMMERGAU MYSTERY.)

OBIDOS (Battle).—Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French in an encounter near this fortified town in Portugal, Aug. 15, 1808. It is memorable as the place where English blood was first spilt in the Peninsular war.

OBLIVION.—The title Act of Oblivion was given to 13 Charles II. c. 3 (1660), which granted a general pardon and indemnity to all state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660, excepting to the persons mentioned by name in 13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 15 (1660); to those who had embezzled the king's goods; and to Romish priests or persons engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1641. Fifty-six of the regicides were attainted, of whom 29 were brought to trial, and 11 executed. Disqualification from office was the punishment imposed upon 20 others.

OBOE.—(*See* HAUTBOIS.)

OBSERVANTS, FRIARS OBSERVANT, or OBSERVANT FRANCISCANS. — When St. Bernard of Sienna reformed the Franciscans, about 1400, those that remained under the relaxed rule were termed Conventuals, and those that accepted the Reformation, Observants or Recollects. The reformation was confirmed by the Council of Constance, the 17th general council (Nov. 16, 1414—April 22, 1418), and afterwards by Eugenius IV., who ascended the papal chair in 1431.

OBSERVATORY.—The tower of Babel, erected about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 1—9), is supposed by some writers to have been an observatory. The tomb of Osmandyas in Egypt was an edifice of this kind. Observatories existed amongst the Chinese and the Hindoos at a remote period. The observatory at Alexandria, built B.C. 300, was the most celebrated of ancient times. The first modern observatory was erected at Cassel in 1561.

A.D.	
1561.	Cassel.
1576.	Aug. 13. Isle of Huen.
1640	(about). Dantzic.
1656.	Copenhagen.
1670.	Paris.
1675.	Aug. 10. Greenwich.
1711.	Berlin.
1725.	Petersburg.
1769.	Padua.
1772.	Oxford.
1776.	Edinburgh.
1785.	Dublin.
1814.	Königsberg.
1821.	Cape of Good Hope.
1822.	Paramatta.
1824.	Cambridge.
1833.	Christiania.
1839.	Pulkowa.
1840.	Cambridge, U.S.
1842.	Washington, U.S.
1844.	Liverpool.

OCANA (Battle).—The French, under Mortier and Soult, defeated the Spaniards in a plain near this town in Spain, Nov. 19, 1809. The French took 20,000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition of the Spanish army.

OCANA (New Granada).—A congress which assembled at this town declared Ignacio Marques president, April 23, 1828.

OCCULT SCIENCES.—(*See* ALCHEMY, AMULET, ASTROLOGY, AUGURY, BIBLIOMANCY, CRYSTAL GLASS, DIVINATION, EXORCISTS, FORTUNE-TELLERS, KING'S EVIL, MAGIC, ORACLES, ROSICRUCIANS, SORCERERS, SPIRIT-RAPPING, TABLE-TURNING, and WITCHCRAFT.)

OCEANIA, a name sometimes given to Australasia (*q. v.*), the fifth division of the globe, consisting of Australia, Polynesia, and the islands in the Malay Archipelago.

OCEAN MONARCH.—This American emigrant ship, on the same day that she sailed from Liverpool with 399 persons on board, took fire off Orme's Head, Aug. 24, 1848, and was burned to the water's edge in a few hours, 178 lives being lost.

OCKLEY.—(*See* ACLEA, Battle.)

OCTARCHY.—(*See* HEPTARCHY.)

OCTOBER, the eighth month of the Roman year, as its name implies, was introduced into the calendar of Romulus B.C. 753.

OCTOBER CLUB was first formed in London during the reign of William III. and Mary, about 1690. It consisted of a large number of members, many of them being Jacobites. In 1703 the club comprised about 150 county members of Parliament, who were of opinion that their party was too backward in punishing and turning out the Whigs. Their meetings, first held at the Bell, were afterwards transferred to the Crown, in King Street, Westminster.

OCTROI.—This excise duty, levied by the Government on all articles entering Paris and other large towns of France, was first imposed in the middle of the 14th century. It was abolished by the National Assembly in 1790, restored Oct. 18, 1798, and re-organized in 1816, 1842, and 1852. This tax was abolished in Belgium in 1848.

OCZAKOW, OCZAKOFF, or OTCHAKOF (Russia), is first noticed under its present name in 1557, and possessed a citadel at a very early period. The Russian army, under Münnich, amounting to 70,000 men, with a powerful artillery train, besieged it July 10, and a powder-magazine having blown up and buried 6,000 men in the ruins, the Turkish garrison surrendered July 13, 1737. The Turks laid siege to it Oct. 28, but were compelled to withdraw, on account of sickness in their ranks, Nov. 10, 1737. The Turks regained possession in 1738. It was assailed, though without success, by the Russians in 1769; was invested by Prince Potemkin July 12, 1788; and taken Dec. 17. It was ceded to Russia Jan. 9, 1792. The fortifications were blown up on the approach of the French and English, Oct. 18, 1855.

ODD FELLOWS.—Nothing positive seems to be known respecting their origin. The Loyal Ancient Independent Order of Odd Fellows claims to have been founded in 55, during the reign of the Emperor Nero. A marble mason named Bolton, having removed from London to Manchester in 1809, established in that town an Odd Fellows' club in imitation of one with which he had been connected in the metropolis. The association proved so successful that it became the parent, in 1812, of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which numbered in 1864 no less than 358,556 members. In the *Odd Fellows' Magazine* for March, 1837, an Odd Fellow is said to be "like a fox for cunning; a dove for tameness; a lamb for innocence; a lion for boldness; a bee for industry; and a sheep for usefulness."

The first number of an *Odd Fellows' Magazine* appeared at Manchester in March, 1828. It was continued till Jan., 1843. An Odd Fellows' newspaper, of which 52 numbers were issued, was published in London in 1839.

ODENSE, or ODENSEE (Denmark).—One of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, the foundation of which is referred by tradition to Odin. The bishopric was established in 988, and the cathedral, commenced in 1080, was completed in 1301. A diet, assembled in 1527, secured the religious liberty of Denmark, and another diet was held in 1539.

ODESSA (Russia) was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1794, and received as its governor the Duke of Richelieu, a French emigrant, in 1803. In 1817 it was declared a free port for 30 years, a privilege afterwards extended by imperial ukase till Aug. 27, 1854. The batteries having fired upon the *Furious*, steam frigate, under a flag of truce, April 6, 1854, it was bombarded by the French and English fleets, April 22. The steam frigate *Tiger*, having stranded here, was fired upon in a cowardly manner by the garrison, May 12, 1854. The English and French expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper lay at anchor off this port from Oct. 8—14, 1855.

ODESSUS.—This town, near the site of which the modern Varna stands, is said to have been founded by the Milesians, in the reign of Astyages (B.C. 593—558). The Bulgarians seized it in 679.

ODEYPOOR, or MEWAR (Hindostan).—Its former capital, Chitore, was sacked in 1303 by the Mohammedans, and again March 16, 1527. It was taken in 1567 by Akbar, and most of its inhabitants perished. On the loss of his capital, the Nana, Oody Singh, founded Odeypoor, since that time the capital of Mewar. The Nana of Oodeypore entered into a treaty with the East India Company in 1818, by which he became a tributary of the British Government.

ODOMETER, PEDOMETER, PERAMBULATOR, or WAY-MEASURER, to measure the steps taken by a person, or the revolutions made by the wheel of a vehicle, in order to ascertain the distance travelled, was, according to Beckman, known in the 15th century. John Fernel, physician to Catherine of Medici, used one in 1550; and Hulsius, in his Treatise on Mechanical Instruments, published at Frankfort in 1604, describes such an instrument. Butterfield invented one towards the end of the 17th century. It has been greatly improved.

ODONTOLOGY, the science of the teeth, was first accurately treated of by Purkinjé, in 1835, and by Retzius in 1837. The relations between the teeth and the rest of the body were explained by Professor Richard Owen to the French Academy of Sciences in Dec., 1839. He published his "Odontography" 1840—45.

ODRYSE are mentioned in connection with the Scythian expedition of Darius I., B.C. 507; and they raised an army of 150,000 men against Macedonia, B.C. 429. Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, in their "retreat," assisted to restore Seuthes, one of their kings, to the throne, B.C. 400. They were engaged in dissensions with the Athenians respecting the possession of the Thracian Chersonese, B.C. 382—357, and ceded the disputed territory in the latter year. Philip II. of Macedon, after a 10 years' contest, brought them under tribute, and founded Philippopolis in the heart of their country, B.C. 343. Sadales bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans B.C. 42. A formidable rebellion against their Roman masters was with difficulty put down by Poppæus Sabinus in 26. Vespasian incorporated the country with the empire about 72.

ODYSSEY.—(*See* ILIUM.)

OEDENBURG, or ODENBURG (Hungary), the ancient Scarabantia, called by the Hungarians Sopron, or Soprony, is celebrated for the diet held here by Leopold I. in 1681, with a view of conciliating the Hungarians. The Austrians were defeated here by the Hungarians, May 7, 1849.

OELAND, or OLAND (Baltic Sea).—This island, belonging to Sweden, seized by the Danes in 1360, was soon after restored.

OELS (Prussia).—The castle of this town of Silesia was built in 1558. It was the capital of a small duchy annexed to Brunswick in 1792.

ŒNIADÆ (Greece).—This town in Acarnania is first noticed B.C. 455, and was unsuccessfully besieged by Pericles B.C. 454. The inhabitants, who sided with the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, were compelled, chiefly through the instrumentality of Demosthenes, to declare for Athens, B.C. 424. The Ætolians made themselves masters of Œniadæ about B.C. 350, and retained possession till B.C. 219, when it was taken by Philip V. of Macedon. It was captured by the Romans, and made over to their allies, the Ætolians, B.C. 211, but restored to the Acarnanians B.C. 189. Col. Leake described its ruins in 1855.

ŒNOPHYTA (Battle) was fought B.C. 456, between the Athenians, commanded by Myronides, and the Bœotians. The latter were signally defeated.

ŒNOTRIA (Europe).—This name was given by the Greeks to the southern part of Italy, from Œnotrus, one of the sons of Lycaon, who, according to the legend, settled there B.C. 1710. According to another legend, the name was changed to Italy, from Italus, another chief or king.

OERERBRO.—(*See* ORERRO.)

OESEL (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken in 1583 from the Teutonic knights by the Danes, who ceded it to Sweden in 1645. It was captured by Peter I. (the Great) in 1710, and was, with the government of Livonia, ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

OFEN.—(*See* BUDA.)

OFFA'S DYKE, extending from Bristol to the north of Flint, was constructed by Offa, King of Mercia, in 770, in order to protect his territories from the attacks of the Welsh.

OFFICE, HOLY, the name sometimes applied to the Inquisition (*q. v.*), belongs more properly to the Congregation established at Rome by Paul III. in 1542. Its organization was settled by Sixtus V. (1585—90), and the Inquisition is under its control.

OFFICES.—The purchase and sale of offices was abolished by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1552). An order in council, enforcing the prohibition, appeared July 19, 1702. By 31 Geo. II. c. 22 (1758), a duty was imposed upon all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and pensions payable by the crown, exceeding the value of £100 per annum, and it was made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 97 (Aug. 19, 1836).

OGLIO (Battle).—The brothers Visconti, of Milan, were defeated on the banks of this river in Italy with great loss, by Count Lando, chief of an irregular band, in 1357.

OGULNIAN LAW.—So called from tribunes of the name of Ogulnius, by whom it was proposed, B.C. 300. Its object was to remove the last exclusive privilege retained by the patricians; namely, that of being alone eligible for the sacred offices of Pontificate and Augurate. By this law all orders of priests were increased, and the priesthood opened to the plebeians.

OHIO (N. America) was explored in 1673 by the French from Canada, who destroyed an English settlement on the Great Miami in 1752, bringing on the war between France and England, of 1755. At the peace, it was, with Canada, ceded to the English, Feb. 10, 1763, and passed into the power of the United States Government after the War of Independence, Sep. 15, 1783. The first territorial legislature met in Sep., 1799, and Ohio was admitted into the Union as a separate state in 1802.

OHUD, MOUNT (Battle).—Mohammed was defeated by the Koreish on Mount Ohud, near Medina, in 623 or 624. Mohammed himself was wounded in the face with a javelin, and two of his teeth were broken.

OIL.—Jacob poured oil on the stone which formed his pillow at Bethel, B.C. 1760 (Gen. xxviii. 18). It was extensively used in the sacrificial worship of the Jews, and in anointing their high priests and kings. The ancient Egyptians extracted oils from the olive, castor-berry tree, lettuce, flax, and other sources, and used them in the toilet, as well as for lamps and in cookery. Athens exported large quantities of olive oil; and at Rome, bathers and the athletæ habitually used it for purposes of anointment. Jan Van Eyck is regarded as the inventor of oil colours in 1410, but there is little doubt that they were known at least two centuries before his time. All vessels containing oil were ordered to be gauged by 4 Rich. II. c. 1 (1380), which was repeated and enforced by subsequent acts. Imported oils were taxed by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1660), and the duty on olive oil was increased by 2 Will. & Mary, s. 2, c. 4 (1690). The duty on chemical or essential oils was fixed at 1s. per lb. by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1855), which repealed the duties on vegetable and fish oils. Taylor's apparatus for the manufacture of oil-gas was invented in 1815. (*See* COD LIVER OIL.)

OIL SPRINGS, or WELLS.—(*See* NAPHTHA and PETROLEUM.)

OLANEGE.—(*See* ALNEY, Battle.)

OLD BAILEY (London). — The Sessions or court house, commenced in 1770, was not completed until 1783. Improvements were made in 1808. The pillory in the Old Bailey was used for the last time June 22, 1830.

OLDENBURG (Germany). — The title of count was assumed in 1155, by Christian I., whose descendants reigned in Denmark, Russia, and Sweden. The duchy was formed of the two counties, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, by Joseph II., in 1773. It joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, was incorporated with the French empire by Napoleon I. in 1810, and was restored to the duke in 1814. Augustus first assumed the title of grand duke in 1829. It received a new constitution in 1849, which was remodelled in 1852. Kniphausen was added to the grand duchy in 1854. Oldenburg entered into an alliance with Hanover against Prussia, March 30, 1865, and after the defeat of the Austrians, submitted to Prussia, with which it signed a treaty of alliance, Aug. 27, 1866.

OLD FORT (Crimea).—The allied English, French, and Turkish army reached Old Fort, near Eupatoria, Sep. 12, 1854. In the course of a few days the forces disembarked with their material. The English mustered 26,000 men and 54 guns; the French 24,500 men and 70 guns; and the Turks about 7,000 men.

OLD GUATEMALA, or GUATEMALA-LA-VIEJA (Central America), founded by the Spaniards in 1524, suffered severely from earthquakes in 1541 and 1773. It was restored in 1799. (*See* NEW GUATEMALA.)

OLD ILIUM.—(*See* ILIUM.)

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. — The name given in Europe to the leader of the Assassins (*q. v.*).

OLD PRICES.—(*See* O. P. RIOTS.)

OLDRIDGE.—(*See* BOYNE, Battle.)

OLD ROYALTY THEATRE (London), opened June 20, 1787, was burned down April 11, 1826. (*See* BRUNSWICK THEATRE.)

OLD SEVILLE.—(*See* ITALICA.)

OLD STYLE. — An attempt was made in England to reform the calendar (*q. v.*) March 16, 1585, when a bill, entitled "An act giving her Majesty authority to alter and new-make a calendar, according to the calendar used in other countries," was read a first time. It was read a second time March 18, 1585, and then the subject dropped. The alteration was effected by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), entitled "An act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use." This measure effected two great reforms, first in substituting the Gregorian for the Julian calendar, and, secondly, in abolishing the practice of commencing the legal year March 25. (*See* YEAR.) The act provided: "I. That throughout all his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on the 25th of March shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so in all future years. II. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other Movable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained

according to the same method, as they now are, until the 2nd of September, 1752; that the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the 14th day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common Calendar; that the day which followed next after the said 14th of September shall be reckoned in numerical order from that day; and all public and private proceedings whatsoever after the 1st of January, 1752, were ordered to be dated accordingly. III. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord, which shall happen in time to come (except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year 2000 shall be the first, shall not be deemed Bissextile or Leap-years, but shall be considered as common years, consisting of 365 days only; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord, from the year 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord, which by the present supputation are considered Bissextile or Leap-years, shall for the future be esteemed Bissextile or Leap-years, consisting of 366 days. IV. That whereas, according to the rule then in use for calculating Easter-day, that feast was fixed to the first Sunday after the first full moon next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after, which rule had been adopted by the General Council of Nice, A.D. 325; but as the method of computing the full moons then used in the Church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer was formed, had become considerably erroneous, it was enacted that the said method should be discontinued, and that from and after the 2nd of September, 1752, Easter-day and the other Movable and other Feasts were henceforward to be reckoned according to the Calendar, Tables, and Rules annexed to the Act, and attached to the Books of Common Prayer." (*See* NEW STYLE.)

OLD TOWN.—(*See* CIVITA VECCHIA.)

OLEAROS, or OLIAROS.—(*See* ANTIPAROS.)

OLÉRON (British Channel).—This island, the ancient Uliarus Insula, was ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. It was retaken by the French, and has frequently been attacked. Louis XIV. (1643—1715) fortified it.

OLÉRON (France).—Under the mediation of Edward I. of England, a treaty of peace was signed at this town of Bearn, in 1288, between Philip IV. of France and Alphonso III. of Aragon.

OLÉRON LAWS.—Hallam (Middle Ages, ch. ix. pt. 2) remarks, with reference to this celebrated code of maritime law—"A set of regulations, chiefly borrowed from the Consolato, was compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., and prevailed in their own country. These have been denominated the laws of Oléron, from an idle story that they were enacted by Richard I., while his expedition to the Holy Land lay at anchor in that island." Cleirac, in his "Us et Coutumes de la Mer," published in 1621, assigns 1266 as the date of production. At the time this code was formed the English navy consisted of 33 ships.

OLIVA.—A treaty of peace was ratified at this town, in Prussia, May 3, 1660, between Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and the Emperor Leopold I. Casimir V., King of Poland, renounced all claim to the crown of Sweden. Drontheim and Bornholm were ceded to Denmark, and Esthonia and Livonia to Sweden.

OLIVE, "in the western world," says Gibbon, "followed the progress of peace, of which it was considered as the symbol. Two centuries after the foundation of Rome, both Italy and Africa were strangers to that useful plant; it was naturalized in these countries, and at length carried into the heart of Spain and Gaul." It was so highly valued by the Israelites that it was planted in the outer court of the second temple. A law of the Roman republic prohibited the culture of the vine and the olive beyond the Alps, that the value of those in Italy might be kept up. Olive-trees were cultivated in the botanic garden at Oxford in 1648; and some planted in the open ground at Camden House, Kensington, in 1719, produced fruit. The Cape olive, and the wave-leaved olive, were introduced from the Cape in 1730, the sweet-scented olive from China in 1771, and the laurel-leaved olive from Madeira in 1784.

OLIVENZA (Spain).—This town, belonging to Portugal, was taken by the Spaniards May 20, 1801, and a treaty was concluded by which Olivenza was confirmed to Spain, Sep. 29, 1801. The French, under Soult, captured it Jan. 22, 1811, and it was retaken by the English, under Beresford, after a few days' siege, April 17, 1811. It was again occupied, June 24, 1811, by the French, who blew up the fortifications. Olivenza was restored to Portugal by the congress of Vienna in 1814; but Ferdinand VII. refused to give it up, and the town is held by Spain in spite of the treaty.

OLIVETANS, or BRETHREN OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT OLIVET.—This branch of the Benedictines was founded by John Tolommei, at a solitary place near Sienna, in 1319.

OLMO.—(*See* MADONNA DELL' OLMO.)

OLMÜTZ (Austria).—This town, at a later period the capital of Moravia, resisted an attack by the Mongols in 1242. Here Mathias Corvinus concluded what was termed the perpetual peace with the Kings of Bohemia and Poland, in July, 1479. Sigismund I., King of Poland, held a congress in April, 1527. It was taken by the Swedes, under Torstenson, during the Thirty Years' War, in 1642, and was besieged unsuccessfully by Frederick II., for seven weeks, in 1758. It was made an archbishopric in 1777. Here Lafayette was imprisoned in 1794, and Ferdinand I. resigned the crown to his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848. The cathedral was founded about 1300. Its university, founded in 1527, transferred to Brunn in 1778, and reorganized in 1827, was transferred to Kremsier in consequence of the outbreak in 1848. A conference, under the auspices of Nicholas I. of Russia, at which the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia came to terms on the Hesse-Cassel dispute, was held here Nov. 29, 1850.

OLNEY.—(*See* ALNEY.)

OLOT (Spain).—This ancient town, of which some Roman remains exist, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1427. It was rebuilt, and suffered severely during the war of independence. The Spaniards were defeated by the French in a battle here, Dec. 18, 1809.

OLPÆ (Greece).—The Ambraciots captured this town of Argos Amphilochium, B.C. 426. They were defeated by the Acarnanians in a battle fought in the neighbourhood the same year.

OLTENITZA (Battle).—About 12,000 Turks, who crossed the Danube from Turtukai, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853, established themselves at Oltenitza, where they were assailed by the Russians, Nov. 4. The engagement terminated in favour of the Turks, who only lost 106 men. The Russian loss amounted to 1,000 in killed and wounded.

OLYMPIA (Battle).—The Eleians were defeated by the Arcadians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia, B.C. 364, and at the time of the celebration of the 104th Olympiad, the Arcadians were in possession of Olympia. Assisted by the Achaians, the Eleians surprised the Arcadians in the celebration of the games, and obtained a complete victory.

OLYMPIA (Greece).—The temple and sacred grove of Zeus Olympius were planned by Libon of Elis, after the destruction of Pisa by the Eleians, B.C. 572, when the spoils of the conquered cities were devoted to the erection of a temple, which was completed about B.C. 472. Phidias executed the colossal statue of Zeus in ivory and gold, and the figures in the pediments, B.C. 437—433. The site, plan, and dimensions of the temple have been shown by the excavations of the French commission made in 1829.

OLYMPIAD, a term of four years, deriving its name from the Olympic games, commenced with the new moon of the summer solstice, July 1, 776 B.C. This system of computing time was employed by the ancient Greeks, and it ceased after the 305th Olympiad, in 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—The chief of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks, celebrated every fifth year at Olympia (*q. v.*), whence the name. The exact interval at which they recurred was one of 49 and 50 lunar months alternately. The origin of the games, which lasted five days, is unknown. Some authors assert that they were founded by the Idæi Dactyli, B.C. 1453. There was a tradition that Iphitus, King of the Eleians, had revived the festival—B.C. 884 according to Eratosthenes, B.C. 828 according to Callimachus, and B.C. 776 according to other authorities. Herodotus recited parts of his history at the Olympic games B.C. 456. They were celebrated at Antioch in 44, and were discontinued at Elis in 394, and at Antioch by a decree of Justin I. in 520.

OLYMPIC THEATRE (London) was built in 1805, by Philip Astley, of Astley's Amphitheatre, and opened Sep. 18, 1806. It was burned March 29, 1849, and having been rebuilt, was opened Dec. 26, 1849.

OLYNTHIACS.—Three orations, delivered by Demosthenes, towards the end of B.C. 350, in behalf of the Olynthians, assailed by Philip II. of Macedon.

OLYNTHIAN WARS.—The Olynthians had become so powerful that Acanthus and Apollonia, jealous of their supremacy, applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 383. The Spartans sent an army, under Eudamidas, B.C. 382, and Teleutias joined him soon after with 10,000 men. Both generals were defeated, and Teleutias lost his life, B.C. 381. In the next campaign the Olynthians submitted to Polybiades, the Spartan general, B.C. 379. —— War broke out between the Olynthians and Philip II., King of Macedon, B.C. 350, which ended in the entire destruction of the city of Olynthus, B.C. 347.

OLYNTHUS (Greece).—Artabazus, the Persian general, having captured the town and put all the inhabitants to death, gave it to the Chalcidic Greeks, B.C. 480. From its situation it became of great importance, B.C. 392. (*See* OLYNTHIAN WARS.)

OMAGH (Ireland), anciently called Oigh-Magh, signifying "the seat of the chiefs," is supposed to have been founded in 792. The soldiers of James II. set fire to the town, and destroyed it, with its church and castle, in 1689. The town, having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire, in 1743. The county infirmary was established in 1796.

OMENS.—The belief in Omens, or signs received by the ear, and in Prodigies, or signs conveyed by extraordinary phenomena, occurrences, and events out of the ordinary course of nature, prevailed at a very early age, and was common amongst the Greeks and Romans. (*See* AUGURY, HARUSPICES, &c.)

OMERCOTE (Scinde).—This fortified town was taken by the Ameers of Scinde from the Rajah of Joudpore in 1813. The north-west tower of the fort was swept away in 1826 by the overflowing of a branch of the Indus.

OMER, ST. (France), called Sithieu or Sithiu, an abbey said to have been founded by St. Omer about 648. The town received a charter in 1127. The cathedral, a fine building in the Gothic style, was completed in the middle of the 16th century. Within the walls of the abbey of St. Bertin, the only remaining fragment of which is a tower built in the 15th century, Childeric III., the last of the Merovingian kings of France, was confined by Pepin in 752. Louis XI. captured St. Omer in 1477, the Imperialists in 1489, and Louis XIV. in 1687. It was made a bishopric in 1650. William III., Prince of Orange, was defeated in battle here by Marshal Luxemburg in 1677, and the town was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, Aug. 10, 1678.

OMMIADES.—This dynasty was founded in Arabia by Moawiyah, in 655 or 661. Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of this race, was slain in a mosque on the banks of the Nile, Feb. 10, 750, when the Abbassides (*q. v.*) assumed the reins of power. Abderahman, the only member of the Ommiades who escaped the massacre at Damascus, founded a caliphate in Spain in 755. Eighteen caliphs

reigned, Hixem III., who resigned in 1031, being the last.

ARABIA.

Began to reign. A.D.	Began to reign. A.D.
655 or 661. Moawiyah I.	717. Omar II.
680. Yezid I.	720. Yezid II.
683. Moawiyah II.	724. Hashem, or Hixem.
684. Merwan I.	743. Walid II.
684. Abdalmelik.	744. Yezid III. (5 months).
705. Walid I.	744. Ibrahim (3 months).
715. Soliman.	744. Merwan II.

SPAIN.

Began to reign. A.D.	Began to reign. A.D.
755. Abderahman I.	1009. Mohammed II.
787. Hixem I., or Hashem.	1009. Soliman.
796. Alhakem.	1016. Ali Ben Hamud.
841. Abderahman II.	1017. Abderahman IV.
852. Mohammed I.	1021. Alcassim.
886. Almondhir.	1023. Abderahman V.
888. Abdallah.	1023. Mohammed III. (cousin of Hixem II.)
912. Abderahman III.	
961. Alhakem I.	1025. Hixem III.
976. Hixem II.	

OMNIBUS.—Conveyances of the kind began to run in Paris March 18, 1662, and though at first much used, fell into neglect until revived early in the century. Charles Knight says "the omnibus was tried about 1800, with four horses and six wheels; but we refused to accept it in any shape till we imported the fashion from Paris in 1830." The omnibus was introduced there in 1827, and Mr. Shillibeer started the first pair in the metropolis, from the Bank to the Yorkshire Stingo, New Road, July 4, 1829. Omnibuses began to run in Amsterdam in Sep., 1839. They are regulated by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (June 28, 1853).

OMSK (Siberia) was founded in 1716.

ONE-POUND NOTES were first issued by the Bank of England March 4, 1797. They were withdrawn in 1823, and were again issued Dec. 16, 1825, for a short time, to relieve commercial distress.

ONORE (Hindostan).—This place, near Bombay, was captured by the Portuguese in 1569. Gen. Mathews took it by storm Jan. 5, 1783, when the inhabitants are said to have been cruelly treated; and it was ceded to the English in 1799.

ONTARIO (Bishopric). — This diocese, in Canada, was separated from Toronto in 1861, the first bishop having been elected June 13.

ODEYPOOR.—(*See* ODEYPOOR.)

OOJEIN, or UJEIN (Hindostan), one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, is supposed to be the Ozoana, or Ozene, mentioned by Ptolemy (139—161). Vicramadilya, King of Oojein, was so celebrated that the Samoat æra used to this day throughout India dates from the commencement of his reign, B.C. 57. Oojein was taken by the Mohammedans in 1310, and it came under the power of the Patans in 1387. It was subjugated by Akbar in 1561. The Mahrattas took it in the middle of the 18th century, and it was the capital of Scindia's possessions till 1810, when the seat of the government was fixed at Gualior.

OOTACAMUND, or OOTAKAMUND (Hindostan).—A sanitary station at this place, on the Neilgherry Hills, was founded in 1822.

OPERA.—This term, at first applied to the earliest Italian plays of a mixed character, and then to lyrical dramas, was afterwards restricted to musical compositions. Ménestrier, the Jesuit, considers the Song of Solomon to be the earliest opera on record. The more probable account is that the opera proceeds from the sacred musical plays of the 15th century. "The Conversion of St. Paul" was performed at Rome in 1440, and "Orfeo," or the descent of Orpheus into hell, was produced in that city in 1480. Sutherland Edwards, in his "History of the Opera," from which much of the information in this article is derived, states that Clement IX. was the author of seven *libretti*.

A.D.

1574. Claudio Merulo composes the music of a drama, which is played before Henry III. of France at Venice.

1581. Baltasarini, or Beaujoyeux, produces the *Ballet Comique de la Reyne*, which is said to have cost 3,600,000 francs.

1597. The opera of *Dafne* is performed for the first time in the Corsi palace at Florence.

1600. *Euridice* is represented publicly at Florence, on the marriage of Henry IV. of France with Marie de Medici.

1608. Gagliano composes new music to the libretto of *Dafne*, and Monteverde's *Orfeo* is produced in Italy.

1645. Cardinal Mazarin introduces the Italian opera into Paris.

1646. The first French opera, entitled *Akébar, Roi de Mogol*, is produced in the episcopal palace of Carpentras.

1656. The first English opera is produced at Sir W. Davenant's theatre.

1671. The second French opera, *La Pastorale en Musique*, is performed privately at Issy. The third, *Pomone*, being the first French opera heard by the Parisian public, is produced.

1673. Lulli, in conjunction with Quinault, writes *Cadmus and Hermione*, which is produced upon the French stage.

1677. Purcell (born 1658) produces his first opera, *Dido and Æneas*.

1678. Thiele's *Adam and Eve*, the first opera produced in public in Germany in the German language, is played at Hamburg.

1685. Dryden's celebrated opera, the music by Grabut, *Albion and Albanius*, is performed at the Duke's Theatre.

1690. Purcell composes music for the *Tempest*.

1691. Purcell produces his *King Arthur* in England.

1705. The Opera House (*q. v.*) in the Haymarket is opened.

1710. Italian opera is introduced into England about this time. Buononcini's *Almahide* is produced in England, being the first work performed entirely in the Italian language.

1711. Handel's first opera, *Rinaldo*, is produced at the Opera House, in the Haymarket.

1712. Handel's *Il Pastor Fido* is produced at the Opera House.

1713. Handel's *Teseo* is produced.

1715. Handel's *Amadigi* is brought out.

1722. Buononcini's *Griselda* is produced.

1723. Handel's *Ottone* and *Flavio* are brought out.

1724. Handel's *Giulio Cesare* and *Tamerlano* are produced.

1727. Buononcini's last opera, *Astyanax*, is produced.

1733. Rameau's *Hippolyte et Aricie* is produced at Paris.

1737. Rameau produces his *Castor and Pollux*.

1752. Pergolese's *Serva Padrona* is produced in Paris. This opera causes the celebrated dispute between the French and Italian stage.

1760. Galuppi's *Mondo della Luna* is represented in London.

1780. Paisiello's *Barbiere di Siviglia* is produced at St. Petersburg.

1794. Jan. 21. Admission to the National Opera of Paris is granted free of charge.

1806. Catalani appears in London.

1841. Weber's *Der Freischütz* is performed at Berlin.

A.D.
1826. *Oberon*, Weber's last opera, is produced at Covent Garden.
1828. Catalani sings for the last time in Dublin.
1829, Aug. 3. *Guillaume Tell*, the last opera written by Rossini, is represented for the first time at the Academie Royale, Paris.
1831. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* is produced at the Académie Royale.
1832. Giulia, or Giulietta, Grisi first distinguishes herself as Adalgisa, in *Norma*, at Milan.
1835. *I Puritani* is played for the first time in London, for Grisi's benefit.
1836, Jan. 26. Meyerbeer's second grand opera, *Les Huguenots*, is produced at the Académie Royale.
1840. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* is produced at Paris.
1844. Donizetti's last opera, entitled *Caterino Comaro*, is performed at Naples.
1847. Mademoiselle Alboni appears at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
1848, April 8. Donizetti dies at Bergamo, in his 52nd year, having composed 64 operas.
1849. Meyerbeer's third opera, *Le Prophète*, is produced at the Académie Royale.
1861. Giulia Grisi retires from the stage.
1863. Meyerbeer's last work, the *Africaine*, is performed in Paris and London.

OPERA HOUSE (London). — The Italian Opera House, or Her Majesty's Theatre, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, was opened April 9, 1705, and was burned down June 18, 1789. It was rebuilt in 1790, by an architect named Novasielsky. The colonnade and arcade were added in 1818.

OPHIR, the name of an ancient country celebrated for gold. Its position has not been ascertained, and Arabia, India, and Africa are contended for by different authorities. Josephus considers Malacca to be Ophir, and Sir Emerson Tennant supports this view. Purchas says Ceylon. The ships of Solomon and of Hiram, King of Tyre, brought 450 talents of gold to Jerusalem, B.C. 1000 (1 Kings ix. 26—28, x. 11, and 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18, and ix. 10 & 21). Jehoshaphat built ships at Tarshish, to go to Ophir for gold, about B.C. 913 (1 Kings xxii. 48, and 2 Chron. xx. 36, 37). Gold from Ophir is also mentioned Job xxii. 24, and xxviii. 16; Psalm xlv. 9; and Isaiah xiii. 12. (*See* BATHURST and GOLD DISCOVERIES.)

OPHITÆ, or OPHITES, an Anti-Jewish Gnostic sect, so called from "ὄφις," a serpent, arose in Egypt about 140. Some of them supposed the serpent (Gen. iii. to have been the Divine Wisdom, or Christ himself, come to set men free from the ignorance in which the Demiurge (Son of Darkness or of Chaos wished to enthral them. The sect lasted till the 6th century. (*See* ANOINTING, CAINITES, &c.)

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The first institution of this description in England was founded in Moorfields in 1804. (*See* HOSPITALS.)

OPHTHALMOSCOPE was invented by Helhmoltz in 1851.

OPIUM, chiefly obtained from Persia, Arabia, and India, was anciently prepared at Thebes. The opium trade to China became a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company in 1773, and was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1793. The Chinese prohibited the importation in 1796. The cultivation of opium in India was restricted to the districts of Bahar and Benares in 1797. Serturner proved opium to be a compound substance in 1812. Turkey opium was introduced into the Indian Archipelago in 1815. On the cessation of the East India Company's trading powers in 1834, a superintendent of trade was sent out to China by the British Government. Disputes arose with the Chinese, who, in 1839, destroyed 20,000 chests of opium.

OPORTO (Portugal) stands near the site of the ancient Cale, or Calem, also called Portus Cale, whence the name Portugal is by some writers derived. The Alani afterwards founded Castrum Novum, of which Oporto, i. e. the Port, is supposed to occupy the site. It was taken by the Arian Goths, under Leovegildo, in 540. The Goths gave way to the Moors in 716, and the town was destroyed by Almansor of Cordova in 820. It was rebuilt and repeopled by Gascons and French in 999, and it again fell into the hands of the Moors, who retained possession till 1092, when it was finally taken by the Christians. A tax having been laid upon linen manufactures, the women rose and routed the soldiers in 1628. Another riot ensued in 1661, on account of a tax imposed upon paper. An insurrection occurred in 1756, when the wine monopoly was created by Pombal, and for this insurrection 26 persons were put to death. The French, under Soult, took Oporto by storm March 29, 1809. Sir Arthur Wellesley passed the Douro May 11, 1809, and surprised Soult, who was obliged to retreat. The Miguelites seized Oporto July 3, 1828. Don Pedro landed near Oporto, of which he took possession, July 8, 1832. The Miguelites attacked Oporto Sep. 19, and were repulsed with great slaughter. They continued the siege, and failed in another assault, March 4, 1833. An exhibition was held in Sep., 1865.

OPPIDO (Italy), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Mamertium, was made a bishop's see about 1301. The town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

O. P. RIOTS (Covent Garden Theatre).—The new theatre was opened Monday, Sep. 18, 1809, and the prices of admission having been raised, the public assembled in large numbers, and by uttering loud cries of O. P., or old prices, prevented the actors from being heard. This was repeated night after night. The managers, having tried in vain to overcome the opposition by the aid of a pugilistic corps, with Dutch Sam at their head, submitted Dec. 16, 1809, by returning to the old prices.

OPSLO Battle. — Christian of Denmark suppressed a revolt of the Norwegian nobles at this town, the ancient capital of Norway, in 1508. Opslo was almost completely destroyed by fire May 24, 1624, and Christiania was soon after founded upon its site and made the capital.

OPTICS, the science which treats of the nature of light and vision, was very imperfectly known until the 16th and 17th centuries.

B.C.
424. Burning glasses are mentioned by Aristophanes, in the comedy of the "Clouds."
300. Euclid writes the first treatise on Optics.
A.D.
65. Seneca observes the magnifying power of convex lenses and the refraction of light by prisms.

A.D.
140 (about). Claudius Ptolemy, the astronomer, writes his five books of Optics, in which the subject is first treated in a scientific manner.
174. Galen announces the principle of binocular vision.
1020—38. The Arabian philosopher Alhazen makes important discoveries in the theory of vision, and in the laws of reflection and refraction.
1266 (about). Roger Bacon, in his *Opus Majus*, describes the application of lenses to aid defective sight, or to counteract the effects of distance.
1270. The science is cultivated by Vitello.
1525. Maurolycus makes important researches into the laws of light and shade.
1571. J. Fleschier publishes a work on the rainbow.
1588. Baptista Porta publishes his *Magia Naturalis*, which contains a description of the camera obscura (*q. v.*).
1600. Guido Ubaldo explains the laws of perspective.
1604. Kepler explains the functions of the retina.
1611. Kepler founds the science of Dioptrics, which treats of the transmission of light through transparent substances.
1619. Christopher Scheiner proves the resemblance between the eye and the camera obscura.
1621. Willebrord Snellius, of Leyden, discovers the true theory of refraction.
1630. Descartes publishes his "Dioptrics."
1663, Dec. 28. Death of Francis Maria Grimaldi, discoverer of the inflection of light. Dr. Hooke publishes his "Experiments upon Colours."
1669. Erasmus Bartholinus discovers double refraction.
1672. Newton announces the different refrangibility of light.
1675. Roemer discovers the velocity of light.
1676. Newton announces his theory of "Colours."
1678. Christian Huyghens announces the wave theory of light, and discovers the phenomenon of polarization.
1725. Bradley makes known the aberration of the fixed stars.
1800—1803. Dr. Thomas Young supports the wave theory of light, and demonstrates the general law of interference.
1810. Col. E. L. Malus discovers polarization by reflection.
1811. François Arago investigates the colours of polarized light, and discovers circular polarization.
1812. Biot announces his fallacious theory of movable polarization.
1818. Fresnel establishes his theory of double refraction, and publishes the true theory of the inflection of light.
1830. Sir David Brewster proves the identity of the phenomena of metallic and elliptic polarization.

(*See* LIGHT, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.)

OPTIMISTS. — This sect of philosophers maintain, not merely that "whatever is, is right," but that whatever is, is absolutely best, and hence that even crimes form part of the divine plan in the government of the universe. Malebranche (1638—Oct. 13, 1715) and Leibnitz (1646—Nov. 14, 1716) are regarded as the founders of optimist philosophy.

ORACLES.—The most ancient oracle was that of Jupiter at Dodona, a city of Epirus, destroyed by the Ætolians B.C. 219, when the temple of the god was razed to the ground. The celebrated oracle of Apollo, at Delphi, was founded B.C. 1263. The temple was destroyed by fire B.C. 548. The Amphictyons rebuilt it at a cost of 300 talents, or about £115,000. The temple was plundered by Sylla B.C. 82, and Nero in 67, and having fallen into neglect, was restored by Hadrian (117—138). The oracle was finally silenced by Theodosius I. (378—395).

ORAN (Algeria) was in the possession of the caliphs, and it contained extensive bazaars and flourishing manufactures in the 12th century. The Pisans formed establishments at Oran and on the neighbouring coasts, in 1373, and the Spaniards, under Cardinal Ximenes, invaded and captured Oran in 1509. It was retaken by the Algerines in 1708, and in 1732 was again captured by the Spaniards, who left it 1791, after an earthquake had destroyed everything except the fort. The French took Oran Dec. 10, 1830. They constructed docks, which were opened in 1850, and added many public buildings and streets to the old town. In 1837 a military colony of spahis (native cavalry) was established, and the colony has, since its acquisition by France, been under the control of a military governor.

ORANGE (Battles). — The Cimbri defeated a Roman army commanded by the Proconsul Q. Servilius Cæpio, at this place, the ancient Arausio, Oct. 6, B.C. 105. Cæpio, jealous of the consul C. Mallius Maximus, had given battle without waiting for his colleague. The Cimbri, flushed with victory, attacked and defeated the army of Mallius. The total loss was 80,000 soldiers and 40,000 camp followers. The two commanders, who escaped, were degraded and sentenced to death, though the sentence was not carried out.

ORANGE (France).—This town, called by the Romans Arausio, is remarkable for its Roman remains, consisting of a triumphal arch (supposed to commemorate the triumph of Marius over the Teutones, at Aix, B.C. 102), a theatre, and a circus or hippodrome. (*See* CIMBRI.) Councils were held here Nov. 8, 441, and July 3, 529. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a small principality of the same name. On the death of the Prince of Orange in 1531, without children, it was inherited by his sister, who married the Prince of Nassau, and the Nassau family were confirmed in possession by the treaty of Ryswick, Sep. 20, 1697. Frederick I., of Prussia, claimed it on the death of William III. of England, in 1702, and by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, he was allowed to exchange it for other possessions with France.

ORANGE LODGES.—The first was formed by the Orangemen (*q. v.*) at Armagh, Sep. 21, 1795; and the Duke of York became a patron in 1797. They fell into comparative neglect at the close of the war in 1815. It was decided to revive them in Ireland Aug. 28, 1828; and at a great Orange meeting held in Dublin Sep. 15, 1828, the acceptance, by the Duke of Cumberland, of the office of grand master of the Orangemen of the United Kingdom, was announced. Debates respecting the legality of the Orange lodges occurred in the House of Commons March 4 and 6, and Aug. 4, 11, 15, 19, and 20, 1835; and a series of resolutions against them was agreed to in the House of Commons Feb. 23, 1836. Many magistrates were dismissed in 1845 because they were members of Orange lodges.

ORANGEMEN.—This name was given by the Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III., Prince of Orange. It was first assumed in 1795 as the designation of a political party by the Protestants, who formed loyal associations in opposition to the society of United Irishmen, organized in 1791 for the purpose of creating an insurrection,

and establishing a republic in connection with France. (*See* BELFAST.)

ORANGE RIVER (Africa). — A district, watered by a river of this name, was made British territory after the suppression of the Caffre rebellion, in 1848. It was erected into a free state in 1854. A missionary bishop was appointed in 1863.

ORANGE-TREE, introduced into Europe by the Moors, was cultivated at Seville towards the end of the 12th, and at Palermo and Rome in the 13th century. It is also said to have been brought from China to Portugal in 1547. Oranges are supposed to have been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. In the early part of the 16th century orange-trees were planted at Beddington, in Surrey, and in the beginning of the 18th century they had attained the height of 18 feet. They were destroyed by frost in 1739. The Syringa, or mock orange, was brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The duty on oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATIONS.—(*See* FUNERALS and FUNERAL RITES.)

ORATORIANS, Fathers or Congregation of the Oratory, a society for the exercise of devotion with religious study, was founded in Italy by Philip Neri (July 21, 1515—May 26, 1595) in 1550, and called the Order of the Holy Trinity. It received the public approval of Gregory XIII. in 1577. It took the name of the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory of Jesus, and the rule framed by the Fathers was approved by Paul V., Feb. 21, 1612. The name is derived from the chapel or oratory built by Neri at Florence. The French society of Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus was instituted by Peter de Berulle in 1613. Dr. Newman introduced the Congregation into England in 1847.

ORATORIO. — Some composition of this kind was known in the Church in the Middle Ages, though the modern oratorio is generally believed to have originated in Italy about 1540. Oratorios were introduced into England by Handel in 1720, but were not performed in public till 1732. They were so successful that in 1737 they were performed twice a week during the season of Lent. Handel's "Messiah" appeared in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" Sep. 20, 1837; and his "Elijah" Aug. 26, 1846. (*See* HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.)

ORBAZZANO.—(*See* MARSAILLE, Battle.)

ORCADES (North Sea). — Ancient writers represent this group, at the extreme north of Britannia, to consist of between 30 and 40 small islands, supposed to be the modern Orkney and Shetland Islands (*q. v.*). Agricola is said to have discovered them in 84.

ORCHARD HOUSES, for growing fruit, were introduced into England by Rivers about 1849.

ORCHARDS, from the Anglo-Saxon ort-geard, or wyrt-yard, existed in this country in ancient times as appendages to monastic establishments, yet do not seem to have become general before the beginning of the 17th century.

ORCHESTRION. — A musical instrument, invented in France by the Abbé Vogler, in 1789. Kunz, a Bohemian, gave the same name to an instrument invented by him in 1796.

ORCHIAN LAW.—A sumptuary law, proposed B.C. 181, by Orchius (whence its name), one of the tribunes, on the recommendation of the senate. It limited the number of guests at any entertainment, ordering the doors of the house to be left open during the meal, to guard against any infringement of the law.

ORCHOMENUS (Arcadia). — This city was built, according to Pausanias, by a son of Lycaon; and the kings of Orchomenus are said to have ruled over the greater part of Arcadia. During the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonians left the hostages they had taken from the Arcadians in Orchomenus. The people were, however, compelled to surrender them to the Athenians, B.C. 418. It fell into the hands of Cassander B.C. 313, in the war waged by him against Polysperchon.

ORCHOMENUS (Bœotia), called the Minyæan Orchomenus, to distinguish it from Orchomenus in Arcadia, was capital of the powerful tribe of the Minyæ, and became a member of the Bœotian confederacy 60 years after the Trojan war. It continued on friendly terms with the Thebans until war broke out between Sparta and Thebes, B.C. 395, when Orchomenus assisted the Spartans. At the peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*), B.C. 387, Thebes acknowledged the independence of Orchomenus. After the battle of Leuctra (*q. v.*), B.C. 371, the Thebans became undisputed masters of Bœotia, and burned Orchomenus to the ground, killed all the male inhabitants, and sold the women and children into slavery, B.C. 368. It was rebuilt during the Phocian war (B.C. 357—B.C. 344). At the conclusion of the Sacred war, B.C. 346, Philip II. gave Orchomenus to its old enemy Thebes, and the people destroyed the city a second time, and sold all its inhabitants as slaves. After the battle of Chæronea (*q. v.*), in which the Thebans and the Athenians were defeated, B.C. 338, it was rebuilt by order of Philip II., but it never regained its former importance.

ORDEALS, or God's judgments, are of great antiquity, some writers being of opinion that the jealousy-offering mentioned in Numbers v., B.C. 1496, is a test of this kind. Ordeal of fire was known to the Greeks, and was practised by the Brahmins. Blackstone says: "The most ancient species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of Judicium Dei, and sometimes Vulgaris Purgatio, to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party." The trial by ordeal in England was of two sorts, either fire ordeal or water ordeal. Fire ordeal was performed, either by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight; or else by walking barefoot and blindfold, over nine red-hot ploughshares, laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and, if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent: but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion it usually did, he was then condemned as guilty. Water ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by

casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without any action of swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt, but if he sank he was acquitted. There were several other species of ordeal in use in different countries. Notice of ordeals in England first occurs in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex (688—727). This mode of punishment was formally abolished by Henry III. in 1218, when Trial by Battel (*q. v.*).

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, provoked by Napoleon I.'s Berlin decree (*q. v.*), were issued by the English Government Jan. 7 and Nov. 11, 1807. They prohibited trading to any ports under the influence of France. These orders, which led to several discussions in Parliament, were revoked, as far as the United States were concerned, June 23, 1812, and were altogether repealed in 1814.

ORDINAL.—(*See* COMMON PRAYER and ORDINATION.)

ORDINANCES.—French laws were, after the reign of Philip IV., or the Fair (1285—1314), usually styled ordinances. Louis XIV. (1643—1715) ordered a collection of these ordinances to be published, and the first volume appeared in 1723. The ordinances of Charles X., which led to the expulsion from France of the elder Bourbons, appeared in the *Moniteur* July 25, 1830. During the great rebellion, the more important affairs of the kingdom were settled by ordinances. (*See* SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.)

ORDINATION for the ministry was instituted by Jesus Christ and the Apostles. Forcible ordinations were common in the 4th century, and the only mode by which a person could evade the designs of a bishop or congregation who thought him fit for the office, was by swearing that he would not be ordained. In the 5th century troublesome politicians and even sovereigns were disqualified from taking part in public affairs by being ordained. Avitus in 456, and Glycerius in 475, were set aside in this manner. All ceremonies connected with ordination were abolished by the ordinal of 1550. It was revised in 1661.

ORDNANCE.—As early as the reign of Henry III. (1216—72) the military stores of the country were under the charge of an officer called the "Balistarius," or "keeper of the cross-bows." This office was abolished in the reign of Henry VI. (1422—61). The master of the kings ordnance was first appointed about 1461. The office was formerly conferred for life, and was so bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on the Earl of Essex, March 29, 1596. The last master-general appointed for life was Sir William Compton, who assumed the office Jan. 22, 1660. The master-general, with surveyor-general and other officers, constituted the Board of Ordnance. The letters patent of the master-general of the ordnance were revoked May 25, 1855, when the civil administration of the army was vested in the secretary of war. The Ordnance Office was built in 1767.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—The trigonometrical survey (*q. v.*) of England was commenced in 1784, for the purpose of connecting the observatory at Greenwich with the French arc of the meridian at Paris. This led to the great undertaking of a general survey of the British Isles, begun in 1791. The ordnance survey of Ireland commenced in 1824, of Scotland in 1809, and the great survey of India in 1804.

OREBRO, or OEREBRO (Sweden).—A national council assembled here in 1529 abolished the Roman Catholic and adopted the Lutheran system. Here, in 1540, the act of succession in favour of Gustavus I. (Vasa) originated. It was confirmed at Westeras in 1542. The castle was built in the 13th century. Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden at Orebro in 1810, and a treaty of peace was signed here between Great Britain and Sweden, July 18, 1812. It consisted of four articles, and was ratified by the Prince Regent of England Aug. 4, and by the King of Sweden Aug. 17.

OREGON (N. America) is said to have been visited by the Spaniard Bartolomi Ferrelo, in 1543. Sir Francis Drake touched here in 1579; Capt. Gray, an American trader, sailed along part of the coast in 1789; Capt. Baker, an Englishman, entered the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon River, in 1792; and Lieut. Broughton, R.N., sailed 100 miles up the river, taking formal possession in the name of George III., in 1792. A dispute having arisen between Spain and England as to the sovereignty, both countries relinquished exclusive possession by the convention of Madrid, in 1791, when Nootka Sound was ceded to England. An American company, formed by Astor, of New York, made a settlement at a point in the mouth of the Columbia which was named Astoria, March 24, 1810. It fell into the hands of the English in 1814. The United States Government laid claim to the territory, and after much negotiation, it was agreed by treaty, June 12, 1846, that the United States should possess up to 49° N. latitude, leaving free to England the navigation of the Columbia. Oregon, constituted a territory by act of congress, Aug. 14, 1848, was admitted into the Union in 1859.

OREL (Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name, founded in 1566, first rose into importance during the 17th century. It has been several times assailed. A great part was destroyed by fire June 7, 1848.

ORELLANA.—(*See* AMAZON.)

ORENBURG (Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name on the river Ural, was founded in 1742.

ORFAH.—(*See* EDESSA.)

ORGAN.—An instrument of an inferior kind was in use at a very early period. Athenæus says the organ was invented by Ctesibius, a native of Alexandria, B.C. 150—120. Other authorities assert that it was used in Spain as early as 450; that Pope Vitalian invented it in 660, and that the first organ erected in France was in the church of St. Corneille, at Compiègne, in 757. Theophilus, a monk, wrote a treatise on organ building in the 11th century. According to the best authorities, the organ did not assume its present form until the 15th century. Bingham contends that the use of

organs was introduced into the Church after the time of Thomas Aquinas (1224—March 7, 1274). According to his view, Marino Sanutus, who flourished about 1300, first introduced wind organs into churches, whence he was surnamed Torcellus, the Italian term for an organ. Bingham shows that the story of the invention by Pope Vitalian is unworthy of credit.

ORGANO-LYRICON, a musical instrument invented by M. de St. Pern at Paris, in 1810.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded, under the name of St. Mary's House, by Edward II., Dec. 6, 1324, at the instigation of his almoner, Adam de Brome, who became its first provost in 1326. Edward III. granted the college, in 1327, a large messuage, called La Oriole, to which it was removed, and from which it takes its name. The south and west sides were rebuilt in 1620, and the north and east between 1637 and 1642. The first library was built in 1444, and lasted till the rebuilding of part of the college in 1637. In 1372 the students obtained a licence for a chapel within their premises, which was built at the expense of the Earl of Arundel. This chapel was pulled down in 1620, and the new edifice was finished in 1642. Carter's Building was erected in 1729. The library was commenced in 1788, and the college was enlarged in 1817. Great changes were made in the constitution of the college by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

ORIENTAL CLUB (London) was founded by Sir John Malcolm in 1824.

ORIFLAMME, or AURIFLAMMA, of St. Denis, or royal banner of France, was borne at the head of the French armies from the 12th to the 15th century. Fabian, quoting a description from Robert Gaguin, whom Erasmus calls a discreet historiographer, says it was "a cloth of red silk, which was named the auriflamme, and borne for a banner in the field against the barbarian or heathen people, by virtue whereof the French princes won many victories; but after, when this precious relic, or auriflamme, was borne against Christian princes, the virtue thereof ceased, and was at length lost, but yet the like thereof is kept at St. Denys, and had in great reverence of the bishops and abbots of the same place." Louis VI. (the Fat) used it for the first time as a royal standard in his war against Henry I. of England, in 1124, and he afterwards took it from the altar of St. Denis whenever he went on an expedition; and Louis VII. of France took it with him in the second crusade, in 1148. Fabian relates that it was borne by the French in the battle of Poitiers, in 1356; and it is said to have been borne in battle for the last time by Louis XI. at the battle of Montlhéry (*q. v.*), July 16, 1465. It was comprised in an inventory of the treasury of St. Denis made in 1534.

ORIGENISTS.—The supporters of Origenes, or Origen, a Christian father, born in Egypt in 184 or 185. He was ordained a presbyter at Cæsarea, in Palestine, in 228, and he died in 253. In the 4th century a great controversy arose respecting Origen, whose name, in spite of his various erroneous opinions, had always been held in veneration. The orthodox condemned his writings in 378. Justinian I. issued an edict against the Origenists in 544, and they were condemned by the second council of Constantinople, being the fifth general council, May 4—June 2, 553.

ORIHUELA (Spain).—The Romans are supposed to have had a station at this town. Though it was not, as some writers assert, the ancient Orcelis, it might have been the ancient Thiar. The Moors took it in 713, and it was finally wrested from them by Jayme I. of Aragon in 1265. It was sacked in 1520, and has suffered severely from the ravages of war, inundations, and plagues. An earthquake did considerable damage March 21, 1829. It was made a bishopric March 23, 1566. The university, established in 1568, was suppressed in 1835. The episcopal palace and the theological seminary of San Miguel were both founded in 1733. The poor-house, founded in 1743, was enlarged in 1818. The hospital was founded in 1764, and the cathedral was extended in 1829.

ORION.—A steam-ship thus named, plying between Glasgow and Liverpool, was lost on the rocks near Portpatrick lighthouse, June 18, 1850, when about 100 passengers perished.

ORISSA, or ORIXA (Hindostan). — This ancient kingdom existed as early as 473. It fell under the Mongol yoke in 1558, and the country was wrested from its Hindoo princes by Akbar in 1592. The English received permission to trade to Piplee, in Orissa, in 1634. Clive captured it in 1755, and the East India Company were empowered to receive the revenues of Orissa, Bahar, and Bengal, by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765. It was ceded to the English in 1803. The inhabitants suffered from famine in 1866.

ORIZABA (Mexico).—The peak of Orizaba, an extinct volcano near the town of the same name, was explored by Lieut. Reynolds in 1848. (*See* MEXICO.)

ORKNEY (Bishopric), said to have been founded by St. Columba, or St. Servianus, in the 6th century, was suppressed in 1689. The earliest authentic date connected with this see is 1188.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES, or ORCADES (North Sea), originally peopled by Scandinavians, were seized by the Scotch in 889. The Norwegians conquered them in 1098, and held them till 1263, when they were driven out by Alexander III. The islands were afterwards retaken by the Danes. James III. of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of the King of Denmark, in 1469, received the Orkney and Shetland Isles as her dowry, and they have since remained part of Scotland. The harvest was destroyed by a hurricane in 1778. A lighthouse was built in 1806 on the Point of Start. Some ancient relics of the early Scandinavian or Scottish kings were discovered in these islands April 6, 1858.

ORLEANS (France), the Genabum of the Romans, was afterwards named Aurelianum, from Marcus Aurelius, who rebuilt it in the 2nd century. Cæsar mentions an insurrection which occurred B.C. 52, after which he burned the town. Attila, who besieged Orleans in 451, was defeated under its walls by Ætius. Ægidius defeated the Visigoths in

a battle in the neighbourhood in 463. A council was held, July 10, 511, to regulate ordination and the use of litanies; and another, May 7, 538, by which many indignities were inflicted on the Jews. Other councils were held June 23, 533; in 541; Oct. 28, 549; in 638; and in 1022, when 13 Manichæans were condemned to be burned. On the death of Clotaire I., in 561, his kingdom was divided among his sons, and Orleans fell to the lot of Gontran. The Northmen captured it in 855, and again in 865. The university was founded in 1309. The siege of Orleans was commenced by the English Oct. 21, 1428. Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, relieved the city April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised May 8. She was taken at Compiègne May 26, 1430, and was burned at Rouen May 30, 1431. The Etats-Généraux assembled here Dec. 13, 1560, and the edict of Orleans, abolishing the concordat, and the sale of offices, appeared Jan. 15, 1561. The Huguenots, under the Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligni, assembled here in 1562. Orleans was besieged Feb. 24, 1563, by the Duke of Guise, who was assassinated under its walls by Poltrot de Méré. The struggle was brought to a close by the edict of Amboise, March 19, when the two parties united for the purpose of wresting Havre de Grace from the English. The cathedral was begun by Henry IV. in 1601. (*See* BOURBONS, COLLATERAL BRANCHES.)

ORLEANSVILLE (Algeria) was founded by the French in 1843. Bou-Maza surrendered to the French here, April 13, 1847.

ORLOFF DIAMOND.—(*See* DIAMOND.)

ORMUS, or HORMUZ (Persian Gulf).—The kings of Ormus, celebrated for its pearl-fishery and great wealth, became tributaries of the sultans of Kerman, until they were delivered, about 1505, by the Portuguese, who took possession of this island in 1507. They were expelled by the Persians, assisted by the English, in 1622. The disciples of Zoroaster took refuge in its caves, and were afterwards called Parsees (*q. v.*). Milton, in "Paradise Lost" (b. ii.), alludes to its reputation for wealth—

> "High on a throne of royal state, which far
> Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

ORNAMENTED GOTHIC. — (*See* GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.)

ORNITHOLOGY.—Aristotle, in his "History of Animals," B.C. 350, gives a brief account of birds; and Pliny (23—79) in his "Natural History," in 72, also deals with the subject. Pierre Belon wrote upon it in 1551; Conrad Gesner of Zurich in 1555; and the three volumes of Ulysses Aldrovandus appeared in 1559—1603; Willughby's "Ornithologiæ Libri tres" was published posthumously in 1676, and Ray's "Synopsis" in 1713. The first edition of "Systema Naturæ," by Linnæus, was published at Leyden in 1735; Wilson's "American Ornithology," 1808—1814; Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom" in 1817; and Latham's "History of Birds" 1821—1824. The Ornithological Society was established in 1837, and the Acclimatization Society was amalgamated with it in 1866.

ORONTES. — (*See* HITTITES, and HOMS, Battle.)

OROPUS (Greece), a Bœotian town, was taken at an early period by the Athenians, who were expelled B.C. 412. Some of the inhabitants founded another town of the same name, farther inland, B.C. 402. It was a frequent source of strife between the Bœotians and the Athenians; and it was given to the latter by Philip II. B.C. 338. The inhabitants recovered their independence B.C. 318, and Cassander obtained possession of the town B.C. 312, but did not hold it long. The inland town is supposed to have been abandoned soon after this time.

ORPHAN INSTITUTIONS. — It is not known when asylums for the maintenance of orphans were first established, though they existed among the Romans. Trajan (98—117), the Antonines (138—180), and Alexander Severus (222—235), founded several, but they do not appear to have become frequent until the introduction of Christianity. During the Middle Ages they were very numerous, especially in the Netherlands. One of the most celebrated orphan asylums in the world is that established by A. H. Franke at Halle in 1698. The following are the principal orphan asylums in the metropolis and its vicinity:—

A.D.
1820. Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park.
1758. Asylum for Friendless and Deserted Orphan Girls, Lambeth.
1839. Bayswater Episcopal Chapel Female Orphan School.
1827. British Orphan Asylum, Clapham Rise.
1749. Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society, St. John's Wood.
1827. Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.
1831. Jews' Orphan Asylum, Goodman's Fields.
1813. London Orphan Asylum, Clapton.
1827. Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow Road.
1849. National (late Cholera) Orphan Home, Ham Common.
1844. New Asylum for Infant Orphans, Stamford Hill.
1758. Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill.
1829. Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Whitechapel.
1766. School of Industry for Female Orphans, St. John's Wood.

ORPHEONISTS.—A party of 3,000 arrived in London from France to fulfil a musical engagement at the Crystal Palace, June 24, 1860.

ORPHEUS STEAMER. — H. M. S. steam-corvette *Orpheus*, 21 guns, struck on a sandbank at the entrance of the harbour of Manukau, New Zealand, Feb. 7, 1863, and soon after foundered. Commodore Burnett, C.B., 23 officers, and 166 seamen and marines, perished, only 70 being saved out of a crew of 260.

ORRERY.—The Chinese are said to have constructed such pieces of mechanism to illustrate planetary motion, B.C. 2000. Archimedes (B.C. 287—212) constructed one, and Posidonius B.C. 51. Huyghens (1629—1695) attended to their construction; and Roemer invented one which he described in 1705. Graham constructed one, which was presented to the Earl of Orrery, from whom it derives its name, about 1700. The Royal Institution, London, had one made in 1801, and another, on a much larger scale, by Dr. Pearson, in 1813.

ORSINI CONSPIRACY.—This attempt to

assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress, on their way to the opera at Paris, by throwing hand-grenades at the carriage, was made Jan. 14, 1858. Orsini, Rudio, and Pieri, were condemned to death, and Gomez to hard labour for life, Feb. 26. Orsini and Pieri were guillotined at Paris, and Rudio's sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, March 13. Dr. Bernard was arrested at Bayswater, London, Feb. 14; and, after a trial at the Old Bailey extending over six days, was acquitted April 17. Violent addresses against England, from the colonels of the French army to the Emperor, appeared in the *Moniteur*, Jan. 27, 1858. Lord Palmerston's conspiracy-to-murder bill was introduced into the House of Commons Feb. 8, 1858; and defeated on the second reading by a majority of 19, Feb. 19, 1858, which led to the resignation of the Palmerston (first) administration.

ORSINI FACTION, opposed to the Colonna family, adherents of the Ghibelline party at Rome, joined the Guelphs about 1200. Their influence declined in 1280. The Orsini and Colonna factions raged at Rome in 1339.

ORSOVA (Turkey).—This strongly fortified town of Wallachia, taken by the Turks in 1738, was ceded by Austria to the Porte, Sep. 1, 1739. The Austrians were defeated near Orsova by the Turks, Aug. 8, 1788, when the victors set fire to the town. New Orsova, which forms part of Servia, was captured by the Austrians, April 16, 1790.

ORTEGAL (Sea-fight). — Commodore Fox attacked a French fleet and convoy, amounting in all to 170 sail, off Cape Ortegal, June 20, 1747. The ships of war, being fast-sailing vessels, escaped, but 48 merchantmen were captured. Their gross tonnage amounted to 16,051 tons, and the crews to 1,197 men.

ORTHES, or ORTHEZ (France), was the residence of the princes of Bearn till 1460; and of Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., who founded a Protestant college about 1562. The castle of Moncada was built by Gaston de Foix in 1240, and formed for two years the prison of Blanche of Navarre, poisoned by her sister in 1462. A year's truce was concluded at Orthes by Ferdinand V. of Spain with Louis XII., April 1, 1513. The governor, Viscount d'Orthes, refused to obey the royal order for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. In the vicinity, Sir A. Wellesley gained a victory over Soult, Feb. 27, 1814.

ORVIETO (Italy).—This town, the seat of a bishop since 509, built upon the site of the ancient Herbanum, possesses one of the finest churches in Italy, founded in 1290, and completed in the 14th century. A league between the Pope, Venice, and Naples against the Greek empire was concluded here in 1281. It was dissolved by the Sicilian Vespers (*q. v.*) in 1282.

OSACA (Japan).—Permission was given to British subjects to reside here for purposes of trade, from Jan. 1, 1863, by the treaty of Jeddo, Aug. 26, 1858.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight).—The original name of this manor was Austerborne. It was purchased by Queen Victoria from Lady Isabella Blatchford, in 1845, when the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion erected from the designs of Mr. Cubitt.

OSCA.—(*See* HUESCA.)

OSCHOPHORIA.—A festival thus named, from the practice of carrying boughs hung with grapes, was instituted at Athens, in honour of Minerva and Bacchus, or Ariadne and Bacchus, by Theseus, about B.C. 1235.

OSIANDRISTS.—The followers of Andrew Osiander, a Lutheran, who was deprived of his office as preacher at Nuremberg in 1548, because he would not agree to the Augsburg Interim. Appointed to the divinity chair at the university of Königsberg, he published, in 1550, a treatise, "De Lege et Evangelio," in which his views respecting justification gave offence. Osiander died Oct. 17, 1552.

OSIMO.—(*See* AUXIMUM.)

OSMA, or UXAMA (Spain).—This town, taken and destroyed by Alphonso I. of Leon, in 746, was rebuilt in 938, and fortified in 1019. The cathedral was founded in 1232, and the university in 1550. The see was established about 597.

OSMIUM.—This metal was discovered by Tennant in the grains of native platinum, in 1803.

OSNABURG, or OSNABRÜCK (Hanover), on the site of the ancient Wittekindsburg, was surrounded by walls in 1082. The cathedral was built in the 12th century, and a council against heretics was held in 1538. A university, established in 1632, was suppressed in 1633. The treaty of Westphalia was signed at Osnaburg and Münster, Oct. 24, 1648. Charlemagne founded the bishopric of Osnaburg in 780. Since the peace of Westphalia it has been held by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant bishop alternately. It was secularized and united to Hanover in 1802.

OSSORY (Bishopric), regarded as the most ancient in Ireland, was founded by St. Kiaran, in 402, at Saighir, or King's county, and was transferred to Aghabo, or Aghavoe, in 1052, and to Kilkenny in 1180. According to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Ferns and Leighlin were united to Ossory on the death of Bishop Elrington in 1835.

OSTEND (Belgium), from a small village in the 9th century, had become an important seaport about 1100. It was destroyed by the sea in 1334. Having been rebuilt, it was walled by Philip the Good in 1445; and fortified by the Prince of Orange in 1583. The siege by the Spaniards, commencing in 1601, terminated, after a loss of 50,000 men to the garrison, and 80,000 to the besiegers, Sep. 20, 1604, with the capitulation of the town. It again capitulated to the allies July 16, 1706; was ceded to the Emperor in 1715; and surrendered to the French Aug. 15, 1745. The French took possession of Ostend July 13, 1794; and the English assailed it unsuccessfully May 20, 1798. It was given up by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. The town suffered considerable damage by the explosion of a powder magazine in 1826. The railway to Ghent was opened Sep. 2, 1838.

OSTEND COMPANY, for carrying on trade with the East Indies, was established here in

1719; received from the Emperor Charles VI. in Aug., 1723, a charter, which was suspended in 1727. The company was dissolved in 1731.

OSTIA (Italy) was founded by Ancus Martius B.C. 640, and exempted from military levies B.C. 207. Application for exemption from naval levies was also made, but refused, B.C. 191. A squadron in its harbour was destroyed by Cilician pirates B.C. 67; and in the civil wars the town was taken by Marius and given up to plunder by his soldiers, B.C. 87. Claudius I. (41—54) cut a new channel called Portus Romanus, or Augusti. It declined gradually, and had fallen into a state of ruin by 827. Another town having been erected at a short distance from the site of the old one, was occupied by Ladislaus, King of Naples (1386—1414), and fortified by Sixtus IV. (1471—1484), who built the castle. The French seized it, and were driven out by Pope Julius II., who formed a "holy league" against them, Oct. 4, 1511.

OSTRACISM.—This mode of banishment among the Athenians, at first for a term of 10 years, afterwards reduced to five, is said to have been established by Cleisthenes, B.C. 510. It was discontinued B.C. 452.

OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHS, with the other branches of the same nation, took possession of Dacia in 270, and were subjected by the Huns in 376. Their king, Theodoric the Great, served under the Emperor Zeno in 482 or 483, and from Pannonia marched with all his tribe into Italy in 489, and conquered and put to death Odoacer, establishing his authority over that country in 493. The Ostrogoths were overthrown by Belisarius and Narses about 553.

OSTROLENKA (Battle).—The Russians were defeated by the French under Marshal Oudinot, at this town, in Russia, in 1807.—The Poles gained a victory over them at the same place, May 26, 1831.

OSTROWNO (Battles).—The French fought some severe battles with the Russians near this town, on the Dwina, July 25, 26, and 27, 1812.

OSWEGO (N. America).—This town, situated on both sides of the Oswego River, was founded in 1722. A fortress was built on the western side of the river in 1727, and a fort was erected on the opposite bank in 1755. They were both captured by Montcalm in 1756, and were afterwards given up to the English, who held them till 1795. Oswego was taken by the English May 6, 1814.

OSWESTRY (Shropshire), anciently called Oswaldstree, is said to have been named after Oswald, King of Northumbria, killed by Penda in the battle of Maserfeld, Aug. 5, 642. By some authorities the site of the battle is fixed at Winwick, in Lancashire, and by others at Oswestry. Oswald was honoured as a saint, his day falling on the anniversary of his death, Aug. 5. Edward I. ordered it to be walled in 1277.

OTAGO (New Zealand).—This province was settled by members of the Free Church of Scotland in 1848. Gold was discovered here in June, 1861. Dunedin, its chief town, became the seat of a bishopric in 1865.

OTAHEITE (Pacific Ocean), the chief of the Georgian or Tahitian Islands, was discovered by the Spaniard Quiros in 1606; visited by Capt. Wallis in 1767, and by Cook several times between the years 1769 and 1778. (*See* BREAD-FRUIT TREE, and MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY.) Missionaries arrived in 1797, and the king, Pomaree II., embraced Christianity in 1816. By a treaty with the queen, Pomare, it was placed under French protection, Sep. 9, 1843; and the French admiral on that station asserted the complete sovereignty of France over it in Nov., 1843. This led to a remonstrance on the part of England, and his proceedings were disavowed by the government Feb. 29, 1844.

OTCHAKOF, or OTCHAKOW.—(*See* OCZAKOW.)

OTFORD (Battle).—The Kentish men were defeated at Otford, by Offa, King of Mercia, and his army, in 774.

OTRANTO (Italy).—The ancient Hydruntum, or Hydrus, founded at a very early period, probably by Greeks, was a port of some importance B.C. 191, and the usual place of passage from Italy to the East in 400. It was one of the last cities in the south of Italy held by the Greek emperors, who lost it in the 11th century. About 12,000, being more than one-half the population, were slaughtered by the Turks when they sacked it in 1480.

OTTAWA (Canada), founded in 1827 and called Bytown, which name was changed to Ottawa on its incorporation as a city in 1854, was made the capital of Canada in 1858.

OTTERBURN, or CHEVY CHASE (Battle), on which the well-known ballad seems to be founded, was fought between the English, under Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, and the Scots, commanded by the Earl of Douglas, Aug. 10, 1388. The former having been taken prisoner and the latter slain, the victory remained undecided.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, or TURKEY.—This empire was founded by Osman, the son of Ertoghrul, "The Right-hearted Man," whose name has been corrupted into Othman, or Ottoman. Gibbon (ch. xlii.) says the name Turks (*q. v.*) first became known in Europe in the 6th century, but later writers believe the Huns, who appeared in Europe in the 5th century, to have been Turks. The Ottomans style themselves Osmanlis. Bajazet I. was the first who took the title of sultan, his predecessors having been styled emirs.

A.D.
1258. Birth of Othman, or Osman.
1299. Othman, or Osman I., murders his uncle Deindar, and founds the Ottoman empire.
1321. The Turks enter Europe, and ravage Thrace and Macedonia.
1326. Death of Othman I., who is succeeded by his son Orchan.
1327. Orchan makes Brusa, or Boursa, his capital, and completes the conquest of Bithynia.
1329. The Janissaries (*q. v.*) are organized.
1330. The Turks conquer Nicæa, in Bithynia.
1333. Orchan forms an alliance with the Greek Emperor Andronicus III. (Palæologus).
1336. Korasi, the ancient Mysia, is conquered by the Turks.
1338. Caramania, the ancient Phrygia, is reduced under the Turkish yoke.

A.D.
1346. The Turks take the Morea (*q. v.*).
1356. The Turks make their first permanent settlement in Europe, on the coast of Thrace.
1357. Amurath I., son of Orchan, captures Gallipoli.
1360. Amurath I. takes Hadrianople.
1363. Amurath I. invades Bulgaria.
1366. He makes Hadrianople his capital.
1376. Kerman is annexed to the Ottoman dominions.
1380. Amurath I. purchases the territories of the Emir of Hamid.
1388. Part of Albania is brought under the Ottoman yoke.
1389. June 15 or Aug. 27. Battle of Cossova (*q. v.*).
1390. Bajazet I. invades Philadelphia, in Asia Minor.
1391. Bajazet I. conquers Wallachia, and obtains a footing in Constantinople.
1396. Sep. 28. Battle of Nicopolis (*q. v.*). Bajazet I. annexes Bulgaria.
1400. Sep. 1. War commences between Bajazet I. and Timour.
1402. July 28. Battle of Angora (*q. v.*).
1403. March. The death of Bajazet I. in captivity is followed by the dismemberment of his empire by his three sons. Soliman establishes his government at Hadrianople, Isa at Brusa, and Mohammed in Amasia, and the three wage civil war.
1419. Mohammed I. annexes Wallachia.
1422. The Ottoman empire is reunited by Amurath II.
1430. Macedonia is conquered and annexed by Amurath II.
1435—1437. War with Venice.
1440. Amurath II. fails in an attempt to capture Belgrade.
1443. The Turkish army is almost annihilated at the battle of Vasag.
1443. Scanderbeg restores Albania to independence.—Nov. 3. Battle of Nissa (*q. v.*).—Dec. 24. Battle of Kunobitza (*q. v.*).
1444. July 12. The treaty of Segedin (*q. v.*).—Nov. 10. Battle of Varna (*q. v.*).
1448. Oct. 17-19. Second battle of Cossova (*q. v.*).
1453. May 29. Constantinople is captured by Mohammed II., and the Eastern empire is dissolved.
1456. Battle of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1460. Greece is conquered by the Turks.
1463. War is declared against Venice.
1466. Epirus is annexed.
1472. The Turks enter Italy.
1475. The Genoese possessions in the Crimea are seized by the Turks.
1479. Jan. 26. Peace is restored with the Venetian Republic.
1480. Mohammed II. takes Otranto, and is defeated in an attempt upon Rhodes.
1484. Spain is invaded by the Turks.
1499. Aug. Battle of Lepanto (*q. v.*).
1503. Peace is concluded with Venice, whose possessions on the mainland of Greece are ceded to the Turks.
1512. The Janissaries dethrone Bajazet II., and confer the sceptre on his son Selim.
1514. Battle of Shalditan, or Kalderoon.
1515. Selim I. defeats the Persians at Khargandede, and subdues Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.
1516. Aug. 24. Battle of the Durik (*q. v.*).
1517. Selim I. annexes Egypt to his dominions, and takes Jerusalem.
1518. Selim I. conquers part of Arabia.
1521. Aug. 20. Soliman I., the Magnificent, takes Belgrade.
1522. Soliman I. conquers Rhodes (*q. v.*).
1526. Soliman I. assails Austria and Hungary.—Aug. 29. Battle of Mohacz.
1529. Sep. 26—Oct. 14. Siege of Vienna.
1533. Peace is restored with Austria and Hungary.
1536. Soliman I. forms an alliance with Francis I. of France against Charles V.
1539. The southern parts of Arabia are subdued, and an unsuccessful invasion of India is conducted by Suleiman Pasha.
1541. War recommences in Hungary, and the Turks take Buda.
1552. Transylvania is made tributary to the Turks.
1560. Bajazet, son of Soliman I., rebels against his father.
1571. May 24. Pius V. forms a Holy League against the Turks.—Aug. 1. The capitulation of Famagusta completes the conquest of Cyprus.—Oct. 7. Sea-fight of Lepanto (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1574. Amurath III. signalizes his accession by the murder of his five brothers.
1583. Commercial relations are first established with England.
1589. The Persians obtain peace by ceding the provinces of Georgia, Azerbijan, Shirwan, and Loristan to Turkey.
1595. Mohammed III. succeeds his father, and murders his 19 brothers and the concubines of his father.
1600. Abd-al-Kalim Karayasiji, the "Black Scribe," commences a formidable revolt in Asia.
1602. The Black Scribe is defeated and slain.
1603. The accession of Achmed, or Ahmed I., is memorable from his refusal to murder his brothers.
1606. Treaty of Litvatorok (*q. v.*).
1609. Tobacco is introduced into Turkey.
1618. Georgia, Erivan, and Tabriz are ceded to Persia. Mustapha I. is deposed.
1622. Othman, or Osman II., is murdered by his subjects, who restore Mustapha I.
1632. An insurrection of the Janissaries is suppressed with great cruelty.
1635. Amurath IV. murders his brothers Bajazet and Soliman.
1636. Amurath IV. murders his brother Kazim.
1637. Azof is taken by the Cossacks.
1638. The Turks take Bagdad and massacre the inhabitants.
1639. Van (*q. v.*), in Armenia, is ceded to Turkey.
1642. Azof is recaptured.
1645. March. War is declared against Venice.
1664. Aug. 1. Battle of St. Gotthard.
1669. Candia (*q. v.*) is taken from the Venetians.
1673. Nov. 1. Battle of Chocsim (*q. v.*).
1678. War is commenced against Russia.
1681. The Ukraine and Cossack territories are ceded to Russia, and peace is restored.
1683. Sep. 12. Vienna, on the point of surrendering to Mohammed IV., is relieved by John Sobieski.
1686. Sep. 2. Buda is retaken by the Austrians.
1687. Mohammed IV. is deposed by his brother, Soliman II.
1688. Belgrade, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia are wrested from the Turks.
1690. Belgrade is recovered.
1691. Aug. 19. Battle of Salankeman (*q. v.*).
1697. Sep. 11. Battle of Szenta (*q. v.*).
1699. Jan. 26. Treaty of Carlowitz (*q. v.*).
1703. The Janissaries revolt and depose Mustapha II.
1710. The Turks declare war against Russia.
1711. July 10. Treaty of Falczi (*q. v.*).
1713. Charles XII. of Sweden is made prisoner at Bender (*q. v.*).
1715. The Turks reconquer the Morea.
1716. The Austrians seize Temeswar. Battle of Peterwardein (*q. v.*).
1717. Aug. 16 (N.S.). Battle of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1718. July 21. Treaty of Passarowitz.
1726. War is declared against Persia. The printing-press is introduced into Turkey.
1730. Sep. 17. Achmet, or Ahmed III., abdicates in favour of his nephew, Mohammed V., or Mahmoud I.
1732. Peace with Persia is restored by the treaty of Erivan, which cedes all the territory beyond the Araxes to the Sultan.
1739. July 22. Battle of Krotzka.—Sep. 18. Treaty of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1743. Turkey is recognized by the great powers as an integral portion of Europe.
1749. Insurrection of the Wahabees (*q. v.*).
1766. Insurrections break out in Georgia.
1768. War is declared against Russia.
1770. Sea-fight at Tchesme. Ali Bey revolts in Egypt. The Russians take Akermann, Azof, Bender, and Crim Tartary.
1773. The Egyptian insurrection is quelled.—June 19. Battle of Brailow (*q. v.*).
1774. July 21 (N. S.). Treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji (*q. v.*).
1784. Jan. 8. Cession to Russia of the Crimea (*q. v.*).
1787. War is renewed with Russia.
1788. War with Austria recommences.—Dec. 17. Storming of Oczakow (*q. v.*).
1790. Dec. 24. Storming of Ismail (*q. v.*).
1791. Jan. 9. Treaty of Jassy (*q. v.*).
1798. War is declared against France. (*See* EGYPT.)
1799. An alliance is formed with England.—July 25. Battle of Aboukir (*q. v.*).
1801. March 13 and 21. Battles of Alexandria (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1802, Jan. 25. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris.
1807, Jan. 7. War is declared against Russia.—Feb. 19. Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles (*q. v.*).—May 29. Selim III. is deposed by Mustapha IV.
1808. The Janissaries revolt at Constantinople and massacre the regular troops.
1810, Sep. 7. Battle of Battin (*q. v.*).
1812, May 28. Treaty of Bucharest (*q. v.*).
1813. A Turkish army of 100,000 men ravages Servia.
1818. The Wahabees are finally subdued.
1820. Revolt of Ali, Pasha of Albania.
1821, March. Moldavia and Wallachia rebel.—April 22 (Easter Sunday). The Christians are persecuted, and the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople is hanged by the Turkish mob. (*See* GREECE.)
1822, April 11. The Turks take Scio (*q. v.*), and massacre the inhabitants.
1823. The Greek inhabitants of Pergamo are massacred.
1824, March 2. Mehemet Ali revolts.—July 28. Treaty of Erzeroum (*q. v.*).—Oct. 7. The Turkish fleet is almost annihilated by the Greeks at Mitylene.—Nov. 23. The Turks evacuate Moldavia.
1826, June 15. Massacre of the Janissaries (*q. v.*).
1827, Oct. 20. Sea-fight at Navarino (*q. v.*).
1828, Jan. 5. 132 French residents, 120 English, and 85 Russians, are expelled from Turkey.—April 26. War is declared by Russia.—May 20. The Emperor of Russia heads his army in person.—June 18. Brailow (*q. v.*) surrenders to the Russians.—June 23. They seize Anapa.—July 20. They gain the heights of Schumla.—Aug. 24. Battle of Akhalzikh.—Sep. 8. The Turks close the Bosphorus.—Sep. 9. The Russians take the fortress of Bajazet.—Sep. 24. They take Toprak-Kali.—Oct. 11. Surrender of Varna (*q. v.*).—Oct. 15. The Russians retire from Schumla and recross the Danube.—Oct. 18. The Russians blockade the Dardanelles.—Oct. 30. The garrison of the castle of the Morea surrenders to the French general Maison.
1829, May 6. The Russians again cross the Danube.—June 11. Battle of Koulefftscha.—June 30. Loss of Silistria (*q. v.*). Prince Paskewitch gains a great victory over the Pasha of Erzeroum.—July 2. Battle of Millidusc.—July 9. Paskewitch seizes Erzeroum.—July 27. Battle of Schumla.—Aug. 20. The Russians occupy Hadrianople.—Sep. 14. Treaty of Hadrianople.
1830, April 23. Turkey acknowledges the independence of Greece.—May 7. A treaty is concluded with the United States.—May. Albania rebels against the Porte.
1831. The Albanian insurrection is suppressed, the first Turkish newspaper is established, and the cholera appears in the country. Mehemet Ali revolts in Egypt, and invades Syria.
1832, April 15. War is declared against Mehemet Ali. (*See* SYRIA.)
1833, Feb. 18. A Russian squadron arrives at Constantinople to assist the Sultan against Mehemet Ali.—Feb. 21. The Porte accepts the mediation of France to arrange its disputes with Mehemet Ali.—May 6. The Porte concludes a peace with Mehemet, who is declared independent, and invested with the government of Syria and Adana.—July 20. A treaty of peace and alliance is concluded with Russia.
1834. A regular postal system is established in Turkey.
1838, March 30. The office of grand vizier is abolished.—Aug. 16. A commercial treaty is concluded with England and France.
1839. Mehemet Ali revolts in Syria (*q. v.*).
1840, July 15. Treaty of London (*q. v.*).
1842. War is declared against Persia.
1843. Insurrection in Albania (*q. v.*).
1846, April 30. A commercial treaty is concluded with Russia.
1848. Insurrections in the Danubian Principalities.
1849, April 30. A treaty relative to the government of the Danubian Principalities is concluded with Russia.—Aug. 21. The Hungarian generals, Bem and Kossuth, take refuge in New Orsova. (*See* HUNGARY.)—Sep. 16. The Porte refuses to surrender the Hungarian refugees to Austria and Russia.—Nov. 3. The Hungarian fugitives are transferred to Schumla.

A.D.
1849, Nov. 4. The English fleet under Sir William Parker arrives in the Dardanelles.—Dec. 31. Russia resumes diplomatic relations with Turkey, which had been suspended in consequence of the Hungarian refugee difficulty.
1850, April 6. Austria resumes diplomatic relations.
1851, Feb. 1. Mustapha Pasha suppresses an insurrection in Samos.—March 4. An insurrection breaks out in Turkish Croatia.—March 19. Battle of Javca.
1852, Feb. 14. A treaty respecting the Holy Places (*q. v.*) of Palestine is concluded with France.
1853, Feb. 28. Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary from the court of Russia, to insist on the repeal of the concessions made to Roman Catholic Christians respecting the Holy Places.—May 5. Menschikoff presents his ultimatum.—May 19. The Porte concedes some points to Russia.—May 21. They are deemed unsatisfactory, and the Russian ambassador quits Constantinople.—June 6. All Christian nations receive a confirmation of the privileges and rights granted to their worship in Turkey.—June 26. The Emperor of Russia publishes a manifesto against Turkey.—July 2. A Russian army of occupation, under Prince Gortschakoff, enters the Danubian Principalities.—July 14. The Porte protests against the occupation of the Principalities.—Sep. 26. A grand national council of the Turkish nation insists on the evacuation of the Principalities.—Oct. 5. War is declared against Russia. (*See* RUSSIAN WAR.)
1854, Jan. 28. The Greek provinces of Epirus and Albania revolt.—March 14. The rebels are assisted by volunteers from Athens.—March 19. The Porte demands that the Greek Government should prevent its subjects from aiding the Albanian rebels.—March 21. His ultimatum is rejected.—March 28. The Greek ambassador quits Constantinople.—April 23. Abdi Pasha defeats the Greeks at Danoko.—April 25. Osman Pasha seizes Peta, the head-quarters of the insurrection.—May 26. Greece (*q. v.*) promises to preserve strict neutrality in the Turkish question.—June 14. A convention respecting the Danubian Principalities is signed with Austria, and she agrees to occupy the Principalities with her troops until the conclusion of peace.—June 18. The insurgent camp at Kalabak is taken by Abdi Pasha.—Sep. 20. The Russians evacuate the Principalities.
1855, March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Sardinia.
1856, March 30. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Paris.—May. An insurrection breaks out.
1857, Jan. 21. A treaty is concluded with Austria for the establishment of telegraphic communication.
1858, Jan. 7. Death of Reschid Pasha.—May 23. Death of Abdi Pasha.—June 15. Massacre of the Christian inhabitants of Jeddah (*q. v.*).—July 21. The Montenegrins are defeated near Kostainiaza.—July 28. The Montenegrins seize Kolaschin.—Aug. 18. The Sultan adopts important financial reforms.—Nov. 8. The Montenegrin boundaries are fixed by the commissioners of the allied powers at Constantinople.
1859, July 31. The Christians are persecuted in Candia.—Sep. 17. A plot against the Sultan is discovered at Constantinople.
1860, May 5. Prince Gortschakoff states that the Christians in Turkey are again subjected to ill treatment.—May 30. The Turkish Government examines the charge.—June 1. England refuses to interpose in favour of the Christians, such interference being contrary to the treaty of Paris.—June 3. The French and Russian ambassadors declare that their governments are satisfied with the conduct of Turkey towards the Christians. (*See* DRUSES and MARONITES.)—Oct. 23. A large proportion of the Bulgarian clergy join the Romish communion.
1861, Jan. 28. A revolution breaks out in Herzegovina.—April 29. A commercial treaty is concluded with France.—May 16. Omar Pasha, with an international commission of foreign consuls, goes to Herzegovina to restore order.—June 5. The French evacuate Syria.—June 25. Death of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who is succeeded by his brother Abdul Aziz.

A.D.
1861, Sep. 1. Omar Pasha commences operations against Luca Vukalovitch, the leader of the insurgents of Herzegovina (*q. v.*).
1862, May 23. The Turks invade the Montenegrin territory. (*See* MONTENEGRO.)—June 15. A dispute breaks out in Belgrade between the Turks and Servians. (*See* SERVIA.)—Sep. 5. A convention is concluded at Constantinople by Russia, France, and Turkey, respecting the preservation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.
1863, April 7. The Sultan visits Egypt (*q. v.*) and lands at Alexandria.
1864, June 8. Prince John Couza of Roumania visits the Porte.—Aug. 1. An amnesty is published in favour of political offenders.—Aug. 19. Polish refugees are expelled from the Ottoman territories.—Aug. 26. The peasantry are emancipated.
1865, Jan. 20. Death of Mehemed Pasha, minister of marine.—June 28. Changes take place in the cabinet.—Aug. The cholera (*q. v.*) breaks out and rages with great violence.—Sep. 5—8. A fire destroys about 15,000 houses.—Oct. 12. Lord Lyons arrives as British ambassador.
1866, Feb. 13. The cholera conference at Constantinople.—Aug. 9—Nov. Revolt in Candia.

OTTOMAN RULERS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1299.	Osman, Othman, or Ottoman I.	1618.	Osman II.
1326.	Orchan.	1622.	Mustapha I. (again).
1360.	Amurath I.	1623.	Amurath IV.
1389.	Bajazet I., Ilderim, or The Lightning.	1640.	Ibrahim.
1403.	Soliman,* Isa, and Mohammed.	1648.	Mohammed IV.
1410.	Musa-Chelebi.	1687.	Soliman II.
1413.	Mohammed I.	1691.	Ahmed, or Achmet II.
1421.	Amurath II.	1695.	Mustapha II.
1451.	Mohammed II.	1703.	Ahmed, or Achmet III.
1481.	Bajazet II.	1730.	Mohammed V., or Mahmoud I.
1512.	Selim I.	1754.	Osman III.
1520.	Soliman I., the Magnificent.	1757.	Mustapha III.
1566.	Selim II.	1774.	Abdul-Ahmed.
1574.	Amurath III.	1789.	Selim III.
1595.	Mohammed III.	1807.	Mustapha IV.
1603.	Ahmed, or Achmet I.	1808.	Mohammed VI., or Mahmoud II.
1617.	Mustapha I.	1839.	Abdul-Medjid.
		1861.	Abdul-Aziz.

OUDENARDE (Belgium), surrendered to a force of French and English in 1658, was besieged by the stadtholder in 1674, and the Duke of Marlborough took it in 1706. The French were defeated here July 11, 1708, by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugène, when Prince George, afterwards George II., distinguished himself.

OUDH, or OUDE (Hindostan), supposed to be the ancient Kosala, the earliest seat of civilization in India, was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1195. Baber's army, which had been sent to subdue the country, was defeated by the Affghans in 1528. It was conquered by Akbar in 1559, and the dynasty of Saadat Ali established in 1720. An action, in which the English were victorious, under Major Hector Munro, was fought at Buxar Oct. 23, 1764, and the rulers of Oudh became tributary to the English. A treaty with Warren Hastings was concluded in 1773; and another, which resulted in the spoliation of the Begums and the subsequent impeachment of Hastings, was signed Sep. 19, 1781. The nuwab was deposed, and Saadat II. raised to the throne Jan. 21, 1798, and Wajid Ali was pensioned off with £120,000 per annum, the territory annexed, and the title of king abolished Jan. 1, 1850, the fact being announced by official proclamation Feb. 7, 1856. Oudh joined in the mutiny of 1857 (*See* INDIA), and its pacification was announced Jan. 25, 1859. (*See* FYZABAD and LUCKNOW.)

OULART (Battle).—A picked detachment of 110 men, chosen from the North Cork militia, under Lieut.-Col. Foote, attacked the Irish rebels under Father John Murphy at the hill of Oulart, in Wexford, Whitsunday, May 27, 1798. The rebels were driven from their position and were in full retreat, when an alarm that they were rushing on a body of cavalry caused them to turn upon their pursuers, who were all slain except Col. Foote, a sergeant, and three privates.

OURIQUE (Battle).—Near this small town of Portugal, Count Alphonso Henriques, with a force of 13,000 soldiers, defeated the combined armies of five Moorish sovereigns, July 25, 1139. The five leaders of the infidels fell in the action, and the victorious Alphonso was immediately hailed King of Portugal.

OUR LADY.—(*See* MERCY, MONTESA, MOUNT CARMEL, OLIVETANS, &c.)

OUR LADY OF BETHLEHEM (Order).—A military order which Pius II. instituted, Jan. 18, 1459, in honour of the recovery of Lemnos from the Turks. It again fell into their power, and the order was not established.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY (Dublin).—The origin of this society, for deciding commercial difficulties by arbitration, was as follows. Early in 1700 much legal perplexity was occasioned by the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a vessel in the port of Dublin, and it was referred to the arbitration of a committee of merchants, who decided to the satisfaction of all parties. A permanent society was established in consequence, which received the name of the Ouzel Galley Society, in 1705. Its members consist of a captain, lieutenants, and crew, elected from the most respectable merchants of Dublin, and the general business of the society is transacted at periodical convivial meetings.

OVATION.—The first ovation, or lesser triumph among the Romans, was accorded to Publius Postumius Tubertus, after his victory over the Sabines, B.C. 469. It received the name from the fact that a sheep was sacrificed.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland route to India *vid* Marseilles was established in 1837. A new route *vid* Trieste, on the Adriatic, was tried by Lieut. Waghorn, under whose superintendence the express which arrived at Suez Oct. 19, 1845, reached Alexandria Oct. 20, and was by him conveyed to London, where it arrived Oct. 31, at 4.30 A.M.

OVERSEERS of the poor were appointed for parishes by 43 Eliz. c. 1. (1601), and for townships by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 12 (1633). (*See* BISHOP.)

OVERTURES, called *sinfonia* by the Italians, originated in France, where Lulli (1633—87), the father of French dramatic music, assisted in giving them a settled form. They were introduced into concert-rooms and theatres about the end of the 18th century.

* This prince is sometimes designated Soliman I., and the other two of the name respectively Soliman II. and III.

OVIEDO (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, and known in the Middle Ages as Civitas Episcoporum, from the number of bishops who took refuge in it from the Moors, is believed to have been founded by Froila I. in 759. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1521. The fortress was built by Alphonso III. in 912, and the university was founded by Philip III. in 1604. The church, erected in the 9th century, was taken down and the cathedral commenced in the 14th century, one of the towers having been finished in 1575. The library was founded in 1764; the provincial hospital in 1752; and the consolidated hospitals of San Francisco in 1837. (*See* ASTURIAS.)

OWENITES, or OWENISTS. — The name sometimes given to English Communists (*q. v.*) or Socialists (*q. v.*), from Robert Owen (May 14, 1771—Nov. 17, 1858), who is regarded as their founder.

OWHYHEE.—(*See* HAWAII, or OWHYHEE.)

OXFORD (Bishopric).—This see was founded by Henry VIII. in 1541.

OXFORD (Oxfordshire), called Oxnaford by the Saxons and Oxeneford in Domesday Book, existed as early as the 8th century. It was burned by the Danes in 1010. Edmund Ironside died here Nov. 30, 1017, and Canute held several national councils. Refusing to admit the Normans, it was stormed by William I. in 1067. It sustained a three months' siege from Stephen. The Empress Maud made her escape, and it surrendered Dec. 21, 1142. The great charter, with all the privileges and liberties of London, was granted by Henry II. (1154—1189). The Mad Parliament assembled here June 11, 1258. John Bereford's riot, when the colleges and halls were sacked by the townsmen, took place in 1355. Councils were held in 1160, June 11, 1222, Nov. 29, 1241, in 1322, Nov. 18, 1382, and Jan. 14, 1409. Henry VIII. made it his residence for some time in 1518. Queen Elizabeth delivered a long Latin speech on her visit in 1592. Latimer and Ridley suffered at the stake Oct. 16, 1555, and Cranmer March 21, 1556. After the battle of Edgehill, Charles I. took possession of the town, Oct. 26, 1642. He established a mint, where the plate of New Inn Hall was coined for his use, and settled the exchequer here Feb. 13, 1643. Charles I. also summoned a parliament, which sat from Jan. 22 till April, 1644. The city surrendered to the Parliamentary forces June 24, 1646. Parliament met here Oct. 9, 1665, during the plague of London (*See* GAZETTE), and March 21, 1681. The family of the Veres, to whom it gave a title, became extinct in 1702; but the title was revived in 1711. The botanical garden, the first in England, was formed in 1632; the town-hall was erected in 1753; the new county hall and courts in 1840.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION. —(*See* HARLEY ADMINISTRATION.)

OXFORD, or ARUNDELIAN MARBLES.—This collection of relics of antiquity, found in the island of Paros, early in the 17th century, was purchased by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1624, and brought to England in 1627. It consisted, when entire, of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, besides sarcophagi, altars, fragments, and gems; and having been dispersed, the remains were presented to the university of Oxford, in 1667, by Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. Another portion, called the Pomfret Marbles, was transferred to Oxford in 1755. Amongst the remains presented by Henry Howard, is the Parian chronicle, which contains a chronological compendium of the history of Greece from B.C. 1582 to B.C. 355, the 90 years to B.C. 264 having been lost. The accuracy of these tables has been questioned, and even their authenticity denied. Clarendon (ch. i. 119) says of the Earl of Arundel, their collector, "He was willing to be thought a scholar, and to understand the most mysterious parts of antiquity, because he made a wonderful and costly purchase of excellent statues whilst he was in Italy and in Rome (some whereof he could never obtain permission to remove from Rome, though he had paid for them), and had a rare collection of the most curious medals; whereas in truth he was only able to buy them, and never to understand them."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE. —(*See* UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.)

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB (London) was founded in 1829, and is sometimes erroneously called the Junior University Club (*q. v.*).

OXFORD'S ATTEMPT. — Edward Oxford fired two pistols at Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as they were passing up Constitution Hill, June 10, 1840. He was found guilty July 10, and being insane, was imprisoned for life.

OXFORD STREET (London). —By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 80 (Aug. 24, 1839), permission was given to the authorities to extend this street to Holborn.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Britons and Saxons established schools of learning at Oxford, which were restored by Alfred the Great, the reputed founder of the university, about 879. In Alfred's time, the institution was styled the school or the schools, and it is mentioned as the university in a deed dated 1190. Edward III. granted a great charter to the students, June 27, 1355, and their privileges were confirmed by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1510. The university was incorporated by 13 Eliz. c. 29 (1570). The privilege of returning two members to the House of Commons was accorded to the university by letters patent of James I., in 1604. During the civil war the colleges espoused the cause of Charles I., and in Jan., 1643, they sent their plate to the mint to be coined for his use. A commission of inquiry into the state of the university was issued Aug. 31, 1850, and the report of the commissioners was presented April 27, 1852. The constitution of the university was changed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854), which was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 3 (June 23, 1856). The theatre, by Sir C. Wren, was founded July 26, 1664, and opened July 9, 1669. The first stone of the museum was laid by the Earl of Derby, June 20, 1855, and it was opened in June, 1860. The difference between colleges and halls is, that the latter are not incorporated.

The following is a list of the colleges and halls, with date of establishment:—

COLLEGES.

A.D.
872. University.
1263 and 1268. Balliol.
1264. Merton.
1314. Exeter.
1324. Oriel.
1340. Queen's.
1386. New.
1428. Lincoln.
1437. All Souls.
1458. Magdalen.
1508. Brasenose.
1516. Corpus Christi.
1524. Christ Church.
1554. Trinity.
1557. St. John's.
1571. Jesus.
1613. Wadham.
1624. Pembroke.
1714. Worcester.

HALLS.

A.D.
1269. St. Edmund's.
1333. St. Mary.
1394. New Inn.
1487. Magdalen.
1547 (shortly after) St. Alban.
1855. Litton's.

PRIZES.

A.D.
1762-72. Chancellor's Prizes, for Latin Verse, English Essay, and Latin Essay.
1810. Newdegate, English Verse.
1825. Ellerton, Theological Essay.
1835. Two Denyer, Theological Essays.—1863. Merged in Denyer and Johnson Scholarship.
1848. English Poem on Sacred Subject.
1850. Arnold, Historical Essay.
1855. Stanhope, Historical Essay.
1856. Gaisford Prizes, Greek Verse and Greek Prose.
1864. Johnson, Memorial Prize Essay.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

1502. Margaret, Divinity.
1546. Regius, Civil Law.
1546. Regius, Divinity.
1546. Regius, Greek.
1546. Regius, Hebrew.
1546. Regius, Medicine.
1618, Oct. 30. Sedleian, Natural Philosophy; commenced 1621.
1619. Savilian, Astronomy.
1619. Savilian, Geometry.
1621. Whyte's Moral Philosophy.
1622. Camden, Ancient History.
1624. Tomlins, Anatomy.—1858. Annexed to Linacre, Physiology.
1626. Music.
1636. Laudian, Arabic.
1669. Botany.
1708. Poetry.
1724. Lord Almoner's, Arabic.
1724. Regius, Modern History.
1749. Experimental Philosophy.
1755, Dec. 20. Vinerian, Common Law; commenced 1758.
1780. Clinical.
1795. Rawlinsonian, Anglo-Saxon.
1798, Jan. 26. Aldrichian, Anatomy; commenced 1803.
1798, Jan. 26. Aldrichian, Chemistry; commenced 1803.
1798, Jan. 26. Aldrichian, Practice of Medicine; commenced 1803.
1825. Political Economy.
1830. Boden, Sanscrit.
1839. Logic.
1842. Regius, Ecclesiastical History.
1842. Regius, Pastoral Theology.
1842. Exegesis of Holy Scripture; commenced 1847.
1854. Latin Literature.
1854. Chichele, Modern History; commenced 1862.
1854. Chichele, International Law and Diplomacy; commenced 1859.
1854. Waynflete, Chemistry.
1854. Waynflete, Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.
1854. Linacre, Physiology.
1861. Hope, Zoology.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1647, May 28. Craven, two Scholarships.—1649. Commenced.—1819, March. Increased to five.—1858. New regulations made, and increased to six.
1715, July. Two Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships. Increased to three under Act of 1854.
1755, Dec. 20. Vinerian, Fellowship and Scholarships.—1853. Five Scholarships.
1825. Dean Ireland's, four Scholarships.
1830. Eldon, Law Scholarship.
1830 and 1860. Four Boden Scholarships.
1831. Three Mathematical Scholarships.—1864. Increased to four
1831. Two Kennicott Hebrew Scholarships.—1863. Reduced to one.
1832. Three Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships.
1833, Feb. Two Johnson's Scholarships.
1863. Three Denyer and Johnson Scholarships.
1834. Hertford Scholarship.
1857. Four Taylor Scholarships.
1860. Two Burdett-Coutts Scholarships.

(*See* Ashmolean Museum, Bampton Lectures, Bodleian Library, Clarendon Press, Radcliffe Library, &c.)

OXYGEN was discovered by Dr. Priestley, who termed it Dephlogisticated Air, Aug. 1, 1774, and by Scheele, who called it Empyreal Air, in 1775. Lavoisier made a series of experiments in 1789, and gave it the name of Oxygen.

OXYRYNCHUS, or OXYRHNCHUS (Egypt).—The name is derived from a fish of the sturgeon species, worshipped in Egypt in early times. This town, the modern Behnesah, was made the seat of a bishop in the 4th century. The first bishop, Theodore, is represented in 372 occupying the episcopal throne. According to Gibbon, this stately and populous city, the seat of Christian orthodoxy, had devoted the temples, the public edifices, and even the ramparts, to pious and charitable uses.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Writs of Oyer and Terminer were only to be granted before justices of either bench in eyre, save in exceptional cases, when a special royal warrant was required by 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 29 (1285). These regulations were enforced by 2 Edw. III. c. 2 (1328); 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1335); and by 20 Edw. III. c. 3 (1346). The rule by which no judge or other lawyer could act in this commission within his own county where he was born or lived, was abolished by 12 Geo. II. c. 27 (1739).

O YES!—In the old Norman law courts the crier pronounced oyez, "hear ye," to enjoin silence. This injunction, corrupted into the meaningless phrase, "Oh yes," is still used by public criers and heralds.

OYSTER POINT.—(*See* Charleston and Charlestown.)

OYSTERS.—British oysters were much esteemed by Roman epicures, and Juvenal, in his 4th satire, commemorates those of Richborough in Kent as possessing peculiar excellence. The stealing of oysters, or oyster brood, from the beds, was declared larceny by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 36 (June 21, 1827). A convention was signed Aug. 2, 1839, by France and England, for settling the limits of the oyster-beds of each nation. The regulations thus established were embodied in 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 22, 1843), which limited the period of the oyster fishery to the interval between Sep. 1 and April 30. All oysters and dredges found on fishing vessels from May 1 to Aug. 31, may be seized by the coast-guard and

excise officers, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 14, 1855). The growth of the oyster in France has been much improved since 1858 by the labours of M. Coste.

OZONE.—Attention was first directed to this odour evolved during the working of the electric machine, by Professor Schönbein of Basel, in 1840. Baumert in 1853 contended that there are two kinds of ozone, but this was shown to be a mistake by Andrews in 1856. Andrews and Tait published the results of a series of experiments in 1860.

P.

PACIFICATION.—The name given to the edicts issued by the French monarchs in favour of the Huguenots, or Protestants. The first was promulgated by Charles IX. in 1562. (*See* AMBOISE, EDICT OF NANTES, NISMES, &c.) The term is also applied to other agreements. (*See* BRUSSELS [The Union of] GHENT, YORK, &c.)

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the South Sea, was first seen by Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Sep. 25, 1513. Magalhaens rounded Cape Horn, and entered this ocean, to which, on account of the calm weather that prevailed, he gave the name of the Pacific, in 1521. Sir Francis Drake, supposed to be the first Englishman who saw it, reached its shores in 1573. (*See* DARIEN.)

PACIFIC STEAMER, belonging to the Collins line, running between New York and Liverpool, was totally lost, with all on board, in the early part of 1856. She left Liverpool Jan. 23, 1856, with 45 passengers and a crew of 141 men, and was never heard of afterwards. It is supposed that she struck suddenly on an iceberg, and foundered with all on board.

PACTE DE FAMINE.—A company called the Société Malisset, under government control, had been formed in Paris in 1767, for the purpose of buying and storing grain in order to keep up the price. The conduct of Louis XV., in making use of the society to fill his treasury, excited much public indignation in 1774, and it was called the Pacte de Famine. It was suppressed in 1789.

PADAN-ARAM.—(*See* HARAN and MESOPOTAMIA.)

PADERBORN (Prussia).—This ancient town of Westphalia, made a bishopric by Charlemagne, in 795 was a member of the Hanseatic League. Councils were held here in 777, 780, 782, and 785. At the first, generally designated the diet of Paderborn, multitudes of the Saxons were baptized. The cathedral, commenced early in the 11th century, was not finished till 1143. The Lutheran religion was suppressed and the Roman Catholic restored in 1604. The town was taken and pillaged by the Duke of Brunswick in 1622, and was annexed to Prussia in 1803. It afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Westphalia, and was restored to Prussia in 1813.

PADLOCK.—Ducange states that a lock of this description was in use as early as 1381, though a later date is usually assigned for the invention.

PADSTOW (Cornwall).—This town was destroyed by the Danes in 981.

PADUA (Italy), the ancient Patavium, was, according to Virgil, founded by Antenor, who escaped thither after the fall of Troy. The Patavians were constantly at war with the Cisalpine Gauls, and B.C. 301 they defeated Cleonymus the Lacedæmonian, who had landed at the mouth of the Medoacus. Patavium gradually fell into the power of Rome, though it seems to have retained some of its former independence, as M. Æmilius, a Roman consul, was sent to quell a riot, B.C. 174, and the inhabitants refused to receive the emissaries of M. Antonius, B.C. 43. Patavium was occupied, in 69, by Primus and Varus, the generals of Vespasian, on their advance into Italy. Attila destroyed it in 452; it is mentioned as one of the chief cities when the province was overrun by the Lombards under Alboin in 568; and was burned to the ground by Agilulph, King of the Longobardi, in 601. In 1164 Padua formed a league with other states against Frederick I.; in 1167 it joined the Lombard league; and by the peace of Constance, in 1183, its freedom was recognized. Eccelino da Romano, who made himself master of Padua Feb. 25, 1237, was driven out in 1256, by a coalition of the towns of Upper Italy. A council was held here in 1350. In 1337 it came under the sway of the Carrara family, who held it till 1405, when it was taken by the republic of Venice. Maximilian I. besieged it Sep. 15, 1509, and retired Oct. 3. The French occupied it April 28, 1797, and it passed into the power of Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio. The university was celebrated as early as 1221, the hospital was founded in 1420, the bank in 1490, the public library in 1540, and the library of the university in 1629. The botanical garden was instituted by the Venetian senate in 1545, and the observatory dates from 1767. In consequence of disturbances among the students which took place Feb. 9, 1848, the university was closed, and it was not reopened until 1850.

PÆONIA (Macedonia).—This district, inhabited by the Paeones, was overrun by Megabazus B.C. 506, and was finally annexed to Macedon by Alexander III. (the Great).

PAGANS.—This term, from pagani, or dwellers in the pagi, was applied to the heathens, because the inhabitants of the country districts were the last to receive Christianity. Theodosius I. promulgated an edict against pagan sacrifices in 385, and soon after closed all the heathen temples and shrines. After his death (Jan. 17, 395), few vestiges of paganism remained. Pagan ceremonies were revived in Christian churches in the beginning of the 5th century. Paganism was imputed to the classic enthusiasts of the 15th century, who professed a secret devotion to the gods of Homer and Plato.

PAGASÆ (Thessaly), celebrated in mythological history as the port at which Jason built the ship *Argo*, was conquered by Philip II.

of Macedon B.C. 353. The inhabitants were transferred to Demetrias, founded B.C. 290. Pagasæ was afterwards restored, and became a flourishing city.

PAI MARIRE.—The name, the exact meaning of which is unknown, though it is supposed to signify "wait," or "bide your time," is applied to a new religion that appeared in 1864 among the Maori converts to Christianity, and spread with great rapidity through every part of New Zealand. This new faith is described as the original heathenism of the natives, slightly modified by Judaism, and partaking as much of the character of a political revolution as of a religious system. Cannibalism is enjoined as a religious rite, and the initiated profess to have the power of speaking in a language revealed by heaven and unintelligible to the vulgar. The Rev. Carl Sylvius Volkner, a missionary of the Church of England, was barbarously murdered at Opotiki, on the east coast, by the Pai Marire fanatics, March 2, 1865.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.—Certain bills, passed by the legislature to inflict specified penalties for particular acts against state offenders, were known by this title. The last instance was the bill of pains and penalties introduced against Queen Caroline in 1820. It passed the House of Lords, but was not introduced into the House of Commons.

PAINTING.—This art appears to have originated in Egypt, where it was employed 2,000 years before the Christian æra. The Greeks, however, attribute its origin to their ancestors. (*See* DRAWING.) Greek art was not established on an independent basis until the Persian invasion in the 5th century B.C., it having previously been a mere adjunct to architecture and the celebration of religious mysteries. Polygnotus, who removed from Thasos to Athens about B.C. 463, painted the first portrait, and is regarded as the founder of historic painting. Apollodorus of Athens (about B.C. 408) first practised nice discrimination of light and shade, in which he was much excelled by the celebrated Zeuxis of Heraclea (B.C. 455—B.C. 400). Apelles (about B.C. 332) was remarkable for his delicacy of finish, and is regarded as the chief of ancient portrait painters. The classic period of painting began to decline about B.C. 300, when Antipholus the Egyptian, and others, introduced caricatures and pictures of still-life. Fabius Maximus introduced painting into Rome B.C. 289, but the greatest impetus was given to the art by the number of masterpieces which Mummius brought from Corinth, B.C. 146. The materials of ancient art appear to have been wood, clay, plaster, stone, parchment, and canvas, on which pictures were painted in distemper or with a medium of WAX. The establishment of Christianity, and the subversion of the Roman empire by the northern barbarians, caused a decline in painting as well as in the other arts; and the Iconoclasts (*q. v.*) destroyed many valuable specimens of the semi-barbarous Byzantine school, which was chiefly employed in the decoration of churches. (*See* ILLUMINATION.) Giovanni Cimabue (1240—1300) is regarded as the restorer of painting and the founder of the Italian school; but the trammels of the Byzantine school were first shaken off by Giotto di Bondone (1276—Jan. 18, 1336). Leonardo da Vinci (1452—May 2, 1520) and Michael Angelo Buonarroti (1474—Feb. 17, 1564) were the most eminent artists of the Florentine school. Raphael Sanzio da Urbino (April 6, 1483—April 6, 1520) founded the Roman school; and Tiziano Vecelli, better known as Titian (1477—1576), was the greatest master of the Venetian school. Antonio Allegri, better known as Correggio (1494—March 5, 1534) was also a great master in the Italian school. The earliest master of the German school was Wilhelm von Coln, or William of Cologne, who flourished in 1380. Hubert van Eyck (1366—Sep. 18, 1426) and his brother John (1370—July 14, 1441) are eminent masters of the Flemish school, which they established at Bruges. They are also the reputed inventors of oil-painting, although there is no doubt that art was only considerably improved by them, having been known as early as the 8th century. The Spanish school was founded by Antonio del Rincon about 1446; the Dutch by Luke van Leyden (1494—1533); the French by Jeannet Clouet about 1523; and the English school may be said to have commenced when Holbein settled at the court of Henry VIII. in 1526.

PAISLEY (Scotland) originated in a monastery founded in 1160 by Walter, high steward of Scotland. Pope Honorius III. erected it into an abbey in 1219. It was burned by the English in 1307, and afterwards rebuilt with great splendour. James IV. erected the small town into a burgh in 1488. In the times of the Reformers the abbey was stripped of its altars and figures, and the only part of the edifice that remains is used as a parish church. The races were established in 1608. Linen thread was first made in Paisley in 1722; silk gauze in 1760; and nearly 27,000 people were employed in the manufacture in 1784. Towards the end of the 18th century the manufacture of shawls was introduced. The grammar-school was founded Jan. 3, 1576; and the county hall or castle in 1818. A society for the promotion of the fine arts, established here, held its first exhibition in May, 1831.

PALACE COURT, superseding in many respects the ambulatory court of the Board of Green Cloth, or Court of Marshalsea, was instituted by Charles I. in 1631, and had jurisdiction over all personal actions whatsoever within 12 miles of His Majesty's Palace at Whitehall. It was removed from Southwark to Scotland Yard in 1801, was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849), and its powers ceased Dec. 1.

PALÆOGRAPHY, or the art of deciphering ancient manuscripts and inscriptions, was greatly improved by the Benedictines of St. Maur, who published a compilation of palæographical knowledge in 1748. It is also called Diplomatics (*q. v.*).

PALÆOLOGI.—This illustrious Byzantine family is first mentioned about 1078, when George Palæologus was a faithful servant

of the Emperor Nicephorus III. He was killed while defending Dyrrhachium, or Durazzo, against the Normans in 1081. The Palæologi, the last Greek family that occupied the throne of Constantinople, reigned from 1260 to 1453. A branch of the Palæologi ruled over Montferrat in Italy from 1305 to 1530.

PALÆONTOLOGY.—This science, treating of the evidences of the fossil remains of plants and animals in the earth's crust, has received illustration from the works of Cuvier (Aug. 23, 1769—May 13, 1832), Owen, Forbes (1815—Nov. 18, 1854), and others. The Palæontological Society, for the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains, was founded in London in 1847.

PALÆPOLIS.—(*See* NAPLES.)

PALAMITES, the supporters of Gregory Palamas, a Greek ascetic of the 14th century, who renounced the world, retired into a cell, and practised great austerities. Having spent ten years at Mount Athos, and ten years at Berœa, he repaired to Thessalonica for the restoration of his health. He took the lead of the monks against Barlaam, and gained a triumph over him at a council held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341. At another council, held at Constantinople in 1345, the Palamites were condemned, and Palamas was cast into prison in 1347. Having obtained his release, he was nominated though not ordained patriarch, and in 1354 was consecrated Archbishop of Thessalonica, but the magistrates refused to admit him, and he retired to Lemnos.

PALATINATE (Germany).—This division, consisting of two parts, the Upper or Bavarian and the Lower or Rhenish palatinate, was under one sovereign until 1620, when the Elector Ferdinand, having accepted the crown of Bohemia, was defeated in a battle near Prague, and lost his dominions and electoral dignity, which were given by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to Bavaria. Charles Louis recovered the Lower or Rhenish Palatinate by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Maximilian Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria, having been placed under the ban of the empire, the Elector Palatine, John William, recovered the Upper Palatinate and the ancient rights of his house in 1706; but by the treaty of peace between Charles VI. and Louis XIV. in 1714, the Elector of Bavaria regained the Upper Palatinate. In the wars of the French Revolution, the French took possession of that part of the Palatinate which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, and retained it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The territory on the right bank of the Rhine was ceded by Bavaria in 1802 for other possessions. By the treaty of 1819, Bavaria regained the greater part of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine which it had lost in 1801, the remainder being allotted to Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt.

PALATINATE CATECHISM.—(*See* HEIDELBERG, or PALATINATE CATECHISM.)

PALATINE COUNTIES.—Selden, referring to counts palatine, says:—"The name was received here doubtless out of the use of the empire of France, and in the like notions as it had in that use." Three English counties, viz., Chester, Durham, and Lancashire, and one Welsh county, viz., Pembroke, were counties palatine. The palatine of Chester was conferred by William I. upon Hugh Lupus in 1077. In the reign of Henry III. (1216—72 it was annexed to the crown, giving the title of Earl of Chester to the king's eldest son. Its jurisdiction was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 14 (July 23, 1830). The palatine of Lancaster was instituted by Edward III., who created Henry, Earl of Derby, Duke of Lancaster, March 6, 1351. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461—83) it was vested in the crown. Durham was made a county palatine by William I. (1066—87). By 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21, 1836), the jurisdiction was transferred to the crown. The palatine jurisdiction of Pembroke was taken away by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536).

PALATINES.—Protestant refugees from France and the Rhine provinces, who arrived in England in 1709. They lived in tents on Blackheath, and other open places in the vicinity of the metropolis, and numbers were sent to Ireland and N. America.

PALE (Cephalonia).—This town, first mentioned in the Persian war, when 200 of its citizens fought at the battle of Platæa, B.C. 479, joined the Athenian alliance B.C. 431, surrendered to the Romans B.C. 189, and afterwards became the capital of the island.

PALEMBANG (Sumatra).—In 1780 the Dutch placed the rajah Muda on the throne, Palembang being his capital. They had only a factory at Palembang in 1811, when the Sultan began hostilities against them, and, under pretence of carrying them to Batavia, sunk their ships. The Dutch regained their East India possessions in 1816, but the country remained in rebellion till 1821.

PALENCIA (Spain), the ancient Pallantia, the chief town of a province of the same name, was made a bishop's see of the early Church. Councils were held here Oct. 25, 1114, in 1129, and Oct. 4, 1388. In the 10th century Alphonso founded the celebrated school, which was transferred to Salamanca in 1240. The cathedral, commenced in 1321, was completed in 1504. The French captured Palencia in 1808; the English entered in Sep., 1812; and Sir A. Wellesley defeated the French in some warmly contested combats in the neighbourhood a few days afterwards.

PALEOPOLI.—(*See* MANTINEA.)

PALERMO (Sicily), the ancient Panormus, is first mentioned in history B.C. 480, when the great Carthaginian armament, under Hamilcar, landed and made it their head-quarters. It was a principal naval station B.C. 406, and was one of the few cities that remained faithful to the Carthaginians at the time of the siege of Motya, B.C. 397. Pyrrhus attacked and made himself master of Panormus B.C. 276; but it was soon retaken by the Carthaginians, who held it at the outbreak of the first Punic war, B.C. 264. The Roman consuls, Atilius Calatinus and C. Scipio, captured Panormus B.C. 254, and it became one of their principal naval stations. (*See* PANORMUS, Battle.) It received a Roman colony B.C. 20, fell, with

the rest of Sicily, into the hands of the Goths in 493, and was the last city of the island wrested from them by Belisarius, in 535. The Saracens captured it in 855. From the top of the royal palace, built by King Roger the Norman in 1129, Father Piazzi discovered the planet Ceres in 1801. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic structure, was built in 1180 by Archbishop Walter, an Englishman, and contains the tombs of Roger the Norman and the Emperor Frederick II. When Sicily was united to Naples, the Court was removed from Palermo, but again resided here from 1806 to 1814. Palermo revolted Dec. 12, 1848, against Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, and, after three days' fighting, a provisional government was proclaimed. The King issued the charter of a constitution for his Sicilian subjects Feb. 28, 1849; but hostilities were resumed March 26. Through the mediation of the French and English admirals, the city was given up to Gen. Filangieri, May 13. Palermo was attacked by Garibaldi May 27, 1860, and the royal troops were driven out of the town, and took refuge in the citadel, which afterwards surrendered. The Two Sicilies were annexed to Sardinia Nov. 3, 1860. The university was founded in 1447. A council was held at Palermo Nov. 10, 1388. A revolt occurred in Sep., 1866.

PALESTINE ASSOCIATION. — (*See* GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.)

PALESTINE, THE LAND OF ISRAEL, THE HOLY LAND, JUDAH, or JUDÆA (Syria).— At the time of the call of Abraham, B.C. 1921, this country, called the land of Canaan, was inhabited by the Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites,—descendants of Ham, or Canaan, son of Noah. The Perizzites are first mentioned Gen. xiii. 7 (B.C. 1918); and at the time of the Exodus, B.C. 1491, it was peopled by seven tribes, viz., the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites, and Girgashites. Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, reduced the whole of Palestine under his authority B.C. 198, and it was erected into a Roman province by Augustus in the year 6. The division of the country into First, Second, and Third Palestine, is first mentioned in the Theodosian code in 409. The term Holy Land, so generally employed in modern times, occurs but once in the Bible (Zech. ii. 12). Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, left England on a visit to the Holy Land, Feb. 6, 1862. After visiting the Pyramids, Philæ, Thebes, &c., Jerusalem was reached March 31, Mount Carmel April 15, Mount Lebanon May 12, and the Prince arrived in England June 14.

PALESTRINA (Italy), the ancient Prænesto, became the stronghold of the Colonna family in the Middle Ages, and capitulated to the papal crusaders in 1299, when Boniface VIII. expelled its rulers. After his death, Oct. 11, 1303, it was recovered and fortified by the Colonna family. Rienzi, the Roman senator, made a vain attempt to take it in 1354. It was wrested from the Colonna family by Eugenius IV. in 1437, and Urban VIII. (1623—44) conferred it upon the Barberini, whose palace still exists. Fragments of a Roman calendar, discovered here in 1773, were published at Rome, under the title of Fasti Prænestini, in 1799.

PALESTRO (Battles). — Two were fought near this town, in Piedmont, between the Austrians and the Sardinians aided by the French, in 1859. The first took place May 30, when the French and Sardinians were victorious, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and 80 cannon; and the second May 31, when the French and Sardinians were again successful.

PALIMPSESTS. — The term is applied to parchments from which the original writing has been erased by means of pumice-stone or some other substance, to make room for a fresh subject being written thereon. The practice became general with the Latins in the 9th and 10th centuries, and reached its greatest height in the 11th century. Edicts forbidding it were issued in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Clementine constitutions were printed by Nicholas Janson upon palimpsest parchment in 1476. Cicero's treatise "De Republicâ," written on a palimpsest, was discovered in the Vatican library at Rome, and printed in 1821. The New Testament, written on palimpsest fragments, was published in Paris by Dr. Tischendorf in 1843, and he completed the work by the addition of the fragments of the Old Testament in 1845.

PALINDROMES, words or sentences that read the same backwards or forwards, are frequently known as Sotadic verses, from their alleged inventor, Sotades of Thrace, who flourished at Alexandria about B.C. 280, and was put to death for the licentiousness of his writings by Ptolemy II. Philadelphus. They were very common among Latin authors, but are rare in English. (*See* LYON VERSES.)

PALLADIUM, generally found as an alloy with platinum and other metals, but sometimes in a pure state, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

PALLADIUM. — Ancient authors give different traditions respecting the origin of this celebrated statue of Pallas or Minerva; some stating that it fell from heaven during the building of Ilium, others that it fell at Pessinus, in Galatia, others that Electra gave it to her son Dardanus, and others that it was merely an ingenious automaton; but all agree that the fate of Ilium depended on its preservation. Its capture consequently became a great object with the Greeks during the siege, and it was stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes, B.C. 1183. Other authorities state that only a fictitious statue was stolen, and that the real palladium was conveyed into Italy by Æneas, B.C. 1181, and was preserved with great secrecy in the temple of Vesta. Elagabalus attempted to carry it off in 219, but a counterfeit image was substituted for it. The Roman palladium was a small statue, three cubits and a half in height, and it was kept in a barrel and placed near other barrels to prevent theft.

PALLAS.—This planet was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, March 28, 1802.

PALLENE (Sea-fight).—The knights of

Rhodes destroyed a Turkish fleet off this headland, in the Ægean Sea, in 1344.

PALL MALL (London) derives its name from the game of Paille Maillé, somewhat analogous to cricket, introduced from France into England in the reign of Charles II. (1660—85), and at that time played in St. James's Park. Pell Mell is first mentioned by Pepys July 26, 1660.

PALL, or PALLIUM.—The origin of this vestment, sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, is disputed. It was worn by the bishops at Ravenna as early as 540. In the time of Gregory VII. (1073—85) archbishops were in the habit of going to Rome to receive it. The popes derived a large revenue from the sale of pallia in the 13th century. Gregory XI. (1370—78) issued a decretal which declared that an archbishop could not call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, before he had received his pallium; and that before any archbishop could obtain this sacred vestment he should swear fidelity to the Pope. It was also decreed, that upon the translation of an archbishop he was not to carry away his pall, but apply to the Pope for a new one, and that his successor should make no use of the one left behind. Tertullian (160—240) wrote a treatise entitled "De Pallio." Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, received the pall from Rome in 601. (*See* DEGRADATION.)

PALLONE, or GREAT BALL, was known amongst the Romans as "Follis pugillatorius." A game called Pallone, in some respects resembling Tennis, is very common in Italy. A treatise on the game was published in Venice in 1555.

PALMARY SYNOD, held at Rome by Theoderic the Great, Nov. 6, 502, was called the Palmary synod from an edifice or hall of that name in which it was held. Its object was to investigate charges brought against Pope Symmachus, who was declared innocent; and he resumed the pontifical throne with the full authority of the synod, composed of 120 bishops.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATIONS.—The vote of censure against the Aberdeen administration (*q. v.*), for its conduct of the war against Russia, having been carried in the House of Commons, Jan. 29, 1855, by 305 against 148, the resignation of that ministry was announced Feb. 1. After various negotiations, an intimation was made in Parliament, Feb. 8, to the effect that Lord Palmerston had accepted office as prime minister, and the cabinet was, Feb. 16, announced as follows:—

Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Admiralty	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Board of Control	Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War	Lord Panmure.
Public Works	Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.
Without office	Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Peelite section of the cabinet objected to the appointment of the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war; and the resignation of Sir James Graham, Messrs. Sidney Herbert and Gladstone, was announced Feb. 22, whereupon the following changes and additions were made in the cabinet:—

Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Admiralty	Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Board of Control	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Board of Trade	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Postmaster-General	Viscount Canning.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Harrowby.

Lord John Russell, on his return from the Vienna mission, was sworn into office May 1. He resigned for the second time during the same year, July 16, and his place was filled by Sir William Molesworth, Bart., who died Oct. 28, and was succeeded as colonial minister by Mr. Henry Labouchere. The Duke of Argyle was made postmaster-general on the appointment of Lord Canning to the governor-generalship of India, and the Earl of Harrowby became lord privy seal. He was succeeded in the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster by Mr. M. T. Baines. An amendment on the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill (*See* ORSINI CONSPIRACY) was carried against the Palmerston administration in the House of Commons, Feb. 19, 1858, by 234 to 215, and the members of the cabinet resigned office on the following day. (*See* DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS.)—The second Palmerston administration was formed on the resignation of the second Derby administration, June 11, 1859. The cabinet, announced in Parliament June 30, was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
India	Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War	Mr. Sidney Herbert, created Lord Herbert June 26, 1861.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Elgin.
Duchy of Lancaster	Sir George Grey.
Poor Law Board	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Milner Gibson was appointed president of the Board of Trade with a seat in the cabinet, his place at the Poor Law Board being supplied by Mr. C. P. Villiers, who also obtained a seat in the cabinet. The Earl of Elgin was sent on a mission to China, and Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeded him as postmaster-general in 1860. Mr. Sidney Herbert was created a peer in 1861, and died Aug. 2, when his place as secretary at war was supplied by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Bart., who died April 13, 1863, and was succeeded by Earl de Grey. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis was succeeded in the home secretaryship by Sir George Grey, whose place at the duchy of Lancaster was filled by Mr. Cardwell, Sir Robert Peel taking the Irish secretaryship. Lord Campbell died June 23, 1861, and Sir Richard Bethell became lord chancellor with the title of Lord Westbury. He resigned July 4, 1865, in consequence of

the vote of censure passed by the House of Commons July 3 (*See* EDMUNDS SCANDAL and LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT AFFAIR), and was succeeded by Lord Cranworth. The Duke of Newcastle resigned the colonial secretaryship on account of ill health. He died Oct. 18, 1864, and his place was filled by Mr. Cardwell, who was succeeded in the duchy of Lancaster by the Earl of Clarendon. Lord Palmerston died Oct. 18, 1865, and new arrangements were made. (*See* RUSSELL [Second] ADMINISTRATION.)

PALM PLAY.—(*See* FIVES.)

PALM SUNDAY, also called Passion Sunday, the last Sunday in Lent, is so named from the ovation received by our Saviour on his way to Jerusalem to present himself in the temple (Matt. xxi. 8 & 9, and John xii. 12—16), April 1, 30. The custom existed in the 7th century. Caxton, in his directory for the festival, 1483, says that the yew was our substitute for the palm. In 1548 Edward VI. issued proclamations abolishing many of the ceremonies connected with this day.

PALMYRA (Syria), the Tadmor or Thadmor of the Hebrews (1 Kings ix. 18, and 2 Chron. viii. 4), was founded, or enlarged, by Solomon, about B.C. 1001. Both its Greek name Palmyra, and its Hebrew name Tadmor, signify the city of palms, and the Arabs call it Tedmor. It submitted to the Emperor Hadrian in 130, and rose to its highest power in the 3rd century. Sapor I., King of Persia, was defeated here by Odenathus in 262. Odenathus was murdered about 267, and his wife Zenobia assumed the title of Queen of the East. Her army having been defeated at Antioch and at Emesa, Zenobia was besieged in her capital by the Emperor Aurelian in 272. She attempted to make her escape, but was taken prisoner, and Palmyra surrendered in 274. The citizens slew the Roman garrison, and Aurelian destroyed Palmyra. It was restored by Justinian I. in 527, and again destroyed by the Saracens in 744. It was plundered by Tamerlane in 1400. The ruins were discovered by some English merchants in 1691. Their account was not believed; but these reports were confirmed in 1751, when Palmyra was visited by Wood and Dawkins, who published an elaborate account of the ruins and the inscriptions. Tiby and Mangles visited the ruins in 1816.

PALOS (Spain).—From this small seaport town of Andalusia, Christopher Columbus sailed on the voyage in which he discovered America, Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, and here he landed on his return, March 15, 1493. Vincent Pinzon sailed from Palos in Dec., 1499, on the voyage in which he discovered the Amazon, and Cortes landed here after the conquest of Mexico in 1528.

PAMPELUNA, or PAMPLONA (Spain).—This town, rebuilt by the sons of Pompey, and called Pompeiopolis, B.C. 68, was taken from the Romans by Euric, in 466. Childebert I. sacked it in 542, and Charlemagne captured it in 778. The Saracens captured it in 802, and it was recaptured in 806 by the Franks, who repulsed an attack by the Saracens in 868. It became the capital of Navarre in 978. The bishopric was founded in 1130. The Moors, who held it some time, called it Bambilonah, whence the modern name Pamplona. The Gothic cathedral was built by Charles III. of Navarre in 1397, on the site of an older edifice, founded in 1100; the citadel was strengthened in 1521 by Charles V., and enlarged by Philip II. in 1557. A council was held here in 1023. Pampeluna was seized by the French general d'Armagnac, Feb. 9, 1808. The English, under Gen. Hill, blockaded Pampeluna, in June, 1813. The blockade, raised July 27, was renewed in Sep., and the town surrendered Oct. 31, 1813. The French occupied it in 1823. The citadel was seized by Marshal O'Donnell, and held for a short period, in Sep., 1841.

PAMPHLETS were in common use in England, in political and religious controversy, about the middle of the 16th century. The term occurs in the Philobiblon of Richard de Bury, written in the 14th century, and is used in Caxton's translation of Virgil, published in 1490. The publication of pamphlets without a licence was declared illegal by the judges, May 16, 1680, and a stamp duty was first imposed upon them by 10 Anne, c. 19, 1712. (*See* NEWS-BOOKS.)

PANAMA (Central America).—The Isthmus of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America, was first seen by Columbus, in 1502, and the first Spanish settlement was made in 1510. Sir F. Drake visited Panama in 1573. The town of Panama was destroyed by the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan, in 1670, and a new town was founded four miles to the westward in 1671. The Scotch attempted to found a colony on the west coast of Panama in 1698. (*See* DARIEN.) The city, which has been restored, is the capital of a state of the same name. The Panama railway, commenced in 1850, and completed in 1854, was opened throughout for traffic, Jan. 27, 1855. (*See* NEW GRANADA.)

PANATHENÆAN GAMES, or PANATHENÆA.—The Athenæa (*q. v.*), instituted at Athens in honour of Minerva, received the name of Panathenæa about B.C. 1234. The greater Panathenæa were celebrated in the third year of every Olympiad, and the lesser Panathenæa were celebrated annually.

PANDECTS, the chief rules of law contained in the writings of the Roman jurisconsulti, were ordered by Justinian I. to be prepared in 530. They were published at the end of three years (Dec. 16, 533), although he had granted ten for the performance of the work. A story was long current that a copy of the Pandects had been found by the Emperor Lothare II. at Amalphi (*q. v.*), after the capture of the town in 1137.

PANDOSIA (Battles).—Alexander, King of Epirus, lost his life in a battle with the Bruttians near this town, B.C. 326.——Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in a battle at a town of Lucania of the same name, B.C. 280. He is said to have employed 2,000 archers.

PANDOSIA (Greece).—The date of the foundation of this city of Bruttium, fixed by Eusebius B.C. 774, is uncertain. It was captured by the consul P. Sempronius, in the second Punic war, B.C. 204.

PANEAS.—(*See* CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.)

PANEEPUT (Hindostan).—The Delhi

dynasty was defeated at this town, and the Mongol dynasty founded by the Sultan Baber, in 1525. Here the Affghans, under Ahmed Shah in 1761, gained a victory over the Mahrattas, of whom 60,000 were slain, and 20,000 made prisoners.

PANGÆUM, or PANGÆUS (Macedonia).—Gold is said to have been discovered in this mountain B.C. 1550. There were also silver mines.

PANIUS, or PANIUM (Battle).—Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas and the Ætolians at this town, on the coast of Thrace, B.C. 198.

PANMELODICON.—This musical instrument was invented by Leppich, at Vienna, in 1810.

PANNONIA.—This country, inhabited by Celtic tribes, was attacked by the Romans, under Octavianus, B.C. 35, and made a Roman province by Tiberius in 8. It was ceded to the Huns by Theodosius II. about 447; came into the hands of the Ostrogoths at the death of Attila in 453; and to the Longobardi (527—65) from whom it passed to the Avari in 568. The Ungri, or Hungarians, settled here in 889, and from them it received the name of Hungary.

PANOPTICON (London).—The Royal Panopticon Institution was incorporated by charter, Feb. 20, 1851, and the building in Leicester Square, from the designs of T. Hayter Lewis, was opened March 16, 1854. It failed as a scientific institution, and was converted into a circus for equestrian performances, and its name changed to the Alhambra Palace. It was opened with a religious service, and a concert of sacred music, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

PANORAMA.—This pictorial contrivance was invented by Robert Barker, an English artist, about 1794. His first work of the kind was a view of Edinburgh. Thomas Girtin produced a semicircular view of London, taken from the top of the Albion mills, near Blackfriars bridge, about the same time.

PANORMUS (Battle).—During the first Punic war the Roman consul C. Cæcilius Metellus defeated the Carthaginians, commanded by Hasdrubal, under the walls of this city, the modern Palermo, B.C. 250. In this struggle the elephants, which on former occasions had been used with such effect against the Romans, were driven back and spread confusion in the ranks of the Carthaginians.

PANTALONE.—This musical instrument was invented by Hebenstreit towards the end of the 17th century.

PANTALOON appears to have been first introduced on the English stage early in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603).

PANTALOONS, trousers fitting tight to the leg or knee, with this name, came into fashion about 1790. The word was in use before that time.

PANTHEISM is fully developed in the "Vedas" of the Hindoos, a compilation which, according to some Oriental scholars, dates as far back as B.C. 1600. Speculations of this kind, among the Greeks, seem to have originated with Anaximander, of Miletus (B.C. 610—547); and were prosecuted by Pythagoras (B.C. 580—B.C. 507); by Heraclitus B.C. 513); and by Xenophanes (B.C. 540—B.C. 500). The system was supported by John Scotus Erigena, 875; and Giordano Bruno, burned alive as a heretic, in the Campo di Fiore, at Rome, Feb. 17, 1600. It was advocated by Spinoza (1632—Feb. 21, 1677), followed by Kant (1724—Feb. 12, 1804), Fichte (1762—Jan. 28, 1814), Frederick Schelling (1775—Aug., 1854), and Hegel (1770—Nov. 14, 1831). The admirers of Spinoza and Kant refuse to include them in the list of atheistical writers.

PANTHEON (London).—This building, originally designed by James Wyatt as a theatre and public promenade, was opened in Jan., 1772. (*See* HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.) It was burned down Jan. 14, 1792. The new building erected in its place was taken down and restored in 1812, and was converted into a bazaar by Sydney Smirke in 1834.

PANTHEON (Rome) was built by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, and dedicated to Cybele and Neptune, B.C. 25. It was consecrated as the church of Santa Maria ad Martyres, by Boniface IV., on the calends of Nov., 608.

PANTICAPÆUM (Tauric Chersonesus), sometimes called Bosporus, of which it was the capital. Justinian I. (527—65) repaired its walls. Its site is occupied by Kertch, also called Bospor.

PANTOGRAPH, or PENTAGRAPH.—This instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1603. Professor Wallace improved upon it, and produced the eidograph (*q. v.*).

PANTOMIME.—This dramatic entertainment, in which the actors express themselves by gestures and attitudes, was in vogue among the ancients from the earliest times, and was brought from Etruria to Rome (B.C. 364). Pantomimic dances were practised on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus (B.C. 22). Gibbon (ch. xxxi.) says: "The pantomimes, who maintained their reputation from the age of Augustus to the 6th century, expressed, without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity; and the perfection of their art, which sometimes disarmed the gravity of the philosopher, always excited the applause and wonder of the people." The modern pantomime was invented in Italy by Ruzzante, an author and actor, who lived about 1530, and was introduced into England shortly afterwards. (*See* HARLEQUIN.)

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—A papal brief from Rome, constituting an episcopal hierarchy in England and Wales, in place of the vicars apostolic, arrived in England in Oct., 1850. By this instrument England was parcelled out into Romish dioceses, and Dr. Wiseman was constituted first Archbishop of Westminster; the ceremony of his *enthronization* being performed with much pomp at the cathedral church of St. George's, Southwark, Dec. 6, 1850. The agitation caused by this act of papal aggression, led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill (14 & 15 Vict. c. 60), Aug. 1., 1851, which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended pro-

vinces under a penalty of £100. It remained a dead letter.

PAPAL MANDATES.—(*See* MANDATES.)

PAPAL SCHISM, or GREAT SCHISM OF THE WEST, commenced in 1378, when two popes, Urban VI. and Clement VII. (Antipope) were elected. The latter repaired to Avignon, and rival popes ruled at Rome and Avignon until the election of Martin V., by the Council of Constance, Nov. 11, 1417. Some authors fix the termination of the schism at the abdication of Clement VIII. (Antipope) in 1429.

PAPAL STATES (Italy).—Rome was governed by its bishops after the fall of the Western empire. Rome refused to pay the Emperor Leo III. the accustomed tribute after his condemnation by Gregory II., in 726. Pepin having defeated Astulphus, King of the Lombards, obliged him to give up the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis "to the Holy Church of God and the Roman republic," in 756; a cession which was confirmed and added to by Charlemagne in 774. The duchy of Benevento was obtained in 1053. The Countess Matilda ceded territory to Gregory VII. in 1077, and the whole of her states to Pascal II. in 1102. The claim of the Church was disputed by some of the emperors, but Innocent III. succeeded in establishing it in 1199, and Rodolph I. of Habsburg, by letters patent, defined and recognized the States of the Church in May, 1278. The papal court, having been removed from Rome to Avignon by Clement V., in 1309, was brought back to the former city, and the government reduced to a regular form in 1371. Pope Julius II. conquered Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia, 1503—1513. Ferrara was annexed in 1597; Urbino in 1632; and Castro and Ronciglione in 1650. The legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna, with other territories, were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic by Napoleon Buonaparte, in 1797. Pius VI., deprived of his temporal power, was sent off to Sienna, Feb. 23, 1798, and his dominions were erected into the Roman republic, March 20, 1798. Pius VII. having been restored, a concordat was signed between Rome and France, in Sep., 1801; but his dominions were annexed to the kingdom of Italy May 21, 1808, and he was carried prisoner to Savona July 6, 1809. He was restored to liberty, and allowed to return to Rome, Jan. 23, 1814. Pius IX. fled to Gaeta Nov. 25, 1848, and a republican form of government was established at Rome Feb. 8, 1849. Pius IX. returned to Rome, the city being occupied by French troops, April 12, 1850. The papal army, commanded by Lamoricière, surrendered prisoners of war at Ancona, Sep. 29, 1860, and the larger portion of the Papal States was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1859–60.

PAPER.—The Egyptian Government hold a monopoly for the growth and sale of this article, which was manufactured from the *Cyperus papyrus*, probably as early as B.C. 2000, and appears to have become of considerable commercial importance B.C. 330. A fine quality made at Rome was called August, after the emperor. A tumult arose owing to its scarcity, in the reign of Tiberius (14—37). The demand for paper throughout the world had increased to such an extent, that Firmus declared he had seized as much in Egypt as would support his whole army, 273. The export duty was abolished by Theodoric the Great (493—526). Paper from cotton, called by the Greeks *charta bombycina*, was made by the Arabs in the 7th century, and a factory was established at Samarcand in 706. Meerman fixes the date of the invention of linen paper between 1270 and 1300. The Chinese discovered the art of manufacturing it from fibrous matter in 95. The manufacture was commenced in the Netherlands in 1613. A person named Tate had a paper-mill at Hertford in 1490. A German, named Spielman, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, had one at Dartford, in Kent, in 1580. Charles Hildeyerd took out a patent for paper-making in 1665. Thomas Watson effected important improvements in 1713. Fine paper was made by Whatman, at Maidstone, in 1770. The art was introduced into Scotland in 1695. It seems to have come into France from Spain about 1260, and to have been practised in Germany in 1312. A patent was granted to Jerome Lanyer in London, for a method of making "velvet-paper," May 1, 1634; and a similar article would appear to have been produced by a Frenchman at Rouen in 1620 or 1630. The first paper-mill in North America was erected at Roxburgh, Philadelphia, in 1690. The second was built in 1710. France erected its first paper-machine in 1815, and Berlin in 1818. The duty was abolished in England by 24 Vict. c. 20 (June 12, 1861). A summary of the patents for making paper from various materials, with the dates, is given in "Chambers's Encyclopædia," vol. vii. p. 242. The paper-stainers were incorporated in 1582.

PAPER MONEY.—Banking establishments for the issue of notes, or paper money, have existed in England since the end of the 17th century. The Bank of England, founded by William Paterson, and incorporated by royal charter July 27, 1694, has long been the greatest circulator of paper money in the world. £5 notes were first issued in 1795. An act was passed for the issue of notes under £5, March 3, 1797; and £1 and £2 notes were issued March 10. During the great monetary panic of 1825, the temporary issue of £1 notes proved of much service.

PAPHLAGONIA (Asia Minor) is mentioned by Homer, B.C. 962; was incorporated in the Lydian empire by Crœsus, B.C. 560—546; and in that of Persia by Cyrus, B.C. 546. Nominally independent for some time afterwards, it fell to the share of Eumenes, B.C. 323. It was united to Pontus by Mithridates III., B.C. 290; formed a part of the province of Galatia, under the Romans, B.C. 25; and was made a separate province by Constantine I. (323—337).

PAPIAN LAW, proposed and carried B.C. 65, by C. Papius, one of the tribunes, required all foreigners to depart from Rome.

PAPIER MÂCHÉ.—The date of the origin of the manufacture of articles for use or ornament from paper, ascribed by some writers to the French, and by others to the English, is

uncertain. Many of the fine old ceilings, in deep relief, in the time of Elizabeth (1558—1603), are of paper pulp, moulded into form, much after the manner of papier mâché. The process was known at Paris in 1740, and papier mâché was used for snuff-boxes about the same time. John Baskerville, a printer at Birmingham, manufactured it in 1745, and from that time its use has gradually spread throughout the country.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. Saavedra, a Spaniard sent from Mexico by Cortes, visited it in 1528 and 1529. Villalobos changed its name from Papua to New Guinea in 1543. Dampier sailed along the northern coast in 1699. Capt. Cook ascertained it to be an island in 1770; Mac Cluer gave his name to that bay in 1792; and Flinders surveyed the coast in Torres Strait in 1802. In consequence of a survey made of the south-west coast by Kloff, the Dutch founded a colony, and erected Fort Dubus in Triton's Bay, in 1828. Parts of Papua were surveyed in 1845, 1848, and 1858. Protestant missions were established in 1855.

PAPYRUS, the name given to the paper made by the Egyptians from the papyrus plant, was used for writing about B.C. 2000. The rolls of that material were made known in Europe through the French expedition, in 1798; specimens of which were printed by Cadet in 1805. Of the funereal papyri in the Turin museum a fac-simile was published by Dr. Lepsius in 1842. The books of Numa Pompilius, containing the earliest Roman laws, probably consisted of this substance. Philostratus mentions it as a staple manufacture of Alexandria, in 244. It continued to be used in Italy till about the 12th century. In the ruins of Herculaneum 1,756 rolls were found about 1753.

PARA, or BELEM (Brazil), capital of a province of the same name, was founded by Francis Caldeyra, in 1615. It was attacked in 1834 and 1835 by the Indians, who took it and kept possession for six months in 1836.

PARABLE.—Under this figurative form of speech, Nathan reproved David, B.C. 1035 (2 Sam. xii.); and our Saviour taught the Jews about 30 (Matt. xiii., &c.).

PARACHUTE.—A machine of this kind was used in Siam about 1650. The first experiment in Europe was made by Normand, at Paris, in 1783. Blanchard made a successful experiment at Strasburgh in 1787. Garnerin, a Frenchman, descended in London from a height of 8,000 feet, narrowly escaping with his life, Sep. 2, 1802; and his daughter twice performed the feat in 1816. Cocking was killed in making a descent in a parachute from a balloon at Lee, near Blackheath, July 24, 1837.

PARADISE LOST.—This epic poem was commenced by Milton about 1658, and completed in 1665. It was published by Simmons in 1667, the terms being an immediate payment of £5, another instalment to the same amount when 1,300 copies had been sold; a third payment of £5 when the same number of the second edition was disposed of; and £5 after the sale of the third. After the poet's death, his widow cancelled her claims on the publisher for £8, and the third edition was issued in 1678. The Paradise Regained appeared in 1671.

PARAFFIN was discovered by Reichenbach in coal, wood, and tar, in 1830; and Young patented his process for procuring it from bituminous coal in 1850. (*See* NAPHTHA and PETROLEUM.)

PARAGUAY (S. America).—A large colony of Spaniards founded the city of Assumption in 1535. The Jesuits, who established numerous missions, and received a mandate from the Spanish court, prohibiting others from entering without permission, in 1690, were expelled in 1767. (*See* ABIPONIANS.) Rebelling against the Spaniards in 1810, the country formed itself into a republic in 1811, of which Dr. Francia was made dictator in 1814, an office he held till his death in Sep. 20, 1840. Another republican constitution was adopted in 1844. A commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic was signed in 1852; with the United States, France, and Sardinia, in 1853; and with Great Britain, March 4, 1853. New Bordeaux, a French colony on the banks of the Paraguay, established in 1855, was soon after abandoned. The Paraguay fleet seized two Argentine war steamers, and occupied Corrientes, April 13 and 14, 1865; and war was declared April 16. The Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, signed a treaty of alliance against Paraguay, May 4, 1865. The Paraguayans were defeated near Yatah, Aug. 17, 1865, and they evacuated the Argentine territory Nov. 3. (*See* URUGUAY.)

PARANA (S. America).—The English and French signed a treaty with the Argentine Confederation, respecting the navigation of the river Parana, July 10, 1853. This province of Brazil, formed in 1855, is named after the river.

PARANILINE.—(*See* ANILINE.)

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Greeks, and the Romans employed them as a protection against the sun at the theatre. During the Middle Ages they were borne by horsemen in Italy. The modern parasol was first used in France about 1680.

PARCHMENT.—The term is derived from *Charta Pergamena*, said to be taken from Pergamus, to whose king, Eumenes II. (B.C. 197—159), the invention has been attributed. It was, however, in use among the Persians long before that period; and among the Ionians, as mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 450. Parchment superseded papyrus for public documents in Europe about the end of the 7th century. Vegetable parchment was described by Gaine in 1854, and by Barlow in 1857.

PARCHWITZ.—(*See* PFAFFENDORF, Battle.)

PARDO (Treaty).—Concluded at this town in Spain, between the Portuguese and Spanish Governments, March 31, 1778. It confirmed the treaty of Ildefonso.

PARDON, a branch of the royal prerogative in England, and said by the Saxons to be derived *à lege suæ dignitatis*, was declared to belong solely to the king, "united and knit to the imperial crown of this realm," by 27

Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1536). By the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, June 12, 1701), no pardon under the great seal of England is pleadable to an impeachment by the House of Commons.

PARGA (Turkey) maintained its municipal independence after the fall of the Eastern empire, under the protection of Venice, till that state was taken by the French, Oct. 17, 1797. Ali Pasha endeavoured to capture it after the treaty between Russia and the Porte, signed in March, 1800, when a Turkish bey was sent, who held it until a Russian garrison arrived in 1806. They gave way to a French force, by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The fortress was taken by the English March 22, 1814. It was handed over to the Porte, by agreement, May 28, 1817; and the entire population of 800 families, having received from Turkey £150,000, the value of their immovable property, emigrated to Paxo and Corfu in May, 1819.

PARIAN CHRONICLE.—(*See* OXFORD or ARUNDELIAN MARBLES.)

PARIS (France), the Roman *Lutetia*, was the capital of the *Parisii*. Julius Cæsar summoned the Gauls to assemble here B.C. 53, and the city was taken by his lieutenant Labienus B.C. 52. Councils were held at Paris in 360; 551; 557; Sep. 11, 573; in 577; Oct. 18, 615; in Nov., 825; June 6, 829; Feb. 14, 846; in 849; 853; 1024; Oct. 17, 1050; Dec. 2, 1104; in 1147; Jan., 1185; in 1196; 1201; Oct., 1210; in 1212; Aug., 1215; July 6, 1223; May 15, 1225; Jan. 28, 1226; in 1229; 1248; Nov. 12, 1253; July 13, 1255; in Feb., 1256; April 10, 1261; Nov. 18, 1263; Aug. 26, 1264; in Dec., 1281; April 10, 1302; March 12, 1303; Oct. 11 to 26, 1310; May 7, 1314; March 3, 1324; March 9 to 14, 1347; Feb. 4, 1395; May 22, 1398; Oct. 21, 1404; in 1406; Aug. 11 to Nov. 5, 1408; March 1 to April 23, 1429; and Feb. 3 to Oct. 9, 1528.

A.D.
250. St. Denis introduces Christianity.
355. Julian the Apostate visits Lutetia.
361. Julian is proclaimed emperor at Paris.
451. The city is preserved from the Huns by St. Geneviève.
486. Clovis I. occupies Paris.
507. Clovis I. makes it his capital city.
522. Childebert I. founds the cathedral of Notre Dame.
841. Paris is ravaged by the Northmen.
845. The Northmen make another attack upon Paris.
850. A famine prevails.
855. The Northmen again attack Paris, which suffers from famine.
861, April 6. Another attack by the Northmen.
868. It suffers from famine.
873. Another famine.
885. The Northmen, who had besieged Paris for 13 months, are repelled by Count Eudes and Bishop Goslin.
896. Another famine.
899. Another famine.
940. Another famine.
978. A famine carries off numbers of the inhabitants.
987. Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
998. The church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois is founded.
1160. Notre Dame is rebuilt.
1163. The church of St. Germain is completed.
1169. The university is founded.
1182. The first portion of the cathedral of Notre Dame is consecrated.
1190. Paris is surrounded by walls by Philip II. (Augustus).
1222. The Temple is built.
1223. The western front of Notre Dame is built.
A.D.
1248. The Sainte Chapelle is completed.
1253. Robert of Sorbonne founds the school of La Sorbonne.
1302. The parliament of Paris is organized.
1306. The inhabitants rebel, and besiege Philip IV. in the palace of the Temple.
1313. Philip IV. divides Paris into three districts, and rebuilds the Palais de Justice.
1350–64. John II. founds the Imperial Library.
1357. The first Hôtel de Ville is founded.
1382. The insurrection of the *Maillotins* breaks out, in consequence of an unpopular tax.
1391. The French artists form themselves into a society called the Academy of St. Luke.
1396. The arsenal is founded.
1418. The English enter Paris at the invitation of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy.
1422. Henry VI. is crowned King of England and France at Paris.
1436. The English are expelled.
1469. The Ecole de Medecin is founded.
1500. The Pont Notre Dame is constructed.
1528. Francis I. commences the Louvre (*q. v.*).
1532. The church of St. Eustache is founded.
1533. The Hôtel de Ville is founded.
1544. Charles V. marches on Paris, the north-east and south quarters of which the Duke of Guise surrounds with a rampart.
1551. The Fontaine des Innocents is erected.
1564. The palace of the Tuileries is commenced.
1572, Aug. 24. The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1578. Henry III. founds the Pont Neuf.
1583. The original Palais de Luxemburg is completed.
1604. The Pont Neuf is completed.
1610. The Jardin des Plantes is formed.
1612. The Place Royale is completed.
1616. The Champs Elysées are laid out.
1622. Paris is erected into an archbishopric.
1645. The church of the Val-de-Grâce is founded.
1648. The Royal Academy of Painting is founded.
1662. Louis XIV. holds a carrousel in honour of Madlle. de la Vallière.
1670. The boulevards are opened. The Hôtel des Invalides is founded.
1671. The Royal Academy of Architecture is founded.
1672. The Porte St. Denis is erected, and the Observatory is completed.
1674. The Porte St. Martin is built.
1684. The Pont Royal is built.
1685. The Place des Victoires is formed.
1706. The Hôtel des Invalides is completed.
1716, May 20. Law receives permission to establish a bank. (*See* LAW'S BANK.)
1718. Peter I. of Russia visits Paris. The palace of the Elysée is founded.
1722. The Palais Bourbon, or Chamber of Deputies, is founded.
1728. The names of the streets are first put up.
1752. Louis XV. founds the Ecole Militaire.
1761. The southern boulevards are completed.
1764, Feb. The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is founded.
1779. The Odéon is built.
1781. The Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin is built.
1784. The Bourse is established. The bones and human remains from the cemeteries, which are suppressed, are deposited in the catacombs.
1786. The Palais de la Legion d'Honneur is built.
1787. The Théâtre Français is founded.
1790. The Pont de la Concorde, or Pont de Louis XIV., is completed.
1791. The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is completed.
1792, Sep. 3. Massacre of the Abbaye (*q. v.*).
1798. The first National Exposition is held at Paris.
1799. The Odéon is destroyed by fire.
1800. The cemetery of Père la Chaise (*q. v.*) is formed.
1802. The Rue Rivoli is commenced. Gas is introduced.
1806. The Pont de Jena, the Arc de l'Etoile, and Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, are founded. Numbers are first placed on the houses.
1807. The Odéon is rebuilt.
1808. Napoleon I. founds the Bourse, or Exchange.
1810, Aug. 15. The column in the Place Vendôme is completed.
1814, March 30. Paris surrenders to the Allies.
1815. The English encamp in the Bois de Boulogne.
1816. The Ecole des Beaux Arts is founded.

A.D.
1819. Gas is introduced.
1820. The Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique is erected.
1827. The Théâtre du Vaudeville and the Cirque Olympique are built.—June 11. The Royal Society of Horticulture is established.
1829. The Pont des Invalides is completed.
1831, July 28. Louis Philippe founds the column of July.
1832, March 28. The cholera appears in Paris.
1836. The Arc de l'Etoile is completed.
1840. The fortifications of Paris are commenced.—July 28. The column of July is inaugurated.
1842. The church of the Madeleine is consecrated.
1844. The first Crèche, or public nursery, is established.
1845. The Jardin d'Hiver is opened.
1847, April. The Théâtre Lyrique is opened.
1848, Feb. 22. A revolution breaks out at Paris. (*See* FRANCE.)
1852, July. The New Louvre is commenced.
1855, May 15. The Industrial Exhibition is opened. The International Statistical Congress meets at Paris.
1859, Feb. 9. An imperial decree orders important extensions of the Parisian boundaries.
1860. The Fontaine St. Michel is erected.—Dec. 20. The *Moniteur* contains a decree admitting English subjects to travel without passports after Dec. 31. The population of Paris is returned at 1,500,129.
1861, March 31. The remains of the Emperor Napoleon are removed from the Chapel of St. Jerome, in the church of the Invalides, to the tomb beneath the dome.
1866, May 1, Tuesday. The Fine Arts Exhibition is opened.

(*See* FRANCE, PARLIAMENT (FRENCH), UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION (Paris), &c.)

PARIS (Treaties).—The following are the most important treaties concluded at Paris:—

A.D.
1229, April 12. Between Louis IX. and the Count of Toulouse, who ceded Languedoc to the French crown. This treaty put an end to the war of the Albigenses.
1303, May 20. Between Edward I. of England and Philip IV. Aquitaine is ceded to England.
1635, Feb. 8. France and the Dutch States-General form an alliance against Spain.
1763, Feb. 10. Between France and Spain, and Great Britain and Portugal. France cedes Nova Scotia and Canada to England, and Spain, Florida. This treaty, with that of Hubertsburg (*q. v.*), between the German Powers and Poland, concluded the Thirty Years' war.
1796, May 15. Between France and Sardinia. Savoy and Nice are ceded to the French republic.—Oct. 11. Between Naples and France.
1810, Jan. 6. Between France and Sweden. Sweden receives Rügen and Pomerania, and agrees to exclude English commerce.
1814, April 11. Between the Allies and Buonaparte, who renounces the rulership of France. This is also called the treaty of Fontainebleau.—May 30. Between France and the Allied powers. France is confined within the limits of 1792.
1815, Aug. 2. Convention between Great Britain and Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Napoleon I. is committed to the custody of the English.—Sep. 26. (*See* HOLY ALLIANCE.)—Nov. 20. Between France and the Allied powers, to settle the French boundaries, &c. France promises to pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, and allow certain fortresses to be garrisoned by the Allies for three years.
1817, June 10. Between Austria and Spain, confirming the congress of Vienna.—Nov. 21. (*See* CONCORDAT.)
1856, March 30. Between Russia and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia.
1857, March 4. Peace between England and Persia.—May 26. Between England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Swiss Confederation, respecting Neuchâtel.
1862, Jan. 23. Commercial treaty between France and England.
1861, Feb. 2. Between France and the Prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquebrune to France.
A.D.
1864, Sep. 15. A convention is signed with Italy respecting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the substitution of Florence for Turin as the capital of Italy.

PARISH.—The name was sometimes applied to a bishop's see among the early Christians. Alexandria is said to have been the first city divided into parishes. According to Camden, England was divided into parishes by Honorius I., about 630, though some authorities attribute it to Alfred the Great in 890. Lay parishes existed, according to Bede, about 700, and the division is to be found in the laws of Edgar in 970. The creation of parishes was probably not fully effected till the time of the Norman conquest, 1066. The parish clerks were incorporated in 1233. By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 59 (July 29, 1844), a person in holy orders is allowed to act as parish clerk.

PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The "Palais de l'Industrie" was opened at Paris by Napoleon III., May 15, 1855, when Prince Napoleon, president of the commission, read a report giving an account of its rise and progress. It was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 24, 1855. The price of admission was half a franc, and on Sunday, for the working classes, two sous. It was closed Nov. 15, 1855.

PARK was originally a portion of the forest appropriated by the lord of the soil for the use of animals of the chase. The first park was that of Woodstock, made by Henry I. in 1123. St. James's Park is the oldest in London, having been formed by Henry VIII. in 1530. (*See* BATTERSEA, GREEN, HYDE, ST. JAMES'S, REGENT'S, and VICTORIA PARKS.)

PARKER SOCIETY.—Named after Dr. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury (1559—76), was established at Cambridge in 1840 for the purpose of publishing the works of the fathers and early writers of the Reformed English Church. The last work in the series appeared in 1855.

PARKHURST.—(*See* JUVENILE OFFENDERS.)

PARLIAMENT.—Parry (Parliaments and Councils of England, Introd. x.) remarks:—"At the close of the reign of Henry III. the *Curia Regis* was called the King's Parliament, a term then employed to express any assembly met for purposes of conference." It did not then denote a legislative assembly, though the term began to be used in that sense at the commencement of the reign of Edward II. (1307—27). The two branches of the legislature assembled in the same room as late as 1342. Their joint assent became necessary before any act could become law in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—83).

A.D.
1205. The first writ on record is issued by John.
1244. The prelates and barons deliberate separately.
1254. A representative parliament, composed of two knights from every shire, is convened to grant an aid.
1258, June 11. The Mad Parliament (*q. v.*) meets at Oxford. This is the first called a parliament.
1265. The earliest writ extant is issued.
1295. Borough representation is said to commence.
1311. Annual parliaments are ordered.
1322. Wales is represented in Parliament.
1327, Jan. 20 or 21. Edward II. is deposed by both houses of Parliament.

A.D.
1399, Sep. 29. Richard II. is deposed by Parliament, and the House of Commons begins to assert its control over pecuniary grants.
1404, Oct. 6. The Unlearned Parliament, or the Parliament of Dunces, so called because lawyers were prohibited from attending, meets at Coventry (*q. v.*).
1407, Nov. 9. The Lords and Commons are permitted to assemble and transact business in the sovereign's absence.
1413, May 25. Members of Parliament are ordered to reside in the cities and boroughs they represent.
1430, Feb. 23. The Commons adopt the 40*s.* qualification for county electors.
1459. The Parliamentum Diabolicum is held at Coventry (*q. v.*).
1483. The statutes are first printed.
1542. Members of Parliament are exempted from arrest. (*See* FERRARS'S ARREST.)
1549. The eldest sons of peers are permitted to sit in Parliament.
1614, April 5. The Addled Parliament (*q. v.*).
1640, Nov. 3. The Long Parliament assembles.
1649, Feb. 6. The House of Lords is abolished.
1653, April 20. Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament.
1660, April 25. The House of Lords is restored, but only consists of peers temporal.
1661, Nov. 20. The bishops are permitted to resume their seats in the House of Lords.
1667. An attempt is made to unite the English and Scotch Parliaments.
1677. Roman Catholics are excluded from sitting in either house, by 30 Charles II. st. 2.
1694. Triennial parliaments are ordered by 6 Will. and Mary, c. 2.
1707, May 1. The Parliaments of England and Scotland are united by 5 Anne, c. 8.—Oct. 23. The first Parliament of Great Britain assembles.
1715. Septennial parliaments are ordered by 1 George I. st. 2, c. 38.
1800, July 2. The Irish Parliament is incorporated with that of Great Britain by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67.
1801, Jan. 22. The united Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland holds its first meeting.
1829, April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) permits Roman Catholics to sit and vote in either house of Parliament on swearing fidelity to the king and constitution.
1832, June 7. Passing of the Reform Bill (*q. v.*).
1858, July 23. Jews are admitted to sit in both houses by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49.

LIST OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Assembled.	Royal Speech delivered.	Dissolved.
	GEORGE III.	
1st.—1796, Sep. 27.	Oct. 6.	1802, June 29.
2nd.—1802, Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	1806, Oct. 24.
3rd.—1806, Dec. 15.	Dec. 19.	1807, April 27.
4th.—1807, June 22.	June 26.	1812, Sep. 29.
5th.—1812, Nov. 24.	Nov. 30.	1818, June 10.
6th.—1819, Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	1820, Feb. 28.
	GEORGE IV.	
7th.—1820, April 21.	April 27.	1826, June 14.
8th.—1826, Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	1830, July 23.
	WILLIAM IV.	
9th.—1830, Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	1831, April 22.
10th.—1831, June 14.	June 21.	1832, Dec. 3.
11th.—1833, Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	1834, Dec. 29.
12th.—1835, Feb. 19.	Feb. 24.	1837, July 17.
	VICTORIA.	
13th.—1837, Nov. 15.	Nov. 20.	1841, June 23.
14th.—1841, Aug. 19.	Aug. 24.	1847, July 23.
15th.—1847, Nov. 18.	Nov. 23.	1852, July 1.
16th.—1852, Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	1857, March 21.
17th.—1857, April 30.	May 7.	1859, April 23.
18th.—1859, May 31.	June 7.	1865, July 6.
19th.—1866, Feb. 1.	Feb. 6.	

(*See* HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, &c.)

PARLIAMENT (French).—The ancient French parliament, which existed as early as the accession of the Capetian dynasty, in 987, was a movable court, composed of the great seigneurs and prelates of the realm, who assembled under the presidency of the king, and accompanied him in his removes from place to place. In 1190, Philip II. (Augustus) instituted the parliament of Paris, which assembled three times a year; and, in 1302, Philip IV. (the Fair) divided it into three chambers,—the *Grande Chambre*, or *Chambre des Plaids*, for the decision of causes relating to the crown and matters of public importance; the *Chambre des Enquêtes*, which regulated appeals; and the *Chambre des Requêtes*, for the transaction of ordinary parliamentary business. The first public ministry was formed in 1312, when *avocats* and *procureurs généraux* were appointed. In 1453 Charles VII. formed the *Enquêtes* into two chambers, and created a new chamber, entitled the *Tournelle Criminelle*, as a final court of appeal. In 1598 a *Chambre de l'Edit* was erected, for deciding cases referring to Protestants—it became extinct in 1669; and in 1667 the *Tournelle Civile* was instituted, to relieve the *Grande Chambre* of some of its business. In 1753 Louis XV. tried unsuccessfully to substitute a *Chambre Royale* for the parliament, but in 1771 it became obnoxious on account of its unwise proceedings, and was suppressed. There were parliaments at Aix, Bordeaux, Dijon, Grenoble, Rouen, and Toulouse, which were all suppressed at the same time. The parliament of Paris was restored by Louis XVI. Nov. 12, 1774.

PARLIAMENT (Ireland).—The Irish Parliament was modelled on that of England, and exhibited much the same progressive developments. In 1494 Sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies, obtained the passing of the act which bears his name. It rendered the assent of the English Parliament essential to all laws made in Ireland, and ordered all former English statutes to be deemed binding in Ireland. This act was repealed in April, 1782. The Irish Parliament was united to that of Great Britain by the third article of the Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800). It was prorogued for the last time Aug. 2, 1800, and met at London as an integral portion of the Parliament of Great Britain Jan. 22, 1801.

PARLIAMENT (Scotland).—The ancient forms of government in Scotland seem to have been nearly analogous with those adopted in this country, the legislature being conducted by the sovereign with the advice of his council. The first assembly properly called a parliament was convoked at Scone by John Baliol, Feb. 9, 1292. Burgesses were admitted by Robert Bruce July 15, 1326, when a grant of the tenth penny of all rents was made to the king by the earls, barons, burgesses, and free tenants in full parliament assembled. The Scotch Parliament differed from that of England in having only one house, but a committee, known as the Lords of Articles (*q. v.*), answered, to some extent, the purpose of a house of peers. The Parliaments of England and Scotland were united by 5 Anne, c. 8 (May 1, 1707).

PARMA (Battles).—The Austrians and Sardinians fought an indecisive battle near this town in Italy, June 29, 1734.——Suwarrow, at the head of a Russian army, defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Macdonald, June 19, 1799.

PARMA (Italy), in the ancient *Gallia Cispadana*, was colonized by the Romans after the subjugation of the Boii, B.C. 183. It received a colony of Goths by order of Gratian, in 377; was included in Lombardy in 572; and was transferred by Charlemagne to the papal see about 774. The cathedral, which contains a fresco by Correggio, was consecrated in 1106. The government was usurped by the Correggio family in 1334. The French, who obtained possession in 1499, were expelled in 1513 by Maximilian I., Parma and Piacenza being given to Pope Leo. X. In 1543 Paul III. erected Parma and Piacenza, with the surrounding territory, into a duchy in favour of his natural son, Peter Louis Farnese, who was assassinated Sep. 10, 1547. The duchy was held for the Emperor till 1557, when it was restored to the Farnese line, which became extinct in 1731. The duchy passed to Don Carlos, who exchanged it with Austria for the Two Sicilies, in 1735. Parma and Piacenza were, with Guastalla, restored to Spain in 1748. The Academy of Painting was founded in 1716, and that of the Fine Arts in 1752. When Napoleon Buonaparte invaded Italy, he compelled the duke to furnish supplies for his army, May, 1796; but peace was agreed to Nov. 6, 1796. In 1815 Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were formed into a duchy, and bestowed upon Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon I. After her death, Dec. 18, 1847, certain territories were exchanged with Modena. An insurrection took place, and the Austrian garrison was expelled, March 19, 1848; and Charles II. resigned in favour of his son, Charles III., March 14, 1849. Charles III. was assassinated March 20, 1854, and his widow, Marie Therese de Bourbon, became regent for her infant son. An insurrection occurred April 30, 1859, when the duchess left the capital, to which she returned May 4. An alliance with Tuscany and Modena was signed Aug. 20. Another revolution occurred soon after, and Parma was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. Col. Anviti was seized at Parma and put to death with great cruelty, Oct. 6, 1859.

PAROS, or PARUS (Ægean Sea).—This island, one of the Cyclades, is said to have been originally inhabited by Cretans and Arcadians. The Ionians colonized it at an early period. The Oxford, or Arundelian marbles, were found here.

PARRET (Battle).—Ethelwulph defeated the Danes at the mouth of the river Parret in 845.

PARRICIDE.—The Athenians had no law against parricides, as they professed to believe that nobody could be so wicked as to kill a parent. This was also the case with the Romans until L. Ostius killed his father, about B.C. 172. It was then enacted that the criminal, after he had been first scourged until the blood came, should be sown up in a leathern sack with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and thrown into the Tiber. This punishment was changed by the Lex Pompeia into that of the sword, or burning, or throwing to wild beasts.

PARSDORF (Armistice).—A truce, concluded at Alessandria between France and Austria, June 16, 1800, was extended to Germany, under the name of the armistice of Parsdorf, July 15. Hostilities ceased at all points, and could not be resumed without 12 days' notice. Negotiations were resumed, and the preliminaries of peace, on the basis of the treaty of Campo-Formio, were signed at Paris July 28, 1800.

PARSEES.—Owing to the persecutions of the Mohammedan conquerors of Persia, the Guebres, descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers, sought refuge in the north-western parts of Hindostan, chiefly Bombay and Goojerat, about 652, when they were called Parsees, or Persians.

PARTHENON, or "HOUSE OF THE VIRGIN."—The temple of Minerva, protectress of Athens, was built in that city in the time of Pericles,—Callicrates and Ictinus being the architects, and Phidias the chief sculptor,—about B.C. 448. It suffered from the explosion of a powder magazine during a siege by the Venetians in 1687. (*See* ELGIN MARBLES.)

PARTHENON CLUB (London), with which the Erectheum was amalgamated in 1854, was dissolved in 1862.

PARTHENOPE.—(*See* NAPLES.)

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established in the kingdom of Naples by the French, after its conquest, Jan. 23, 1799. Cardinal Ruffo took the field, at the head of 17,000 Calabrians, and Macdonald received orders from the Directory to abandon Naples, May, 1799, and the short-lived republic came to an end in June.

PARTHIA (Asia), subject at an early period to Media, to Persia, and subsequently to Alexander III. and his successors, threw off the Syro-Macedonian rule, when the dynasty of the Arsacidæ was established, B.C. 250. On the death of Artabanes, the last king, Artaxerxes usurped the supreme power, and founded the new Persian dynasty, called the Sassanides, in 226. The empire extended from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, at the death of Mithridates, B.C. 130. It was invested by the Romans, under the triumvir Crassus, B.C. 55, who was defeated at the battle of Carrhæ B.C. 53.

PARTITION TREATIES.—A treaty, regulating the succession of the Spanish monarchy, and its partition, was concluded between England and Holland Aug. 18, 1698.——Another treaty for the same purpose, between England, France, and Holland, was signed in London Feb. 21, 1700, and at the Hague, by the French envoy and the plenipotentiaries of the States-General, March 25.——The first treaty for the partition of Poland, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was made in Feb., 1772.——A second was signed at St. Petersburg Aug. 5, 1772.——The third, for the final partition of the kingdom, was concluded Oct. 24, 1795.

PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS.—It is recorded that Becket dined off a pheasant on the day he was assassinated, Dec. 29, 1170. Fine and imprisonment for taking partridges and pheasants were awarded by 11 Hen. VII. c. 17 (1497).

PASARGADÆ (Persia).—The name of this town is sometimes written Passagarda and Pasargada. It is said to have been built by Cyrus B.C. 558, after his defeat of Astyages near this spot. The kings of Persia were consecrated here by the magi.

PASCHAL CYCLE, formed by the multiplication of the sun's cycle, 28 years, with that of the moon, 19 years, to ascertain when Easter occurs, was adopted by the general Council of Nicæa, 325. It was discontinued in England by act of Parliament, Sep. 2, 1752.

PASQUINADE.—This name, given to a short satirical poem, is derived from Pasquino, a tailor of Rome, who, towards the close of the 15th century, wrote lampoons, and hung them up on a mutilated statue during the night.

PASSARO, CAPE (Sea-fight).—Admiral Byng, created Viscount Torrington in 1721, defeated the Spanish fleet off this cape, on the coast of Sicily, July 31, 1718. The English captured five ships of the line and eight frigates.

PASSAROWITZ (Peace).—A treaty of peace between Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, the Venetians, and the Turks, was concluded at Passarowitz, the ancient Margus, in the province of Servia, July 21, 1718. The congress opened June 5. The Sultan ceded Belgrade, Temeswar, and parts of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, to the emperor. The Venetians lost the Morea.

PASSAU (Bavaria).—The bishopric, of which it is the capital, founded in the 7th century, and for a long time an independent state, was secularized in 1803, and united to Bavaria in 1809. A treaty, securing religious freedom to the Protestants, and terminating the first war of religion in Germany, was signed in the building now used for the post-office, on behalf of Charles V., July 31, 1552. The cathedral and part of the town were destroyed by fire in 1662. The colossal bronze statue of Maximilian Joseph was erected in 1828.

PASSENGERS in public vehicles are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (Sep. 22, 1831), by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 10, 1838), and by 16 & 17 Vict. (June 28, 1853). The laws relating to passengers by sea were amended and consolidated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 44 (June 30, 1852), repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 14, 1855), which substituted new regulations, and was amended by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 51 (July 13, 1863), that came into operation Oct. 1. (*See* DEATH BY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION ACT.)

PASSIONISTS, a congregation of Roman Catholic priests founded by Paul Francis (1694—1775), surnamed Paul of the Cross, in 1737. The first convent was established on the Celian Hill, at Rome. It has been revived since 1830.

PASSOVER, or Feast of Unleavened Bread, commemorating deliverance from the destroying angel when the first-born of Egypt were smitten, was ordained by God to be observed by the Jews for ever, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii.).

PASSPORTS are of ancient date. A passport granted by Julius Cæsar to a philosopher ran thus:—"If there be any one, on land or sea, hardy enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Cæsar." The system became very oppressive in Europe at the end of the 18th century. British subjects were allowed to travel in France without passports from Jan. 1, 1861, and in Italy from June 26, 1862. A convention for the abolition of passports, concluded by Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Würtemberg, came into operation Jan. 1, 1866.

PASTOUREAUX, or SHEPHERDS, followers of an impostor in Flanders, called the Master of Hungary, arose in 1251. They spread into France, entering the city of Orleans on St. Barnabas day, June 11, and committed dreadful outrages on the inhabitants. At Bourges the leader was slain, and his followers massacred. A similar rising in France led to a general massacre of the Jews in 1321.

PATAGONIA (S. America), so named by Magalhaens, who discovered it in 1520. Sir Francis Drake sailed along the coast in 1578, and Capt. Cook explored it in 1774. A settlement, formed by the Chilians at Port Famine in 1843, was removed to Sandy Point in 1850. An expedition to discover a suitable site for a new colony was despatched in 1854.

PATAY (France).—Lord Talbot was defeated and taken prisoner by the French, under Joan of Arc, at this town, June 18, 1429.

PATENTS for titles of nobility were first made in the reign of Richard II. (1377—1399). Patents for new inventions are founded upon a statute passed in 1623, which grants the privilege "of the sole working or making of *new manufactures* within the realm to the *true* and *first inventor* and inventors of such manufactures." An act (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83) for improving the patent laws was passed, under the auspices of Lord Brougham, Sep. 10, 1835. Commissioners of patent laws were appointed by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (July 1, 1852). The Commissioners printed the specifications of all the patents granted in England from 1711 to 1852, in volumes, of which the first appeared in 1853, and the last in 1858. The first number of the *Commissioners of Patents' Journal* appeared in Jan., 1854. The Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton Buildings, were opened in March, 1855, and the Museum at South Kensington in 1859. The charge for admission made on certain days has been abolished since May, 1858. (*See* INVENTORS' INSTITUTE.)

PATERINES, holding Gnostic opinions, headed by a certain Gerard, made their appearance at Monteforte, and were, many of them, burned at Milan by Archbishop Heribert, about 1026. The term Paterini, or Paterines, was also applied to the Paulicians, the Manichæans, and other sects.

PATERSON (N. America).—This town, in New Jersey, was founded in 1791 for the manufacture of cotton.

PATMOS, PALMOSA, or PATINO (Ægean Sea).—St. John is said to have been banished

to this island, one of the Sporades, according to some authorities during the persecution of Nero in 64, and according to others during that of Domitian in 95. Here he received the Revelation (i. 9, &c.).

PATNA, or PATTANA (Hindostan), in Sanscrit, Pataliputra, the Palimbothra of the Greeks and Romans, supposed to have been the capital of Bengal, B.C. 419, was visited by Megasthenes, as ambassador from Seleucus Nicator to Sandracottus, B.C. 305. It was incorporated with the empire of Delhi in 1194. The English failed in an attempt to establish a factory here in 1620. Major Carnac defeated Shah Alum II. here in Jan., 1761. Ellis captured it June 25, 1763; but the troops having been made prisoners while engaged in plunder, it was retaken Nov. 6. An action, in which Mir Casim was defeated, secured the town to the English, Oct. 23, 1764. A column marks the grave of 200 English prisoners murdered in cold blood by Mir Casim in 1763. Dr. Lyell was murdered by the mutineers in the streets, July 3, 1857.

PATOCHIN (Battle).—Louis of Baden defeated the Turks in this battle, fought Aug. 30, 1689.

PATRÆ, PATRAI, or PATRAS (Greece), one of the 12 Achæan cities, was founded by the Ionians, took the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431; and, through the persuasion of Alcibiades, connected itself by a wall with the port of Athens, B.C. 419. Cassander, one of Alexander the Third's generals, having taken it, was driven out by Aristodemus B.C. 314. The inhabitants expelled the Macedonians and renewed the Achæan League with Dyme, Pharæ, and Tritæa, B.C. 280. After the battle of Pharsalia it was taken by Cato, B.C. 48. Antony and Cleopatra chose it for a winter residence B.C. 32–31. It was restored and colonized with Roman soldiers by Augustus, about B.C. 20; sent an archbishop to the Council of Sardica in May, 347; and was destroyed by an earthquake in the 6th century. It was restored and purchased by the Venetians in 1408; was captured by the Turks in 1446; and recovered by the Venetians in 1533. The Turks burned it in 1770, and the Russians destroyed a Turkish fleet off Patræ in 1772. The Turks held it till the revolution in 1828, when it capitulated to the French, and forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

PATRIARCH.—The appellation was given to the early ancestors of the Jews; also to certain governors among the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, 70. The order became extinct in the end of the 4th century. It was first applied to bishops, by authority of the Church, in the Council of Chalcedon, 451, although Socrates in his history says it began to be used as the title of eminent bishops after the second general council held at Constantinople in 381. There were four great patriarchates in the early Church, viz:—Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, and Rome, to which a fifth, Jerusalem, was added in 451. The Patriarch of Constantinople was distinguished as œcumenical or universal patriarch, and the Bishop of Rome as prince of the patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, an appellation given to the Roman populace by Romulus. It belonged to every Roman citizen till the creation of the *patres minorum gentium* by Tarquin, and formed the exclusive source of the senate, consuls, and pontifices, till B.C. 365. Headed by L. Tarquinius, they conspired against King Servius and murdered him, B.C. 534. The dignity ceased to be hereditary in the reign of Constantine I. (323—337). The Patres were the heads of the Patrician houses.

PATRICK, ST. (Order), consisting of the sovereign, a grand master, and 15 knights, was founded in Ireland by George III., Feb. 5, 1783. The number was increased to 22 by the new statutes of 1833.

PATRICK'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL (Dublin) was founded by Archbishop Comyn, in 1190, destroyed by fire in 1283, and having been rebuilt, was dissolved at the Reformation, and used for courts of justice about 1539. Mary (1553–8) restored it to its original use. It was re-opened, having been restored by Mr. Guiness, Feb. 24, 1865.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—After Admiral Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet, a subscription was made at Lloyd's for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the engagement, March 3, 1797. At a meeting of merchants, under-writers, and other subscribers to Lloyd's, July 20, 1803, it was resolved to raise a fund on an extended scale for the widows and orphans of those killed in defence of their country, and upwards of £100,000 was subscribed by the end of the month. The committee voted swords, pieces of plate, and sums of money, to the officers and men engaged in the gallant defence of Dominica, May 1, 1805. In the House of Commons, Lord Howick characterized it as "that mischievous system of rewards," tending to bring the government into contempt, Dec. 19, 1806. In Cobbett's "Political Register" it was represented as a "grand means of making a formidable opposition to government." Its funds amounted to more than a quarter of a million of money, Jan. 24, 1807. A commission was issued June 13, 1854, by Queen Victoria, presided over by Prince Albert, to raise and distribute a fund for those engaged in the Russian war. A military musical fête in aid of the fund was given at the Crystal Palace, Oct. 28, 1854; a great meeting was held in London, Nov. 2; and a million was soon collected. Out of the fund, which eventually amounted to £1,458,000, an institution for the education of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines, was established, the foundation-stone being laid by Queen Victoria, on Wandsworth Common, July 11, 1857. Another patriotic fund, for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, originated at a public meeting held in London Aug. 25, 1857. The sum collected amounted to £434,720 in Nov., 1858.

PATRIPASSIANS, the followers of Praxeas, a Phrygian, who maintained that the Father was born of the Virgin, died upon the cross, and was buried, arose at Rome towards the

end of the 2nd century. They were called Monarchians. Tertullian wrote against Praxeas. The term was also applied to the followers of Noëtus—called Noëtians or Callistians—a native of Smyrna, who early in the 3rd century maintained that God was united with the man Christ, and in him was born and suffered; and to the Sabellians (*q. v.*).

PATTEN MAKERS (London).—This company was formed in 1670.

PAULIANS, PAULINIANS, or PAULIANISTS.—The followers of Paul of Samosata, who held some peculiar notions respecting the Godhead. Bingham asserts that he denied the divinity of Christ, and introduced a new form of baptism. Paul of Samosata was accused of heresy at the Council of Antioch in 264, but escaped censure. He was condemned by another council held at Antioch in 269, and was expelled. The Council of Nicæa (June 19—Aug. 25, 325) ordered the Paulians to be re-baptized previous to admission into the Church.

PAULICIANS, or Disciples of St. Paul, originated with one Constantine, of Mananalia, near Samosata, in 660. He fell a martyr to his principles in 687. According to other authorities they were followers of Paul and John, two brothers living at Jerusalem, who held Gnostic or Manichæan opinions, and were named after the former. They were frequently persecuted, and it is said that 100,000 were extirpated by the sword, the gibbet, or the flames, by order of the Empress Theodora, about 845. Carbeas, commander of the guards, followed by 5,000 of the sect, renounced the allegiance of Rome, leagued with the Mohammedans, founded and fortified the city of Tephrice, and defeated the Emperor Michael III. (842—867) under the walls of Samosata. Led by Chrysocheir, successor of Carbeas, they pillaged Nicæa, Nicomedia, Ancra, and Ephesus in 868, turning the cathedral of the latter city into a stable for mules and horses, to manifest their abhorrence of images and relics. They were attacked by the forces of Basilius I., their leader slain, and Tephrice, their stronghold, taken, in 871. Constantine V. (Copronymus) having discovered a great number of them in Melitene and Theodosiopolis, transplanted them to Constantinople and Thrace, and so introduced their doctrine into Europe, about 750. John I. (Zimisces) removed a powerful colony of the sect from the Calybian hills to Philippopolis, in Thrace, in 970. Having spread through Italy into the southern provinces of France, a persecution was raised against them, and large numbers were slain in 1200. The charge of Manichæism is said to be unfounded. Mosheim says that a remnant of the sect existed in Bulgaria in the 17th century. (*See* PATERINES.)

PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL (London).—Sir Christopher Wren denies Camden's statement that St. Paul's Cathedral occupied the site of a Roman temple to Diana, and asserts that "there is authentic testimony of a Christian church planted here by the apostles themselves, and, in particular, very probably by St. Paul." It is, however, doubtful whether any such edifice existed in London till the reign of Lucius, in 185, when St. Faganus and St. Damianus visited England to consecrate buildings, which had been devoted to the service of pagan divinities, to the worship of the true God. The church they founded or consecrated was destroyed during the Diocletian persecution in 303, and another erected on its site was burned by the Saxons in the 5th or 6th century. Ethelbert, King of Kent, and his nephew Sebert founded a new church in 610, which was severely injured by a fire in 962, and totally burned in 1087, after which, Maurice, Bishop of London, commenced the erection of Old St. Paul's. This cathedral was much damaged by fire in 1137. In 1221 a new steeple was erected. The choir was completed in 1240, and in 1256 Fulco Basset, Bishop of London, added the subterranean church of St. Faith. The spire was struck by lightning Feb. 1, 1444, and again June 4, 1561, when a fire was kindled which rendered the removal of the roof and steeple a matter of necessity. Various attempts were made to effect a complete restoration, but no active measures were taken till 1632, when Inigo Jones commenced the portico. All works were stopped by order of the Long Parliament in 1643. St. Paul's Cathedral was totally destroyed by the great fire of 1666. The ground was cleared for a new building May 1, 1674, and the warrant to begin the works was granted May 1, 1675. The first stone was laid June 21, and divine service was celebrated for the first time in the uncompleted edifice on the occasion of the public rejoicings for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697. The last stone was set up in 1710, the whole building having been completed by Sir Christopher Wren, and by the same master-mason, and during the presidency of one Bishop of London. The expense was defrayed by a tax on the coal consumed in London, and amounted to £747,954 2*s.* 9*d.* The iron railing cost £11,202 0*s.* 6*d.* The principal dimensions of St. Paul's are as follows:—length from east to west, 510 ft.; breadth from north to south porticos, 282 ft.; breadth of west entrance, 100 ft.; circuit, 2,292 ft. The extreme height is 404 ft.; that of the campanile towers, 222 ft., and of the west pediment, 120 ft. The dome is 420 ft. in circumference, and the ball 6 ft. in diameter. The anniversary musical festivals for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the clergy have been solemnized in the cathedral since 1697. The organ was built by Bernard Schmydt in 1694, and the bell was recast by Richard Phelps in 1716. Gas was first employed in the cathedral May 6, 1822, and it was first opened for evening service Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858.

PAUL'S (ST.) CROSS (London).—This ancient pulpit cross of timber stood at the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral. The date of its erection is not known, but in 1259 Henry III. summoned a general assembly to meet there. In 1382 it was struck by lightning, and was restored by Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London (1448—1489). It was taken down by order of the Long Parliament in 1643.

PAUL'S (ST.) SCHOOL (London).—This institution was endowed in 1512 by John

Collette or Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for 153 poor men's children, a school having existed from 1509. Having been destroyed in the great fire, a new building was erected by Sir C. Wren, in 1673. This was replaced by the present edifice, completed by George Smith in 1826.

PAUPER COLONIES.—Establishments with this name originated in Holland, in 1818. Gen. Van den Bosch, on his return from Java, laid before the King of Holland a plan for a pauper colony; a meeting was held at the Hague, and a regular society formed. A writer in the British Almanack for 1829 says:—"Having received the sanction of the king, the society was recommended to all the local authorities, and soon found itself in possession of £5,380, obtained from more than 20,000 members. With these funds, having been enabled to make the necessary arrangements, the society purchased the estate of Westerbeeh Sloot, on the east side of the Zuyder Zee, and not far from the town of Steenwyk. This estate cost them £4,660, and it contained from 1,200 to 1,300 acres, about 200 of which were under a sort of culture, or covered with bad wood, and the rest a mere heath. They let the cultivated land, about one-tenth of the whole; deepened the Aa (which runs through the estate), so that it is navigable for boats; and built storehouses, a school, and dwellings for about fifty-two families, of from six to eight persons each. Their operations were begun in Sep., 1818; by Nov. 10 the houses were ready; and the communes sent some poor families." The expense of each family was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Building each house	41	13	4
Furniture and implements	8	6	8
Clothing	12	10	0
Two cows, or one cow and ten sheep	12	10	0
Cultivation and seed, first year	33	6	8
Advances in provisions	4	3	4
Advances of other kinds	4	3	4
Flax and wool to be spun	16	13	4
Seven acres uncultivated land, not	8	6	8
Total establishment	£141	13	4

The writer, after entering into various details, gives the result of the experiment as follows:—"In the course of seven years from its first establishment, the colony of Frederieks Oord contained a population of 6,778, including that of Ommo Schanze, which is under a more rigid control. Among the number were 2,174 orphans and foundlings. The total number forming all the colonies in Holland, were stated to Mr. Jacob at 20,000; but he thinks it exaggerated: there were, however, 8,000 in North Holland." The society having suspended payment in 1858, the state undertook the temporary management, and the system was reorganized.

PAUPERS.—(*See* Poor-Laws.)

PAVEMENT.—The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones; and the practice was introduced into Europe by the Romans, who paved their streets B.C. 174. London was first paved about 1533.

PAVIA (Battle), sometimes called the second battle of Marignano or Malegnano, was fought Feb. 24, 1525, between the French, under Francis I., at that time besieging Pavia, and the Imperialists, assisted by the garrison of Pavia. The action began at midnight, Feb. 23, with an attack upon the French, who were encamped in the park of Mirabella, on the bank of the Ticino; and in two hours the Imperialists gained a complete victory, losing only 700, whilst the French lost 8,000 men. The latter immediately retired from Italy. It was after this action that Francis I., who had a very narrow escape for his life, is said to have written in a letter to his mother: "All is lost except honour." (*See* Marignano, Battle.)

PAVIA (Italy), the ancient Ticinum, afterwards Papia, founded by the Ligurii, is first mentioned in history as the place where Augustus met the funeral procession of Drusus, in the year 9. A sedition among the troops of Vitellius broke out in 69; and while commanding its garrison, Claudius II. was saluted with the imperial title in 268. It was taken by Attila in 452, by Odoacer in 476, and by Alboin, after a siege of more than three years, in 570, when it became the residence of the Lombard kings and the capital of Italy, under the name of Pavia. It surrendered to Charlemagne, at the close of a 15 months' blockade, in 774. It was, with its 43 churches, reduced to ashes by the Magyars in 924. The people of Pavia defeated the Milanese in 1154. Victor IV. was elected pope by a council held here Feb. 5, 1160, and the Emperor Frederick I. held his stirrup and kissed his feet. The university, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774, was restored in 1361 by Galeazzo Visconti, who was styled Count of Pavia, and conferred many privileges upon it in 1396. The church of St. Michael, perhaps the oldest in Italy, dates from the beginning of the 7th century; and the church Del Carmine, which contains valuable paintings, was built in the 14th century. A cathedral was commenced in 1484. The citadel, completed in 1469, was partly destroyed in 1527, and suffered from the French in 1796. Councils were held here in 1128, and Feb., 1160; and the 18th general council was transferred from Pavia. (*See* Basel.) It was made a county in 1395. The army of Charles V., under the viceroy Lannoy, came to its relief when besieged by Francis I.; and in the battle which ensued Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525. Lautrec took it in 1527. It was occupied by the French and Sardinian army Oct. 29, 1733; and again by the united troops of France, Spain, Naples, and Genoa, in July, 1745. The populace rose against the French occupants, and took the castle, May 26, 1796. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1859.

PAVILION THEATRE (London) was destroyed by fire Feb. 13, 1856, and the new edifice was opened Dec. 30, 1858.

PAVLOGRAD (Russia) was founded in 1780. The garrison (consisting chiefly of Corsicans) of Fort Magon, in Minorca, captured in 1782 by the Spaniards, were allowed to settle here.

PAWNBROKERS.—The Emperor Augustus established a fund at Rome for lending money to those who could leave a sufficient pledge,

B.C. 31; Tiberius lent money on lands in 14; and Alexander Severus advanced money to the poor without interest, in 222. (*See* MONT DE PIÉTÉ.) Maximilian I. permitted the citizens of Nuremberg to drive out the Jews and establish an exchange bank, where those requiring money might leave their effects in pledge, in 1498. In the Netherlands, France, and England, such houses were known under the name of Lombards, and to evade the prohibition of the Church against interest, it was exacted beforehand, as a present. The lombard, or lending-house, at Brussels, was established in 1619, at Antwerp in 1620, at Ghent in 1622. The *mont de piété* of France was instituted by royal command in 1777. The present system in England was established by De Northburgh, Bishop of London, the practice being for the preacher at St. Paul's Cross, in his sermon, to declare, at the end of a year, that the article pledged would be forfeited if not redeemed in 14 days. The rate of interest is fixed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 28, 1800). The law was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 27 (June 23, 1856), and by 23 Vict. c. 21 (May 15, 1860).

PAWTUCKET (N. America).—The first cloth factory in America moved by water was established at this town, situated partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts, in 1790.

PAX.—This instrument, used in the Roman Catholic Church, and sometimes called the Tabula Pacis, Pacificale, or the Osculatorium, was introduced in the 12th or 13th century. The custom of giving the kiss of peace (*q. v.*) before the communion, prevailed until the pax was introduced. The priest kissed the instrument first, then it was kissed by the clerk, and finally by the laity; and this process was substituted for the former general exchange of salutations. A pax appears amongst the regular ecclesiastical instruments ordered in the parish churches of Yorkshire in 1250.

PAYMASTER GENERAL was first appointed in the reign of Charles II. (1660–85). The duties are regulated by an act passed in 1848. Pursers received the name of naval paymasters in 1844.

PAZ DE AYACUCHO (S. America).—This town in Bolivia was founded by the Spaniards in 1548, under the name of Nuestra Señora de la Paz. It was made the seat of a bishop in 1605, and its name was changed, in 1825, to Paz de Ayacucho, in honour of the victory of Ayacucho.

PAZZI CONSPIRACY, formed by Francesco Pazzi, and sanctioned by Pope Sixtus IV., to murder Lorenzo and Julian de Medici, at Florence. The attempt was made during the celebration of high mass in the cathedral. The work of assassination was undertaken by two priests, and the elevation of the host was the signal agreed upon for the onset, April 26, 1478. Julian fell beneath their daggers, but Lorenzo escaped with a slight wound. The populace took up arms; 70 of the Pazzi party, including the two assassins, were killed; Salviati, Archbishop of Pisa, one of the conspirators, was hanged in his robes; and altogether more than 200 persons were put to death.

PEABODY GIFTS.—George Peabody, an American merchant, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, Feb. 18, 1795, came to England in 1827, settled in London in 1837, and commenced business as a banker in 1843. On retiring after having amassed a large fortune, Mr. Peabody, by a letter dated March 12, 1862, presented £150,000 to be applied for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London. The first block of buildings known as the Peabody Dwellings, erected in Spitalfields, were opened in 1864. Mr. Peabody made a second donation of £150,000 for the same purpose in 1866. In 1852, the 200th anniversary of the settlement of his native town, Danvers, Mr. Peabody founded there an Educational Institute and Library. He contributed largely to the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, to the Baltimore Institute of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts, and other institutions.

PEACE.—(*See* CONSERVATORS and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, KISS OF PEACE, LANDFRIEDE, and TRUCE OR PEACE OF GOD.)

PEACEABLE CATHOLICS.—(*See* POLITICIANS.)

PEACE OF CLEMENT IX.—(*See* JANSENISTS.)

PEACE OF RELIGION, or RELIGIOUS PEACE, confirming the treaty of Passau (*q. v.*), was concluded at Augsburg and published by a recess of the Diet, Sep. 26, 1555. It granted toleration to Protestants who accepted the Confession of Augsburg. One article, called the Ecclesiastical Reservation, which provided that all ecclesiastics who left the Roman Catholic Church should forfeit their preferments and benefices, caused much dissatisfaction.

PEACE SOCIETY, for the promotion of permanent and universal peace, was established in 1816; held a meeting at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849; in Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, 1849; at Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. A deputation from the society had an interview with Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1854. The 50th anniversary meeting was held in London, May 22, 1866.

PEACH was introduced into England from Persia in 1562.

PEAK'S STATION.—(*See* HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, Battle.)

PEAR was introduced into England during the Roman occupation. The snowy pear was brought from N. America in 1746.

PEA RIDGE.—(*See* ELKHORN, Battle.)

PEARLS are mentioned by Job (xxviii. 18) as possessing considerable value, B.C. 2130. Clodius, the tribune, gave a pearl, dissolved in vinegar, to each of his guests, B.C. 61. Cleopatra made a wager with Antony to serve up her pearl eardrops, worth £76,000, at a repast, in 32. Ceylon was famed for its fisheries in the time of Pliny (23—79). Britain was celebrated for its pearls in the 1st century B.C. Scotch pearls were in demand in the 12th century. Seville imported upwards of 697 lb. weight in 1587. A pearl was obtained from Margarita, by Philip II., worth £31,875, in 1574. Joint stock companies, formed to prosecute the Columbia fishery in 1825, were abandoned in 1826; and an English company

undertook the same enterprise at Algiers in 1826. The total value imported into the United Kingdom in 1856 was £56,162. Linnæus announced the discovery of a method of producing them artificially in 1761, and an imitation was devised by a Parisian bead-maker, named Jaquin, about 1650. The Scotch pearl fishery was revived in 1800. (*See* ORMUS.)

PEASANTS' WAR.—A struggle, called the *Bundschuh*, broke out in 1502, and another, the War of Poor Conrad, in Würtemberg, in 1514. The peasants of the small towns rebelled in Swabia, and those of the Thurgau rose in arms in June, 1524, when many outrages were committed. After a temporary lull it broke out again early in 1525, on a more extended scale, the peasants of Alsace, Franconia, Lorraine, the Palatinate, and Swabia joining in the movement. They published a manifesto containing their demands, embodied in 12 articles. The insurgents, after some successes, were defeated by the army of the Archduke Ferdinand, May 2; again at Königshofen, June 2; and were put down after 100,000 persons had perished, in June, 1525. The Anabaptists (*q. v.*) took part in the movement. (*See* BEAUVAIS, JACQUERIE, PRAGUERIE, &c.)

PECQUIGNY, or PICQUIGNY (Peace).—The treaty of Amiens (*q. v.*), Aug. 29, 1475, was ratified at Pecquigny, near Amiens, on which account it sometimes passes by that name. It was renewed for the lives of Louis XI. and Edward IV. in 1477.

PEDASUS.—(*See* METHONE.)

PEDLARS.—(*See* CHAP BOOKS, HAWKERS, &c.)

PEDOMETER.—(*See* ODOMETER.)

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the resignation of the first Melbourne administration (*q. v.*), Nov. 14, 1834. William IV. applied, Nov. 15, to the Duke of Wellington, who advised that Sir Robert Peel, Bart., at that time travelling in Italy, should be summoned to form an administration. The Duke of Wellington became prime minister, provisional arrangements were made, and Sir Robert Peel obeyed the call, and reached London Dec. 9. He immediately assumed the responsibilities of office, and his cabinet, formed at the end of the month, was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Earl of Roslyn.
Privy Seal	Lord Wharncliffe.
Home Secretary	Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Foreign Secretary	Duke of Wellington.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Admiralty	Earl de Grey.
Board of Control	Lord Ellenborough.
Secretary at War	Mr. Herries.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Sir Henry Hardinge.
Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade	Mr. A. Baring.
Paymaster of the Forces	Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Sir George Murray.

Parliament was dissolved Dec. 29, 1834, and a new parliament was summoned to meet Feb. 19, 1835. A coalition having been formed between the Whigs and the Radicals, an amendment to the address was proposed in the House of Commons, and carried, Feb. 26, by 309 to 302. Three adverse divisions having taken place respecting the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Church—namely, first, a resolution proposed by Lord John Russell, carried April 2, by 322 to 289; secondly, the resolution carried in committee, April 6, by 262 to 237; and thirdly, a further resolution in favour of the appropriation principle, carried against ministers, April 7, by 285 to 258—Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the ministry April 8. (*See* MELBOURNE SECOND ADMINISTRATIONS.)——The second Peel administration was formed on the resignation of the second Melbourne administration, Aug. 30, 1841. The cabinet, formed by Sep. 8, was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Lord Wharncliffe.
Privy Seal	Duke of Buckingham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Goulburn.
Home Secretary	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Admiralty	Earl of Haddington.
Board of Control	Lord Ellenborough, created Earl of Ellenborough Oct. 14, 1844.
Secretary at War	Sir H. Hardinge.
Board of Trade	Earl of Ripon.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces	Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Lord Eliot.
Without office	Duke of Wellington.

Lord Ellenborough accepted the governor-generalship of India, and was succeeded at the Board of Control by Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Oct. 23, 1841. The Duke of Buckingham resigned the privy seal Jan. 31, 1842, and it was intrusted to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry Feb. 2. The Duke of Wellington was made commander-in-chief Aug. 15, 1842. The Earl of Ripon succeeded Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci (who died May 11, 1843) at the Board of Control, May 17, 1843; and Mr. Gladstone was made president of the Board of Trade and master of the mint, June 10, 1843. Sir Henry Hardinge was succeeded, May 17, 1844, as secretary at war, by Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., who, having been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, was replaced by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Feb. 4, 1845. Lord Somerset, made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster Sep. 3, 1841, and the Earl of Lincoln (afterwards Duke of Newcastle), made first commissioner of woods and forests Sep. 16, 1841, were both admitted to seats in the cabinet in 1845. A division ensued in the cabinet respecting the expediency of an immediate repeal of the corn laws in the autumn of 1845, and ministers resigned Nov. 25. Lord John Russell failed in his attempts to form an administration, Dec. 20, and the Peel administration, with the exception of Lord Stanley, who, in 1844, had been summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, returned to office. Lord Stanley (became Earl of Derby in 1851, *See* DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS) resigned the colonial secretaryship, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Dec. 20, 1845. The Earl of Lincoln succeeded Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., as chief secretary for Ireland, Feb. 14, 1846.

Sir Robert Peel carried the repeal of the corn laws; but this change in his policy produced a division amongst his followers, the two parties being afterwards called Peelites (*q. v.*) and Protectionists (*q. v.*). The latter, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill, voted against ministers, who were defeated by 292 to 219. The division took place early in the morning, June 26, 1846, the day on which the bill for the repeal of the corn laws passed the House of Lords. The resignation of the Peel administration was announced in both houses of Parliament June 29. (*See* RUSSELL FIRST ADMINISTRATION.)

PEEL ISLAND (Pacific), in the centre of the Bonin or Archbishop group, was settled by about 20 persons engaged in whaling, in 1830.

PEELITES.—This name was given to that section of the Conservative party which, after the rupture caused by the repeal of the corn laws (*q. v.*) in 1846, adhered to Sir Robert Peel. They were thus designated as opponents to the Protectionists (*q. v.*). Some of them joined the Liberal party. (*See* PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATIONS.)

PEEP-O'DAY-BOYS.—This Irish faction originated at Market-hill, in Armagh, July 4, 1784. (*See* DEFENDERS.)

PEERS AND PEERAGE.—The nobility of the realm, consisting of barons, dukes, earls, marquises, and viscounts (*q. v.*), are called *peers*, or *equals*, because they enjoy an equality of right in all public proceedings. They are created either by tenure, by writ, or by patent. Peerage by tenure originated at the Norman conquest, when the land was divided between the followers of William I. The earliest peerage by writ is of 1265, when a writ of summons to Parliament was issued by Henry III. The first peer created by patent was John de Beauchamp, made Baron of Kidderminster by Richard II., Oct. 10, 1387. Peers are free from arrest in civil, but not in criminal cases. In cases of treason and felony, they can only be tried by their fellow peers; but in misdemeanours they are tried by an ordinary jury. Peeresses are tried by the same tribunals as peers, by 20 Hen. VI. c. 9 (1442). By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841), peers convicted of crimes were rendered liable to the same penalties as commoners. The elevation of Sir James Parke to the peerage for the term of his natural life, by the title of Lord Wensleydale, Jan. 16, 1856, led to the appointment of a committee by the House of Lords to inquire into the legality of life-peerages. A report, deciding that such peerages could not entitle their holders to sit or vote in Parliament, was presented Feb. 25, in consequence of which Lord Wensleydale received a patent with the usual remainder to "the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten," the following July. The Irish peers form part of the nobility of the realm; and by the 4th article of the Irish Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800), four of the Irish bishops and 28 temporal peers are permitted to sit in the House of Lords. The same act permits the sovereign to create one new Irish peerage whenever three of those existing become extinct; and when the number is reduced to 100 noblemen, every vacancy may be immediately supplied. The peers of Scotland are regarded as forming part of the nobility of Great Britain. By the 23rd article of the Act of Union, 5 Anne c. 8 (1706), 16 of their number are permitted to sit in the House of Lords as representatives of the rest. As this act limits the right of election of these representatives to the Scotch peers then existing, it follows that no new Scotch peerages can be created. Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage of England," which was published in 1675-6, is the earliest work on the English peerage. The first edition of Collins's "Peerage" was published in 1709.

PEG-TANKARD.—Invented by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury (960–88), to prevent one guest from taking a larger draught than his companions. The divisions were marked by pegs or pins; hence the expression, "A peg too low."

PEGU (Asia), capital of a province of the same name, was besieged by the Burmese, and capitulated in 1757. The English obtained possession of Pegu in 1824, and, having restored it at the conclusion of the war with Burmah, it was again taken, Nov. 21, 1852. The whole province was annexed by proclamation, Dec. 30, 1852, and the close of the war officially proclaimed, June 30, 1853.

PEIHO (China).—An attempt to force a passage up the mouth of this river by a French and English squadron, under Admiral Hope, June 24, 1859, was resisted by the Chinese forts, and resulted in a disastrous repulse. The English lost 25 men killed and 93 wounded on board the gunboats, and 64 killed and 252 wounded in the attempt to effect a landing. The Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho were captured by the allied French and English squadron Aug. 21, 1860.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE, the penalty for those who, being arraigned for felony, refused to plead and remained mute, was substituted for close imprisonment with scanty diet, about 1406. It meant "strong and hard pain;" for the sufferer was literally pressed to death, large weights being placed upon him. This punishment, inflicted at Cambridge as late as 1741, was abolished by 12 Geo. III. c. 20 (1772).

PEISHWA, or PRIME MINISTER, among the Mahrattas, seized the supreme power, and fixed his residence at Poonah in 1749. The title, which originated in 1708, was abolished in 1818.

PEKIN (China) was besieged and taken by the Mongols, led by Zingis Khan, when the inhabitants, for want of ammunition, are said to have discharged ingots of gold and silver upon their assailants, 1214. Kublai Khan rebuilt it, and made it his capital in 1260. It is divided into Neitching, the Northern, or Exterior, and Waitching, the Southern, or Interior City; the former the Tartar, and the latter the Chinese portion. A British embassy, intrusted to Lord Macartney, arrived Sep. 14, 1793. The city was entered by the allied armies of France and England, Oct. 12, 1860. A convention was signed Oct. 24, and they evacuated Pekin Nov. 5, 1860. The English plenipotentiary took up his residence at Pekin Feb. 26, 1861.

PELAGIANISM, so named from Pelagius, supposed to be the Greek name for Morgan, or Seaborn, a native of Britain, its founder, who began to disseminate his views respecting original sin and grace, maintaining man's complete Free Will, at Rome, in 404; and after the capture of that city, in 1410, in the Holy Land was examined by a council at Jerusalem, Aug. 1, and another at Diospolis, Dec. 20, 415, at both of which the tenets passed without condemnation. It was condemned by a council at Carthage; 18 bishops in Italy were deposed for their adherence to it; and Pelagius himself was banished from Italy by the Emperor Honorius in 418. Having extended into Britain, two Gallic bishops were summoned over to suppress the doctrine in 442. A conference was held at Verulam between its supporters and the orthodox party in 446, and the Pelagians were banished from Britain in 452. The Council of Orange decreed the doctrine of Augustus, in opposition to Pelagianism and Semi-pelagianism, to be established, July 3, 529. Their decree was confirmed by the Council of Valencia, and by Pope Boniface II. in 530.

PELAGONIA (Macedonia).—The name, at first applied to a district, was afterwards conferred upon the chief town of the Pelagones, the capital of the Fourth Macedonia.

PELASGI, an ancient race spread over Greece, and the islands of the Ægean Sea, are first mentioned by Homer as furnishing a contingent under Achilles at the siege of Troy, B.C. 962. Niebuhr considers them to have been the original inhabitants both of Greece and Italy.

PELEKANON (Battle). — Orchan defeated Andronicus III., who was wounded in the encounter, in 1329.

PELEW ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), said to have been discovered by the Spaniards about 1545, were first brought into notice through the wreck of the *Antelope*, East-Indiaman, in 1783. Prince Lee Boo, son of King Abba Thulle, who had been intrusted by his father to Capt. Wilson, was brought in 1784 to England, where he only survived five months. The East India Company sent information of the event to the islands in 1790, together with a present of live stock and vegetables, which were found to have flourished well when the place was re-visited by an English vessel in 1798.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION.—The death of the Earl of Wilmington rendered new ministerial arrangements necessary, and Mr. Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 25, 1743. His colleagues in the cabinet were:—

Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrington.
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Secretaries of State	Lord Carteret.
	Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty	Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
Ordnance	Duke of Montagu.
Paymaster of the Forces	Sir T. Winnington, Bart.

Earl Gower was succeeded by the Earl of Cholmondeley, as lord privy seal, in Dec., 1743. Lord Carteret, who had succeeded to the title of Earl Granville, resigned Nov. 24, 1744, and the Pelham administration was reconstructed. The chiefs of several parties coalesced; from which circumstance the new ministry was called the Broad Bottom Administration (*q. v.*).

PELIGNI, a people of central Italy, and, according to Ovid, of Sabine descent, are first mentioned in Roman history as having been attacked by the Latins, B.C. 343. They entered into a treaty of peace with the Romans, B.C 304; afforded them material aid against the Samnites at the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295; and raised volunteers for Scipio, B.C. 205. At the outbreak of the Social War, B.C. 90, they joined the Marsi, making their chief city, Corfinium, the capital of the confederate states. They submitted to the Romans B.C. 88, and were soon after admitted to the franchise. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, their chief town, Corfinium, was garrisoned to oppose Cæsar, B.C. 49; and they espoused the side of Vespasian against Vitellius, in 69, which was their last appearance in history.

PELLA (Macedonia).—Philip II. made this a royal residence, and it became the capital instead of Edessa (*q. v.*). Alexander III. (the Great) was born here in July, B.C. 356. Æmilius Paulus took it B.C. 168, and it became a Roman colony.

PELLA (Palestine), also called Butis, is said to have been colonized by Macedonians. Antiochus III. (the Great) took it B.C. 198, and it was destroyed by Alexander Jannæus (B.C. 104—B.C. 77), King of the Jews. Pompey restored it, B.C. 50, and the Jews took refuge here in 66, when Jerusalem was threatened. (*See* EBIONITES, NAZARENES, &c.)

PELLS. — (*See* EXCHEQUER, Comptroller-General.)

PELOPIUM, discovered in columbite by Rose in 1802, is now known as niobium.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR, between Athens and Sparta, at the head of a confederacy, commenced with the siege of Potidæa by the Athenians, B.C. 431. The contest continued 27 years, and was terminated by the defeat of the Athenians at Ægospotami, after which Lysander sailed to Athens, compelled it to surrender, and demolished the walls, B.C. 404.

PELOPONNESUS. — The southern part of Greece received this name from Pelops, of Lydia, who, according to the legend, settled there B.C. 1283. The name was changed to that of Morea after 1205.

PELUSIUM (Egypt).—The modern Tineh, called Sin by the Hebrews (Ezekiel xxx. 15), and by the Copts Peromi, is supposed to have been the ancient Abaris or Anaris, founded B.C. 2000. The Assyrians, under Sennacherib, encamped under its walls, when the field-mice gnawed asunder their bow-strings and shield-straps, about B.C. 710, or, according to Rawlinson, B.C. 698. Cambyses took it when he invaded Egypt, B.C. 525, and it fell before the Persian arms B.C. 456. Alexander III. (the Great) entered it B.C. 333. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 309, by Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 173, and by Marcus Antonius B.C. 55. When Amrou subdued the country, in 618, it surrendered, and afterwards fell into decay.

PELWORM.—This island, off the coast of Sleswig, belonging to Denmark, was detached from the larger island of Nordstrand by a flood in 1634.

PEMANEON (Battle).—John Ducas Vataces, Emperor of Nicæa, defeated the Latin Emperor, Robert of Courtenay, in this battle, fought in 1224.

PEMBROKE (Wales).—The shire of which this town is the capital was a county palatine until 1536. The castle, a Norman structure, came into the hands of Gilbert Strongbow, who received the title of Earl of Pembroke from Henry I., in 1107. Henry VII. was born in the castle Jan. 21, 1456. In the suburbs are the ruins of a priory founded in 1098. It was captured in 1648, after a six weeks' siege, by Cromwell. The royal dockyard was removed from Milford to this place in 1814.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE (Oxford), built on the site of Broadgates Hall, and sometimes called Segrim, or Segreve Hall, was established by letters patent June 22, 1624. The chapel was consecrated in 1732.

PEMBROKE HALL (Cambridge) was founded under the name of Valence-Mary, by Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1347. The chapel, built by Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, from the designs of his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, was consecrated in 1665.

PENAL SERVITUDE was substituted for transportation by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853), which took effect from Sep. 1, 1853; and was amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 47 (July 25, 1864).

PENANCE.—The practice of performing penance as expiation for sin was introduced into the Roman Catholic Church about the middle of the 2nd century. In the 4th century they were divided into four classes,—weepers, hearers, kneelers, and standers. The laws on the subject became so numerous that the penitents were compiled into a separate code by John Jejunator, Patriarch of Constantinople, about 595. Public penance gradually ceased in the 12th century. Bingham states that the performance of penance always necessitated the penitent to assume sackcloth and ashes, and either to shave the head, or wear the hair dishevelled. It is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND (Strait of Malacca), was bestowed by the King of Keddah as a marriage portion on Capt. Francis Light, an Englishman who had married his daughter, in 1785. He transferred it to the East India Company, and was made governor July 7, 1786. It was made an independent presidency in 1805; and, with other settlements in the strait, was again brought under the government of Bengal in 1830. It was placed under the general government of India in 1851.

PENATES.—(*See* LARES AND PENATES.)

PENINSULAR WAR.—Application for aid against the French invaders having been made by Spain, Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork with 10,000 men, July 12, 1808, and the troops landed at Figueras, in Portugal, Aug. 1—3. He defeated the French at Vimeira Aug. 21. A convention, called the convention of Cintra, by which Junot agreed to evacuate Portugal, was signed Aug. 30. The English army entered Lisbon, and Wellesley obtained leave to return home in Sep. The command of 20,000 men having devolved upon Sir John Moore, he commenced his retreat before Soult, and reached Corunna Jan. 13, 1809. A battle was fought, in which Moore lost his life, Jan. 16; and the embarkation of the troops was completed Jan. 18. Sir Arthur Wellesley again received the command, and arrived at Lisbon April 22, 1809. After several successful campaigns, the French were driven out of the country, April 5, 1814.

PENISCOLA (Spain) was taken from the Moors in 1233 by James I. of Aragon. It capitulated to the French marshal Suchet, with 74 pieces of cannon and 1,000 men, in Feb., 1812. It was strengthened and garrisoned, June, 1813, and was invested by the Spaniards in March, 1814; but held out until after peace had been concluded, in April, 1814.

PENITENCE.—The order of Penitence of St. Magdalen was founded by Bernard, a native of Marseilles, for the reformation of fallen women, in 1272, and was constituted by Pope Nicholas III. (1277–80) under the rule of St. Augustine.

PENITENTIARY.—The first was established by the Quakers of Pennsylvania in 1786. (*See* MAGDALENS.)

PENITENTIARY PRIESTS, whose duty was to receive the confession of offenders and direct them in the conduct of repentance, were established in some of the eastern churches in the 3rd century. The office of penitentiary presbyter was abolished at Constantinople in 391, and other churches followed the example. The office of penitentiary at Rome is filled by a cardinal.

PENITENTS.—(*See* BIANCHI.)

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America) was first settled by the Swedes and Finns in 1627. They were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the whole territory passed under English rule in 1664. It was granted by letters patent to William Penn, in consideration of a debt due by government, March 4, 1681. He founded Philadelphia in 1682, where the delegates of the colonies assembled to resist taxation by the mother country in 1774. The constitution was adopted Dec. 13, 1787.

PENNY.—This coin, originally of silver, is first mentioned in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex (688—727). It was reduced by Edward III. from 22½ to 20 grains in weight, in 1346. The first legal copper coin was introduced in the reign of James I., about 1609.

PENNY BANKS were established in 1851.

PENNY POST.—(*See* POSTAGE and POST OFFICE.)

PENNY READINGS.—Mr. J. R. Planché delivered an address at a series of readings blended with music, given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, in 1830. Penny readings, established at Ipswich by Scully and Gowring in 1859, were gradually introduced as an amusement for winter evenings in various parts of the kingdom. "Penny Readings in Prose and Verse," by J. E. Carpenter,

the circulation of which has extensively popularized the movement, was issued by Warne and Co., London, in 1865.

PENON DE VELEZ (Morocco) was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508. The Moors seized it in 1522, and the Spaniards regained possession in 1664.

PEN, PEONNA, or PETHERTON (Battle).—Cenwalch, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons in this battle, fought in 658.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION, in favour of monarchy, was suppressed in Devonshire, whither the Royalists had retreated, Col. John Penruddock being taken, amongst others, and executed, May 16, 1655.

PENSACOLA (N. America).—This town in Florida was captured by the Spaniards May 10, 1781. The English occupied it in 1814, it passed to the United States in 1820, and it was evacuated by the Confederates May 9, 1862.

PENSIONARY PARLIAMENT.—This name was given to the second Parliament summoned by Charles II., from the number of pensions conferred during the session. It met May 8, 1661, and consisted of 16 sessions, the last of which terminated Dec. 30, 1678. It was dissolved Jan. 24, 1679, and has also been called the Long Parliament.

PENSION LIST.—To prevent the crown from burdening the revenue with improvident grants, a law (1 Anne c. 7) was passed, regulating all made after March 25, 1702; and a civil list was settled on George III., in lieu of the larger branches of the hereditary revenue, in 1760. The pension list was examined by a committee of the House of Commons in 1837.

PENTAGRAPH.—(*See* PANTOGRAPH.)

PENTAPOLIS.—(*See* CYRENAICA.)

PENTATEUCH, or the five books of Moses, were written by the Hebrew lawgiver about B.C. 1452. *See* COLENSO CASE, DECRETALS, &c.)

PENTECOST, or FEAST OF WEEKS, observed seven weeks after the Passover, was established by Moses, at the command of God, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xxiii. 15). The Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles at Jerusalem, according to the promise of our Saviour, on the day of Pentecost, May 26, 30 (Acts ii. 1—6).

PENTLAND HILLS (Scotland).—An insurrection having broken out in Scotland, on account of the feelings of hatred entertained towards Archbishop Sharp, the insurgents were defeated here Nov. 28, 1666.

PENZANCE (Cornwall) received a charter for a market and fair in 1332; was incorporated in 1615; was burned by the Spaniards in July, 1595; and was taken by Fairfax, the Parliamentary commander, in 1646. Sir Humphry Davy was born here Dec. 17, 1778.

PEPPER, first noticed by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—357), was a favourite ingredient in Roman cookery. Alaric I. demanded 3,000 lb. weight of pepper as a portion of the ransom of Rome, in 409. A few pounds of pepper was considered a rich present in the 13th century.

PEPPERERS.—(*See* GROCERS' COMPANY.)

PEPUZIANS.—The patriarch of the Montanists resided in 171 or 172 at Pepuza, to which they gave the mystical name of Jerusalem, a small town in Phrygia; and on this account they are called Pepuzians and Cataphrygians.

PERA.—The residence of the English ambassador is situated in this suburb of Constantinople, which suffered severely from a fire in 1831, when the ambassador's residence was destroyed. Pera has frequently suffered from conflagrations. (*See* GALATA.)

PERAMBULATOR.—(*See* ODOMETER.)

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.—On the death of the Duke of Portland, Oct. 30, 1809, Mr. S. Perceval became first lord of the treasury. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Spencer Perceval.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Earl Camden.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Home Secretary	Mr. Richard Ryder.
Foreign Secretary	Marquis of Wellesley.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Liverpool.
Admiralty	Lord Mulgrave.
Ordnance	Earl of Chatham.
Board of Trade	Earl Bathurst.

Lord Mulgrave became master-general of the ordnance May 1, 1810, and was replaced at the Admiralty by Mr. Charles Yorke, June 23. Viscount Melville succeeded Mr. Charles Yorke at the Admiralty in March, 1812. Viscount Castlereagh became foreign minister, in place of the Marquis of Wellesley, who resigned; and Viscount Sidney became president of the council in April, 1812. As the prime minister, Mr. Perceval, was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812, he was shot by a man named Bellingham. Death was almost instantaneous. (*See* LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION.)

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The substitution of detonating powder for flint and steel in discharging firearms was the invention of the Rev. A. J. Forsyth, of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, whose patent was dated April 11, 1807. Percussion-cap guns were introduced into the French army in 1830. (*See* FIRE ARMS.)

PERCY SOCIETY (London), named after Dr. Thomas Percy (1728—1811), Bishop of Dromore, was founded in 1840 for the purpose of bringing to light important but obscure specimens of ballad poetry or works illustrative of that department of literature.

PERED (Battle).—The allied Russian and Austrian army defeated the Hungarians, commanded by Georgey, in this battle, fought June 20, 1849.

PEREKOP (Russia).—The Tartar lines, extending across the isthmus of Perekop, from the Sea of Azof to the Black Sea, were forced by the Russian marshal Münnich, May 27, 1736. The fortress of Perekop, situated on the isthmus, was assailed by Marshal Lacy, and capitulated in two days, July 10, 1738. It was carried by assault, against a defending army of 50,000 Tartars and 7,000 Turks, the Russian assailants being commanded by Prince Dolgoruki, in 1771.

PÈRE-LA-CHAISE (Paris).—This most important cemetery of the French metropolis is named after Père-la-Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., who occupied a house on its site (Aug. 25, 1624—Jan. 20, 1709). The ground

had for about 150 years been the property of a convent of Jesuits, who were compelled to sell it to pay their debts, in 1763. In 1800 it was purchased by the municipality of Paris, who employed M. Brongniart to convert it into the French National Cemetery. It was consecrated in the early part of 1804, and was first used for interments May 21, 1821. On the approach of the Allied armies to Paris in 1814, Père-la-Chaise was strongly fortified by the pupils of the schools of Alfort, who were, however, driven from their position by the Russians, March 30.

PERFECTIBILISTS.—(*See* ILLUMINATI.)

PERFUMERY.—The use of perfumes (Proverb xxvii. 9) is of the highest antiquity. They were employed by the Egyptians in the embalming of the dead, and by the Jews in the service of the temple. Babylon was celebrated by the ancients for the excellence of its perfumes. The Greeks and Romans used them extensively, and regarded them as an offering acceptable to the gods; and their poets always accompany the description of the appearance of any of their divinities by a notice of the ambrosial odour which they diffused. The taste for perfumes reached its height in this country in the reign of Elizabeth, and pomander balls and pounce-boxes figure largely in the writings of her time. Perfumery was taxed, and dealers were compelled to take out a licence by 26 Geo. III. c. 49 (1786).

PERGAMUS, or PERGAMUM (Asia Minor).—This city, said to have been founded by a colony of Arcadians, and to have been named after Pergamus, a son of Pyrrhus, was, with the surrounding districts, formed into a kingdom by a Paphlagonian eunuch, named Philetærus, B.C. 283. Lysimachus, one of Alexander the Third's generals, had selected this place for the reception of his treasures, amounting to 9,000 talents, and he committed its government to Philetærus, who revolted. Attalus I., one of his successors, who assumed the title of king, died B.C. 197. Eumenes II., his son, who rendered it a large and powerful kingdom, and collected a library only inferior to that of Alexandria, died B.C. 159. It was bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III., B.C. 133, and, having revolted, was subdued and made a Roman province, under the name of Asia, B.C. 130. It contained one of the seven churches of Asia, mentioned Rev. ii. 12. A council was held here in 152.

SOVEREIGNS OF PERGAMUS.

A.D.	A.D.
283. Philetærus.	159. Attalus II. (Philadelphus).
263. Eumenes I.	138. Attalus III. (Philometor).
241. Attalus I.	
197. Eumenes II.	

PERGA, or PERGE (Pamphylia).—At this city, renowned for the worship of Artemis, Paul and Barnabas preached with great success (Acts xiii. 13 and xiv. 25), in 45.

PÉRIGUEUX (France).—This town, in the old province of Périgord, stands near the site of the Roman Vesunna, the capital of the Petrocorii. Louis IX. (1226–70) ceded it to the English, from whom it was finally wrested by Charles V. (1364–80). It was a stronghold of the Huguenots, was several times assailed, and was annexed to the French crown in 1653.

PERIM, or MEHUN (Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb).—This island, commanding the entrance of the Red Sea, was occupied by the English in 1799, on account of the French invasion of Egypt. They withdrew in 1801, but sent another expedition, which landed here Feb. 1, 1857, and took formal possession Feb. 14.

PERINTHUS (Thrace), originally a Samian colony, was founded, according to Syncellus, B.C. 599, but Panofka places its origin as early as B.C. 1000. It was taken by the Persians B.C. 506, and besieged B.C. 340 by Philip II. of Macedon, who was compelled to abandon the enterprise B.C. 339. It was at one time called Mygdonia, and assumed the name of Heraclea in the 4th century of the Christian æra; and its old imperial palace and aqueducts were restored by the Emperor Justinian I. (527—565).

PERIODICALS.—(*See* MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, and REVIEWS.)

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY was founded by Aristotle the Stagirite, who became a pupil of Plato B.C. 367. He was appointed tutor to Alexander III. of Macedon, at that time 13 years old, B.C. 342, and was assigned the Lyceum at Athens as a school wherein to teach his disciples, B.C. 333. Having been charged with impiety and condemned to death, he fled to Chalcis, where he died in Aug. B.C. 322. From his habit of giving lessons while walking in the groves of the Lyceum at Athens, his system has received the title of the Peripatetic school.

PERISABOR (Assyria).—This city, also called Anbar, was destroyed by Julian during his invasion of Assyria in 363.

PERJURY.—The Levitical law punished the crime of wilful perjury with death (Lev. v. 1). The Greeks had severe laws against it; but it was, notwithstanding, so common amongst them that *Græca fides* became a proverbial expression for false witness. Other ancient nations punished it with death or fines; but most frequently it was regarded as an offence of so serious a nature that the criminal was left to the justice of the gods. The early Christians had various laws on the subject; by some of which it was atoned by severe penances, while others rendered the perjurer excommunicate for life. The Anglo-Saxons inflicted whipping, and sometimes death, on perjurers. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 25 (1494), perjury committed by unlawful maintenance, imbracing, or corruption of officers, or in the chancery, or before the king's council, shall be punished by the discretion of the lord-chancellor, treasurer, both the chief justices, and the clerk of the rolls; and if the complainant prove not, or pursue not his bill, he shall yield to the party wronged his costs and damages. By 5 Eliz. c. 9 (1562) perjurers were rendered liable to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of £40, and in default of payment, to have both ears nailed to the pillory. By 8 Geo. I. c. 6 (1722), a quaker making a false affirmation incurred the penalties of a wilful perjurer. By 2 Geo. II. c. 25, s. 2 (1729), the judges were empowered to

sentence persons convicted of this crime to transportation or imprisonment for seven years; and the modes of indictment and prosecution were regulated by 23 Geo. II. c. 11, ss. 1 & 2 (1749). The last-mentioned act was amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 19 (Aug. 7, 1851). The Abolition of Oaths bill, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (Sep. 9, 1835), declares the making of a false declaration to be a misdemeanour.

PERNAMBUCO (Brazil).—This city, comprising the towns of Recife, San Antonio, Boa Vista, and Olinda, was founded by Duarte Coelho in 1530, and was seized and occupied for 30 days by the English in 1594. It was taken by the Dutch Feb. 16, 1630, and was the scene of an insurrection in 1661, when the governor was arrested by the populace, and sent home to Portugal. In 1676 it was erected into a bishop's see. An insurrection resulted in the flight of the governor, Nov. 7, 1710. Insurrections occurred in March, 1817, in 1821, and in 1829.

PERNAU, or PERNOW (Russia).—Charles XII. of Sweden landed here Oct. 17, 1700, in his campaign against the Russians.

PERONNE (France).—Charles III. (the Simple) died a captive in its castle, Oct. 7, 929. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, held Louis XI. prisoner here in 1468, extorting from him (Friday, Oct. 14) a treaty by which he abandoned the sovereignty of Burgundy, and consented to aid in the suppression of the revolt which he himself had excited in Liége. (*See* IRON CAGE.) The assembly of notables that met at Tours in Nov., 1470, declared the treaty null and void, and pronounced the Duke of Burgundy guilty of high treason. Peronne was unsuccessfully besieged by the troops of Charles V. in 1536; and here the Roman Catholic league was organized by the Duke of Guise in 1576. Never having been captured, it was styled *La Pucelle* (the maiden), a designation rendered no longer appropriate, as Sir Arthur Wellesley carried it by assault June 26, 1815.

PERPENDICULAR, ENGLISH.—(*See* GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.)

PERPETUAL CURACY.—(*See* CURATE.)

PERPETUAL EDICTS.—One was compiled under the directions of the Emperor Hadrian, by Salvius Julianus, in 132; another, stipulating terms of peace between Spain and the Netherlands, was signed at Marche-en-Famine Feb. 12, and at Brussels Feb. 17, 1577, and published March 12. The brothers John and Cornelius De Witt induced the states of Holland to pass a perpetual edict abolishing the office of stadtholder in 1667. It was repealed July 3, 1672, and William Prince of Orange appointed stadtholder July 8.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Marquis of Worcester, who died in April, 1667, Bishop Wilkins (1614 — Nov. 19, 1672), and others, constructed machines to establish perpetual motion, which was shown to be impossible by Sir Isaac Newton (1642—March 20, 1727), and De La Hire in 1678. The French Academy, in 1775, declared "The construction of perpetual motion is impossible." Various patents have been taken out for machines of the kind.

PERPIGNAN (France), said to have been founded in 1068, was taken from Spain by Louis XI. in 1474. It was restored to Spain in 1493; again besieged, without effect, in 1542; retaken by France in 1642; and ceded to that country, with the province of Roussillon, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The university was founded by King Pedro in 1349, and a council was held here in 1408. Its defences were thoroughly repaired in 1823.

PERSARMENIA.—The nobles of Armenia rebelled against Artasires about 440, and reduced his kingdom to a province of Persia, under the name of Persarmenia.

PERSECUTIONS.—The most important are the ten general persecutions to which the early Christians were subjected by the Roman emperors. They are as follows:—

A.D.
64. The Christians are first persecuted by Nero, on a charge of having set fire to Rome. Tacitus enumerates crucifixion, burning alive, and baiting by dogs and wild beasts, among their tortures.
95. The second, under Domitian, commences with the banishment of his niece Domitilla, and the execution of the consul Clemens.
106. The third under Trajan.
166. The fourth by Marcus Aurelius.
198. Septimius Severus publishes his edict against the Christians.
235. The favourites of Alexander Severus are barbarously massacred by Maximin I. As there were many Christians among them, it is styled the sixth persecution.
250. The Emperor Decius exceeds all his predecessors in the severity of his persecutions.
258. Valerian adopts severe measures against the Christians.
275. Aurelian publishes edicts against Christianity.
303. Feb. 24. Diocletian publishes his first edict against the Christians, ordering the demolition of their churches and the execution of all who refused to renounce their worship. The persecution thus commenced was continued with great barbarity for ten years. (*See* MARIAN PERSECUTION.)

PERSEPOLIS (Persia), supposed to have been from the earliest times the capital, contained the magnificent royal palace which, together with a large portion of the city, was burned by Alexander III. (the Great) in his drunken frenzy, B.C. 331.

PERSIA, or IRAN (Asia).—According to the national traditions, its first king was Mah-abad, who taught the inhabitants agriculture and the manufacture of metals, and introduced other arts of civilization. Rawlinson makes it fifth in order of the "Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World." Its early history is involved in obscurity.

B.C.
2160. Kaiumarath, or Kaiomurs (according to national traditions), founds the Pischdadian dynasty.
2010. Persia is tributary to Syria.
1740. Parhang, King of Turan, invading Persia with an army of 400,000 men, defeats Nodar, and establishes his own son Afrasiab on the Persian throne.
1730 (about). Afrasiab retires to his own country, and is succeeded in Persia by Zu or Zoab.
1661. Afrasiab invades Persia, and subverts the Pischdadian dynasty.
643. Kai-Kobad, or Cyaxares, expels the Turani from Persia, and establishes the Kaianite dynasty.
640 (about). Persia is invaded and made tributary by the Scythians.
625. The Persians assist in the capture of Nineveh.
598. Kai-Kaus, King of Persia, is defeated and made prisoner by the King of Turan, from whom he is rescued by Rustem.

B.C.
596. Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Asia Minor are subjected by the Persians.
559. Cyrus, or Kai-Khosru, becomes King of Persia, and defeats the Assyrians and the Babylonians.
558. On the death of Astyages of Media, that country is annexed to Persia by Cyrus.
548. Battle of Thymbra (*q. v.*).
554. According to Rawlinson, Cyrus seizes Sardis and takes Croesus, King of Lydia, prisoner. Most chronologers give the date B.C. 546.
543. Cyrus annexes Asia Minor.
538. Cyrus conquers Babylon.
536. Phœnicia is annexed to Persia. The religion of Zoroaster is established. Cyrus issues his decree for the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem (*q. v.*).
529. Death of Cyrus.
525. Cambyses conquers Egypt and makes it a Persian province.
522. Cambyses is slain by accident, and the sovereignty is usurped by Smerdis the Magian.
521. Assassination of Smerdis by seven conspirators, the chief of whom, Darius I. (Hystaspis), ascends the throne.
517. Darius I. takes and destroys Babylon.
513. Darius I. invades Macedonia. Death of Zoroaster.
508. Darius I. makes Macedon, Thrace, and the countries north of the Iadus, tributary to his power.
501. The Persians are defeated in the Naxian war.
500. The Ionians revolt.
499. The Athenians assist the Ionian rebels against Persia.
495. The Ionian revolt is suppressed.
494. The Greeks are defeated in the naval battle of Lade.
492. Mardonius invades Greece (*q. v.*), and is defeated both by sea and land.
490. Datis and Artaphernes invade Greece without success. (*See* MARATHON.)
486. The Egyptians revolt.
485. Darius I. (Hystaspis) dies, and is succeeded by Xerxes I. (the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther).
480. Xerxes I. invades Greece. (*See* ARTEMISIUM, SALAMIS, and THERMOPYLÆ.)
479. The Persians, after the defeats of Mycale and Platæa (*q. v.*), retreat from Greece, and lose their supremacy in Macedon and Thrace.
466. The Persians are defeated at the Eurymedon (*q. v.*). Ionia regains her independence.
465. Assassination of Xerxes I. by Artabanus and the eunuch Spamitres.
464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) succeeds.
458. Artaxerxes I. marries the Jewess Esther.
455. An Egyptian revolt is suppressed.
449. The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis, in Cyprus.
447. Megabyzus, Satrap of Syria, rebels, and compels Artaxerxes I. to concede his demands.
425. Artaxerxes I. falls a victim to a conspiracy. Xerxes II. reigns for two months, and is succeeded by Sogdianus.
413. The Egyptians shake off the Persian yoke.
401. The Spartans send an army into Persia to assist the rebel Cyrus, who is defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa (*q. v.*); and his Greek allies, under Xenophon, commence the memorable retreat of the Ten Thousand (*q. v.*).
396. Agesilaus, King of Sparta, invades Persia, and gains many important victories.
394. The Spartans are defeated by the Persians and Athenians at the naval battle of the Cnidus (*q. v.*).
387. Clazomenæ and the Greek colonies of Asia Minor are restored to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*).
383. The Bithynians render themselves independent of Persia.
359. Artaxerxes III. (Ochus), on his accession, murders all his relations and many of the nobility.
354. The Thebans assist Artabazus in his revolt against Artaxerxes III. (Ochus).
351. The Sidonians revolt. In dread of being defeated by Artaxerxes III., they burn their city and perish in the flames.
350. Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) invades and subjugates Egypt.
338. Artaxerxes III. (Ochus), with all his family, is poisoned by Bagoas.

B.C.
334. Persia is invaded by Alexander III. (the Great). (*See* MACEDON.)
331, Oct. 1. Alexander III. makes himself master of Persia by his victory at Arbela (*q. v.*).
330. Darius III. (Codomannus) is assassinated by Bessus, and Persia is added to the Macedonian dominions.
323. On the death of Alexander III., Persia is seized by Seleucus Nicator, King of Syria.
256 or 250. Persia passes under the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacidæ.

A.D.
226. Artaxerxes, or Ardshir, founds the dynasty of the Sassanides (*q. v.*).
240. Ardshir abdicates in favour of his son Shahpoor or Sapor I.
258. Shahpoor I. annexes Mesopotamia.
260. Shahpoor I. takes the Roman Emperor Valerian prisoner.
283. The Roman Emperor Carus invades Persia and subdues Mesopotamia and Ctesiphon.
297. Galerius invades Persia and is defeated by Narses, King of Persia.
298. Galerius defeats Narses, and compels him to surrender Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and other provinces to the Romans.
326. Christianity is prohibited in Persia.
337. War is renewed with Rome.
348. The Romans under Constantius II. are defeated at Singara.
363, April 7. The Emperor Julian invades Persia.—June 26. Julian is killed while pursuing the fugitive Persians on the banks of the Tigris.
366. Iberia is added to Persia.
412. Yezdijird I. reconquers Armenia.
420. The death of Yezdijird I. is followed by a war of succession, which terminates in favour of Vahrances or Baharam V.
421. Arabia Felix is made tributary to Persia.
422. Another Roman war is commenced.
428. Armenia is permanently united to Persia.
430. The Huns invade Persia.
488. Firoze and most of his sons fall in battle against the Huns.
503. Anastasius I. refuses to pay tribute to Kobad, King of Persia, who declares war against the Eastern empire.
540. Chosroes, or Nushirvan I., invades Syria and sacks Antioch.
550. The Persians attack the Lazi (*q. v.*).
572. Dara is taken by the Persians.
586. The Romans gain a great victory over the Persians at Solalon.
590. Baharam heads a general insurrection against Hoormuz, or Hormisdas, who is deposed and put to death. Baharam is defeated by the Greeks and Persian loyalists at the battle of Balarath.
611. Chosroes, or Nushirvan II., overruns Syria. (*See* ANTIOCH.)
614. Chosroes, or Nushirvan II., completes the conquest of Palestine.
616. Chosroes, or Nushirvan II., conquers Egypt and Asia Minor.
622. Heraclius invades Persia and defeats the Persians in several battles.
628. Chosroes, or Nushirvan II., is murdered by his son Siroes, and peace is concluded with the Eastern empire.
629. Ardshir, the last male descendant of the Sassanides, is murdered.
636. The Saracens invade Persia and gain the battle of Cadesia (*q. v.*).
651. Yezdijird is betrayed to the Saracens, and the whole of Persia passes under their yoke.
813. Taher revolts from the caliph, and establishes the Taherite dynasty.
872. Yakoub-ben-Seis establishes the Soffaride dynasty.
874. Ismael Samanee establishes the Saminide dynasty.
932. The Bowides (*q. v.*) establish their authority in some parts of Persia.
957. Alp Tegin founds the independent principality of Ghizni (*q. v.*).
1026. The Persian poet Ferdusi flourishes.
1038. The Seljukian Turks take Persia, and establish their dynasty.
1068. Alp Arslan conquers Georgia and Armenia.
1157. Persia is convulsed with civil war.

A.D.
1194. Defeat and death of Togrel, the last Seljukian sultan of Persia.
1218. The Mongols (*q. v.*) invade Persia.
1223. Persia is subdued by the Mongols under Zingis khan.
1258. Holagou Khan, grandson of Zingis, conquers and governs Persia.
1299. A famine and pestilence ravage Persia.
1345. Bagdad is made the capital.
1380. Timour invades Persia.
1387. Timour takes Ispahan (*q. v.*).
1393. Timour completes the conquest of Persia.
1437. Jehan Shah conquers Georgia and great part of Persia.
1468. The White Sheep (*q. v.*) obtain possession of the western portion of the country.
1488. Death of the Sultan Hyder in battle with the King of Shirwan at Gulistan.
1502. Ismail Shah expels the Turks of the White Sheep, and establishes the Sufiide dynasty.
1514, Aug. 17. Battle of Shaldiran (*q. v.*).
1519. Ismael reconquers Georgia.
1534. The Persians defeat the Turks at the battle of Sultaniah.
1571. Persia is desolated by plague and famine.
1574. Casbin, or Kasvin, is made the capital.
1584. Shah Abbas I. takes Casbin.
1590. Peace is purchased from the Turks by the cession of Georgia, Erivan, and Tabreez. Ispahan is made the capital.
1606. Shah Abbas I. annexes Laristan and Kandahar to Persia.
1618. The Turks, defeated at the battle of Shiblai, are compelled to surrender Servia, Erivan, and Tabreez.
1634-5. The Turks again take Erivan and Tabreez.
1638. The Turks take Bagdad and massacre 30,000 Persians.
1709. The Affghans take Kandahar.
1722. The Affghans defeat the Persians at the battle of Goolnabad, and take Ispahan. The throne is usurped by the Affghan chieftain Meer Mahmoud. Peter I. of Russia invades Persia.
1724, June 23. A treaty for the partition of Persia is signed between Russia and Turkey at Constantinople.
1726. War with Turkey.
1734, Nov. 28. The Turks are defeated at Bagdad by Nadir Khouli, with the loss of 20,000 men.
1739. Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi.
1747. Assassination of Nadir Shah, and establishment of the Affghan kingdom of Persia.
1749. The Affghans lay siege to Herat.
1757. Mazenderan is annexed to Persia.
1760. The seat of government is transferred to Shiraz.
1768. Khorassan becomes a Persian province.
1783. Georgia revolts and joins Russia.
1794. Aga Mohammed establishes the Kajar or Turkoman dynasty, and makes Teheran his capital city.
1797, May 14. Aga Mohammed is assassinated.
1800, Nov. An English mission has an interview with the shah.
1801, Jan. A treaty is concluded with Great Britain.
1805. The Persians defeat the Affghans.
1809, March 12. A preliminary treaty of alliance with Great Britain is concluded at Teheran.—Nov. 9. A British naval expedition carries on war against the pirates in the Persian Gulf.
1813, Oct. 12. Treaty of Gulistan (*q. v.*).
1814, Nov. 25. A definitive treaty of peace is concluded with Great Britain at Teheran.
1821. The cholera rages in Persia.
1821-5. An English expedition explores the Persian Gulf.
1823, July 28. Treaty of Erzeroum with Turkey.
1826, Sep. 28. War is declared by Russia.
1827, July 31. Capture by the Russians of Abbassabad (*q. v.*).
1828, Feb. 22. Treaty of Turkmanshai.
1829, Feb. 12. The Russian ambassador and several members of the legation at Teheran are assassinated.
1830. Several shocks of an earthquake are felt in Persia.
1841, Oct. 28. A treaty of commerce is concluded with Great Britain at Teheran.
1847. Salar revolts against the shah in Khorassan.
1851, Aug. 15. The shah's life is attempted.
1853, Jan. 5. The shah signs a convention agreeing not to send troops to Herat (*q. v.*), unless that territory is invaded by a foreign power.
1854, April. A treaty is concluded with Russia.
1856, Oct. 26. The Persians seize Herat.—Nov. 1. The English Government declares war.—Dec. 7. An English force disembarks near Bushire (*q. v.*).
1857, Jan. 27. A strong detachment, under Gen. Outram, lands at Bushire.—Feb. 8. The Persians are defeated near Khooshab.—March 4. Treaty of Paris (*q. v.*).—March 26. The Persians are driven from their intrenchments at Mohammerah.—July 27. Herat is restored.
1858, June 29. Mohammed Khasim Khan, hereditary Prince of Persia, dies at Teheran, aged 12 years.—Sep. 9. Important administrative reforms are announced.

ANCIENT SOVEREIGNS OF PERSIA.

B.C.
559. Cyrus.
529. Cambyses.
522. Smerdis.
521. Darius I. (Hystaspis).
485. Xerxes I.
465. Artabanus.
464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus).
425. Xerxes II.
425. Sogdianus.
424. Darius II. (Nothus).
405. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon).
359. Artaxerxes III. (Ochus).
338. Arses.
336. Darius III. (Codomanus).
331. Alexander III. (the Great).

From B.C. 323 to 226 A.D. the throne was occupied by the dynasties of the Seleucidæ and of the Arsacidæ (*q. v.*). The Sassanides (*q. v.*) ruled till 652, and were followed by various foreign rulers; and the Taherites, the Soffarides, the Samanides, the Bowides, and the Ghiznevides (*q. v.*) established their sway in different parts of the country.

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

A.D.
1502. Ismail, or Ishmael.
1523. Tamasp, or Thamas I.
1576. Ismail Meerza.
1577. Mohammed Meerza.
1582. Abbas I. (the Great).
1627. Shah Soofe.
1641. Abbas II.
1667. Soliman.
1694. Hussein.
1722. Meer Mahmoud.
1725. Ashraff.
1729. Tamasp, or Thamas II.
1733. Abbas III.
1736. Nadir Shah.
1747. Adil Shah.
1748. Shah Rokh.
1750. Interregnum.
1753. Kureem Khan.
1779. Aboul-Fatteh-Khan.
1780. Interregnum.
1781. Ali-Moorad-Khan.
1785. Jaffier Khan.
1788. Interregnum.
1789. Looft-Ali-Khan.
1794. Aga - Mohammed-Khan.
1797. Fatteh-Ali-Khan.
1834. Mohammed Shah.
1848. Nasr-ul-Din, Nasseroood-deen, or Nasseruddeen-Shah.

PERSPECTIVE, first employed in scenes for the tragedies of Æschylus about B.C. 500, was revived by Bramantino, of Milan, who drew up the rules in 1440.

PERTH (Scotland), the ancient capital of the kingdom, enjoyed the privileges of a burgh in 1106; was fortified by Edward I. in 1298, and besieged and taken by Robert Bruce in 1312. James I. of Scotland was murdered in the Black Friars' monastery, Feb. 20, 1437. The Gowrie conspiracy occurred here in 1600, and Oliver Cromwell took possession of the city and erected a fortress in 1651. An attack upon churches and monasteries, caused by a sermon of John Knox, May 11, 1559, led to the introduction of a French garrison, who held the town for Queen Mary. They capitulated to the reformers June 26, 1559. Prince Charles Edward proclaimed his father king, Sep. 4,

1745. The statue to Prince Albert was inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria, Aug. 30, 1864. (*See* ARTICLES OF PERTH.)

PERTH (Western Australia) was made a bishopric in 1856.

PERU (S. America).—The national traditions of Peru go back to the 11th century, when monarchical government was introduced by the first Inca, Manco Capac, who is supposed by the natives to have acted by divine appointment. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, first informed of its existence by a son of the Cacique of Comogra in 1512, was unable to effect any discovery. Part of the coast was explored by Pascual de Andagoya in 1522, and in Nov., 1524, Francisco Pizarro sailed from Panama on his first expedition. The term Peru is said to be a corruption of Birú, the name of a native chieftain, with whom the Spaniards had dealings during their discoveries.

A.D.
1526. Francisco Pizarro reaches the coast of Peru, and returns to Panama.
1531, Jan. Francisco Pizarro sails from Panama to conquer Peru.
1532, May. The first Spanish colony in Peru is established at St. Michael's.—Nov. 16. Francisco Pizarro takes the Inca Atahualpa prisoner.
1533, Aug. 29. Atahualpa is executed at Caxamalca.
1535, Jan. 6. Francisco Pizarro founds Lima.
1537, July 12. Battle of Abancay (*q. v.*).
1541, June 26. Francisco Pizarro is assassinated at Lima.
1544, March. A new system of laws, introduced by Vela, causes civil war in Peru.
1545, Oct. 20. The new laws are revoked.
1546. The Spanish conquest is completed.
1547, Oct. 26. Gonzalo Pizarro gains the battle of Huarina.
1551, Sep. 12. Antonio de Mendoza commences his beneficent viceroyalty of Peru.
1571. The Inquisition is introduced.
1580. Roman Catholic missionaries visit the country.
1718. The province of Quito is detached from Peru, and added to New Grenada.
1778. The provinces of Rio de la Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, &c., are separated from Peru, and erected into a distinct government.
1780. Tapac Amaru heads a formidable but fruitless insurrection against the Spaniards.
1821, July 28. San Martin proclaims Peru free and independent.—Aug. 3. San Martin is made protector.—Sep. 22. He seizes Callao.—Sep. 26. He orders the English squadron, under Lord Cochrane, to quit the Peruvian coasts.
1822, May 24. The Royalists are defeated at Pinchacha.—Sep. 20. The Peruvian congress is formally installed, and San Martin resigns the protectorship.
1823, Sep. 1. Bolivar is invested with the chief authority at Lima.
1824, Dec. 9. The battle of Ayacucho (*q. v.*) secures the liberties of Peru.
1826, Jan. 23. Callao, the last Spanish stronghold in Peru, surrenders.
1829, Feb. 27. The Peruvians are defeated by the Columbians at Tarqui, in Quito.—Feb. 28. A treaty is concluded between the two republics.
1834. An insurrection under Gen. Gamarra is suppressed by Gen. Miller.
1835, Feb. 25. Gen. Salavery seizes Callao, and proclaims himself head of the republic.—Aug. 13. His army is totally defeated at Yanacocha.
1836, Feb. 7. Salavery sustains another severe defeat, and is made prisoner, in the pass of Tingo.—Feb. 18. He is executed.
1837, May 17. War is declared against Chili.—Nov. 17. Peace is restored.
1851, April 21. Riots break out at Arequipa in consequence of the election of Gen. Echenique to the presidency.
1857, Aug. 11. The English chargé d'affaires is assassinated.
1858, Feb. 21. Gen. Vivanco rebels, and bombards and takes Arica.—March 8. The insurrection is suppressed by Gen. Ramon Castilla.—Oct. 26. The ports of Ecuador are declared in a state of siege.
A.D.
1859, Oct. 9. Gen. Castilla announces that he shall occupy Ecuador unless a settled government is adopted.
1862, Oct. Two Peruvian ships of war engage in a conflict with the Brazilian authorities at Belem, relative to the rights of the latter to levy customs duties on vessels entering the Amazon.
1863, April 3. Death of the president, Marshal San Ramon.—Aug. 5. His successor, Gen. Pezet, enters Lima.
1864, April 14. The Spaniards seize the Chincha islands, and declare their intention to hold them until the Peruvian Government shall have made reparation for alleged outrages committed by Peruvian subjects on the small Basque colony of Talamon.—Nov. 14. A congress of 8. American republics assembles at Lima.
1865, Jan. In consequence of the rupture of negotiations concerning the Chincha islands, Admiral Pareja anchors with a Spanish squadron off Callao, and presents an ultimatum.—Jan. 28. A treaty is signed at Callao, by which Peru, paying an indemnity of 60,000,000 reals, is confirmed in possession of the Chincha islands.—Feb. 3. The islands are formally restored to Peru.—Feb. 5. Vice-President Castilla is arrested on a charge of conspiracy.—Feb. 28. An insurrection against President Pezet breaks out in the south of Peru, in consequence of the popular indignation at the Spanish treaty.—April 4. The revolutionary movement extends into the north.—May 8. The government troops defeat the insurgents at Arica.—June 8. President Pezet declares Arica, Islay, and Quilca in a state of blockade.—June 24. The crew of the frigate *Amazonas*, blockading Arica, mutiny, kill several officers, and seize several other vessels.—Dec. 5. A treaty of alliance with Chili is signed at Lima.—Dec. 30. It is ratified at Santiago.
1866, Feb. 7. The combined Peruvian and Chilian fleets defeat a Spanish squadron off the island of Chiloe.—May 2. The Spanish fleet is defeated in an attack upon Callao.

PERUGIA (Italy), the ancient Perusia, is first noticed in history B.C. 310, when the Perugians shared in the great defeat of the Etruscans by the Romans at the Vadimonian lake. In alliance with the people of Clusium, they renewed the war against Rome B.C. 295; and having suffered two defeats, were obliged to sue for peace, B.C. 294, and by the payment of a large sum of money obtained a truce for 40 years. Perugia afterwards became a dependency of Rome, and took a prominent part in the civil war between Octavius and L. Antonius, B.C. 41. It was taken by Octavius, pillaged, and burned, B.C. 41, and was afterwards restored. The bishopric was founded in 57, St. Herculanus, a follower of St. Peter, being the first bishop. It was taken and occupied by Belisarius in 537; was besieged by Totila in 547; but held out for two years, and only surrendered after Belisarius had quitted Italy. It was recovered by Narses in 552. The university was founded in 1320. In 1416 Perugia came into the hands of Braccio da Montone. It was twice visited by the plague, viz., in 1348, when 100,000 persons perished, and again in 1524, when the celebrated painter Perugino died. In 1512 it was united to the Papal States by Pope Julius II., and in 1540 the citadel was erected by Pope Paul III. The bronze statue of Julius III. was erected in 1555, in gratitude for his restoration of many of their privileges. The necropolis of Perugia was discovered in 1840. The Perugians having revolted against the Pope in 1859, their city was taken by the papal troops, June 20. The Sardinians took it Sep. 14, 1860, and it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

PERUVIAN, or JESUITS' BARK.—Its medicinal qualities were discovered by the Jesuits in S. America; a diseased person having, by accident, taken water impregnated with it. As a medicine it was first used in Spain in 1640, and in England about 1654. The *Mercurius Politicus*, Feb. 3—10, 1659, announces where "the Feaver Bark, commonly called the Jesuits' powder, brought over by James Thompson, merchant of Antwerp," may be obtained.

PESARO (Italy), the ancient Pisaurum, of which nothing is known previous to B.C. 184, when a Roman colony formed a settlement. It was one of the first places occupied by Cæsar after his passage of the Rubicon, B.C. 49. The greater part of the town having been destroyed by an earthquake soon after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, it was restored by Augustus. The manufacture of pottery, which existed at Pesaro from the time of the Roman emperors, was revived in 1300 by Pope Boniface VIII., and attained great perfection under the Dukes of Urbino in the middle of the 17th century. It was taken by the Sardinians Sep. 12, 1860.

PESCHIERA (Italy).—This town of Mantua, one of the celebrated Quadrilateral, was captured by the Sardinians, May 30, 1848, and recovered by the Austrian army under Radetsky in March, 1849. It was invested in June, 1859. The Austrians surrendered it by treaty concluded Sep., 1866.

PESHAWAR (Hindostan), the capital of a province in the Punjaub, was founded by the Mongol emperor Akbar. Runjeet Singh captured it in 1818. The sepoy garrison mutinied Oct. 23, 1848, and expelled the resident, Major Lawrence.

PESSINUS, or PESINUS (Galatia).—This great commercial town was celebrated for its temple to Rhea or Cybele (*q. v.*). The Romans sent a special embassy to Pessinus B.C. 204, in accordance with a command in the Sibylline books to remove the statue to Rome.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOLS of education, established by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, who was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1746, and turned his farm into a school in 1775, but was compelled to give it up in 1780 from want of funds. At the request of the Swiss directory, he opened a second school in 1798 at Stanz, in Unterwalden, from which he was compelled to retire on account of ill health and the interference caused by the war. In 1800 he founded an educational institution at the castle of Burgdorf. It was broken up in 1825. Pestalozzi died Feb. 17, 1827.

PESTH (Hungary), built by Arpad about 889, and walled in the 13th century, was for nearly 160 years in possession of the Turks, who were expelled in 1686. An inundation of the Danube destroyed 1,200 houses in March, 1838. The Hungarian revolution broke out here Sep. 11, 1848, and Count Lamberg, the imperial commissioner, was murdered on the Buda-Pesth bridge, Sep. 28. Pesth, taken by the imperial forces Jan. 5, 1849, was evacuated by them April 21, and bombarded May 4. Near the city is the field of Rakos, where the national assembly of the Magyars met in the open air from 1268 to 1525. The Neugebäude, used as barracks, was erected in 1786 by Joseph II., who also transferred the university from Buda to this city in 1784. The Ludovicium, a military school, was built in 1837, and the town-hall in 1844. The emperor visited the city June 6 and Dec. 12, 1865, opened the Hungarian diet Dec. 14, and returned with the empress Jan. 30, 1866. (*See* BUDA.)

PESTILENCE. (*See* PLAGUE.)

PETALISM.—This form of banishment, instituted by the Syracusans, was borrowed from the Athenian ostracism, the difference being that the names were written upon olive-leaves instead of shells, and the sentence lasted only five years. Petalism was abolished B.C. 452.

PETARD.—This implement of war, for forcing open the gates of towns, was first used by the French Huguenots at the siege of Cahors in 1580, and was soon afterwards introduced into England.

PETCHENEGANS, a Slavonic tribe, mentioned in Byzantine, Russian, and Hungarian annals from the 10th to the 12th century. After a vain attempt to enter Russia, they occupied the country between the Russian and Greek empires, and concluded a treaty of peace with Igor I. in 920. They invaded Russia, for the first time, in 968, and laid siege to Kief. It was on the point of surrendering from famine, when it was relieved by the Russians, and the siege was raised. They defeated Vladimir I. at Vassilef, on the Stugna, in 996, and they laid siege to Bielgorod in 997, but were compelled to retreat. The Emperor John II. drove them out of Thrace in 1122, and from that time they ceased to be formidable.

PETELIA, or PETILIA (Battle).—Spartacus, who had raised an insurrection among the slaves, was defeated and slain by Crassus near this town, in Lucania, B.C. 71.

PETELIA, or PETILIA (Greece), the modern Strongoli, an ancient city of Bruttium, was founded, according to Greek tradition, by Philoctetes, soon after the Trojan war. It supported the Roman cause during the second Punic war, B.C. 216; was besieged by the Bruttians and Carthaginians, under Himilco, and, having been abandoned by the Romans, was, after several months' resistance, compelled to surrender.

PETER (Epistles).—The first was written by St. Peter to the Christians in Asia Minor about 64, and the second Epistle was written by the same Apostle about 65. It was formally admitted into the canon by a decree of the Council of Hippo, Oct. 8, 393.

PETERBOROUGH (Bishopric) was established by order of Henry VIII., in 1541.

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire).—Penda, King of Mercia, having embraced the Christian religion, founded a monastery at this place, anciently called Medeshamstede, about 655. It was dedicated to St. Peter; and from this monastery the town was called Petriburgus—hence its present name. Having been plundered and burned by the Danes in 807, it was restored in 966. The monastery was burned Aug. 3, 1116. Queen Catherine, who died at Kimbolton, Jan. 7, 1536, was buried here Jan. 26. Henry VIII. issued a

circular calling upon the gentry to attend the body from Kimbolton to Peterborough Abbey. As the burial place of Queen Catherine, it was spared on the suppression of the monasteries. The cathedral, commenced in 1118, and completed in 1528, was desecrated by the Parliamentary forces in 1643. The body of Mary Queen of Scots, brought from Fotheringay to this cathedral in July, 1587, was transferred to Westminster Abbey in 1612. Peterborough has received numerous charters, which were confirmed in 1796, when a new one was obtained.

PETERHEAD (Scotland) was founded by George Earl Marischal, in 1593. James Francis Edward, the Pretender, landed here, Dec. 22, 1715; and the estates of the Marischal family were forfeited, in consequence of their adherence to the house of Stuart. The town-house was built in 1748. The south breakwater was constructed in 1773, and the north breakwater, commenced from designs by Thomas Telford in 1818, was, while in an unfinished state, nearly destroyed by a storm in 1819. It was, however, completed in 1822.

PETER LE PORT, or ST. PETER PORT (Guernsey).—Edward I. gave orders for a pier to be built here, in 1274, for the benefit of the commerce of the island; but many delays took place, and the project was not executed until 1570. The church was built in 1312. Elizabeth granted a charter to the islanders, for the collection of petty customs, Aug. 28, 1580. It was confirmed by James I., June 15, 1605, and renewed by Charles II., Feb. 11, 1668. The town hospital was erected in 1742, and greatly enlarged in 1810. Fort George was built after the commencement of the American war, in 1775. Queen Victoria landed at Peter le Port Aug. 12, 1859.

PETERLOO RIOT took place in St. Peter's Fields, near Manchester, Monday, Aug. 16, 1819. A large number of persons, belonging chiefly to the labouring classes, had assembled in St. Peter's Fields, under the leadership of Henry Hunt, to petition for reform. The military were ordered to disperse them, when about six persons were killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

PETER PENCE, or PETER'S PENCE.—Ina, King of Wessex, is said to have imposed a tax of one penny upon every house in England, in order to found a school at Rome, about 720. It was called Rom-feoh, or Rome-scot. Offa, King of Mercia, levied a tax of one penny upon each house in his dominions possessed of 30 pence a year, for the support of the English school at Rome, in 790; and this being afterwards extended to all England, and claimed as a right instead of a gift, received the name of Peter's pence, or Peter-pence. The tax, which occasioned frequent disputes, was abolished by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534).

PETERSBURG (N. America).—This town, in Virginia, was destroyed by a conflagration in July, 1815. The first cotton-mill was erected in 1828. During the siege of Richmond, the Federals, under Grant, were repulsed with great loss, June 18, and again after the explosion of a mine, July 30, 1864. The Confederates abandoned Petersburg April 2, 1865.

PETERSBURG, ST. (Russia), was founded by Peter I. (the Great), from whom it takes its name, May 27, 1703. The Swedes, under Charles XII., failed in an attack June 25, 1705. It was made the capital in 1712, and a triumphal procession took place in 1714, in consequence of a naval victory gained over the Swedes. It was threatened by Gustavus III. of Sweden in June, 1788. The Hermitage Palace, commenced in 1765, was completed in 1804. The Academy of Sciences was founded in 1725, the Academy of Painting in 1757, and the University in 1829. St. Petersburg was inundated by the river Neva, Nov. 9, 1824, when many lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. The imperial palace was totally destroyed by fire, Dec. 29, 1837. The National Museum of Antiquities, Painting, and Sculpture was opened in 1851. A fire, which occurred June 10, 1862, destroyed property to the amount of nearly a million sterling. (*See* NIENTSCHANTZ.)

PETERSBURG, ST. (Treaties).—The following are the most important:—

A.D.
1715, Oct. 30. An alliance between Russia and Prussia.
1744, Feb. 4. An alliance between Russia and Poland.
1755, Sep. 30. An alliance between Great Britain and Russia.
1762, May 5. Peace is concluded between Russia and Prussia.
1766, June 20. Of commerce between Russia and Great Britain.
1774, Aug. 5. A convention for the partition of Poland is entered into by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
1787, Jan. 11. Of commerce between France and Russia.
1795, Sep. 28. A triple alliance is concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria.
1801, March 13. Of commerce and navigation with Sweden.
1805, April 11. A treaty against Napoleon I. is concluded between Great Britain and Russia.
1812, April 5. An alliance against France is concluded by Russia and Sweden, the former country agreeing to unite Norway to the latter.
1832, Dec. 18. Of commerce and navigation with the United States.
1834, Jan. 23. A treaty is concluded between Russia and Turkey.—June 23. Of commerce and navigation with Sweden.
1843, Jan. 11. Of commerce with Greece.

PETER'S (ST.) COLLEGE, or PETER-HOUSE (Cambridge).—This, the most ancient college of Cambridge University, was founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, for a master and 14 fellows, in 1257. Its charter was dated 1284. Andrew Perne founded two additional fellowships in 1589, Lady Ramsay two in 1601, and Thomas Parke four in 1637. Seven of the fellows of this college were formerly chosen from the northern counties of England, and seven from the southern; but these restrictions were removed by letters patent, which took effect in June, 1839.

PETERSWALDE (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated a body of Russian cavalry, under the command of Col. Blucher, son of Marshal Blucher, at this place, in Silesia, Sep. 17, 1813.

PETERSWALDE (Convention), consisting of 14 articles, was signed between England and Russia, at Peterswalde, in Silesia, July 6, 1813. A supplementary convention was signed in London Sep. 30. It provided for the subsidies to be paid by England to Russia, for the maintenance of the German legion in the service of

the Czar, and led to the last coalition of the Allies against Napoleon I.

PETERWARDEIN, or PETERWARADIN (Austria), is said to have derived its name from Peter the Hermit, who assembled an army here for the first crusade, in 1096. The Turks took the town July 15, and the citadel July 27, 1526; and Prince Eugène defeated the Turks with great slaughter here, Aug. 5, 1716. The Turkish commander and 30,000 of his troops were slain, and 250 pieces of heavy artillery captured. The Hungarians having seized it, the Austrians established a blockade, and it surrendered Aug. 17, 1849.

PETITIONERS.—(*See* ABHORRERS.)

PETITION OF RIGHT.—(*See* BILL OF RIGHTS.)

PETITIONS.—By 13 Charles II. stat. 1, c. 5 (1661), no petition to the crown or Parliament for the alteration of any matter of church or state established by law, was permitted to bear more than 20 signatures, unless it had previously been approved by certain stated legal authorities. The subject possesses a right to petition the crown, and by 1 Will. & Mary s. 2, c. 2 (1689), all prosecutions and commitments on account of exercising this right are invalid. The manner of proceeding upon electioneering petitions is prescribed by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98 (Sep. 4, 1848).

PETIT TREASON.—(*See* TREASON.)

PETRA (Arabia).—This city, the capital of Arabia Petræa, and the modern Wady Musa, the Sela or Selah of the Old Testament, was inhabited by Horim, *i. e.* "Dwellers in Caves." The Nabatheans took it in the 4th century B.C., and it is mentioned by Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) as a great resort for travellers. It was subdued by Trajan's lieutenant, A. Cornelius Palma, in 106, and remained for many years under the dominion of the Roman emperors. Its neighbourhood abounds in ruins of the temples and mausoleums erected during the Roman occupation. Petra was an ancient episcopal see; Asterius, who occupied this diocese in 347, being its first bishop. Burchardt visited the ruins in 1812; Irby, Mangles, Banks, and Leigh in 1818; and Laborde and Linant in 1828.

PETRA (Colchis).—This town of the Lazi, in Asia Minor, was founded by Joannes Tzibus, one of Justinian the First's generals. It was taken by Chosroes I., King of Persia, in 541, and, after a protracted siege, was recovered by the Romans in 551, when it was finally destroyed. Its ruins are known by the name of Oudjenar.

PETRO-BRUSIANS.—The followers of Peter de Bruys, who preached in the south of France early in the 12th century, and after doing so for about 20 years, was burned at the stake at St. Gilles, in Languedoc, in 1130. According to Peter the Venerable, who wrote a work to refute his errors in 1126, Peter de Bruys denied, "1. Infant baptism; 2. Respect for churches; 3. The Worship of the cross. The cross on which the Redeemer was so cruelly tortured ought rather to be an object of horror than of veneration. 4. Transubstantiation and the real presence. It is asserted, but not proved, that he rejected the Eucharist altogether: he probably retained it as a memorial rite. 5. Prayers, alms, and oblations for the dead. To these errors was added an aversion to the chanting and psalmody of the Church; he would perhaps replace it by a more simple and passionate hymnology."

PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, obtained in various parts of the globe from oil springs or wells, is also known as Bitumen and Naphtha. Large quantities of Paraffin are extracted from petroleum, the oil of which is said to have been used for lamps in Ohio as early as 1819. The first well at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, was sunk in 1859, and the supplies are so large, the region has been named Petrolia. On account of the various accidents caused by its inflammable nature, provisions for its safe keeping were enacted by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 66 July 29, 1862). A tax was laid upon it in the United States, from July 1, 1864.

PETROPAULOVSKI (Asiatic Russia), or, "the Harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul," the principal military station in the province of Kamtschatka, was bombarded Aug. 31, 1854, by the English and French squadrons. The attack was renewed Sep. 4, and a landing effected; but the expedition proved unsuccessful, and was abandoned Sep. 7. An English squadron was sent again in May, 1855, when the town and fort were found to be deserted, the Russians having carried off all their guns and munitions of war.

PETTY BAG OFFICE, a branch of the Court of Chancery, is regulated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 31, 1848), and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 109 (Aug. 1, 1849).

PEUTINGERIAN TABLE, or map of the world, 20 feet long and one foot broad, serving as a specimen of the "Itinera picta" of the ancients, was discovered by Conrad Celtes, at Spires, in 1508, and sold by him to Peutinger, whose transcript was published in 1591, the original having been lost. In 1598 it was found, and editions appeared in 1618, 1682, and 1686, when it was once more lost, and not recovered until 1714. A very beautiful edition appeared in 1753, and another in 1824.

PEVENSEY (Sussex) was ravaged by the Earl of Godwin in 1049. William, Duke of Normandy, is supposed to have landed here Sep. 28, 1066. King John granted it a charter April 27, 1208, and in the time of Henry III., 1220, it was a considerable port. The castle was besieged, but without success, by Simon de Montfort, in 1265. James I. of Scotland, taken prisoner by Henry IV. in 1406, was confined in Pevensey Castle for 18 years.

PEWS.—Seats in churches existed in England as early as 1400, and are mentioned in records, under the term pues, in 1450; and pew-doors are mentioned in 1520. The first reading-pew is mentioned in Bishop Parkhurst's "Visitation of Norwich," in 1596, and the first authority for setting up reading-desks is the canon of 1603. The earliest pew for the use of the congregation is one in the north aisle of Geddington St. Mary, in Northamptonshire, bearing date 1602. Another in the same church dates from 1604. Women's pews are mentioned in the parish accounts of Leverton, in Lancashire, for 1630, showing that the sexes were separated in church at that time.

PEWTERERS (London), incorporated in 1473.

PFAFFENDORF (Battle).—The Austrians, under Gen. Landohn, were defeated Aug. 15, 1760, in Silesia, near Liegnitz, between Pfaffendorf and Parchwitz, with the loss of 10,000 men, by Frederick II. of Prussia.

PHALANSTERIES.—(*See* FOURIERISTS.)

PHALANX.—The celebrated Greek phalanx was brought to a state of perfection by Philip II. of Macedon, in his Illyrian wars, B.C. 359. (*See* INFANTRY.)

PHANARIOTS.—Greek nobles of Constantinople, who sprang into existence soon after the capture of that city by Mohammed II., May 29, 1453. They received this name because they resided in the Phanar, the quarter of Constantinople which surrounded the residence of the Greek patriarch.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—The *Chemical Gazette*, Oct. 6, 1865, notices the sale at Paris of a curious toy, made of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, under the name of Pharaoh's serpent.

PHARISEES.—A Hebrew sect, whose name was derived from "Pharash," a Hebrew word signifying separated; because they made pretensions to superior strictness in religious observances (Luke xviii. 9). Their origin is involved in obscurity, though Josephus, himself a Pharisee, says they formed a considerable sect B.C. 110. He speaks of three sects as having been in existence B.C. 150,—the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes.

PHARMACY.—The Egyptians, in the time of Osiris, were celebrated for their pharmacy, and the art was, at a very early date, in high estimation among the Chinese, who studied plants, boiled them in water, and prepared extracts. The first Pharmacopœia appeared at Nuremberg in 1542, and the first in England was published in 1618. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia appeared in 1699, and the Dublin in 1807. The Pharmaceutical Society of London was instituted June 1, 1841, and obtained a royal charter Feb. 18, 1843. The constitution and management of this society, and the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (June 30, 1852).

PHAROS (Egypt).—The name is said to have been derived from the pilot of Menelaus, who died on this island from the bite of a serpent, on his return from the Trojan war. Alexander III. (the Great) converted the island into a breakwater, B.C. 332, for his projected capital of Alexandria, and connected it with the mainland by an embankment a mile in length. The celebrated light-house, or tower of Pharos, commenced by Sostratus of Cnidus B.C. 298, was completed in the reign of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, B.C. 283. Julius Cæsar was besieged here B.C. 47. (*See* MARBLE.)

PHARSALIA (Battle).—Fought in the plain of Pharsalia, in Thessaly, near Pharsalus (*q. v.*), Aug. 9, or, according to the amended calendar, June 6, B.C. 48, during the civil war between Pompey and Julius Cæsar. The latter gained a complete victory, which rendered him master of the Roman world.

PHARSALUS (Greece), considered by Leake to have been one of the strongest cities in Greece, is first mentioned after the Persian wars. It was besieged by the Athenian commander Myronides, B.C. 455, without success. Medius, Tyrant of Larissa, took Pharsalus by force about B.C. 395. It was for some time in the possession of the Syrian monarch Antiochus the Great, and surrendered to the Roman consul Acilius, B.C. 191.

PHAZANIA.—(*See* FEZZÂN.)

PHEASANT.—(*See* PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS.)

PHERÆ (Thessaly), celebrated in legend as the residence of Ametus and his son Eumelus, the latter of whom took 11 ships to the Trojan war. About the end of the Peloponnesian war, Lycophron established a tyranny at Pheræ, and sought to gain the dominion of all Thessaly. This was achieved about B.C. 374 by his son Jason, who was assassinated in Aug. or Sep., B.C. 370. Pheræ, with the rest of Thessaly, became subject to Macedonia B.C. 352; it surrendered to Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, B.C. 191; and it soon after fell into the hands of the Roman consul Acilius.

PHIGALIAN MARBLES, consisting of the freize of the cella of the ancient temple to Apollo Epicurus, at Phialia or Phigalia, in Arcadia, were deposited in the British Museum in 1815. The freize represents the contests between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, and between Amazons and Greeks. Chandler gave an account of the temple in 1765, and it was carefully examined in 1812.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor).—This city of Lydia, the modern Allahsher, founded by Attalus Philadelphus of Pergamus, B.C. 159, is mentioned in the Apocalypse (i. 11 & iii. 7) as one of the seven churches of Asia, in 96. Strabo B.C. 60—A.D. 21 says it was subject to frequent earthquakes, and during the reign of Tiberius (14—37) it was destroyed by one. The Turks assailed it frequently, and it was at last taken by them under Bajazet I. in 1390. Several ancient cities bore this name.

PHILADELPHIA (N. America).—The Swedes penetrated into the country bordering on Delaware Bay as early as 1627, and this city was laid out in 1682. According to the design of William Penn, its founder, it was to have rivalled Babylon in extent and splendour, but was restricted to its present boundaries by the charter of 1701. The old state-house was erected in 1735. Here the first congress assembled, Sep. 5, 1774, and adopted the Declaration of Rights; and here also was promulgated, July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence. In the autumn of the same year the congress retired to Baltimore, and Philadelphia fell, Sep. 26, 1777, into the hands of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, who held it till June 18, 1778. The American Philosophical College was founded in 1740, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750. A convention met here May 17, 1787, and agreed on a constitution for the United States, Sep. 17. In 1793 and 1798 the yellow fever raged. Philadelphia continued to be the capital of the United States till 1800, when it was superseded by Washington. The university of Pennsylvania was founded in 1791 by the union of two previous institutions, the first of which was erected in 1755. The first United States bank, now the Girard Bank, built of marble, in the Corinthian style, was erected in 1797. The Athenæum was founded

in 1815; the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1817; and the Jefferson Medical College in 1824. A Fenian congress was held here Oct. 16, 1865.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY (London) was instituted in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. It was removed to Redstone Hill, near Reigate, in 1850. (*See* LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.)

PHILEMON.—This epistle was written by St. Paul, during his captivity at Rome in 63 or 64, to Philemon, a wealthy inhabitant of Colossæ.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (London), for the cultivation of instrumental and especially orchestral music, was founded in 1813. The first concert took place in the Argyle Rooms, March 8, 1813. After the destruction by fire of the Argyle Rooms, Feb. 6, 1830, the concerts were given in the concert-room of the Italian Opera House, and since 1833 they have been held in Hanover Square Rooms.

PHILIPHAUGH (Battle).—The Royalists, under the Duke of Montrose, were defeated with great slaughter by the Covenanters, under David Leslie, at this village, in Selkirkshire, Sep. 13, 1645. The prisoners were butchered in cold blood, and some women captured after the battle were drowned by order of the preachers.

PHILIPPEVILLE (Algeria).—This town, in the province of Constantine, built from the ruins of the ancient Rusicade, was founded in Oct., 1838.

PHILIPPI (Battles).—The first was fought during the civil war in Rome, between the forces commanded by Cassius and Brutus, and the army of Octavius and Marcus Antonius, in the autumn B.C. 42. The wing commanded by Octavius was defeated by Brutus, whilst Antonius triumphed over Cassius, who in despair retired into his tent and ordered his freedman, Pindarus, to despatch him.——The second battle, fought 20 days after the first, ended in the defeat of the republican army under Brutus, who fled into a wood and committed suicide. It was, according to the well-known legend, on the eve of the first battle, that the ghost of Julius Cæsar visited Brutus in his tent, and uttered the words, "We shall meet again at Philippi."

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), deriving its name from Philip II., the father of Alexander III. (the Great), having been originally called Crenides, or the "Place of Fountains," was under the dominion of the Thasians B.C. 360. This city was visited by the apostle Paul, accompanied by Silas, in 48 (Acts xvi. 12—40), and again on his departure from Greece in 56 (Acts xx. 6). The gospel for the first time gained a home in Europe at Philippi in 62. The ruins of the city, still called Philippi, or Felibe, were visited by Dwight and Schauffler in 1834.

PHILIPPIANS.—This epistle was written by St. Paul at Rome to the Philippian Church in 62 or 63.

PHILIPPICS, a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II., and afterwards applied to those of Cicero against Marcus Antonius. Demosthenes delivered his first Philippic in the spring, B.C. 351, and the second B.C. 344. (*See* OLYNTHIACS.) Cicero delivered 14 Philippics against Marcus Antonius, commencing Sep., B.C. 44. Marcus Antonius replied to the first Sep. 19. The last Philippic was delivered April 22, B.C. 43.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY.—This commercial company was formed in Spain in 1785, with a capital of £1,200,000. Though many valuable privileges were granted to it by the crown, and a charter for 25 years, the speculation proved a failure.

PHILIPPINES (Indian Archipelago).—This group, consisting of about 1,200 islands, was discovered in 1521, by Fernando Magalhaens, who gave it the name of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and died on one of them, April 26, 1521. The Spaniards sent a fleet from Mexico in 1564, and made a settlement in the island of Zebu, naming the group after Philip II. Another fleet, despatched to Luzon in 1570, effected a landing in the Bay of Manilla, and took possession of the town of Manilla. The Spaniards, having made an attack on the Sooloo pirates in 1590, were defeated with great slaughter. The English took Manilla Oct. 6, 1762, but restored it by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Another expedition against the Sooloo pirates, who had committed many outrages, achieved a complete success in 1851.

PHILIPPINS, STAROWERSKI, or OLD FAITH MEN, a Russian sect founded by Philip Pustoswiat, under whose leadership they settled in Polish Lithuania in 1700, are a branch of the Raskolniks.

PHILIPPOPOLIS (Turkey).—This town of Thrace was founded by Philip II. of Macedon, B.C. 345, on the site of a town called Eumolpias or Poneropolis. The Thracians obtained possession, and it remained in their hands until they were subdued by the Romans. Philippopolis was taken by the Goths in 250, after a long siege, during which 100,000 persons are said to have perished. (*See* PAULICIANS.) The Turks, under Amurath I., captured and annexed it to the Ottoman empire in 1363. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1818, and suffered from an extensive conflagration in 1846.

PHILIPPSBURG (Germany), originally called Udenheim, was named Philippsburg after Philip von Sotern, Archbishop of Spires, who founded it after the Thirty Years' war. The Swedes took it in 1633, the Imperialists in 1635, the Allies in 1675, and the French in 1644, in 1688, and June 12, 1734, when Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls. By an additional article to the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Austrians agreed to evacuate Philippsburg. It was besieged by the French under Bernadotte in 1799, the siege being raised April 7. It was again invested in Aug., the siege being raised Sep. 20. The French returned in 1800, and it was ceded to them by the convention of Hohenlinden, Sep. 28. It was restored to Baden in 1802.

PHILISTINES.—This ancient people, descended from Ham, the son of Noah, emigrated at a very early date from Egypt into Syria, called after them Philistia, and afterwards Palestine (*q. v.*). Their chief city, Gaza, is mentioned as early as B.C. 2218. They reduced the Israelites to subjection B.C. 1156 (Judges

xiii. 1), but were compelled to set them at liberty by Samson, who destroyed their chief nobility by pulling down the temple where they were assembled, B.C. 1117 (Judges xvi. 30). In the time of Eli, B.C. 1116 (1 Sam. iv. 11), they seized the ark of the Lord, which they were compelled to restore by the miraculous plagues it brought upon them; and they sustained a severe defeat from Samuel at Mizpeh, B.C. 1096 (1 Sam. vii. 2—13). In the reign of Saul they harassed the Israelites (1 Sam. xiv. 52), and the death of that monarch occurred while fighting against them in Mount Gilboa, B.C. 1055 (1 Sam. xxxi. 4). David gained several victories over the Philistines, and Jehoshaphat made them tributary to him, B.C. 912 (2 Chron. xvii. 11). In the reign of Jehoram they invaded Judah, and carried away the king's wives and sons into captivity, B.C. 887 (2 Chron. xxi. 17). They again invaded Judah, and took Bethshemesh and Ajalon, B.C. 740 (2 Chron. xxviii. 18). Their country was invaded by the Assyrians and the Egyptians, who took their strong city of Ashdod (*q. v.*). Pompey incorporated Philistria in the Roman province of Syria, B.C. 62.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY (London), for the investigation of the structure, the affinities, and the history of languages, and for the philological illustration of the classical writers of Greece and Rome, was instituted May 18, 1842.

PHILOMATHIC INSTITUTION (London), founded in 1807, published a quarterly journal from 1824 to 1826.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—(*See* VICTORIA INSTITUTE.)

PHILOSOPHY.—The term philosophy, or the love of wisdom, was first employed by Pythagoras, who flourished B.C. 529; but philosophy itself is of much more ancient origin. It appears to have flourished in India and China in the most remote ages; and the earliest authentic histories of the Egyptians and Assyrians represent their priesthood as highly versed in natural and speculative science, which they used to strengthen their power over the superstitious and the ignorant. Greek philosophy comprises the following schools:—the Academic, Alexandrian, Aristotelian or Peripatetic, Cynic, Cyrenaic, Eclectic, Eleatic, Epicurean, Ionic, Megarian, Peripatetic, Platonic, Pythagorean, Socratic, and Stoic. The philosophy of the Romans was derived from that of the Greeks, but never attained equal celebrity. Domitian expelled all the philosophers from Rome in 90. Mediæval philosophy commences with Boethius, born about 475. The Scholastic school originated in the 9th century, and for many years was the only system of orthodox philosophy. During the 10th century the influence of Arabian learning was felt throughout the civilized world, and Cordova became celebrated as a seat of learning. The Speculative school commenced about 1520, and the inductive method of Lord Bacon was published in the treatise on the "Advancement of Learning," in 1605. The most important modern systems of philosophy are the Cartesian, the Copernican, and the Newtonian.

PHILTER, or PHILTRA, a potion given by the Greeks and Romans to excite love. Lucretius is said to have died from drinking one, Oct. 15, B.C. 55; and the madness of Caligula (37—41) is attributed by some to a similar cause.

PHINTIAS (Sicily) was founded at the mouth of the river Hymera, about B.C. 280, by Phintias, Tyrant of Agrigentum. He peopled it with the inhabitants of Gela (*q. v.*), which town he utterly destroyed. It afforded shelter to the Roman fleet when attacked by that of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, B.C. 249. Cicero (B.C. 106—Dec. 7, 43) mentions it as a seaport, carrying on a large trade in corn; but in the time of Strabo (B.C. 60—A.D. 21) it had fallen into decay.

PHOCÆA (Asia Minor).—This city, which is said to have been founded by emigrants from Phocis, under the leadership of Philogenes and Damon, became a member of the Ionic confederacy. The people were great navigators. When their city was besieged by Cyrus (B.C. 553), they embarked with their wives and children, and took refuge in Corsica.

PHOCIAN WAR.—(*See* SACRED WARS.)

PHOCIS (Greece).—This country, celebrated for the oracle at Delphi, which originally belonged to the Phocians, is said to have derived its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion. The Phocians, having invaded Doris, B.C. 457, were compelled to retire by the Lacedæmonians, under Nicomedes. The Delphic oracle, which had been taken from them by the Delphians, was, through the assistance of the Athenians, restored B.C. 450. In the Peloponnesian war they were zealous allies of the Athenians, but, by the treaty of Nicias, B.C. 421, the temple was once more given into the hands of the Delphians. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Phocians became subject to the Thebans; but, having deserted the alliance, the Thebans, in revenge, induced the Amphictyonic council to condemn the Phocians to pay a fine, on the plea that they had cultivated the Cirrhæan plain, B.C. 357. This they refused to do; the Amphictyonic council consecrated the Phocian territory to Apollo, upon which the Phocians seized the temple at Delphi, which led to the third Sacred or Phocian war. Their leader, Philomelus, was killed in a battle near the town of Neon, and was succeeded, B.C. 353, by his brother Onomarchus, who was killed B.C. 352, when his brother Phayllus assumed the leadership. They were at length conquered by Philip II. of Macedon, their towns given up, and themselves expelled from the Amphictyonic council, B.C. 346.

PHŒNICIA (Syria).—This maritime kingdom, one of the most ancient in the world, was originally peopled by the sons of Anak, more than 28 centuries B.C. Some authorities state that Agenor was the first King of Phœnicia, B.C. 1497; but all agree that the country itself was the seat of a great nation, and renowned for its naval enterprise at a much earlier period. A colony of Phœnicians, led by Elissa or Dido, settled in Africa B.C. 878, and founded Carthage (*q. v.*). Phœnicia was invaded by Shalmaneser IV., King of Assyria, B.C. 723; by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, B.C. 587; and by Cyrus, King of Persia,

B.C. 536. The Phœnicians subsequently assisted the Persians in their wars with the Greeks, and sustained a total defeat from Cimon, at the naval battle of the Eurymedon, B.C. 466. They revolted from Persia B.C. 352, and were conquered by Alexander III. (the Great) B.C. 331. After his death, B.C. 323, Phœnicia was annexed to the dominions of Ptolemy (I.) Soter, King of Egypt. It was seized by Antigonus of Phrygia, B.C. 315, and passed under the protectorate of Tigranes I., King of Armenia, B.C. 83. It formed part of the Roman province of Syria B.C. 62, and was deprived of all its liberties by Augustus, B.C. 20. The Turks annexed it to their empire in 1516.

PHŒNIX CLUBS.—A combination consisting principally of young tradesmen of Cork and Kerry, pledged to rise in rebellion at a moment's notice, was discovered in Ireland in Dec., 1858, and several arrests were made Dec. 12. Daniel Sullivan, indicted March 30, 1859, for being a member of a Phœnix club, was, after three days' trial, found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

PHONOGRAPHY. — Franklin proposed a phonetic alphabet in 1768, and various systems have been suggested. The Phonetic Society for the promotion of this science was founded in March, 1843, under the name of the Phonographic Corresponding Society. The *Phonetic News*, a weekly newspaper, appeared Jan. 6, 1849, but did not enjoy a long existence. A conference of philologists was held in London in 1854, when two rival alphabets were produced.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1668, by an alchemist named Brandt, at Hamburg. Nearly all the phosphorus is now manufactured from calcined bones, called bone-earth.

PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHY.—This art, for producing engravings from photographs by the galvano-plastic process, was invented by Paul Pretsch of Vienna, and patented in England Oct. 29, 1852.

PHOTO-GLYPHIC ENGRAVING. — This new art of engraving by the action of light was patented by Fox Talbot, April 21, 1858.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A discussion took place at the meeting of the Photographic Society, Nov. 3, 1863, respecting the sun pictures or photographs found in Boulton's library at Soho, and supposed to have been taken by Boulton, or some member of the Lunar Society, about 1780. The general impression was unfavourable. Thomas Wedgwood was the first to try this process, in 1802. Leebeck, in 1810, made some striking discoveries, as also did Bérard in 1812. Nicephorus Niepce, in 1814, discovered what he termed heliography, or sun-drawing,—the art of fixing the photograph. Daguerre made his discoveries known in 1838, and the French Government gave him a pension of 6,000 francs per annum. (*See* CALOTYPE PROCESS, DAGUERREOTYPE, &c.)

PHOTO-HELIOGRAPH, or SOLAR PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE.—This apparatus, for obtaining daily photographs of the sun, suggested in 1854 by Sir John Herschell, was constructed under the direction of Messrs. De la Rue and Ross, and set up in Kew Observatory in 1857. In 1860 it was conveyed to Spain, to assist the observation of the solar eclipse visible in that country.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY. — This art, by which a photograph is impressed on a lithographic stone, and copies are taken in the ordinary way, was invented by Macpherson, of Rome. Ligar, the surveyor-general of Victoria, Australia, applied it to the printing of plans in May, 1860. Morven communicated a new method to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in June, 1863.

PHOTOMETER.—This principle originated with Bouguer, and was perfected by Lambert in 1760. Professor Ritchie, in 1825, communicated to the Royal Society the description of a new photometer. Leslie and others have effected various improvements in this instrument.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE, for taking likenesses in the form of statuettes and medallions, was invented in 1864, by M. Willème.

PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY, a name given, in March, 1860, by Col. James, R.E., director of the ordnance survey, to a process for copying ancient documents and plans. The reduced print is transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies may be taken.

PHRENOLOGY, or CRANIOLOGY, was reduced to a system by Dr. Gall, who first propounded it at Vienna in 1796. Dr. Spurzheim assisted him in his investigations in 1800; and in 1807 they removed to Paris, where they published their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular," in 1810 and 1812. Little was known of phrenology in England till 1815, when a severe criticism on its promulgators, published in the *Edinburgh Review*, directed attention to the subject. George Combe was led to a consideration of its truth or falsity in 1816; and in 1819 he published his "Essays on Phrenology," a work which is the chief English authority on the subject.

PHRYGIA (Asia Minor). — The traditions respecting the origin of the Phrygians are of the most conflicting character. It appears that they had their cradle in the mountains of Armenia, and that they were among the most ancient of the inhabitants of Asia Minor. In the "Iliad" they are mentioned as the allies of the Trojans. They attained the supremacy of the sea about B.C. 891, but were excelled by the Cyprians B.C. 865. Phrygia was invaded by Agesilaus II., King of Sparta, in his expedition against Persia, B.C. 395; and the district known as Great Phrygia was assigned by Alexander III. (the Great) to Antigonus, B.C. 333. Antigonus the Great conquered Lesser Phrygia B.C. 319, and united the two under one sceptre; but they were again divided on his death, B.C. 301. Seleucus annexed both to the Syrian dominions B.C. 282; but after the defeat of Antiochus the Great at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, the two provinces were given by the Romans to their ally Eumenes II. of Pergamus. After the death of Attalus III. of Pergamus, B.C. 133, Phrygia, with the rest of his territories, became subject to Rome. It was declared free B.C. 120, but again passed under the Roman sway.

PHYLACTERY, derived from the Greek, and signifying a preservative, consisting of four scrips or scrolls of parchment, or the dressed skins of a clean animal, inscribed with four paragraphs of the law, taken from Exod. xiii. 2—10; 11—16; Deut. vi. 4—9; and xi. 13—21, and other passages, was worn by the Jews as a frontlet on the forehead and arms. The custom, which is derived from their interpretation of Exod. xiii. 9 and 16, was prevalent during our Saviour's sojourn upon earth.

PHYLE (Greece), a strong fortress, still called Fili, commanding the narrow pass across Mount Parnes, through which runs the road from Thebes to Athens, is memorable as the place seized by Thrasybulus and the Athenian exiles, B.C. 404, whence they commenced their operations against the Thirty Tyrants.

PHYSIC.—Hippocrates, called the father of medicine (*q. v.*), born at Cos B.C. 460, usually carried his physic about with him. Galen, who was born at Pergamus in 131, was the first who compounded and sold physic at Rome. The College of Physicians in 1696 established a dispensary for the sale of pure physic, and in 1724 obtained an act for the better viewing of drugs. A dispensary was established in London in 1732 for supplying the nobility and gentry with advice and physic at the cost of 2*s.* a head per quarter.

PHYSICIANS.—By 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1511), no one was permitted to practise within London, or seven miles thereof, as a physician or surgeon, unless he had been previously examined and licensed by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's. The necessity for the ecclesiastical warrant was removed by the charter of incorporation granted to the London physicians by Henry VIII., Sep. 23, 1518, which was confirmed by the act for establishing the Royal College of Physicians, 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1522–3). The building in Pall-Mall was opened in 1825. Physicians were allowed to practise surgery, and were released from holding parish offices, by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540). A stamp duty of £15 on physicians' licences to practise was imposed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), which was repealed by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36, *s.* 2 (Aug. 13, 1859). The Association of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland) was instituted in 1816.

PHYSIOCRATS.—This sect of political philosophers, a branch of the Économists (*q. v.*), taught that the soil was the sole source of wealth, and that its cultivators were the only productive class. It was founded by Francis Quesnay (1694—Dec. 16, 1774), physician to Madame de Pompadour. He made known his opinions in his "Tableau Economique," published in 1758. His "Physiocratie; ou, du Gouvernement le plus avantageux au genre humain," appeared in 1768.

PHYSIOGNOMY. — Della Porta (1550—Feb. 4, 1615), a Neapolitan physician, first instituted comparisons between the physiognomies of human beings and of different species of animals. The system was carried out by Thomas Campanella (1568—March 21, 1639).

PHYSIOLOGY.—This science treats of the phenomena of living bodies in a healthy state, and is dependent upon a knowledge of anatomy (*q. v.*). The science of vegetable physiology was founded by Grew, whose attention was directed to the subject in 1664, and Malpighi, whose first work appeared in 1671. They investigated the resemblance between the functions of animal and vegetable life.

PIACENZA (Italy), the ancient Placentia, was colonized by the Romans B.C. 219; was besieged by Hasdrubal, who was compelled to withdraw B.C. 208; and plundered by the Gauls B.C. 200. Spurinna, one of the generals of Otho, in the struggle with Vitellius, occupied it in 69, and it was taken by Totila in 546, by famine. It was one of the first places that revived after the invasion of the northern barbarians, and in the 10th century became one of the principal marts of the Peninsula. The church of St. Antonio, at one period the cathedral, where St. Barnabas is said to have preached to the people, founded in 324, was rebuilt in 903, and restored in 1104 and again in 1562. The cathedral was consecrated by Pope Innocent II. in 1132, and the ducal palace was erected in 1281. Piacenza having revolted from the Milanese in 1447, and placed itself under the protection of Venice, was retaken by Francesco Sforza in Dec., 1447, and given up to pillage. The French, under Louis XII., took it; and it was recaptured by Pope Julius II., and remained in the hands of the Popes till 1543, when Paul III. gave it to his son Peter Farnese. It formed part of the duchy of Parma until annexed to the Italian kingdom in 1860.

PIALIA, or PIA, festivals in honour of Hadrian, at Puteoli, appointed by Antoninus Pius, in 142, to be held in the second year of each Olympiad.

PIANOFORTE.—The Italians, the French, and the Germans dispute the honour of this invention. Count Carli says it was invented in 1714 by Bartolommeo Cristofori, of Padua, during his stay in Florence. The French attribute it to Marius, a harpsichord maker; and the Germans ascribe it to C. A. Schröter, a German organist, in 1717. It has received various improvements.

PIARISTS, BRETHREN OF THE PIOUS SCHOOLS, or SCOLOPINI, a religious congregation founded at Rome in 1569 for the education of the poor, was patronized by Paul V. in 1617, and was approved as a religious order by Gregory XV. in 1621.

PICARDS.—This sect of Adamites (*q. v.*) was so called from Picard, a Fleming, who raised a rebellion in Germany in 1415. He represented himself as the son of God, and having penetrated into Bohemia, was defeated in battle and slain in 1420.

PICARDY (France).—The name of this province does not date earlier than 1200, when the students from the frontier of France and Flanders were called *Picards* at the Paris university, on account of their quarrelsome disposition. It was ceded to Philip III. (the Good), Duke of Burgundy, by the treaty of Arras, Sep. 21, 1435; and it was annexed to the French crown in 1463.

PICENTINES.—This Sabine tribe, according

to Strabo, consisted of the inhabitants of Picenum, transported by the Romans from that town shortly after its conquest, B.C. 268. In the second Punic war they arrayed themselves on the side of Hannibal, for which they were afterwards punished by being kept from military service, and employed only as messengers and couriers. The Romans founded the colony of Salernum in their territory B.C. 194, that they might the more effectually hold them in check. They joined in the Social war against Rome, B.C. 90, and were subdued B.C. 89.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY, so called from Pichegru, its chief, a general in the French republican army, who devised this plot for the restoration of royalty in France. He was arrested in Paris Feb. 15, 1804, having just arrived from London, and was found strangled in prison April 5.

PICQUET, or PIQUET.—This game at cards is supposed by Père Daniel to have been invented in France in the reign of Charles VII., about 1430. The earliest French piquet cards that have been discovered are those formerly belonging to Henin, and are assigned to 1425. This, however, is doubtful.

PICQUIGNY.—(*See* AMIENS, PECQUIGNY, &c.)

PICTS.—The Picts, or the painted, so called from their custom of painting their bodies, are regarded as a Scythian tribe which landed in Ireland about the time of the first peopling of these islands, and being expelled thence, settled in the northern parts of Britain. The Romans subdued them in 47; but they subsequently threw off all control, and proved a continual source of alarm to the inhabitants of the northern provinces. Several walls were erected to prevent their incursions. (*See* ROMAN WALLS.) After the departure of the Romans their incursions became so frequent that Vortigern applied to Hengist and Horsa to assist him in subduing them in 449; and this led to the establishment of the Saxons in England. The Picts waged fierce wars with their Scottish neighbours for many years, took Edinburgh in 685, and reached their highest point of national glory during the reign of their king Hungus, or Ungus the Great, about 730. In 767 the Scotch invaded the Pictish domains, and penetrated to their capital, where a great battle was fought with doubtful success. In 839 the Danes invaded their territory, and so weakened them that Kenneth II. of Scotland asserted his claim to the Pictish crown, and in 842 united all Scotland under one sovereign. (*See* BRECHIN, BRITANNIA, GALLOWAY, INVERNESS, and SCOTLAND.)

PICTS' HOUSES, called also Earth, Eird, or Yird Houses, are said by Martin (Description of the Western Islands, 1703) to be "little stone-houses, built under ground, called earth-houses, which served to hide a few people and their goods, in time of war." They are supposed to be similar to the caves which Tacitus says the Germans dug in the earth, as places of refuge or store-houses for corn.

PICTS' WALL.—(*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.)

PICTURES. — (*See* ICONOCLASTS, IMAGES, PAINTING, &c.)

PIEDMONT (N. Italy).—This country, which forms a considerable portion of the Sardinian states, receives its name from its situation at the foot of the Alps, and is composed of the eastern portions of Transpadane Gaul and the northern part of ancient Liguria. It was annexed to the dominions of the counts of Savoy in 1220, and on the death of Thomas II. in 1233, was erected into a separate county under his son Thomas. It was again united to Savoy in 1418. Its territory was increased by the annexation of Alessandria, Valencia, Lomellina, and Val di Sesia, in 1703; Tortona in 1735; Novara in 1736; and Vigevano, Anghiera, Voghera, and Bobbio, in 1745. It was occupied by the French in 1796, and was restored to Sardinia (*q. v.*) in 1814. (*See* ITALY.)

PIÉ-POUDRE, PIE-POWDER, or DUSTY-FOOT COURT, held at fairs and markets, was established to decide upon the spot, in all cases of dispute between buyer and seller. The name is, according to some authorities, derived from the French *pie poudré*, because justice was done to an injured person before the dust of the fair was off his feet; and according to others, from *pied pouldreux*, a pedlar. By 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477), the owner of the fair or market, or his steward, was forbidden to entertain any action that did not originate in the same fair or market. The book kept by the Pie-powder court at Bartholomew fair from 1790 is preserved in the City Library at Guildhall. The last entry is—"Sep. 2, 1854. The Lord Mayor not having proclaimed Bartholomew fair, the court of Pie-powder consequently was not held."

PIERRE, ST. (West Indies).—This town, in the island of Martinico, founded by a French planter from St. Christopher's, in 1635, was captured, with the rest of the island, by the English, in 1762, and again in 1794 and in 1809. The town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1839.

PIETISTS.—This term is applied in Germany to the followers of Philip James Spener, who, in 1670, attempted to revive, at Leipsic, what he called vital religion. With this object he formed societies, called Colleges of Piety, which led to violent commotions and long and bitter controversies. (*See* CHASIDIM.)

PIGNEROL, or PINEROLO (Piedmont).—The French took Pignerol in 1630, obtained possession by purchase in 1631, and were confirmed in their possession by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Pignerol was restored to the Duke of Savoy by the treaty of Turin, in 1696. The French were driven out of Pignerol by the Allies in 1799. (*See* IRON MASK.)

PIGOTT DIAMOND.—(*See* DIAMOND.)

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE.—An insurrection, caused by the suppression of the smaller monasteries, broke out in Lincolnshire in Sep., 1536, and was suppressed in Oct. The people of York rebelled, for the same cause, in Dec., and termed their revolt the Pilgrimage of Grace. They bore banners on which the five wounds of Christ were displayed, and they demanded the suppression of heresy and the restitution of the property of the Church. Robert Aske was their leader, and they were joined by Lords Darcey, Latimer, Scroop, the

Archbishop of York, and others. They seized Hull and York, and the Duke of Norfolk, who was sent against them, induced them to disperse about Christmas. Insurrections broke out in the north and in Somersetshire early in 1537, and many of the ringleaders were executed.

PILGRIMAGES.—Helena, mother of Constantine I., performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 326, when she founded the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Pilgrimages became common throughout the Christian world about 500, and continued, notwithstanding the disapproval of many of the "fathers," till they reached their height about 1000. The principal point of pilgrimage for the Mohammedans is Mecca, the birthplace of their prophet. The pilgrimage is enjoined by the Koran. The celebration of the centenary jubilee, by which pilgrims to St. Peter's at Rome were promised plenary indulgence, was established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. It was reduced by Clement VI. to a period of 50 years, in 1350. The Hindoos, who perform a journey to the temple of Juggernath twice a year, in the months of March and July, were in 1806 subjected to what was called the pilgrims' tax, which was abolished by the British Government in 1830. The three Child-pilgrimages of the Middle Ages were among the most singular of the phenomena connected with religious fanaticism. The first and most extraordinary was the Boy or Children's crusade of 1212, which was commenced under the auspices of a French shepherd-boy, named Stephen, who appeared at Vendôme, and announced himself divinely commissioned to conduct a crusading army of boys to the Holy Land. Having collected 30,000 children, they embarked in seven large ships at Marseilles, under the false protection of two merchants, named Hugh Ferreus and William Porcus. Two of the vessels, with all their passengers, were lost in a storm that arose two days after their departure; and the remainder, on reaching the Holy Land, were sold as slaves to the Saracens by their two infamous protectors, and not one of the 30,000 children returned to France. The second Child-pilgrimage was confined to the city of Erfurt, and commenced July 15, 1237, when about 1,000 children assembled, apparently without any previous arrangement, and proceeded to Armstadt, leaping, dancing, and exhibiting all the symptoms of the extraordinary dancing mania which at times disturbed Europe during the Middle Ages. This agitation was immediately suppressed by the parents of the children. The third Child-pilgrimage was undertaken by about 100 children, who set out from Halle, to Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, in 1458; and it appears to have been successfully performed.

PILGRIM FATHERS.—The *Mayflower*, with about 100 English Puritans on board, sailed from Plymouth, Sep. 6, 1620, and arrived off Cape Cod in Nov. An exploring party reached Massachusetts Bay Dec. 11 (O. S.), and founded New Plymouth (*q. v.*).

PILLAR SAINTS.—(*See* STYLITES.)

PILLORY was in use among the Greeks and Romans. The Gauls also employed it as an instrument of punishment, under the name of the Boia; and for centuries it was common in most countries of Europe. It was abolished in France in 1832, and in England by 1 Vict. c. 23 (June 30, 1837). (*See* BREWERS, FORGERY, INFORMERS, LIBEL, &c.)

PILLOW.—(*See* FORT PILLOW.)

PILNITZ (Germany).—An interview took place, Aug. 27, 1791, between the Emperor Leopold II. and Frederick William II. of Prussia, and other sovereigns, at the palace of Pilnitz, the summer residence of the electors of Saxony, situated at a village of the same name, near Pirna, in Saxony, when they agreed to take up arms to assist Louis XVI. in upholding monarchical government in France, and issued a declaration calling on the sovereigns of Europe to render aid. England stood aloof, William Pitt being in favour of non-intervention.

PILOTAGE.—The establishment of pilots at particular ports is confirmed either by ancient charters of incorporation, such as those possessed by the corporations of Deptford (*q. v.*), Strond, and the Trinity House (*q. v.*), or by special statutes. The laws relating to pilotage were consolidated by 48 Geo. III. c. 104 (June 25, 1808), which was amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 125 (July 5, 1825). Further regulations were made by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (Aug. 20, 1853), which unites the Cinque Ports with the Trinity House pilots; and all the regulations on the subject were embodied in part v. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PINE APPLE, or ANANAS, first mentioned by Oviedo in 1535, was introduced into England from the West Indies in 1657.

PINEROLO.—(*See* PIGNEROL.)

PINES.—(*See* ISLE OF PINES, SEVEN PINES, Battle, &c.)

PINE TREES.—The stone pine was introduced into England from the south of Europe before 1548; the Norway spruce before 1548; the cluster pine before 1596; the cedar of Lebanon from the Levant before 1683; and Sir Joseph Banks' pine from Chili in 1796.

PINKIE (Battle), fought at this place, near Musselburgh, between the English, under the Protector Somerset, and the Scotch, led by the Regent Arran, Sep. 10, 1547, to enforce the marriage treaty of July 1, 1543, between Edward VI. of England and Mary Queen of Scots, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. The English army amounted to 18,000 and the Scotch to 26,000 men.

PINKZOW (Poland).—The anti-Trinitarians, or Socinians, also called Pinkzovians, separated from the Protestant churches at a synod held here in 1563.

PINS made of iron wire were used in England in the 14th century. Brass pins were introduced from France before 1543. A law enacting how those offered for sale were to be manufactured, entitled "An acte for the true making of pins," was passed (35 Hen. VIII. c. 6) in 1543. The pin-makers were incorporated in 1636. The first machine for making was invented in 1824.

PIOMBINO (Italy), at one time the capital of a principality, which included the island of

Elba, was captured by the Genoese in 1125. The principality, ruled by the Appiani family till 1589, was held by the Spaniards till 1619, and after various vicissitudes was ceded to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801, and was bestowed by Napoleon I. on his sister Elise, June 23, 1805. Prince Bacciochi, Napoleon's brother-in-law, held possession of it from 1805 to 1815, when it was joined to Tuscany.

PIRACY prevailed in the Mediterranean at an early period. Pompey exterminated the pirates of Cilicia B.C. 66. Piracy was practised by the Danes, who infested Europe in the 9th and 10th centuries. The first execution by hanging, drawing, and quartering was that of the pirate William Marsh, in 1242. The offence was afterwards treated with considerable leniency: the only rule imposed by 31 Hen. VI. c. 4 (1452), is, that pirates robbing passengers with safe conduct, should be compelled to make restitution. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535), it was made punishable with death, without benefit of clergy, and further provisions were enacted by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1536). The crime was defined, and a distinction made between principals and accessories, by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 7 (1700); and further provisions on the same points were made by 8 Geo. I. c. 24 (1722). A bounty was awarded for killing or capturing pirates by 6 Geo IV. c. 49 (June 22, 1825), which was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26 (June 25, 1850). The penalty for piracy was made death when the crime is aggravated by attempted murder, and transportation in other cases, by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 88 (July 17, 1837). (*See* SLAVE-TRADE.)

PIRÆUS.—(*See* GREECE.)

PIRMASENS (Battle).—The French, under Gen. Moreau, were defeated by the Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, at this town in Bavaria, with a loss of 22 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men, Sep. 14, 1793.

PIRNA (Germany).—This town, in Saxony, was taken by the Swedes in 1639. The united Austrians and Saxons were defeated here by the King of Prussia in 1745; and the King of Poland blockaded the Saxon camp in Sep., 1756. The suburbs were fired by the Prussians, and 260 fine houses destroyed, Nov. 10, 1758. The intrenched camp at Pirna, strengthened by Napoleon I. in 1813, was taken by the Allies.

PISA (Italy).—Nothing certain is known of the origin of this town. Livy states that a Latin colony was sent to Pisa, at the request of the inhabitants, about B.C. 179. It became subject to Rome in the middle of the 5th century, and passed successively to the Goths, the Longobardi, and the Carolingians. Under the last it became an independent community, with a nominal allegiance to the emperors. The Saracen pirates were defeated near the town by the Pisans in 874. Hugo of Provence came to Pisa in 926, and received the homage of the great feudatories as King of Italy. The Saracens made an attack on the town in 1005, and again invested it in 1012. The Pisans, in conjunction with the Genoese, wrested the island of Sardinia from the Moors in 1022. At this time Pisa was a republic, and, during the century, maintained the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean. A war commenced between Pisa and Genoa in 1070, which lasted for more than two centuries, and ended in the ruin of Pisa. Horse-races were run in 1264. In a naval battle, off Meloria, Aug. 6, 1284, the Pisans lost the greater part of their fleet, and above 16,000 men in killed and prisoners. The Genoese attacked and destroyed the Porto Pisano, and blocked up the entrance with sunken ships filled with stones in 1290. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic building, commenced in 1068, was completed in 1118. The Campo Santo, or national cemetery, was formed in 1228, and the university in 1330. Councils were held at Pisa, May 30, 1134; March 25—Aug. 7, 1409; and Sep. 1, 1511. In 1341 Pisa made war on Lucca, which submitted in 1342. In 1405 the citadel and other strongholds were sold to the Florentines by Marshal Boucicault; but the citizens soon retook the citadel. The Florentines then blockaded Pisa, and took possession of the town Nov. 8, 1406. When Charles VIII. of France visited Italy in 1494, and showed hostility to Florence, the Pisans drove out the Florentines and restored the republic under the protection of France. Pisa was besieged by the Florentines, without success, in 1499; again in 1504; and they took the town by blockade June 8, 1509. Pisa was then united to Florence. The first public botanical garden was formed at Pisa in 1545. It was taken by the French in 1799, and delivered up by them to the Allies Feb. 20, 1814. It was annexed to Sardinia by a vote of the people taken March 11 and 12, 1860.

PISCICULTURE, or ARTIFICIAL FISH-CULTURE, practised amongst ancient nations (Isaiah xix. 10), was revived by Remy, a fisherman of the Vosges, in 1842. The establishments at Huningue, erected in 1852–4; at Stormontfield, near Perth, in 1853; and at Arcachon, in France, are the most extensive. (*See* ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY, &c.)

PISIDIA (Asia Minor).—The inhabitants were never subdued, though part of their country was included in the Roman province of Cilicia, B.C. 64.

PISON.—(*See* EDEN and GOLD.)

PISTOJA, or PISTOIA (Italy).—This town, anciently called Pistorium, was of no importance in the time of the Romans. It was inclosed within walls by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings, who reigned from 756 to 774. It became an independent municipality, and was subjugated by Florence about 1150. A citadel was built in 1252. The feuds between two branches of a Pistojan family, named Cancellieri, at the close of the 13th century, originated the factions of the Bianchi (*q. v.*) and Neri, which spread to Florence, and caused much misery to both cities. The Florentine Neri blockaded Pistoja, which surrendered April 14, 1306, on condition of safety to life and property. The victors, however, committed great barbarities, and razed the walls to the ground. It became subject to Florence in 1329. The cathedral was built early in the 12th century. The palace del Commune, or degli Anziani, dates from the 13th century, and the episcopal palace from the 18th century. The Jansenist prelates and

clergy of Tuscany drew up the Propositions of Pistoja, at a council summoned by Scipio Ricci, Bishop of Pistoja, in 1787.

PISTOL.—Grose states that this fire-arm derives its name from having been invented at Pistoja, in Tuscany. The wheel-lock pistol was common in Germany as early as 1512, and became the characteristic weapon of the Reiters, or Pistoliers, who were enrolled soon after. Pistols were used in France in 1544. A clumsy pistol, called a dag, was carried by the English cavalry in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509–47). Double-barrelled pistols, and pistols capable of discharging two or three balls from a single barrel without reloading, were invented about the middle of the 16th century; and the flint-lock is first mentioned in connection with pistols in 1588.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), discovered by a young officer named Pitcairn, belonging to the ship *Carteret*, in 1768, was visited by Capt. Cook in 1777. The mutineers of the *Bounty* established a colony, consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women, on this island, in 1790. Through dissensions and massacres, there remained, in 1800, only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children. Capt. Beechy found an interesting colony of 66 persons here in 1825. A scarcity of water caused the colonists to repair to Tahiti in 1831; but after remaining five months, they returned to Pitcairn's Island in 1832. The islanders, who were placed under the protection of England in 1839, removed to Norfolk Island in 1856. Some of them returned to Pitcairn's Island in 1859.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first Pitt administration was formed soon after the dismissal of the Coalition (North and Fox) Ministry (*q. v.*), Dec. 18, 1783. William Pitt, at that time not quite 24 years of age, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 19. Lord Stanhope remarks that it consisted of seven cabinet ministers, of whom only one, the prime minister, was a member of the House of Commons. It was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Pitt.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council	Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford.
Privy Seal	Duke of Rutland.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Sydney, made Viscount Sydney June 9, 1789.
Home Secretary	Marquis of Caermarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds.
Admiralty	Lord Howe, created Earl Howe in July, 1788.

The ministry held its first meeting Dec. 23, 1783. After an interval of a few weeks, the Duke of Richmond, as master-general of the ordnance, was admitted to a seat in the cabinet. The Marquis of Caermarthen was succeeded in the home office, June 5, 1789, by Mr. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, who took the foreign office in May, 1791, and was succeeded at the home office by Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville. He became colonial secretary July 11, 1794, and was replaced at the home office by the Duke of Portland. Viscount Sydney resigned the secretaryship for foreign affairs in May, 1791, and was succeeded by Lord Grenville. The third secretaryship of state for war and colonies, suppressed at the peace of 1782, was re-established in 1794, when Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, received the appointment. Mr. Windham, as secretary at war, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1794. The privy seal was placed in commission March 8, 1784. Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, receiving the appointment Nov. 24; it passed to Earl Spencer July 11, 1794; to the Earl of Chatham Dec. 17, 1794; and to the Earl of Westmoreland Feb. 14, 1798. Lord, afterwards Earl Camden, replaced the Marquis of Stafford as president of the council, Dec. 1, 1784. He was succeeded, July 11, 1794, by Earl Fitzwilliam, who gave place to the Earl of Mansfield, Dec. 17, 1794. The Earl of Chatham was made lord president Sep. 21, 1796. The Earl of Chatham succeeded Earl Howe at the admiralty in July, 1788, and was replaced by Earl Spencer March 4, 1795. Lord Thurlow resigned the lord chancellorship June 12, 1792, the great seal being placed in commission until Jan., 1793, when Lord Loughborough became lord chancellor. Difficulties respecting Roman Catholic emancipation led to the resignation of Mr. Pitt early in 1801. The acceptance of office as prime minister was communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Addington, Feb. 10, and his name appeared in the *Gazette* as chief of a new administration. (*See* ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION.) —— Pitt's second administration was formed on the dissolution of the Addington administration, May 10, 1804; and Mr. Pitt's appointment was gazetted May 12. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Pitt.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Duke of Portland.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Harrowby.
Home Secretary	Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool.
Colonial Secretary	Earl Camden.
Admiralty	Viscount Melville.

Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, succeeded Viscount Melville at the admiralty April 30, 1805. The Duke of Portland was succeeded, Jan. 14, 1805, as privy seal, by Mr. Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth Jan. 12, who was followed by Earl Camden, July 10, 1805. Lord Mulgrave succeeded Lord Harrowby as foreign secretary, Jan. 11, 1805; and Viscount Castlereagh became colonial secretary when Earl Camden took the privy seal, July 10, 1805. This administration was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806. (*See* ALL THE TALENTS ADMINISTRATION.)

PITT or REGENT DIAMOND.—(*See* DIAMOND.)

PITTSBURG (N. America).—This place in Pennsylvania, called Fort du Quesne, was the scene of the defeat of the English army under Gen. Bradock, by the French and Indians, July 9, 1755. It was taken, Nov. 25, 1758, by the English under Gen. Forbes, who strengthened

the fort and named it Pittsburg, or Fort Pitt, in compliment to the minister. The town, chartered in 1816, was almost destroyed by fire in 1845.

PITTSBURG LANDING (Battle).—The Federals were defeated with great loss by the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, in Mississippi, Sunday, April 6, 1862. The Federals, having received large reinforcements during the night, attacked the Confederates Monday, April 7. The latter, being greatly outnumbered, were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, and unmolested.

PIURA, or SAN MIGUEL (Peru). — This city, founded by Pizarro in 1531, was the first Spanish settlement in Peru.

PIX.—(*See* ASSAY.)

PLACENTIA.—(*See* PIACENZA.)

PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE.—"The terms *pest*, *pestilence*, and *plague*," says a writer in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," " were long employed in Great Britain, as were the corresponding terms in other languages, both in ancient and in modern times, to denote rightly a disease attacking a great number of persons simultaneously and in succession, and destroying a large proportion of those whom it attacked; in short, a widely-diffused and malignant epidemic." Provisions for the relief of plague-stricken persons were made by 2 James I. c. 31 (1604), which was repealed by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 91, s. 4 (July 17, 1837). (*See* LAZARETTO and QUARANTINE.)

B.C.

1491. The Egyptians are visited by a pestilence during the Israelitish exodus. (*See* CATTLE PLAGUE.)
1471. The mutinous companions of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, to the number of 14,700 persons, perish by pestilence (Numbers xvi. 46—49).
1017. A pestilence in Palestine destroys 70,000 persons in three days.
790. A plague devastates Italy.
710. The army of Sennacherib perishes before Jerusalem.
594. A third part of the inhabitants of Jerusalem fall victims to a plague.
480. The Persian army in Greece loses 150,000 men from pestilence.
453-2. Nearly half the population of Rome perishes from plague.
430. Athens is visited by the first of what from their intensity are termed the œcumenical plagues.
427. A pestilence commences in Egypt, and extends almost throughout the known world. It breaks out afresh at Athens.
366. The plague rages at Rome, where, at its height, it is said to have destroyed 10,000 citizens daily.
201. The destruction of swarms of locusts occasions a plague in Italy, and it continues for many years.
187. Rome suffers from a plague.
126. Africa is devastated by a plague occasioned by putrid swarms of locusts, and 800,000 persons die in Numidia, and 200,000 in Carthage.
89. The Roman army loses 10,000 men from a plague.
30-25. A pestilence rages throughout the known world.

A.D.

40. Babylon and all the countries between Italy and India suffer from plague.
64. A plague breaks out in Rome.
80. At Rome 10,000 persons perish daily.
88. Rome loses a large number of inhabitants daily for some time from pestilence.
92. A plague in Scotland destroys about 160,000 persons.
114. A pestilence breaks out in Wales, where 45,000 persons die.
166. The Syrian army brings back the Oriental plague, which spreads throughout Italy.
195. Italy is ravaged by the plague.
218. Scotland loses 100,000 of its populace from a pestilence.
250—265. Plague rages throughout the world.

A.D.

262. The mortality in Rome from plague is said to amount to 5,000 persons daily.
325. Britain is visited by a pestilence.
450-67. Pestilence rages at Rome.
502. Scotland is visited by a fatal epidemic.
532. An œcumenical plague rages at Constantinople.
565. Europe is ravaged by pestilence, which continues several years.
590. A plague desolates Rome. One of its symptoms was a violent tendency to sneeze, in consequence of which it became usual to address a person sneezing with the words *Dominus tecum*, "God bless you," or similar expressions.
664. A plague rages in Britain.
717. 30,000 people die of the plague at Constantinople.
749. Another plague breaks out at Constantinople, and rages with such malignity that the survivors are too few to bury the dead.
762. England and Wales are visited by pestilence, which is said to have carried off 34,000 persons in Chichester alone.
874. A destructive epidemic, caused by the putrid bodies of swarms of locusts, desolates the northern parts of Gaul.
940. The northern countries of Europe are desolated by a plague, 40,000 persons dying in Scotland.
1005. The plague appears in various parts of the globe, and carries off more than half its inhabitants.
1068. A pestilence rages in England and Constantinople.
1096. England, Holland, and Palestine are desolated by a pestilence.
1120. A pestilential period of 272 years commences. England suffers from erysipelas, and loses one-third of its inhabitants in five years.
1172. Dysentery is fatal to many in England.
1331. Europe is visited by famine and plague.
1235. England suffers from famine and leprous diseases, 20,000 persons dying in London.
1314. The plague rages in Europe.
1316. Fever and dysentery prevail in England.
1334. China is visited by a pestilence.
1337. A famine occasions a pestilent epidemic in China.
1346. A plague commences in China, ravages the whole of Asia, and spreads over the entire extent of Europe.
1348-9. The œcumenical plague rages at Florence. In London 50,000 die in one week. Venice loses 100,000 of its inhabitants, Lübeck 90,000, and 200,000 perish in Spain.
1352. Another plague destroys 900,000 people in China, 14,000 at Basel, 16,000 at Erfurt, 50,000 at Paris, 50,000 at Norwich, 56,000 at Marseilles in one month, 62,000 at Avignon, and 100,000 in London. Spain loses two-thirds of its inhabitants, and Ireland is nearly depopulated.
1361. The plague rages at Liverpool.
1365. Cologne and its neighbourhood lose 20,000 of its inhabitants.
1374. St. Vitus's Dance rages at Aix-la-Chapelle, and extends to nearly all the towns in the Low Countries.
1394. Spain is visited by a plague, which destroys 10,000 persons in the city of Valencia.
1401. London loses 30,000 persons, and 14,000 die of dysentery at Bordeaux.
1406. A plague breaks out in London.
1418. In Paris 50,000 die of the plague in five weeks.
1437. A plague rages in France.
1445-60. Asia, Italy, Germany, France, and Spain suffer from pestilence.
1485. The "sudor Anglicus," or sweating sickness, breaks out with great violence in the army of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.
1489. The plague rages in the Low Countries.
1493. The venereal disease appears at Rome, where it rages as a pestilential fever.
1499. A great plague breaks out in England. London loses 30,000 of its inhabitants, and the king and court retire to Calais.
1504. China is visited by a pestilence.
1517. The sweating sickness again rages in England, carrying off its victims within three hours after the first attack.
1524. Milan loses 50,000 of its inhabitants.
1525. The sweating sickness extends its ravages to Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark, and France.
1541. A plague rages in Constantinople and parts of France.

A.D.
1548. The plague breaks out at Liverpool.
1551. The sweating sickness rages for the last time in London.
1557. Spain is nearly depopulated by a new pestilence, which originates among the Spanish Arabs.
1563. Famine and pestilence destroy 20,000 people in London.
1565. A fatal epidemic prevails in France, and destroys many lives at Constantinople, Alexandria, Vienna, Cologne, Dantzic, Leyden, and London.
1577, July 6. The gaol fever breaks out at Oxford. (*See* BLACK ASSIZE.)
1578. A plague rages in the Low Countries.
1579. A pestilential catarrh destroys 8,000 persons in Lübeck, 4,000 in Rome, and 3,000 in Hamburg. A plague also breaks out at Grand Cairo, where 50,000 people die in eight months.
1582. A plague breaks out in London.
1587. The plague reappears in London.
1600. Russia suffers from a famine and plague, of which 500,000 die, and 30,000 perish in Livonia.
1603. A plague ravages England, and destroys 36,000 persons in London. Paris also suffers from a similar epidemic.
1604. The plague reappears in London.
1610. Spain suffers from epidemics, and 200,000 people die of plague at Constantinople.
1618. A plague rages in N. America, and reduces the Massachusetts tribe of Indians from 3,000 persons to 300.
1625. The whole of England is visited by the plague, and 30,000 persons perish in London.
1626. Pestilence destroys 60,000 persons at Lyons.
1630. An extraordinary pestilential fever destroys many lives in France. It was attended by mortification of the extremities, which frequently dropped off suddenly. The œcumenical plague rages in Milan.
1635. Leyden loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from an epidemic pestilence.
1645. A plague breaks out at Manchester.
1646. The yellow fever rages with great violence in the West Indies, 12,000 persons dying at Barbadoes and St. Christopher's.
1649. Epidemics carry off 200,000 persons in the southern provinces of Spain.
1654. A pestilence rages in several parts of Europe, and destroys 200,000 lives in Moscow, 13,200 at Amsterdam, 13,000 at Leyden, and 9,000 at Riga.
1656. The Neapolitan territories are desolated by the plague, which carries off 400,000 of the inhabitants.
1661. Venice loses 60,000 of its inhabitants from a pestilence.
1664, Nov. 2. The Great Plague (also called œcumenical) commences in London.
1665. The Great Plague carries off 68,596 persons in London, and spreads over England.
1666, May. The plague ceases.
1675. The plague destroys 11,300 persons at Malta.
1681. The plague rages in Germany.
1710. The sweating sickness carries off 30,000 persons in Stockholm, and 25,000 in Copenhagen.
1717. The true plague destroys 80,000 lives at Aleppo.
1720. Marseilles and its neighbourhood suffer from a visitation of the plague. One district loses 87,659 persons out of a population of 247,899.
1736, Feb. and March. A pestilence rages at Grand Cairo, and destroys 100,000 people.
1743. Messina suffers from the plague.
1751. A contagious fever carries off 150,000 persons at Constantinople, and 30,000 people die of famine and plague in Cyprus.
1763. Naples loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from a malignant fever.
1769. A famine, attended with pestilence, carries off 3,000,000 people in Bengal.
1770. Famine and pestilence destroy 168,000 persons in Bohemia, 20,000 persons in Russia and Poland, and occasion a weekly mortality of 1,000 persons at Constantinople.
1772. The plague carries off 133,279 persons at Moscow, and 80,000 persons at Bassorah.
1781. The Asiatic cholera breaks out in Hindostan, and destroys 20,000 lives. (*See* CHOLERA.)
1792. Egypt loses 800,000 of its population from the plague.
A.D.
1799. A pestilence destroys 247,000 persons in Fez, and occasions an average mortality of 3,000 daily throughout the Barbary states.
1810. A pestilence of the yellow fever type breaks out at Gibraltar, and devastates Italy.
1814. The plague carries off 160,000 persons in Constantinople.
1813. The plague at Malta destroys 4,483 lives.
1825. Grand Cairo loses 30,000 persons from a pestilence.
1834. The plague rages with great fatality in Egypt.
1847. In Glasgow about 15,000 persons die of an epidemic remittent fever.

(*See* CATTLE PLAGUE, CHOLERA, &c.)

PLANETS, or PLANETOIDS. — Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn were known to the ancients. The four satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo in 1610. Saturn has eight satellites. Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1455. Cassini discovered Japhet in 1671, Rhea in 1672, Tethys and Dione in 1684; Mimas and Enceladus were discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1789; Hyperion by Lassell and Bond in 1848; and Chiron by Goldschmidt in 1861. The planet Uranus, Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, was discovered at Bath by Sir W. Herschel, March 13, 1781. In 1787 he discovered its satellites, Oberon and Titania, and subsequently four others, which have never been observed since. Two more, within the orbits of those previously noticed, were discovered by Lassell and Otto Struve in 1847. The planet Neptune, first seen by Dr. Galle Sep. 23, 1846, was observed simultaneously, but without concert, by Messrs. Adams and Le Verrier the same year, and its satellite by Lassell in 1847. The following list gives the date of discovery of the asteroids, characterized by the number expressing the order of their discovery, which is inclosed in brackets.

Date.	Name of Planet.	Discovered by
A.D.		
1801, Jan. 1	Ceres (1)	Piazzi.
1802, March 28	Pallas (2)	Olbers.
1804, Sep. 1	Juno (3)	Harding.
1807, March 29	Vesta (4)	Olbers.
1845, Dec. 8	Astræa (5)	Hencke.
1847, July 1	Hebe (6)	Ditto.
1847, Aug. 13	Iris (7)	Hind.
1847, Oct. 18	Flora (8)	Ditto.
1848, April 25	Metes (9)	Graham.
1849, April 12	Hygeia (10)	De Gasparis.
1850, May 11	Parthenope (11)	Ditto.
1850, Sep. 13	Victoria (12)	Hind.
1850, Nov. 11	Egeria (13)	De Gasparis.
1851, May 19	Irene (14)	Hind.
1851, July 29	Eunomia (15)	De Gasparis.
1852, March 17	Psyche (16)	Ditto.
1852, April 17	Thetis (17)	Luther.
1852, June 24	Melpomene (18)	Hind.
1852, Aug 22	Fortuna (19)	Ditto.
1852, Sep. 19	Massilia (20)	De Gasparis.
1852, Nov. 15	Lutetia (21)	Goldschmidt.
1852, Nov. 16	Calliope (22)	Hind.
1852, Dec. 15	Thalia (23)	Ditto.
1853, April 5	Themis (24)	De Gasparis.
1853, April 7	Phocea (25)	Chacornac.
1853, May 5	Proserpine (26)	Luther.
1853, Nov. 8	Euterpe (27)	Hind.
1854, March 1	Bellona (28)	Luther.
1854, March 1	Amphitrite (29)	Marth.
1854, July 22	Urania (30)	Hind.
1854, Sep. 1	Euphrosyne (31)	Ferguson.
1854, Oct. 26	Pomona (32)	Goldschmidt.
1854, Oct. 28	Polyhymnia (33)	Chacornac.
1855, April 6	Circe (34)	Ditto.
1855, April 19	Leucothea (35)	Luther.

Date.	Name of Planet.	Discovered by
A.D.		
1855, Oct. 5	Fides (36)	Luther.
1855, Oct. 5	Atalanta (37)	Goldschmidt.
1856, Jan. 12	Leda (38)	Chacornac.
1856, Feb. 8	Lætitia (39)	Ditto.
1856, March 1	Harmonia (40)	Goldschmidt.
1856, May 22	Daphne (41)	Ditto.
1856, May 23	Isis (42)	Pogson.
1857, April 15	Ariadne (43)	Ditto.
1857, May 27	Nysa (44)	Goldschmidt.
1857, June 28	Eugenia (45)	Ditto.
1857, Aug. 16	Hestia (46)	Pogson.
1857, Sep. 15	Aglaia (47)	Luther.
1857, Sep. 19	Doris (48)	Goldschmidt.
1857, Sep. 19	Pales (49)	Ditto.
1857, Oct. 4	Virginia (50)	Ferguson.
1858, Jan. 22	Nemausa (51)	Laurent.
1858, Feb. 4	Europa (52)	Goldschmidt.
1858, April 4	Calypso (53)	Luther.
1858, Sep. 10	Alexandra (54)	Goldschmidt.
1858, Sep. 10	Pandora (55)	Searle.
	Melete (56)*	Goldschmidt and Schubert.
1859, Sep. 22	Mnemosyne (57)	Luther.
1860, March 24	Concordia (58)	Ditto.
1860, Sep. 13	Olympia (59)	Chacornac.
1860, Sep. 14	Titania (60)	Ferguson.
1860, Sep. 14	Echo (61) †	Ditto.
1860, Sep. 14	Erato (62)	Lesser and Forster.
1861, Feb. 11	Ausonia (63)	De Gasparis.
1861, March 6	Angelina (64)	Tempel.
1861, March 10	Maximiliana (65)	Ditto.
1861, April 10	Maia (66)	Tuttle.
1861, April 18	Asia (67)	Pogson.
1861, April 29	Leto (68)	Luther.
1861, April 29	Hesperia (69)	Schiaparelli.
1861, May 5	Panopea (70)	Goldschmidt.
1861, May 29	Feronia (71) ‡	Peters.
1861, Aug. 13	Niobe (72)	Luther.
1861, April 7	Clytie (73)	Tuttle.
1862, Aug. 29	Galatea (74)	Tempel.
1862, Sep. 22	Eurydice (75)	Peters.
1862, Oct. 21	Freia (76)	D'Arrest.
1862, Nov 12	Frigga (77)	Peters.
1863, March 15	Diana (78)	Luther.
1863, Sep. 15	Eurynome (79)	Watson.
1864, May 2	Sappho (80)	Pogson.
1864, Sep. 30	Terpsichore (81)	Luther.
1864, Nov. 27	Alcmena (82)	Tempel.
1865, April 26	Beatrix (83)	Gasparis.
1865, Aug. 25	Clio (84)	Luther.
1865, Sep. 19	Io (85)	Peters.
1866, Jan. 4	Cœlœ (86)	Tietjen.
1866, May 16	Sylvia (87)	Pogson.
1866,	Thisbe (88)	Peters.
1866, Aug. 6	Jupiter (89)	Stephen.
1866, Oct. 1	Antiope (90)	Luther.

PLANTAGENET, derived from *planta genista*, the broom plant, a sprig of which Geoffrey, the founder of the house, is said to have worn in his cap, is the name of a line of 14 kings who reigned in England from 1154 to 1485. The first monarch of the house, Henry II., ascended the English throne Dec. 19, 1154. The second, Richard I., succeeded July 6, 1189. The family was divided into the two branches of Lancaster and York on the deposition of Richard II., who was succeeded by Henry IV., Sep. 30, 1399. The line closed with Richard III., Aug. 22, 1485.

PLANTATIONS. — The name at first given to the English colonies. (*See* BOARD OF TRADE.)

PLASSEY (Battle) was fought at Plassey, a village of Bengal, June 23, 1757. The English force, under the command of Col. Clive, consisted of about 1,000 Europeans and 2,100 Sepoys, while the army of the Soubahdar of Bengal amounted to 50,000 foot, 18,000 horse, with 50 pieces of cannon. Clive gained a complete victory, which established the power of the English in Bengal, and laid the foundations of our empire in India.

PLASTERERS were incorporated in 1501.

PLASTER OF PARIS. — The method of taking casts from the human face in this material was invented by the Florentine artist Andrew del Verrochio (1432–88). Plaster of Paris, which derives its name from the abundance in which it is found near Paris, especially at Montmartre, was first employed as a manure in France in 1776.

PLATÆA (Greece) is mentioned by Homer B.C. 962. It resisted the supremacy of Thebes; formed an alliance with Athens, B.C. 519; and furnished 1,000 men to the battle of Marathon, Sep. 11, B.C. 490. The people fought at Artemisium, B.C. 480; and the city was burned to the ground by the Persians. The Persian general Mardonius was defeated with immense loss by the Greeks under Pausanias and Aristides, at Platæa, Sep., B.C. 479. (*See* MYCALE.) A small party of Thebans failed in an attempt to take the city B.C. 431. It was besieged by the Peloponnesian army, when the Platæans sent off their old men, women, and children to Athens, B.C. 429. The besiegers, having failed in an attempt to take it by assault, raised a circumvallation of two parallel walls, with a ditch on either side of the city, over which one half of the besieged made their escape to Athens, B.C. 428. Owing to want of provisions, the remainder surrendered, and were put to death B.C. 427. The survivors received from Athens the town of Scione, B.C. 420; and having been restored to their native city, it was surprised by the Thebans and destroyed B.C. 372. They were again reinstated by Philip II., B.C. 338. The city is mentioned by Hierocles, in the 6th century, and its walls were restored by Justinian I. (527—565).

PLATA, LA (S. America). — The extensive country watered by the Rio de la Plata, and its tributaries the Parana and Uruguay, was first visited by the Spaniard Juan Dias De Solis, who landed at the mouth of the estuary in 1515, and took formal possession in the name of the King of Spain. He was killed in a skirmish with the natives, who roasted

* M. Goldschmidt was searching for the planet Daphne, Sep. 9, 1857, when he came across an object which he took to be that planet, and observed it as such. In No. 1,160 of the *Astronomische Nachrichter*, M. Schubert, of Berlin, showed that the planet observed by M. Goldschmidt was not Daphne, but a new planet. The new planet was in vain sought for on many occasions, till at last it was *re discovered* by M. Goldschmidt, Aug. 27, 1861. It received the name of Melete, though previously to its optical re discovery it had been known by the name of Pseudo-Daphne.

† On its discovery, this planet received the name of Danae; but as that name rather closely resembles Daphne, to prevent confusion, the name Echo has been substituted.

‡ A new planet, observed by mistake for Maia (66), by Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, America, in May, 1861. In a recent number of the *Astronomische Nachrichter*, Mr. Safford shows the planet observed by Dr. Peters on that occasion to be a new one. This planet is remarkable for having the *least mean distance* of any of those yet discovered.

and devoured the slain. Sebastian Cabot, in command of another expedition, sailed up the estuary in 1526, and on account of the quantities of the precious metals, and especially of silver, brought by the Indians, named it the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver. He built a fort, and Don Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres in 1535. The Jesuits, who commenced missionary work in the 17th century, were suppressed in 1768. The country was, with the exception of some trifling commercial privileges allowed in 1602, and renewed in 1618 and 1622, kept dependent on Peru till 1778. A royal "audiencia" was established at Buenos Ayres in 1605. The last fleet which had monopolized the trade between Europe and Spanish America, sailed from Cadiz in 1748; and free trade with several of the American ports was permitted in 1774. The Portuguese settlement in Brazil extended to the shores of the river in 1553; and a definite boundary was established between the colony and the Indians to the south in 1740. The various provinces of La Plata were erected into the viceroyalty of Rio de La Plata in 1778. Repudiating the sovereignty of Joseph Buonaparte, the country organized an independent government in the name of Ferdinand VII., May 25, 1810. A sovereign constituent assembly was convened at Buenos Ayres in Jan., 1813, which continued in power till dissolved in April, 1816; and a general congress declared the independence of the provinces July 9, 1816. Gen. Puyerredon remained supreme director till 1820. After various attempts to recover their authority, the Spaniards were defeated by the troops of the republic in July, 1821. Great Britain recognized its independence in 1824; and a blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by a Brazilian fleet, instituted in 1827, was raised through British intervention, in Oct., 1828. The Argentine Confederation, or the Confederation of La Plata, was formed in Jan., 1834. Gen. Rosas attained absolute power in 1835. At the request of Brazil, England and France sent out a combined fleet, which forced the chains Rosas had drawn across the mouth of the river, and destroyed the batteries he had erected at Point Obligado, Feb. 19, 1845. The states opposed to the despotic rule of Rosas entered into a treaty to depose him; and Gen. Urquiza, at the head of their troops, totally defeated the army of the dictator on the plains of Moron, Feb. 2, 1851. A federal constitution was published at Santa Fé, May 1, 1853. The country continued divided into two parties and distinct governments; and treaties of commerce, concluded between them in Dec., 1854, and Jan., 1855, were annulled March 18, 1856. (*See* ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, BRAZIL, BUENOS AYRES, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, &c.)

PLATE.—The exportation of gold or silver plate without a licence was prohibited by 9 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1335). By 8 Will. III. c. 8 (1696), provision was made for converting wrought plate into coin; and tax-collectors were authorized to receive the land-tax in plate instead of money. The sale of plate that has not been stamped at the assay office renders the seller liable to a fine of £50 by 24 Geo. III. c. 53 (1784), and the counterfeiting of the assayer's stamps was made a capital offence by 52 Geo. III. c. 143, s. 8 (July 23, 1812). The penalty was commuted to transportation or imprisonment by 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830). The laws relating to the assay of gold and silver plate were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PLATE GLASS.—(*See* GLASS.)

PLATING.—The art is of great antiquity. By 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1403), all work of this kind upon copper or latten was prohibited except in ornaments for the Church, of which some part was to be left uncovered to show the copper or brass. The modern method of plating with silver on copper was invented in 1742 by Thomas Bolsover, an ingenious mechanic of Sheffield.

PLATINUM.—This important metal was not known before the middle of the 18th century. Wood met with the ore in Jamaica in 1741, and introduced it into Europe. He published a paper describing it in 1750.

PLATOMETER.—This apparatus for measuring areas of regular and irregular plane figures was invented by John Lang, of Kirkcaldy, Dec. 24, 1851.

PLATONIC CHRISTIANS.—The name applied to the Neo (New) Platonists (*q. v.*).

PLATTSBURG N. America.—The Governor-general of Canada, Sir G. Prevost, having planned an expedition against this town, a flotilla from Lake Champlain, and the land batteries, opened fire simultaneously; but several assaults having failed, the enterprise was abandoned Sep. 11, 1814.

PLAY-GROUNDS.—In 1858 an abortive attempt was made to form a society to provide play-grounds for the recreation of children of the humble class, and an act (22 Vict. c. 27) was passed April 19, 1859, to facilitate grants of land near populous places for the use of regulated recreation for adults, and as play-grounds for children.

PLAYING CARDS, originally derived from India, were introduced into Europe by the Saracens. They are noticed in Europe as early as 1275, and were known in England before 1464. Rodolph I. is said to have amused himself with playing cards, and mention of them occurs in German manuscripts between 1286 and 1384. They were used in Italy in 1299. The invention has long been erroneously attributed to the French, who, in 1392, are said to have tried this means of amusing Charles VI. in the intervals of his terrible malady. A duty placed upon them in this country by authority of the Lord Treasurer during the reign of James I. (1603—1625), was mentioned in a protest made by the Commons against illegal taxation in 1631. A duty of 6*d.* a pack, imposed by 9 Anne c. 23, s. 39 (1710), and increased in 1789 and 1801 until it reached 2*s.* 6*d.*, was reduced in 1828 to 1*s.*, and by 25 Vict. c. 22 (June 3, 1862), to 3*d.* on each pack. Dr. Buchan explains the number of cards in a pack, &c., in the following manner:—"The whole number of cards in a pack, 52, is equal to the number of weeks into which the year is divided; and the number of cards in each suit, viz., thirteen, is equivalent to the number of weeks

contained in each quarter of the civil year. The number of spots or pips upon one suit is 55, which,

Multiplied by 4, give	220
Pips upon pictured cards	12
Honours, counted at ten each	130
Number of cards in each suit	13
Total	365

The precise number of days contained in the solar year." The card makers were incorporated in 1629.

PLEBEIANS.—The people, as opposed to the patricians or nobles of Rome, revolted and obtained a decree of the senate to have two of their order elected annually as tribunes, B.C. 494. Three plebeians were created decemvirs about B.C. 451. Military tribunes were chosen from the plebeians about B.C. 444. A plebeian was raised to the consulate about B.C. 366. A plebeian was made one of the censors B.C. 351; two plebeians were appointed consuls B.C. 172; and two censors B.C. 131.

PLESSIS LES TOURS (France).—This castle was surrounded with a triple fortification by Louis XI., who retired here in 1482, and died Aug. 30, 1483. An assembly of the states was held in the grand apartment of the castle, at which the deputy from Paris bestowed upon Louis XII. the title of "Father of his People," in May, 1506.

PLOT, CONSPIRACY, &c.—The following are the most important conspiracies and insurrections in English history:—

A.D.
1051. Godwin, Earl of Kent, rebels against Edward the Confessor.
1071. Hereward de Walle rebels against William I.
1074. Earl Waltheof and other Norman barons rebel.
1088. Robert, Duke of Normandy, assisted by his uncle Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, conspires against William II.
1095. Robert Mowbray heads a conspiracy for dethroning William II., and conferring the crown on his cousin, the Earl of Albemarle.
1102. Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, opposes the accession of Henry I.
1137. Several nobles conspire in favour of the Empress Matilda, and begin the civil wars of Stephen's reign.
1173. Queen Eleanor and her sons conspire against Henry II.
1213. The barons take arms against King John.
1222. Constantine Fitz-Arnulph heads an insurrection for making Louis, son of Philip II. of France, King of England.
1233. Richard, Earl of Pembroke, forms a confederacy against Henry III. and his minister, the Bishop of Winchester.
1264. Simon de Montfort commences the Barons' war (*q. v.*).
1270. A rebellion of the Irish is suppressed.
1312. The barons league against Gaveston.
1322. The Earl of Lancaster conspires with the Scotch against Edward II.
1326. Queen Isabella and the barons commence the conspiracy which leads to the dethronement of Edward II.
1329. An insurrection in the south of Ireland.
1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1398. A conspiracy by the Duke of Gloucester against his nephew Richard II. is alleged to have been formed this year.
1393. The Irish rebel.
1399. Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, conspires against and dethrones Richard II.
1401. The Welsh revolt under Owen Glendower.
1402. The Percies conspire against Henry IV.
1408. The Earl of Northumberland and Owen Glendower rebel.
A.D.
1415. The Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey form a plot for making the Earl of March king.
1452. Cade's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1452. The Yorkist insurrection against Henry VI.
1469. Sir John Conyers and others rebel against Edward IV.
1470. The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cause Edward IV. to be dethroned.
1471. Edward IV. rebels against Henry VI., and recovers the crown.
1483. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, conspires against his nephew, Edward V., and obtains the crown. The Duke of Buckingham and the Bishop of Ely plot for the dethronement of Richard III.
1486. Conspiracy of Lambert Simnel.
1493. Perkin Warbeck's insurrection.
1497. Flammock's rebellion (*q. v.*).
1505. The Duke of Suffolk conspires against Henry VII.
1534. June 11. FitzGerald's rebellion. (*See* IRELAND.)
1536. Dr. Mackerel, under the assumed name of Capt. Cobler, heads an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Lancashire. The Pilgrimage of Grace (*q. v.*).
1549. June 9. The inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall rebel under Arundel. Ket's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1553. The Duke of Northumberland conspires in favour of Lady Jane Grey.
1554. Wyatt's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1556. Clever's rebellion is suppressed in Norfolk.
1557. Sir Thomas Stafford heads a rebellion in Yorkshire.
1559. Dr. Story plots against Queen Elizabeth.
1564. The sons of Cardinal Pole conspire against Queen Elizabeth.
1569. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland rebel.
1579. FitzMaurice's rebellion. (*See* IRELAND.)
1581. The Jesuit Campion conspires against Queen Elizabeth.
1584. Throgmorton's conspiracy is defeated.
1586. Babyngton's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
1594. The plot of Roderigo Lopez is detected.
1597. Tyrone's rebellion. (*See* IRELAND.)
1601. The Essex conspiracy (*q. v.*).
1603. Sir Walter Raleigh and others conspire against James I., and in favour of Arabella Stuart. (*See* BYE and MAIN PLOTS.)
1605. Nov. 4. The Gunpowder Plot (*q. v.*).
1607. Capt. Pouch's insurrection in Warwickshire and Northampton is suppressed.
1608. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection. (*See* IRELAND.)
1641. Oct. 23. Phelim O'Neil's Ulster rebellion (*q. v.*).
1642. The Great Rebellion commences.
1643. Waller's plot (*q. v.*).
1654. Gerard, nicknamed "the Generous," conspires against Cromwell.
1655. Penruddock's rebellion (*q. v.*).
1657. Syndercombe's plot (*q. v.*).
1658. Sexby conspires to assassinate Cromwell.
1661. Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men (*q. v.*). Venner's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1665. The plot of Col. Danvers is frustrated.
1670, Dec. 6. Col. Blood's conspiracy commences with the seizure of the Duke of Ormond.
1678, Aug. 12. Oates's Popish plot is disclosed. (*See* POPISH PLOTS.)
1679. The Meal-tub plot (*q. v.*).
1683, June 12. The Rye-house plot (*q. v.*).
1685, June 20. The Duke of Monmouth rebels at Taunton.
1689. Claverhouse, Lord Dundee, rebels in Scotland against William and Mary.
1696. The Assassination plot (*q. v.*).
1703. Simon Fraser's plot for placing the son of James II. on the throne is frustrated.
1711. Guiscard conspires against the ministers.
1715, Sep. 6. Mar's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1718. James Sheppard, a madman, conspires against the life of George I.
1722. Layer's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
1740. A Jacobite confederacy in favour of the Pretender is formed in Scotland.
1745, Aug. 19. The Scotch rebellion in favour of the Pretender commences.
1761. Insurrection of the Whiteboys (*q. v.*).
1762. The Levellers rise in Ireland.
1769. The Steelboys' insurrection breaks out in Ireland.
1775. The American rebellion commences.
1784. Rise of the Defenders and Peep-o'-Day-Boys (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1786. The Rightboys rebel in Ireland.
1794. Conspiracy of the Corresponding Society (*q. v.*).
1798. A rebellion, under Lord Edward Fitzgerald, breaks out in Ireland (*q. v.*).
1803. July 23. Emmett's insurrection in Ireland.
1815. A rebellion breaks out in Tipperary.
1817. The Green-bag inquiry (*q. v.*).
1820. The Cato Street conspiracy (*q. v.*).
1837. Papineau's "Sons of Liberty" rebellion in Canada is suppressed.
1848. Smith O'Brien's insurrection in Ireland is suppressed.
1857. The Sepoys rebel in India (*q. v.*).
1858. The Phœnix clubs (*q. v.*) are suppressed.
1864. The Fenians (*q. v.*) hold secret meetings at Clonmel.

PLOWCZE (Battle).—The Teutonic knights were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians at this place, in Poland, in 1331. According to Polish historians, 20,000 of the vanquished were left dead on the field, while they themselves only lost 500 men.

PLUMBERS were incorporated in 1612.

PLUMSTEAD MARSH.—(*See* ERITH.)

PLUM-TREE.—It is believed that some varieties of the plum are indigenous in England. Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) states that it was brought from Syria to Greece, and that it was afterwards imported into Italy and France. Lord Cromwell imported several varieties from Italy during the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). The date-plum was introduced from Barbary before 1596, and the Pishamin plum from N. America before 1629. The green-gage was introduced into France by Claude, queen of Francis I.; the American red-gage was first raised in 1790; and the Washington plum was imported from America in 1821.

PLURALITIES.—The holding by the same person of more than one benefice with cure of souls was strictly prohibited by the Council of Lateran, in 1215, except in the case of men specially eminent for learning, who were sometimes permitted to enjoy more than one benefice, provided they were not more than 30 miles distant from each other, and the holder agreed to reside in each of them for some reasonable time every year. The holding of pluralities in the Anglican Church was restrained by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529), which was amended by 57 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 10, 1817). Both these statutes were repealed by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 14, 1838), which prohibited more than two preferments, or one preferment and one benefice, to be held together, and reduced the distance permitted between two benefices enjoyed at the same time to 10 miles. The laws relating to pluralities were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 14, 1850); and provisions for the union of contiguous benefices were made by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 14, 1855).

"PLUS" AND "MINUS."—The signs + "plus," or more, and − "minus," or less, employed in algebra and arithmetic, and first used in their present sense in 1522, 1524, or 1526, by Christopher Rudolph, were afterwards employed by Michael Stifelius, whose work on algebra appeared in 1544. He published a second edition of Rudolph in 1571.

PLYMOUTH (Devonshire) is supposed to have been the *Tameorwerth* of the Saxons. At the time of the Conquest (1066) it was known as *Sutton*, or *South Town*; acquired the name of *Sutton Prior* and *Sutton Valletort* in the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307); and was incorporated by the name of *Plymouth* in 1439. Here Edward the Black Prince embarked on his expedition to France in 1355, and landed on his return with his royal captives. In the reigns of Edward III. (1327—77) and of Henry IV. (1399—1413), the French landed and attempted to burn the town, but were driven back to their ships. The plague committed great ravages in 1579 and 1581. A body of Spaniards made a descent on the coast in July, 1595; but their progress was soon checked, and 22 chests, full of papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, were seized and burned in the market-place. Charles I. and his court, with 120 ships and 6,000 troops from Portsmouth, remained here for 10 days in 1625. The Royalists besieged the town from Sep., 1643, to the end of the year, and it was afterwards blockaded for nearly a year and a half; but the Parliamentarians kept possession. After the Restoration the present citadel was built, and the fortifications were improved. The dockyard, commenced in 1688, has been called Devonport dockyard since 1824. A fire occurred in the dockyard, and destroyed 500 tons of cordage, 700 sails, and 1,050 tons of hemp, during the night, July 3, 1761. Another fire broke out in the dockyard in five different places simultaneously, and consumed stores and buildings to the value of £149,880, July 27, 1770. The last fire occurred Sep. 27, 1840, when several ships and a large quantity of timber were destroyed. The celebrated breakwater at Plymouth, commenced Aug. 12, 1812, was completed in 1841. The grammar-school was founded in 1572; the Red-boys' school was established by will dated 1632; a school and an asylum for orphans was founded in 1625; Charles's almshouses were built in 1679; the Grey school was founded in 1713; and the Athenæum was opened Feb. 4, 1819. A mechanics' institute was established in Dec., 1827. A fire broke out in the theatre, Jan. 6, 1863. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Plymouth, July 18, 1865. (*See* DEVONPORT, EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, &c.)

PLYMOUTH (N. America).—This town, in North Carolina, was taken by the Confederates, April 28, 1864. (*See* NEW PLYMOUTH.)

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN received the name from having originated at Plymouth about 1830. The chief doctrinal peculiarities of the brethren are their professed adherence to the Christianity of the New Testament, and their condemnation both of established and nonconformist churches, the former of which they consider too latitudinarian, in desiring to embrace within their pale the whole population of a country, and the latter too sectarian, because they exclude all but the members of their own party. They are called Darbyites, from Mr. Darby, who is sometimes regarded as their founder. A schism occurred when Mr. Darby and his adherents separated from the rest of the brethren.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.—This mode of conveying mails was suggested in two pamphlets published by Medhurst early in the 19th century. A company was formed in 1859, for

establishing in the metropolis a system of pneumatic despatch tubes, adapted for the conveyance of parcels and light goods. The project was sanctioned by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 137, Local and Personal (Aug. 13, 1859); and a permanent tube was laid down between the Euston Station and the Post Office in Eversholt Street, for the conveyance of mail-bags. This tube was opened Feb. 20, 1863. The continuation from Euston Square to Holborn was opened Nov. 7, 1865.

PNEUMATIC FOUNTAIN. — (*See* HYDROSTATICS.)

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.—Henry Pinkus, an American, took out a patent for a railway on the atmospheric principle, called by him the Pneumatic Railway, in 1835. (*See* ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.) A model pneumatic railway was established in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, in Aug., 1864.

PNEUMATOMACHIANS. — (*See* MACEDONIANS and SEMI-ARIANS.)

POACHERS.— (*See* GAME LAWS.)

POCLOC (Battle). — The Prussians, under Gen. Van Horn, defeated the Austrian brigade of Gen. Potschappel, taking 7 officers and 500 men prisoners, at this place, near Turnau, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

PODELWITZ. — (*See* LEIPSIC, or BREITENFELD, Battles.)

PODESTÀ, termed by Hallam (Middle Ages, chap. iii. p. 1) "a new and singular species of magistracy," was introduced into the Lombard cities about the end of the 12th century. Frederick I. appointed podestàs, instead of the elective consuls, at Milan in 1158, and this office was abolished in 1159. When revived by the citizens themselves, after the peace of Constance in 1183, the podestà was made the criminal judge, and preserver of the peace.

PODOLIA, or KAMINEIECK (Russia).—This Polish province was ceded to the Turks in 1676, and having been recovered by the Poles, was conquered and annexed to Russia in 1772. (*See* KAMINEIECK.)

POETICAL SOCIETIES. — (*See* COURTS OF LOVE.)

POET-LAUREATE.—Disraeli remarks (Curiosities of Literature), "The custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself." Frederick II. crowned the King of Verses, at Ancona, in 1220. Petrarch received the laurel crown at Rome on Easter Day, 1341. Maximilian I. founded a poetical college at Vienna in 1504. In England the king's versifier existed as early as 1251. Gulielmus Peregrinus and Robert Baston acted as royal poets to Richard I. (1189—99) and Edward II. (1307—27). Chaucer assumed the title of poet-laureate about 1369. The title of king's poet-laureate first occurs in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—1483), when John Kay held the office. The first patent was granted in 1630. The ode performed at the court on New Year's Day was discontinued in 1790.

POETS-LAUREATE.

Appointed
1470. John Watson.
1485. Andrew Bernard, died after 1522.
1489 and 1493. John Skelton, died June 25, 1529.
1512. Robert Whittington, died in 1530.
? Edmund Spenser (1553—Jan. 16, 1599).
Appointed
1599. Samuel Daniel* (1562—Oct., 1619).
1619. Ben Jonson (1574—Aug. 16, 1637).
1637. William Davenant, Sir (1605—April 7, 1668).
1670, deposed 1688. John Dryden (1630—May 1, 1700).
1688. Thomas Shadwell (1640—Dec. 6, 1692).
1692. Nahum Tate (1652—Aug. 12, 1715).
1715. Nicholas Rowe (1673—Dec. 6, 1718).
1718. Lawrence Eusden (Rev.), died Sep. 27, 1730.
1730. Colley Cibber (1671—Dec. 12, 1757).
1757. William Whitehead (1715—April 14, 1785).
1785. Thomas Warton (1728—May 21, 1790).
1790. Henry James Pye (1745—Aug. 11, 1813).
1813. Robert Southey (1774, Aug. 12—1843, March 21).
1843. William Wordsworth (1771—April 21, 1850).
1850. Alfred Tennyson, born in 1809.

POETRY has in all ages, and amongst all nations, been the original form of literary composition. "It is the first step by which our nature raises itself above the physical impulses to which we are subject in common with the lower order of creation, the first attempt to embody thought in a connected and permanent form." (Mure, Language and Literature of Greece, i. 146.) The song of thanksgiving uttered by Moses and the Israelites after their deliverance from Pharaoh, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xv. 1—19), is the most ancient poetical composition extant. Among the Greeks poetry was coëval with their national existence. They referred its origin to Orpheus, who is reputed to have lived B.C. 1397; but the poetic period of the Greeks did not commence till the time of Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927), and continued till B.C. 560. The early history of Rome was preserved in the rude Saturnian ballads of the reigns of Tullus Hostilius and Tarquinius Priscus; but the chief Roman poets did not flourish till a much later period, Virgil being born B.C. 70, and Horace B.C. 65. Modern poetry may perhaps be regarded as commencing with the rude songs of the Germans, one of which, composed about 883, in honour of a victory over the Normans, possesses much merit. The Provençal bards of France, whose productions date from 1096, are the real originators of modern poetry. Lawrence Minot, whose poems on the wars of Edward III. were composed in 1352, is the earliest original English poet; and John Barbour, who completed his great work "The Bruce" in 1373, produced the first Scotch poem. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died Oct. 25, 1400. The Earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 19, 1547, was the first English author who wrote blank verse.

POINT DE GALLE.—(*See* GALLE.)

POISONING.—This crime prevailed to a great extent among the ancient Greeks and Romans. A vegetable poison for destroying life easily and without pain was much used about B.C. 200, at Rome, where the professional poisoners were chiefly women. One of these, named Locusta, is notorious as having furnished the potion administered to the Emperor Claudius I., Oct. 12, 54. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1531), poisoners were ordered to be boiled to death. (*See* BOILING TO DEATH.) A confederacy of secret poisoners was discovered at

* Since the appointment of Daniel, the office has, with the exception of the case of Dryden, been held for life.

Rome in 1659. Margaret d'Aubrai, the wife of the Marquis of Brinvilliers, pursued her fatal career of poisoning in 1670; and the crime had become so prevalent in France at this period, that a special court was, in 1679, established to deal with the evil. The most notorious of modern poisoners in England was William Palmer, who poisoned his friend Cook, Nov. 21, 1855. Palmer's wife and brother, it is supposed, previously suffered the same fate. He was executed at Stafford June 14, 1856. (*See* FIERY CHAMBER and WATER TOFANA.)

POITIERS, or POICTIERS (Battles).—Alaric II., King of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis I. in a great battle fought at a place called Vouglé (after which it is sometimes named), near Poitiers, in 507. (*See* CAGOTS.) The Saracens were defeated between Poitiers and Tours, the battle being known under both names, Oct. 10, 732. The Saracen caliph, Abd-el-Rahman, was slain, and the victory put an end to the invasion.——A third great battle was fought on the plain of Maupertuis, between Tours and Poitiers, and known by each of these names, Sep. 19, 1356. The English, commanded by Edward the Black Prince, gained a complete victory over the French; and their king, John I., and his son Philip, were taken prisoners.

POITIERS, or POICTIERS (France), the capital of Poitou, known to the Romans as Limonum, afterwards took the name of its inhabitants, the Pictavi or Pictones, who submitted to Julius Cæsar B.C. 52. It was pillaged by the Vandals in 410. Poitiers surrendered to the English in 1360, but reverted to France in 1372. The church of Montierneuf, which belonged to a Benedictine abbey, was finished in 1096, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, which was commenced by Henry II. of England in 1154, was not finished till 1379. The university, founded in 1431, was abolished in 1789. Councils were held here in 590; Jan. 13, 1000; in 1023; in 1073; Jan. 13, 1074; Jan. 15, 1078; Nov. 18, 1100; and June 25, 1106. During the religious wars of the 16th century it was taken from the Huguenots by the Roman Catholics, who committed great cruelties. An unsuccessful attempt was made to retake it in 1569 by Coligni. (*See* BERGERAC, Treaty.)

POITOU (France).—This ancient province formed part of Aquitania Secunda, and was held successively by the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Franks. It came into the possession of England by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet to Eleanor of Guienne in 1151, and was recovered in 1202 by Philip II. Having been ceded to France in 1259, it was overrun by the English, under Edward the Black Prince, in 1356, and was ceded to England in 1361. It reverted to the crown of France in 1373.

POISCHWITZ (Armistice), concluded June 4, 1813, soon after the battle of Bautzen (*q. v.*), at this village, near Jauer, in Silesia, between Napoleon I. and the allied Russian and German sovereigns. It was to last till July 20, with six days' notice of termination.

POISSY (France).—Charles I. (the Bald) held a council here in 869. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1419, and by the army of the League in 1589. (*See* COLLOQUY OF POISSY.)

POLA (Sea-fight).—The Venetian captain-general Vettore Pisani was defeated off this town of Illyria, by the Genoese fleet of Luciano Doria, May 7, 1379. The loss on both sides was heavy, the Genoese admiral being among the slain.

POLAND.—The Poles regard Duke Lech or Lesko I., who began to reign in 550, as the founder of their nation. His successors held the country for about 300 years; but the history of this dynasty is not considered trustworthy. The authentic history of Poland commenced with the establishment of the Piast dynasty in 842.

A.D.
842. The peasant Piastus is elevated to the throne, and founds the dynasty of the Piasts.
965. Miecislaus I. is converted to Christianity.
969. Miecislaus I. defeats the Saxons at Cölln.
982. Miecislaus I. is compelled to submit to the Emperor Otho II. The Grand-duke Vladimir the Great invades Poland.
989. Miecislaus I. invades Bohemia.
1001. Poland is erected into a kingdom.
1005. Boleslaus I. invades Bohemia.
1018. Boleslaus I. concludes a treaty with the Emperor, who absolves him from paying homage for his kingdom.
1034. The death of Miecislaus II., whose eldest son is an infant, plunges the kingdom into civil anarchy.
1043. Casimir I. subdues the rebel Masos at the battle of Plocsko.
1061. The Poles invade Hungary.
1079. May 7. Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, Bishop of Cracow, by whom he had been excommunicated.
1081. Boleslaus II. is expelled from Poland in consequence, and commits suicide.
1096. Sbigniew rebels against his father.
1109. Henry V. of Germany is compelled by the Poles to raise the siege of Glogaw.
1116. Sbigniew is assassinated by order of his brother Boleslaus III.
1138. Boleslaus III., having been defeated by the Russians, dies of grief.
1177. Miecislaus III. is deposed.
1227. Assassination of Lesko the White.
1233. The knights of the Teutonic order settle in Poland.
1241. Poland is ravaged by the Tartars.
1264. Boleslaus V. subdues the Jadvingi.
1289. The death of Lesko the Black is followed by frightful anarchy.
1296. King Premislaus is assassinated by his cousin, the Margrave of Anhalt.
1327. Silesia is seized by the King of Bohemia. The Inquisition is introduced.
1335. Casimir III. cedes Pomerania to the Teutonic knights.
1347. A code of laws is prepared at Wisliza.
1370. At the death of Casimir III. the Piast dynasty becomes extinct, and the crown is conferred upon Louis I. of Hungary.
1386. Ladislaus V. compels the Lithuanians to embrace Christianity.
1410. July 15. Battle of Tannenburg (*q. v.*).
1440. Ladislaus VI. succeeds to the throne of Hungary.
1498. The Wallachians invade Poland, and carry into captivity 100,000 of the inhabitants.
1569. Lithuania is finally united to Poland. (*See* LUBLIN.)
1577. The Poles subdue the Cossacks of the Ukraine.
1579. The Poles invade Ingria.
1582. Jan. 15. Treaty of Kiwerowa-Horka (*q. v.*).
1586. Stephen organizes a militia composed of Cossacks.
1620. Poland is invaded by the Turks.
1635. The Cossacks revolt.
1654. The Russians invade Poland.
1655. Charles X. (Gustavus) of Sweden subjugates Poland.
1660. The Poles recover their independence. (*See* OLIVA.)
1668. John II. abdicates the throne.
1672. Annexation of the Ukraine (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1673, Nov. 11. Battle of Choczim (*q. v.*).
1674, John Sobieski is elected king.
1683, Sep. 12. John III. (Sobieski) delivers Vienna from the Turks.
1690, The Polish army mutinies.
1699, Jan. 26. Treaty of Carlowitz (*q. v.*).
1704, Charles XII. of Sweden deposes Frederick Augustus I.
1724, A conflict between the Jesuits and Lutherans takes place in the streets of Thorn.
1733, On the death of Frederick Augustus I. the succession to the crown is disputed by Stanislaus Leszinski, who is supported by the French, and Frederick Augustus II., son of the late king, whose cause is espoused by Russia, Prussia, and Germany.
1768, The Confederation of Bar (*q. v.*).
1772, Aug. 5. A treaty for the partition of Poland is signed at St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
1789, The Poles declare themselves independent of the Russians.
1790, March 29. An alliance is concluded with Prussia.
1791, May 3. A new constitution is granted.
1792, War is declared by Russia.
1793, Another partition treaty is signed.
1794, March 24. Kosciusko expels the Russians from Cracow.—May 15. He seeks aid from the French.—June 15. Cracow surrenders to the Prussians.—Nov. 4. Suwarrow defeats Kosciusko at Praga, where 12,000 Poles are slain.—Nov. 9. Suwarrow enters Warsaw.
1795, The third treaty of partition is signed, by which the kingdom of Poland becomes extinct.—Nov. 25. Stanislaus II. abdicates at Grodno.
1796, Nov. Kosciusko is set at liberty by the Emperor Paul.
1798, Feb. 11. Death of the ex-king Stanislaus II. at St. Petersburg.
1804, Nov. 27. Napoleon I. fixes his head-quarters at Posen.
1806, Dec. 18. Napoleon I. enters Warsaw.
1807, Jan. 14. A supreme legislative commission is opened at Warsaw.—July 7. The treaty of Tilsit (*q. v.*) is concluded.
1809, The Poles assist the French.—April 15. The Austrian army, under the Archduke Ferdinand, enters Poland.—April 19. The Austrians defeat Poniatowski.—April 23. They occupy Warsaw.—May 14. Dombrowski defeats the Austrians at the battle of Thorn.—June 1. The Archduke Ferdinand evacuates Warsaw.
1812, June 28. The general diet at Warsaw proclaims the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland.
1813, Aug.—Sep. Owing to an inundation, the country suffers from famine.
1815, June 20. Cracow is made a free republic. The Czar Alexander I. is proclaimed King of Poland at Warsaw.—Dec. 21. A new constitution is completed.
1818, Personal slavery is abolished in Courland, and the first Polish diet is summoned.
1819, July 31. Liberty of the press is abolished in Poland.
1820, Sep. 13. The Polish diet is opened at Warsaw.
1830, Nov. 29. An insurrection breaks out at Warsaw.—Dec. 20. Gen. Chlopicki is made dictator.
1831, Jan. 25. The diet declares Poland independent, and proclaims the throne vacant.—Jan. 30. Prince Adam Czartoryski is elected president of the national government.—Feb. 6. The Russian army enters Poland.—Feb. 19 and 20. Battle of Grochow.—March 31. Battle of Wawr.—April 3. The Czar Alexander I. publishes a ukase against the insurgents in Wilna.—April 5. The Russians are compelled to evacuate Wilna, and Courland is declared in a state of war.—April 6. The Russians are defeated with a loss of 12,000 men at the battle of Zolichow.—April 10. The Poles, who are victorious, fix their head-quarters at Seidlice.—May 18. The Poles seize Ostrolenka.—May 26. Battle of Ostrolenka.—May 29. The Poles defeat the Russians under Gen. Sacken.—June 10. Gen. Diebitsch, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, dies of cholera at Pultusk.—June 19. The Russians defeat the Poles at Wilna.—July 12. The Polish general Gielgud is shot by one of his own officers.—July 14. Battle of Minsk.—Aug. 15 and 16. Disturbances at Warsaw.

A.D.
1831, Sep. 7. The Russians attack Warsaw.—Sep. 8. Warsaw surrenders.—Oct. 20. Nicholas I. announces the termination of the Polish war.
1834, Feb. 26. An imperial ukase is published, constituting Poland an integral part of the Russian empire.
1838, Feb. 10. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees is signed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
1836, Feb. 16. An insurrection in Cracow is suppressed by the Austrians.
1841, The incorporation of Poland with the Russian empire is rendered complete. Russian laws, taxes, and language, are introduced.
1845, A conspiracy for the restoration of Polish independence is discovered and suppressed.
1846, Feb. 22. A general insurrection against Russia breaks out. The Austrians under Gen. Collin are expelled from Cracow.—Feb. 26. Gen. Collin defeats the insurgents at Gdow.—Feb. 27. They take refuge in Cracow.—Nov. 16. The republic of Cracow is disfranchised, and is annexed to Austria.
1847, May. Poland is made a Russian province.
1848, April 26. A revolt breaks out at Cracow.—May 11. The insurgent leader Mieroslawski is taken prisoner.
1851, Jan. 13. The customs barrier between Russia and Poland is abolished.
1856, May 27. Alexander II. grants an amnesty in favour of Polish refugees.—June 6. It is rejected by the central committee of the Polish Democratic Society.
1857, Sep. 7. Alexander II. visits Warsaw.—Dec. 3. Decrees are issued for the amelioration of the position of the rural population of Poland.
1860, Oct. 22—26. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince-regent of Prussia, have an interview at Warsaw.
1861, Feb 25. Disturbances break out at Warsaw.—Feb. 28. An address is delivered to Alexander II., praying for the restoration of Polish nationality.—March 9. Alexander II. refuses, but agrees to redress certain grievances.—April 8. Warsaw is kept in order by a military force.—May 30. Death of Prince Gortchakoff, lieut.-general of Poland.—Oct. 1. The law for abolishing serfdom among peasantry takes effect.—Oct. 14. The kingdom is declared in a state of siege.—Oct. 15. Disturbances at Warsaw on the anniversary of the death of Kosciusko.
1862, June 8. The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed lieut.-general of Poland.—July 3. His life is attempted.—Aug. 7. An attempt is made on the life of the Marquis Wielopolski, chief of the civil administration.—Aug. 15. His life is again attempted.
1863, Jan. 22. The Poles rise against the conscription and attack the Russian forces.—Jan. 24. The kingdom is proclaimed in a state of siege.—Jan. 31. Lithuania and Volhynia are declared in a state of siege.—Feb. 2. The national committee of insurrection issues its first proclamation from Warsaw.—Feb. 8. A convention is signed at Warsaw by Russia and Prussia for the co-operation of the last-named country in suppressing the rebellion.—Feb. 19. The insurgent leader, Louis Mieroslawski, announces that he has entered the Polish territory, and received the command-in-chief of the insurrection from the national provisional government.—Feb. 23. Mieroslawski is defeated and put to flight by the Russians.—March 7. Langiewicz is defeated.—March 10. The insurgent chief Langiewicz declares himself dictator of Poland, by virtue of a decree of the central revolutionary committee. Mieroslawski protests against the dictatorship of Langiewicz.—March 19. Langiewicz, having been defeated in several important engagements, crosses the Austrian frontier.—March 20. Langiewicz is arrested, and the central committee at Warsaw resumes the direction of the insurrection.—March 24. The insurgent leaders address an appeal for help to the people of Europe.—April 12. An amnesty is published in favour of all the rebels who shall have laid down their arms by May 13.—May 3. The central committee of the revolution declares itself a "provisional government."

A.D.
1863, Aug. 25. The Grand Duke Constantine quits Warsaw for St. Petersburg.—Sep. 3. Lelewel, at the head of 700 Poles, attacks and defeats a much superior Russian force, but sustains great losses in the encounter.—Sep. 6. The Russians attack Lelewel, who falls in the engagement; his followers retreating into Gallicia.—Sep. 19. An attempt is made upon the life of Count Berg, lieut.-general of the kingdom.—Nov. 6. Czachowski, defeated and made prisoner by the Russians, dies of his wounds soon after.
1864, March 6. An imperial ukase is published, relieving the Polish peasantry from the oppressive rights of the nobility and landed proprietors.—Sep. 11. An imperial rescript orders the creation at Warsaw of a Russian university.—Nov. 8. Many Roman Catholic convents are secularized.
1865, Feb. Langiewics takes refuge in Switzerland.
1866, June. Much agitation prevails in Poland.

SOVEREIGNS OF POLAND.

DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
842.	Piastus.	913.	Ziemomislaus.
861.	Ziemovitus.	964.	Miecislaus I.
892.	Lesko, or Lescus IV.		

KINGS.

992.	Boleslaus I.	1445.	Interregnum.
1025.	Miecislaus II.	1445.	Casimir IV.
1034.	Richense, or Richsa.	1492.	John (Albert I.).
1037.	Interregnum.	1501.	Alexander.
1041.	Casimir I.	1506.	Sigismund I.
1058.	Boleslaus II.	1548.	Sigismund II.
1081.	Ladislaus I.	1573.	Interregnum.
1102.	Boleslaus III.	1574.	Henry of Valois.
1138.	Ladislaus II.	1575.	Stephen Batthori.
1146.	Boleslaus IV.	1586.	Interregnum.
1173.	Miecislaus III.	1587.	Sigismund III.
1177.	Casimir II.	1632.	Ladislaus VII.
1194.	Lesko V. (the White).	1648.	John II., or Casimir V.
1200.	Miecislaus IV.	1668.	Interregnum.
1203.	Ladislaus III.	1669.	Michael - Koributh - Wiesnowiski.
1206.	Lesko V. (again).	1674.	John III. (Sobieski).
1227.	Boleslaus V.	1697.	Interregnum.
1279.	Lesko VI. (the Black).	1697.	Frederick-Augustus I.
1289.	Interregnum.	1704.	Stanislaus I. (Leczinski).
1295.	Premislaus.	1709.	Frederick-Augustus I. (again).
1296.	Ladislaus IV.	1733.	Frederick - Augustus II.
1300.	Wenceslaus.	1763.	Interregnum.
1304.	Ladislaus IV. (again).	1764.	Stanislaus II. (Augustus Poniatowski).
1333.	Casimir III. (the Great).	1794.	Extinction of the kingdom.
1370.	Louis I. of Hungary.		
1382.	Interregnum.		
1385.	Hedwige and Ladislaus V.		
1399.	Ladislaus V. (alone).		
1434.	Ladislaus VI.		

POLARIZATION.—(*See* OPTICS.)

POLAR REGIONS. — (*See* ARCTIC CIRCLE, FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS, FROZEN OCEAN, NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, &c.)

POLAR STAR, the name given to a star of the second magnitude, the nearest visible star to the North Pole, in the constellation called the Little Bear. Its discovery is ascribed by the Chinese to the Emperor Yong-Cheng, who reigned B.C. 1970.

POLICE. — Henry Fielding, the author, when acting as a stipendiary magistrate, introduced, in 1753, a system of paid police, who were placed under the orders of the acting magistrate at Bow Street. The Thames police was established in 1798. The new police force for the metropolis was formed by 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829), and was to extend to 12 miles from Charing Cross. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 17, 1839), this distance was extended to 15 miles from Charing Cross; and the force was placed under the control of two commissioners. The city police, though similar in organization, remains under the control of the corporation. By 19 Vict. c. 2 (Feb. 28, 1856), the metropolitan police was placed under the management of one commissioner. The police for counties and boroughs is regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69 (July 21, 1856), and the police for Scotland is regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 25, 1857).

POLITICAL ECONOMY. — This science, which teaches the principles which govern the production and accumulation of wealth, and its distribution and consumption, was little understood by the Greeks and Romans. It may be said to owe its origin practically to the free towns that rose in Europe in the Middle Ages, though the system was not expounded until a later period. The English claim to be the first who established the just principles of commercial intercourse. Some continental writers award the honour to the Italians and the French. Sir Dudley North's "Discourses upon Trade," published in 1691; Hume's "Political Discourses," in 1752; Harris's "Essay on Money and Coins," in 1757; Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," in 1776; and Mill's "Political Economy," in 1821, are the principal English works on this science.

POLITICIANS, or POLITIQUES. — This term, at first applied, during the religious wars in France, to both Huguenots and Roman Catholics of moderate opinions, was in 1572 given to the faction headed by the Duke d'Alençon and the sons of Montmorenci. The Duke was arrested, the sons of Montmorenci were sent to the Bastille, and several of their subordinates were executed. At a later period, the Roman Catholics who desired to make peace with the Huguenots, were termed Politiques, or "Peaceable Catholics."

POLKA.—The lavolta described by Sir John Davies in *The Orchestra* (1596), is supposed by a writer in *Notes and Queries* (xii. 152) to have resembled the modern polka, introduced into England about 1842.

POLL ACT, putting a price upon the heads of many Irishmen of distinction, was passed at Trim, in Ireland, by the Junto of the Pale, 1465. It was first put in force by the Earl of Desmond.

POLLALORE (Battle). — Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali at this place, in Hindostan, Aug. 27, 1781. The battle lasted from nine in the morning till sunset, and was very hotly contested.

POLL, or CAPITATION TAX, was levied in the Roman empire. It was first imposed in England by the Parliament held at Northampton, Nov. 5, 1380. The severity employed by the tax-gatherers in its collection led to the rebellion of Wat the Tyler, in 1381. (*See* WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.) In 1667 every subject was assessed by head according to his rank. The tax was abolished by William III. in 1690. (*See* POLL ACT.)

POLLENTIA (Battle).—A great victory was gained by the Roman general Stilicho over the Goths, under Alaric I., at this place near Turin, Easter Day, March 29, 403. Immense quan-

tities of spoil were secured and some thousands of prisoners released.

POLOCZ, or POLOTZK (Russia). — This town was in existence as early as the time of Ruric (847—79), the founder of the Russian power. It contains a ruined castle and a handsome church and college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The French seized the town in July, 1812, and it was retaken by the Russians Oct. 20.

POLTAVA, or PULTAVA (Russia), founded in 1608, was besieged by Charles XII. in May, 1709, with an army of about 18,000 men. Peter I. (the Great) came to its relief with a force of between 50,000 and 60,000 men, and the celebrated battle of Poltava was fought, June 15, in which the Swedish monarch was defeated with great slaughter and compelled to take refuge in Turkey.

POLYANDRIA, or POLYANDRY, the system which allows a woman to have several husbands, existed amongst many ancient nations, and, according to Julius Cæsar (B.C. 100—44), prevailed in Britain. It was common amongst the Picts.

POLYGAMY was allowed among the Jews; has prevailed in Asia from time immemorial; and is still permitted among the Mohammedans. Polygamy was made felony in England by an act passed in 1604.

POLYGLOTT.—A name given to Bibles with the text printed in many languages. The idea appears to have originated with Origen, who arranged the Old Testament in several languages in the 3rd century. The principal Polyglotts are,—1. the Complutensian Polyglott (*q. v.*), in four languages, prepared under the superintendence of Cardinal Ximenes, 1502—1515; 2. the Antwerp Polyglott, in eight volumes folio, edited by Montanus, and brought out 1569—72; 3. the Parisian Polyglott, in ten volumes folio, edited by Le Jay, and brought out 1628—45; 4. the London Polyglott, in six volumes folio, edited by Brian Walton, and brought out 1654—57 (it consisted occasionally of nine languages); and 5. Bagster's Polyglott, in one volume folio, published in London in 1831, the Old Testament being in eight, and the New in nine languages.

POLYNESIA.—This term, signifying "many islands," is applied to the numerous groups scattered over a great part of the Pacific Ocean. The work of discovery in this region was commenced by Magalhaens, who reached the Ladrone Islands March 6, 1520. He was followed at the close of the century by Mendana and other Spanish navigators. The Dutch made further discoveries in the 17th century, and these were considerably extended by the English navigators, the most celebrated of whom, Capt. Cook, was killed in a collision with the natives of Hawaii, or Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779. (*See* AUSTRALASIA, FEEJEE, FRIENDLY, and LADRONE ISLANDS, OCEANIA, &c., &c.)

POLYPLECTRON. — This musical instrument was invented by Dietz about 1828.

POLYSTYLUS.—(*See* ABDERA.)

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (London), for scientific studies and amusements, was opened to the public Aug. 6, 1839. A serious accident occurred here, by the fall of a staircase, Jan. 3, 1859, when one person was killed and nearly 40 injured. (*See* ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE.)

POLYTHEISM appears to have originated from a superstitious feeling regarding the heavenly bodies, and the great powers of nature. The Egyptians in the time of Moses (B.C. 1570) were polytheists. The Greeks and Romans, though acknowledging a supreme god, worshipped the lesser gods, and were essentially polytheists. In many parts of the world polytheism still prevails.

POMEGRANATE.—This tree, a native of most parts of the south of Europe, and of China, introduced into England in 1548, was cultivated by Gerard, in 1596.

POMERANIA (Prussia).—This province derives its name from the Wends, who settled in it about the beginning of the 6th century, and called it *Po More* (beside the sea). Mestibock, who flourished about 960, was the first prince of Pomerania. On the death of Sambor, in 1107, the country was divided into two parts. The eastern part came into the possession of the Teutonic knights in 1296, and rather more than a century afterwards was annexed to the Polish crown. The princes of the other part of Pomerania were recognized as princes of the German empire and dukes of Pomerania in 1182. This dukedom separated into two in 1295; was reunited in 1478; and the ducal line becoming extinct on the death of Boleslaus XIII. in 1637, the country was afterwards divided between Prussia and Sweden. The latter relinquished to Prussia part of the territory in 1720, and the remainder, some of which had been previously ceded to Denmark, in 1815.

POMEROY (N. America).—This town of the state of Ohio was founded in 1841.

POMFRET.—(*See* PONTEFRACT, OXFORD MARBLES, &c.)

POMONA, or MAINLAND (Orkney Islands), the largest of the group, supposed to have been colonized by the Picts, was conquered by the Normans about 876, and remained subject to the kings of Norway and Denmark till 1468, when it was annexed to the Scottish crown by treaty.

POMPEII (Italy).—The date of the foundation of this city is unknown. It is said to have been conquered by the Samnites about B.C 440, from whom it was taken by the Romans about B.C. 360. In the Social war, which began B.C. 91, Pompeii, with the other towns of Campania, revolted and joined the Marcian confederacy; but it escaped the punishment which was inflicted on some of the other cities. A quarrel between its inhabitants and those of Nuceria, in which the latter were defeated, occurred in 59; and Pompeii was almost destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63. Other shocks followed at intervals. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius occurred Aug. 24, 79, and overwhelmed the town. It remained buried till accidentally discovered in 1748. Excavations were commenced in 1755, and the whole city was recovered.

POMPEIOPOLIS (Paphlagonia) is said to have been founded by Pompey the Great

(B.C. 106—Sep. 29, B.C. 48). Eupatoria (*q. v.*), Pampeluna, Soli, and other towns bore this name.

POMPEY'S PILLAR, near Alexandria, was erected by Publius, Prefect of Egypt, in commemoration of the capture of Alexandria, in 297, by Diocletian, who in the inscription is termed the invincible.

POMPTINE, or PONTINE MARSHES (Italy), in the south of Latium, received this name from their proximity to the town of Suessa Pometia. The first attempt to drain them was made B.C. 160. Trajan commenced a road through them in 107, and it was opened in 110. Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, drained them in 500. Boniface VIII. (1294—1303) constructed a canal, and Martin V. another in 1417. Pius VI. in 1778 commenced a system of drainage which was completed in 1798.

PONDICHERRY (Hindostan), the capital of the French possessions, was purchased by them from the Rajah of Bejapore in 1672, though they did not form a settlement till 1674. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693, but restored in 1697. Peace between the English and the French was concluded here, Dec. 26, 1754. Pondicherry, unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1748, was taken by them, Jan. 15, 1761; Oct. 17, 1778; Aug. 23, 1793; and 1803. It was restored to the French in 1815.

PONT-À-CHIN, or TOURNAY (Battle), was fought near Tournay, in Belgium, between the French, nearly 100,000 strong, under Pichegru, and the Allies, May 23, 1794. After a desperate struggle, which lasted from five in the morning till nine at night, the Allies made a gallant charge and drove the enemy from the field. It is sometimes erroneously called the battle of Espierres.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET (Yorkshire).—In the time of the Saxons this town was called Kirkby. Its present name is derived from the Latin *pons fractus*, from the breaking of a bridge over the Aire. Pomfret Castle, the remains of which still exist, built in 1080, was, during the civil war, garrisoned by Charles I. It was attacked by the Parliamentarians in 1644, and taken by them in 1645; retaken by the Royalists in 1648; and surrendered to Lambert, March 25, 1649, when it was destroyed by order of Parliament. The workhouse was built in 1864. The story of the assassination of Richard II. is doubted, and by some authorities he is supposed to have escaped from Pontefract Castle early in 1400. The accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland, as late as 1417, contain an entry of expenses for "the custody of King Richard of England," who is said to have died in Stirling Castle in 1419. Lords Rivers and Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Haute, seized by order of Richard III., April 30, 1483, were executed in Pontefract Castle about June 26.

PONTIANAK (Borneo), the chief of the Dutch settlement in the island, was founded in 1823. They had a factory as early as 1776.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—The office of chief pontiff among the Romans is said to have been instituted by Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—B.C. 673). Tiberius Coruncanius (B.C. 254) was the first plebeian who obtained the office. The Emperor Augustus was made Pontifex Maximus in 12, and the office was held by the emperors after his time until discontinued by Gratian in 375. Maximilian I., of Germany, assumed the title in 1511, and it is borne by the popes.

PONTIFFS, five in number, including the Pontifex Maximus, according to tradition were appointed by Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—B.C. 673). The number was increased to nine, four being plebeians, by the Ogulnian Law (B.C. 300), to 15 by Sylla (B.C. 81), and to 16 by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 46—B.C. 44).

PONTIGNY (France).—To the hospitable care of the abbot of this monastery, some miles from Sens, founded in 1114, the Pope commended Thomas Becket, when he was exiled from England, in 1164. Henry II. caused the fugitive to be driven from his retreat in 1165.

PONTOISE (France) was fortified by the Capetian kings, who made it their residence. The Northmen took it in 885, the English in 1419 and in 1437. Charles VII., who failed in an attempt in Aug., 1441, captured it before the end of the year, and it was besieged in 1589. The États Généraux met here Aug. 27, 1561, and the Parliament of Paris was transferred to this town in 1652, 1720, and 1753.

PONTUS (Asia Minor).—This country, the name of which signifies the Sea Province, was the home of the Amazons, and was visited by the Argonauts. It originally formed part of Cappadocia, and was a satrapy of the Persian empire. This satrapy, afterwards called Pontus by the Macedonians, was bestowed on one of the royal family of Persia, named Ariobarzanes (B.C. 480). In the time of Mithridates VI. (the Great), Pontus included the whole of Paphlagonia and part of Bithynia. Mithridates VI. assisted the Greeks against the Scythians, B.C. 112—110, and after conquering many petty Scythian princes in Europe, formed connections with the Germanic nations as far as the Danube, B.C. 108—105. His first war with Rome, B.C. 88—84, arose through the attacks of his neighbour Nicomedes III., King of Bithynia, at the instigation of the Romans. He lost Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Paphlagonia. A second war with Rome took place B.C. 83—B.C. 82, and a third war occurred B.C. 74—B.C. 66, which ended in the defeat of Mithridates VI. and the reduction of Pontus to a Roman province. (*See* MITHRIDATIC WARS.)

KINGS OF PONTUS.

B.C.		B.C.	
Date unknown	Ariobarzanes I. Mithridates I.	156.	Mithridates V.
363.	Ariobarzanes II.	120.	Mithridates VI. (surnamed Eupator, and the Great).
337.	Mithridates II.	63.	Pharnaces II.
302.	Mithridates III.	47.	Made a Roman province.
266.	Ariobarzanes III.		
240.	Mithridates IV.		
190.	Pharnaces I.		

PONZA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Pontia, was ravaged by the Saracens, and remained uninhabited till 1760. It was attacked by the English, Feb. 26, 1813, and after a short conflict the governor capitulated, and

the garrison of the fortress surrendered as prisoners of war. Some Sicilians captured it June 28, 1857. (*See* CAGLIARI AFFAIR.)

POONA, or POONAH (Hindostan), chief town of the collectorate of the same name, was included in the estate of Shahjee, who built the palace for his own residence in the 17th century. The power of the minister was made supreme by Balajee, and that of the rajah merely nominal, in 1749. (*See* PEISHWA.) The minister Bajee Rao allied himself with Scindia against Holkar; but having been defeated in an engagement, he sought the aid of the English in 1802. Col. Wellesley, after marching at the head of his horse a distance of upwards of 60 miles in 32 hours, took possession of the city in time to save it from being burned by the enemy, April 19, 1803. Having leagued with the native powers against the English in 1817, a treaty was concluded at Poona, by which the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, his claims limited to his own possessions, and Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English, June 13, 1817. In the progress of the war the Peishwa was compelled to flee, and ultimately resigned his office, and retired to Benares on a pension, June 3, 1818. An earthquake occurred June 10, 1819. Water-works were completed, chiefly at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in 1850. The government school is united with the Sanscrit college, established in 1821. The railroad to the Ghauts was opened in April, 1863. Sir Bartle Frere held a grand durbar here, Sep. 5, 1865.

POOR CLARES.—(*See* CLARE, ST.)

POOR CONRAD LEAGUE.—(*See* PEASANTS' WAR.)

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, or, KNIGHTS OF THE CHAPEL, were first established by King Edward III. in 1348, and consisted of 26 veteran knights, "infirm in body, indigent, and decayed." The original constitution of the order was altered by Edward IV. in 1482–3, after which it fell into a state of decline, from which it was raised by Elizabeth, who re-established it for 13 poor knights, Aug. 30, 1559. This number was raised to 18 in 1659. William IV. changed the title of the order to "Military Knights of Windsor," its present designation, in Sep., 1833.

POOR-LAWS.—By 23 Edw. III. c. 7 (1349), it was declared illegal to give anything to a beggar who was able to work. Poor people were ordered to abide in the place of their birth by 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388). Appropriators of benefices were ordered to distribute an annual sum to their poor parishioners by 15 Rich. II. c. 6 (1391). Paupers were prohibited from begging, except in the hundred where they last dwelt, by 11 & 19 Hen. VII. (1495 and 1504), and if able-bodied, were to be whipped, by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1530). The first act enjoining the systematic maintenance of the aged and impotent poor was 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535). The present system of poor-laws was commenced by 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), which appointed overseers of the poor, authorized the erection of poor-houses, and taxed the householders in order to raise a poor-rate. This was followed by numerous statutes, which were consolidated and amended by the Poor-Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834). This act instituted the "Poor Law Commissioners," whose period of office was extended by subsequent acts till they were superseded by the "Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England," who were appointed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109 (July 23, 1847). Their name was changed to that of the "Poor-Law Board" by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103 (Aug. 1, 1849). The removal of the poor is regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66 (Aug. 26, 1846) and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110 (Sep. 4, 1848). The first poor-law act for Ireland was 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56 (July 31, 1838). The Scotch poor are regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 4, 1845), which has been amended by subsequent acts. (*See* METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACT.)

POORUNDAH (Hindostan).—A treaty of peace was concluded here with the Mahrattas, England acquiring the island of Salsette and other territory, June 3, 1776.

POPAYAN (New Granada), founded by Benalcazar, in 1537, was much injured by an earthquake in 1827.

POPE, from the Greek πάπας, or παπᾶ, signifying a father, was the common name of all bishops in the early Church. Gregory VII., at a council held at Rome in 1076, ordered the title to be restricted to the bishops of Rome. (*See* ABDICATION, ANTI-POPES, AVIGNON, LEGATES, NUNCIO, PAPAL SCHISM, &c.) In the following list, in which the date of elevation to the papal chair is given, the names of the anti-popes, and of those whose right is disputed, are printed in italics.

BISHOPS OF ROME.

A.D.	
42.	Peter, St.
67.	Linus. (Tertullian mentions Clement in 68.)
78.	Cletus, or Anacletus.
91.	Clement I.
100.	Evaristus.
109.	Alexander I.
119.	Sixtus I.
129.	Telesphorus.
139.	Hyginus.
143.	Pius I.
157.	Anicetus.
168.	Soter.
177.	Eleutherius.
190.	Victor I.
202.	Zephyrinus.
219.	Callixtus I.
223.	Urban I.
230.	Pontianus.
235.	Anterus.
236.	Fabian.
251.	Cornelius.
252.	Lucius I., *Novatian.*
253.	Stephen I.
257.	Sixtus II.
259.	Denis.
269.	Dionysius.
269.	Felix I.
275.	Eutychian.
283.	Caius.
296.	Marcellinus.
304.	*Interregnum.*
308.	Marcellus I.
310.	Eusebius.
311.	Miltiades, or Melchiades.
314.	Sylvester I.
336.	Marcus.
337.	Julius I.
352.	Liberius.
356.	*Felix II.*
367.	Damasus I.
385.	*Ursinus*, or *Ursicinus*, Siricus.
385.	*Siricius.*
399.	Anastasius I.
402.	Innocent I.
417.	Zosimus.
418.	*Eulalius.*
418.	Boniface I.
422.	Cœlestine I.
432.	Sixtus III.
440.	Leo I., the Great.
461.	Hilary.
468.	Simplicius.
483.	Felix II. or III.
492.	Gelasius I.
496.	*Anastasius II.*
498.	*Laurentius.*
498.	Symmachus.
514.	Hormisdas.
523.	John I.
526.	Felix III. or IV.
530.	Boniface II.
530.	*Dioscorus.*
532.	John II.
535.	Agapetus I.
536.	Silverius.
537.	Vigilius.
555.	Pelagius I.
560.	John III.
574.	Benedict I.
578.	Pelagius II.
590.	Gregory I., the Great.

A.D.
604. Sabinian.
606. Boniface III.
608. Boniface IV.
615. Deodatus I.
617. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.
638. Severinus.
640. John IV.
642. Theodorus I.
649. Martin I.
654. Eugenius I.
657. Vitalian.
672. Adeodatus.
676. Domnus I.
679. Agatho.
682. Leo II.
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.
686. Conon.
687. Sergius I.
687. *Paschal.*
687. *Theodorus.*
701. John VI.
705. John VII.
708. Sisinnius.
708. Constantine I.
715. Gregory II.
731. Gregory III.
741. Zachary.
752. Stephen II.
752. Stephen III.
757. Paul I.
767. *Constantine II.*
767. *Theophylactus.*
768. *Philip.*
768. Stephen IV.
772. Adrian, or Hadrian I.
795. Leo III.
816. Stephen V.
817. Paschal I.
824. Eugenius II.
824. *Zinzinnus.*
827. Valentine.
828. Gregory IV.
844. Sergius II.
847. Leo IV.
855. Benedict III. (*See* POPE JOAN.)
855. *Anastasius.*
858. Nicolas I.
867. Adrian, or Hadrian II.
872. John VIII.
882. Marin, or Martin II.
884. Adrian, or Hadrian III.
885. Stephen VI.
891. Formosus.
891. *Sergius.*
896. *Boniface VI.*
896. Stephen VII.
897. Romanus.
898. John IX.
898. Theodorus II.
900. Benedict IV.
903. Christopher.
903. Leo V.
904. Sergius III.
911. Anastasius III.
913. Landa.
914. John X.
928. Leo VI.
929. Stephen VIII.
931. John XI.
936. Leo VII.
939. Stephen IX.
943. Martin III.
946. Agapetus II.
956. John XII.
963. *Leo VIII.*
964. *Benedict V.*
965. John XIII.
972. Benedict VI.
974. *Boniface VII.*
974. Domnus II.
984. *Benedict VII.*
984. John XIV.
986. John XV.
996. Gregory V.
997. *John XVI.*

A.D.
999. April 2. Sylvester II.
1003. June 9. John XVII.
1003. Dec. 26. John XVIII.
1009. Sergius IV.
1012. July 6. Benedict VIII.
1012. *Gregory.*
1024. Aug. John XIX.
1033. *Benedict IX.*
1044. *May. Gregory VI.*
1044. *Sylvester III.*
1046. Dec. 25. *Clement II.*
1046. Nov. 8. Benedict IX., restored.
1048. July 17. Damasus II.
1048. Leo IX.
1054. April 19. *Interregnum.*
1055. March. Victor II.
1057. Aug. 2. Stephen IX.
1058. March 30. *Benedict X.*
1058. Dec. 28. Nicolas II.
1061. Sep. 30. Alexander II.
1061. *Honorius.*
1073. April 22. Gregory VII.
1080. *Clement III.*
1085. *Interregnum.*
1086. May 24. Victor III.
1088. March 12. Urban II.
1099. Aug. 13. Pascal II.
1118. *Gregory VIII.*
1118. Jan. 25. Gelasius II.
1119. Feb. 1. Callixtus II.
1121. *Celestine.*
1124. Dec 21. Honorius II.
1130. Feb. 15. Innocent II.
1130. Feb. 15. *Anacletus II.*
1138. *Victor IV.*
1143. Sep. 26. Celestine II.
1144. March 12. Lucius II.
1145. Feb. 27. Eugenius III.
1153. July 9. Anastasius IV.
1154. Dec. 3. Adrian, or Hadrian IV.
1159. Sep. 7. Alexander III.
1159. *Victor IV.*
1164. April 22. *Paschal III.*
1168. *Callixtus III.*
1178. *Innocent III.*
1181. Sep. 1. Lucius III.
1185. Nov. 25. Urban III.
1187. Oct. 20. Gregory VIII.
1187. Dec. 19. Clement III.
1191. Mar. 30. Celestine III.
1198. Jan. Innocent III.
1216. July 18. Honorius III.
1227. March 19. Gregory IX.
1241. Oct. Celestine IV.
1242. *Interregnum.*
1243. June. Innocent IV.
1254. Dec. 12. Alexander IV.
1261. Aug. 29. Urban IV.
1265. Feb. 5. Clement IV.
1269–1270. *Interregnum.*
1271. Sep. 1. Gregory X.
1276. Feb. 21. Innocent V.
1276. July 11. Adrian or Hadrian V.
1276. Sep. 13. John XX. or XXI.
1277. Nov. 25. Nicolas III.
1281. Feb. 22. Martin IV.
1285. April 2. Honorius IV.
1288. Feb. 15. Nicolas IV.
1293. *Interregnum.*
1294. July 5. Celestine V.
1294. Dec. 24. Boniface VIII.
1303. Oct. 22. Benedict X. or XI.
1305. June 15. Clement V.
1314. *Interregnum.*
1316. Aug. 7. John XXI. or XXII.
1334. Dec. 20. Benedict XI. or XII.
1342. May 7. Clement VI.
1352. Dec. 18. Innocent VI.
1362. Sep. Urban V.
1370. Dec. 30. Gregory XI.
1378. April 9. Urban VI.

A.D.
1378. Sep. 21. *Clement VII.*
1389. Nov. 2. Boniface IX.
1394. Sep. 28. *Benedict XIII.*
1404. Oct. 17. Innocent VII.
1406. Nov. 30. *Gregory XII.*
1409. June. Alexander V.
1410. May 17. John XXII. or XXIII.
1416. *Interregnum.*
1417. Nov. 11. Martin V.
1424. *Clement VIII.*
1431. March. Eugenius IV.
1439. Nov. 17. *Felix V.*
1447. March 6. Nicolas V.
1455. April 8. Callixtus III.
1458. Aug. Pius II.
1464. Aug. 31. Paul II.
1471. Aug. 9. Sixtus IV.
1484. Aug. 29. Innocent VIII.
1492. Aug. 11. Alexander VI.
1503. Sep. 22. Pius III.
1503. Nov. 1. Julius II.
1513. March 11. Leo X.
1522. Jan. 2. Adrian, or Hadrian VI.
1523. Nov. 19. Clement VII.
1534. Oct. 13. Paul III.
1550. Feb. 8. Julius III.
1555. April 9. Marcellus II.
1555. May 23. Paul IV.
1559. Dec. Pius IV.

A.D.
1566. Jan. 7. Pius V.
1572. May 13. Gregory XIII.
1585. April 24. Sixtus V.
1590. Sep. 15. Urban VII.
1590. Dec. 5. Gregory XIV.
1591. Oct. 29. Innocent IX.
1592. Jan. 30. Clement VIII.
1605. April 1. Leo XI.
1605. May 16. Paul V.
1621. Feb. 2. Gregory XV.
1623. Aug. 6. Urban VIII.
1644. Sep. 15. Innocent X.
1655. April 7. Alexander VII.
1667. June 20. Clement IX.
1670. April 29. Clement X.
1676. Sep. 21. Innocent XI.
1689. Oct. 6. Alexander VIII.
1691. July 12. Innocent XII.
1700. Nov. 23. Clement XI.
1721. May 8. Innocent XIII.
1724. May 29. Benedict XIII.
1730. July 12. Clement XII.
1740. Aug. 17. Benedict XIV.
1758. July 6. Clement XIII.
1769. May 19. Clement XIV.
1775. Feb. 15. Pius VI.
1800. March 13. Pius VII.
1823. Sep. 28. Leo XII.
1829. March 31. Pius VIII.
1831. Feb. 2. Gregory XVI.
1846. June 16. Pius IX.

POPE JOAN.—This game of cards is of great antiquity, having been played in this country before the reign of Elizabeth (1558–1603), when it was known as Pope Julio. (*See* CURSE OF SCOTLAND.)

POPE JOAN, or JOANNA.—According to the story told by some chroniclers, a female named Joan assumed male attire, took the name of "John of England," became a monk, was elected pope on the death of Leo IV., and occupied the papal chair from July 19, 855, to March 10, 858. This, however, is generally believed to have been the time during which Benedict III. was pope. The story, with many variations, was believed until the Reformation, and Joan's female statue long occupied a place among the popes in the cathedral of Sienna.

POPE'S MERCHANTS.—(*See* CAURSINES.)

POPISH PLOTS.—Titus Oates, who had been chaplain of a man-of-war, and dismissed the service for immoral conduct, invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, asserting that they had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. The particulars were laid before the Lord-treasurer, Danby, Aug. 12, 1678; and several Roman Catholics were, in consequence, accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed. Among them was the venerable Viscount Stafford, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680. Oates, who had caused the death of so many innocent men, was convicted of perjury, May 8, 1685, and was fined, put in the pillory, and publicly whipped. William III. pardoned him June 6, 1689, and granted him a pension. Babyngton's Conspiracy, the Gunpowder Plot, and other conspiracies to assassinate English sovereigns, formed by Roman Catholics, are known as popish plots.

POPLAR TREE.—In ancient times the public places of Rome were adorned with rows of this tree; hence it came to be called *populi*, as being a tree appropriated to the people. The grey poplar is indigenous in England;

the Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about 1758.

POPLIN.—Silk was woven at Avignon, in the 15th century, into a fabric called papeline. It was imitated in England and called poplin; and the manufacture was introduced into Ireland in 1775.

POPOCATÉPETL (Mexico).—The last eruption of this volcano, near the city of Mexico, took place in 1540. One of Cortes's followers reached the summit, and the brothers Glennie scaled it in 1827.

POPULATION.—The population of the world is estimated as follows:—

	Balbi.	Weimar Almanack.	Wyld's Atlas.
Europe	237,700,000	231,906,000	240,724,113
Asia	360,000,000	461,196,000	413,844,300
Africa	60,000,000	107,615,000	100,000,000
America	39,000,000	42,164,000	46,492,000
Oceanica	20,000,000	2,695,000	22,000,000
	736,700,000	835,576,000	843,060,413

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN STATES.

Austria*	34,348,944	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	548,449
Baden	1,379,291	Nassau	457,571
Belgium	4,804,071	Netherlands	3,372,052
Brunswick	282,420	Norway	1,433,734
Denmark	1,600,551	Oldenburg	275,242
France	37,474,731	Portugal	3,984,677
Great Britain and Ireland	29,321,288	Prussia	18,497,458
Greece	1,332,508	Russia	59,330,752
Hanover	1,888,070	Saxe-Weimar	273,252
Hesse Cassel	738,454	Saxony	2,225,240
Hesse Darmstadt	852,250	Spain	16,301,851
Holstein Schleswig and Lauenburg	1,004,473	Sweden	3,917,339
Italy	24,149,706	Switzerland	2,534,242
Luxemburg and Limberg	413,831	Turkey	15,500,000
		Würtemberg	1,720,708

POPULATION OF AFRICAN STATES.

Algeria	2,966,836	Liberia	500,000
Cape of Good Hope	267,096	Natal	340,102
Dutch Colonies	110,118	Portuguese Colonies	1,057,931
Egypt	5,000,000	Sierra Leone	41,806
Gambia	6,939	Spanish Colonies	15,000
Gold Coast	151,340		

POPULATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

Argentine Republic	1,171,800	Danish Colonies	37,137
Brazil	7,677,800	French Colonies	301,323
British Colonies (exclusive of Canada)	2,120,560	Mexico	7,995,420
Canada	2,507,657	Paraguay	1,337,431
Dutch Colonies	85,794	Peru	2,865,000
Chili	1,676,243	Spanish Colonies	3,066,000
		Swedish Colony	18,000
		United States	31,445,089
		Uruguay	240,965

POPULATION OF ASIATIC STATES.

Ceylon	2,079,881	Portuguese Colonies	1,288,483
China (about)	500,000,000	Russia	8,328,643
French Colonies	2,219,876	Siam	11,800,000
India (British)	143,271,210	Turkey	16,050,000
Japan	35,000,000		
Java	13,019,108		

* The cession of Venetia in 1866 caused a diminution in the population of Austria and an increase in that of Italy, and several of the smaller German states were about the same time incorporated with Prussia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

French Islands (Pacific)	9,946	Spanish Colonies (Pacific, &c.)	2,860,000
New South Wales	367,495	Tasmania	91,511
New Zealand	125,813	Victoria	604,858
Queensland	45,077	Western Australia	18,700
South Australia	135,329		

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Aberdeen	73,794	Madras	300,000
Aleppo	100,000	Madrid	475,785
Alexandria	400,000	Malaga	113,050
Amsterdam	243,755	Malta	131,401
Antwerp	108,975	Manchester and Salford	460,428
Baltimore	214,037	Marseilles	250,000
Barcelona	254,000	Melbourne	
Belfast	119,242	Merthyr Tydvil	83,885
Berlin	445,240	Messina	94,133
Birmingham	296,076	Mexico	180,000
Bologna	78,000	Milan	180,000
Bordeaux	149,928	Montreal	75,000
Boston	177,902	Moscow	360,370
Bradford	106,218	Munich	137,114
Breslau	129,747	Nankin (estimated)	400,000
Brooklyn	273,445	Nantes	108,519
Bristol	154,093	Naples	419,850
Brussels	169,640	Newcastle	109,108
Buenos-Ayres	122,000	New Orleans	170,766
Buffalo	84,000	New York	814,477
Cadiz	71,914	Norwich	74,891
Calcutta	413,182	Nottingham	74,693
Cairo	250,000	Odessa	104,169
Canton (estimated)	1,000,000	Oldham	94,344
Chicago	109,420	Palermo	186,170
Cincinnati	160,060	Paris	1,525,535
Cologne	114,741	Pekin	2,000,000
Constantinople	800,000	Pesth	131,705
Copenhagen	150,000	Petersburg, St.	520,131
Cork	78,892	Philadelphia	568,034
Damascus	150,000	Portsmouth	94,792
Delhi	152,444	Prague	142,582
Dresden	117,750	Puebla	71,631
Dublin	249,733	Riga	72,156
Dundee	90,445	Rio Janeiro	205,906
Edinburgh	168,098	Rome	170,950
Florence	115,675	Rotterdam	105,984
Genoa	119,610	Rouen	103,223
Ghent	114,901	St. Etienne	94,434
Glasgow	394,857	St. Louis	162,179
Granada	100,678	Salford	102,414
Hamburg	178,841	Saragossa	82,189
Hull	97,661	Seville	152,000
Ispahan	120,000	Shanghae	135,000
Jeddo	1,200,000	Sheffield	185,172
Königsberg	94,579	Smyrna	150,000
Leeds	207,165	Stockholm	116,974
Leipsic	74,209	Strasburg	77,656
Lemberg	788,384	Sunderland	85,797
Lille	78,641	Toulon	84,705
Liege	94,657	Toulouse	103,144
Lisbon	275,486	Trieste	104,707
Liverpool	443,938	Turin	179,635
London	2,803,989	Valencia	145,518
Louisville	75,196	Venice	118,120
Lucknow	300,000	Vienna	476,222
Lyons	378,803	Warsaw	158,120
Madeira	104,837		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1861.

England and Wales	20,228,497
Scotland	3,090,828
Ireland	5,850,339
Islands in the British Seas	145,074
Total population of the United Kingdom	29,321,288
Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad, the total is	29,070,932

POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

General Report on the Census of 1861, Vol. III. p. 79.

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Bedford	63,393	84,082	107,936	124,478	135,887
Berks	109,370	132,669	161,759	170,765	170,856
Buckingham	108,132	135,133	156,439	163,745	167,993
Cambridge	89,346	122,387	164,567	185,415	196,016
Chester	191,395	270,078	395,840	453,745	505,436
Cornwall	192,281	261,045	342,159	355,538	369,300
Cumberland	117,230	156,124	178,038	195,443	205,276
Derby	161,807	213,681	274,573	308,384	339,347
Devon	343,978	438,417	553,989	567,098	584,373
Dorset	114,452	144,980	175,184	184,207	195,799
Durham	149,544	193,811	307,963	370,407	508,606
Essex	226,664	289,424	344,979	378,518	404,851
Gloucester	250,743	337,192	431,495	458,775	485,770
Hereford	88,230	102,660	113,272	115,480	116,712
Hertford	97,573	129,731	150,660	167,298	175,486
Huntingdon	29,568	40,946	56,540	64,183	64,250
Kent	307,697	437,224	549,353	615,760	653,887
Lancaster	672,426	1,052,948	1,667,054	2,031,236	2,429,440
Leicester	130,082	174,571	215,207	230,308	237,423
Lincoln	208,625	283,158	363,602	407,324	412,446
Middlesex	818,129	1,145,057	1,576,636	2,191,876	2,476,485
Monmouth	45,568	75,801	134,208	157,418	174,433
Norfolk	273,479	344,368	412,664	442,714	444,709
Northampton	131,525	163,207	199,239	212,360	237,734
Northumberland	168,728	212,689	266,040	303,568	343,725
Nottingham	140,350	186,813	249,010	270,487	293,747
Oxford	111,977	138,224	163,147	170,439	170,944
Rutland	16,300	18,487	21,304	23,963	21,861
Salop	169,248	198,311	235,820	239,341	240,059
Somerset	273,577	351,789	435,503	443,916	444,513
Southampton	219,299	282,897	354,663	405,370	457,215
Stafford	242,765	345,972	509,472	608,716	740,943
Suffolk	214,404	271,541	315,073	337,315	337,170
Surrey	268,233	399,417	584,036	683,282	731,493
Sussex	159,471	233,328	300,075	336,544	363,735
Warwick	208,708	274,484	401,703	475,013	501,655
Westmoreland	40,805	51,359	56,454	58,287	63,817
Wilts	183,866	219,574	256,280	254,281	249,391
Worcester	149,441	194,074	248,460	270,926	323,397
York (East Riding)	111,193	153,643	194,936	220,993	240,227
York (North Riding)	158,937	188,178	204,701	215,214	248,154
York (West Riding)	572,188	877,373	1,163,380	1,365,495	1,597,796

POPULATION OF WELSH COUNTIES.

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.		1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Anglesey	33,797	45,063	50,801	57,327	54,709	Flint	39,429	58,896	66,919	68,156	69,237
Brecon	32,325	43,826	55,003	61,474	61,027	Glamorgan	70,879	106,073	71,188	231,849	317,752
Cardigan	42,188	57,784	69,706	71,796	74,245	Merioneth	29,536	34,382	39,332	35,843	38,963
Caermarthen	62,317	79,430	106,336	113,632	111,776	Montgomery	48,184	60,248	69,607	67,335	66,919
Carnarvon	41,521	55,097	81,193	87,277	95,614	Pembroke	56,280	73,786	88,044	94,140	96,378
Denbigh	60,109	76,425	95,478	94,883	100,778	Radnor	19,135	24,533	28,488	24,716	25,382

POPULATION OF IRISH COUNTIES.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.		1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Antrim	317,693	268,685	276,188	261,046	278,588	Limerick	248,432	248,801	281,638	262,136	217,277
Armagh	197,487	220,134	232,393	196,085	190,086	Londonderry	193,261	222,012	222,174	191,818	184,249
Carlow	88,958	84,988	86,228	62,075	57,137	Longford	147,574	112,558	115,491	85,186	71,694
Cavan	198,076	247,933	244,158	174,071	153,076	Louth	111,111	107,481	111,979	100,167	90,713
Clare	208,089	258,323	286,314	214,428	166,535	Mayo	293,112	366,328	388,867	274,850	244,766
Cork	629,736	703,716	778,347	648,903	544,518	Meath	183,183	176,826	183,838	140,750	119,373
Donegal	248,270	289,149	296,448	255,160	237,305	Monaghan	174,697	195,580	200,420	141,788	126,484
Down	325,410	352,013	361,446	319,072	299,302	Queen's	134,475	148,851	153,930	111,623	90,650
Dublin	150,011	176,014	240,917	414,992	410,832	Roscommon	248,749	249,613	253,591	174,492	157,272
Fermanagh	130,997	149,763	156,481	116,007	105,768	Sligo	146,529	171,763	180,867	129,510	113,845
Galway	329,509	381,504	433,923	332,259	271,478	Tipperary	346,840	402,503	435,553	331,487	249,106
Kerry	216,185	263,126	293,880	238,239	201,800	Tyrone	261,875	304,468	312,956	255,819	230,500
Kildare	99,065	105,424	114,488	95,724	90,946	Waterford	147,842	145,823	172,971	164,051	134,252
Kilkenny	158,716	169,045	183,349	158,746	134,515	Westmeath	148,519	156,872	141,300	111,409	92,879
King's	131,788	144,228	146,557	112,[illegible]	90,043	Wexford	170,826	182,713	202,033	180,159	145,954
Leitrim	124,753	141,544	155,297	111,915	104,744	Wicklow	110,767	121,557	126,143	96,975	80,479

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POPULATION OF SCOTCH COUNTIES

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.		1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Aberdeen	121,063	156,479	192,387	222,134	221,979	Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	29,211	38,993	43,119	43,121	42,495
Argyle	91,277	97,316	97,371	99,297	76,724	Lanark	147,602	344,327	448,372	537,169	631,566
Ayr	84,217	126,279	164,356	179,753	196,371	Linlithgow	17,022	22,688	26,372	31,133	38,645
Banff	37,216	43,743	52,179	54,178	50,215	Nairn	7,324	9,265	9,217	9,950	10,166
Berwick	31,456	36,328	34,847	36,247	36,613	Orkney and Shetland	46,824	53,146	61,468	62,533	64,665
Bute	11,791	13,717	15,751	16,628	16,531	Peebles	9,735	10,240	10,420	9,738	11,480
Caithness	23,087	29,181	36,343	37,749	41,111	Perth	126,875	136,347	137,457	136,980	135,870
Clackmannan	10,688	13,263	14,148	22,951	21,485	Renfrew	78,851	114,175	155,772	201,491	177,801
Dumbarton	20,710	27,217	44,206	45,113	54,354	Ross and Cromarty	56,378	68,568	78,686	82,722	81,446
Dumfries	84,697	70,870	72,851	72,123	75,577	Roxburgh	33,741	40,892	46,425	51,642	54,117
Edinburgh	142,897	191,514	258,884	259,421	297,977	Selkirk	5,261	6,635	7,091	6,719	7,449
Elgin, or Moray	27,761	31,398	35,142	35,284	42,015	Stirling	61,548	65,370	84,187	86,237	91,896
Fife	93,743	114,556	140,314	153,540	154,771	Sutherland	23,117	23,840	24,752	25,793	25,249
Forfar	61,553	113,258	152,264	164,264	154,445	Wigtown	22,918	33,840	30,195	43,387	42,295
Haddington	29,786	35,137	35,886	36,286	37,654						
Inverness	72,973	89,961	97,792	96,307	88,393						
Kincardine	28,349	29,115	34,774	34,047	34,966						
Kinross	6,725	7,726	8,703	7,924	7,977						

THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Ashton-under-Lyne	7,767	7,839	9,232	12,441	22,628	29,791	33,015
Bath	33,309	38,150	40,500	52,810	53,240	54,240	52,925
Birkenhead	110	105	200	2,569	8,223	24,269	51,049
Birmingham	73,670	85,753	101,722	142,251	182,922	232,841	296,076
Blackburn	11,980	15,063	21,941	27,091	36,629	46,536	63,126
Bolton	17,962	24,709	32,935	42,245	51,429	61,171	70,395
Bradford	13,264	16,014	26,431	43,527	66,715	103,778	106,218
Brighton	7,339	12,205	24,741	41,994	46,174	65,673	87,317
Bristol	63,645	76,433	85,191	104,408	125,146	137,328	154,093
Burnley	3,469	5,656	7,043	10,026	14,224	19,378	28,766
Bury	9,152	11,352	13,472	19,734	24,946	31,262	37,563
Cambridge	10,087	11,108	24,042	27,815	24,453	27,815	26,261
Canterbury	9,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	12,572	13,179	17,274	18,398	21,324
Carlisle	9,413	10,476	14,416	19,864	31,834	27,311	29,417
Chatham	10,944	15,787	19,177	21,123	29,261	46,424	56,179
Cheltenham	8,326	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,251	39,693
Chester	15,052	17,146	19,949	21,243	23,929	27,766	31,115
Colchester	11,520	12,844	14,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	19,443	23,899
Coventry	16,034	17,053	21,445	27,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	36,812	41,647
Derby	11,[illegible]	13,043	17,423	22,[illegible]	30,741	40,[illegible]	43,091
Dover	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	11,922	17,295	22,244	28,365
Dudley	11,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	31,452	37,[illegible]	44,975
Exeter	17,412	19,[illegible]	23,479	25,[illegible]	27,231	31,[illegible]	41,749
Gateshead	8,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	32,387
Hadleux	12,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	37,[illegible]
Huddersfield	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	34,[illegible]
Hull	29,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	43,[illegible]	65,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	97,[illegible]
Ipswich	11,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	37,[illegible]
Leeds	53,[illegible]	62,[illegible]	83,[illegible]	123,[illegible]	152,[illegible]	172,[illegible]	207,165
Leicester	17,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	60,[illegible]	68,[illegible]
Lincoln	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Liverpool	82,[illegible]	94,[illegible]	138,[illegible]	201,[illegible]	286,[illegible]	375,[illegible]	443,938
London	958,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,378,[illegible]	1,656,[illegible]	1,948,[illegible]	2,362,[illegible]	2,803,989
Macclesfield	13,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	30,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	36,123
Maidstone	8,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	25,[illegible]
Manchester and Salford	94,[illegible]	115,[illegible]	165,[illegible]	237,[illegible]	311,[illegible]	401,[illegible]	460,[illegible]
Merthyr Tydvil	7,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	46,[illegible]	63,[illegible]	56,[illegible]
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	33,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	87,[illegible]	109,[illegible]
Northampton	7,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	32,[illegible]
Norwich	36,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	50,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	68,[illegible]	74,[illegible]
Nottingham	28,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	50,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	74,[illegible]
Oldham	21,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	52,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	94,[illegible]
Oxford	11,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	27,[illegible]
Plymouth and Devonport	39,[illegible]	56,[illegible]	75,[illegible]	98,[illegible]	116,[illegible]	124,[illegible]	142,[illegible]
Portsmouth	33,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	46,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	94,[illegible]	94,[illegible]
Preston	12,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	69,[illegible]	82,[illegible]
Reading	9,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	25,[illegible]
Rochdale	8,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	38,[illegible]
Sheffield	45,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	65,[illegible]	91,[illegible]	111,[illegible]	135,[illegible]	185,172
Shrewsbury	14,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Southampton	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	35,[illegible]	46,[illegible]
South Shields	11,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	35,[illegible]
Stalybridge						20,[illegible]	24,921
Stockport	14,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	50,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	54,[illegible]
Stoke-upon-Trent	43,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	69,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	101,[illegible]
Sunderland	44,[illegible]	45,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	63,[illegible]	65,[illegible]

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POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND—*continued.*

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Swansea	10,117	11,963	14,896	19,672	24,604	31,461	41,606
Tynemouth	13,171	17,548	23,173	23,206	25,416	29,170	34,021
Wakefield	10,581	11,393	14,164	15,932	18,842	22,657	23,150
Walsall	10,399	11,189	11,914	15,206	19,857	25,680	37,760
Warrington	11,321	14,682	14,822	18,184	21,116	23,363	20,947
Wigan	10,989	14,060	17,716	20,774	25,517	31,941	37,658
Wolverhampton	30,584	43,190	53,011	67,514	93,245	119,748	147,670
Worcester	11,460	13,814	17,023	18,610	27,004	27,528	31,227
Yarmouth	16,573	20,448	21,007	24,535	27,865	36,879	34,810
York	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303	40,433

PORCELAIN and POTTERY.—The Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Etrurians, the Greeks, and the Romans, excelled in the manufacture of pottery; and the art was brought to great perfection in China at an early period. (*See* CHINA-WARE.) Thence the manufacture of porcelain was carried to the Corea, and thence again into Japan, where it was cultivated with great success. Oriental porcelain was introduced into London by the Portuguese in 1518, though occasional specimens had been previously imported through the Barbary states. Soft porcelain of inferior quality was made at St. Cloud in 1695, and at Chelsea before 1698; but no advance was made towards the manufacture of hard porcelain until 1706, when it was attempted in Saxony. In 1712 the Jesuit father François Xavier d'Entrecolles sent a complete description of the mode of making it from China to France, and its production was prosecuted with success at Sèvres in 1769. The manufacture of porcelain was introduced at Derby in 1750, at Worcester in 1751, Caughly (Shropshire) 1756, Rockingham 1757, Plymouth 1760, Bristol 1772, Nantgarrow (Glamorganshire) 1813, and Swansea 1814. The celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin, originally built by King A-you, about B.C. 833, was rebuilt by Kien-wen-ti about 373, and after being again destroyed, was a second time rebuilt by Hoang-li-tai, in 1413. (*See* BURSLEM, CROCKERY-WARE, DRESDEN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, ENAMELLING, MAJOLICA, MEISSEN, SÈVRES, WEDGWOOD WARE, &c.)

PORCIAN LAWS.—Three Roman laws, brought forward by three different members of the Porcian family, enacted that no magistrate should punish with death, or scourge with rods, a Roman citizen when condemned, but allow him the alternative of exile. The period when these laws were passed cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

PORT ADELAIDE.—(*See* ADELAIDE.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—(*See* PORT REPUBLICAN.)

PORT DALRYMPLE.—(*See* GEORGE TOWN.)

PORT EGMONT (Falkland Islands) was discovered by Commodore Byron, in 1766, and a small settlement formed by the English, who were expelled by the Spaniards, in 1770. This nearly led to a war, but Spain surrendered the sovereignty of the islands to England, Jan. 22, 1771.

PORT ELIZABETH (Africa).—This town, in Algoa Bay, was founded in 1820. The Grey Institute Schools were introduced in 1854.

PORTEOUS RIOT occurred at Edinburgh during the night, Sep. 7, 1736. The mob broke into the Tolbooth Prison, seized Capt. Porteous, and hanged him on a sign-post. None of the rioters were discovered, although a reward of £200 was offered. Capt. Porteous, who had been in command of the city guard, April 14, at the execution of one Andrew Wilson, a malefactor, had ordered them to fire upon the crowd, an attempt at rescue being apprehended; and several persons were wounded. For this he was found guilty of murder, June 22; but the Queen, who acted as regent during the absence of George II., granted a reprieve, in Aug., for six weeks. The mob, however, took the law into their own hands, and executed the prisoner.

PORTER.—The generally received account of the origin of this beverage is, that a London brewer, named Ralph Harwood, succeeded, about 1720, in brewing malt liquor which combined the flavours of ale and beer, or ale, beer, and twopenny, and called it "entire," or "entire butt," to show that it was drawn from one cock. It acquired the name of porter from its consumption by porters and labourers. Mr. Henry T. Riley, in a communication to *Notes and Queries* (x. 123), quotes a passage from Nicholas Amherst's "Terræ Filius," for May 22, 1721, in which porter is mentioned.

PORTERAGE ACT, for regulating the rates of porterage on small parcels in London, Westminster, and Southwark, was passed June 21, 1799.

PORT GLASGOW, or NEW PORT GLASGOW (Scotland).—This town, founded by the magistrates of Glasgow, in 1668, as the seaport, received a municipal constitution in 1775. A graving dock was constructed in 1762; a chapel of ease in 1774; and the parish church in 1823. It received the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons in 1832.

PORTGRAVE, or PORTGREVE.—(*See* LORD MAYOR, London.)

PORTICI or PORTICO (Italy).—This town, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, stands near the site of the ancient city of Herculaneum, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79.

PORT JACKSON (Australia), discovered by Capt. Cook in 1770, was colonized principally by convicts in 1788. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson.

PORTLAND (Dorsetshire).—This island derives its name, according to some writers, from Port, a Saxon freebooter, who settled

here about 501. The Danes landed and slew the governor in 787, and it was plundered by Earl Godwin in 1052. The French invaded it and did great damage in May, 1416. Portland Castle, the residence of the governor, was built by Henry VIII. about 1520. The Portland stone found in this island first became known in the reign of James I. (1603—25). The sea is continually encroaching on the land, and slips of the cliff took place in 1665, 1734, and 1792. The prison for convicts was erected in 1848. A breakwater is in course of construction here, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert July 18, 1849.

PORTLAND (Sea-fight).—A Dutch fleet of 73 ships of war, commanded by Van Tromp, with a convoy of 300 merchantmen returning from the Isle of Rhé, was encountered off Portland by an English fleet of 70 sail, under Blake, Feb. 18, 1653, and a contest ensued which continued till dusk. The Dutch attempted to escape, but were pursued and overtaken off the Isle of Wight, Feb. 19, when the engagement was renewed. A running fight was continued till the fleets were within a few miles of Calais, when the enemy effected their escape, Feb. 20, having lost 11 ships of war, 60 merchantmen, 1,500 in killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

PORTLAND (United States).—This city of Maine, at first called Falmouth, was founded in 1632. A fire kindled by a cracker thrown by a boy during the celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1866, consumed nearly all the business portion of the city, including eight churches, the banks, newspaper-offices, and hotels; destroyed property to the value of $10,000,000; and rendered more than 2,000 families houseless.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION was formed on the dissolution of All the Talents Administration (*q. v.*), March 25, 1807. The cabinet consisted of

Treasury	Duke of Portland.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Spencer Perceval.
Home Secretary	Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool.
Foreign Secretary	Mr. Canning.
Colonial Secretary	Viscount Castlereagh.
Admiralty	Lord Mulgrave.
Board of Control	Mr. Dundas.
Board of Trade	Earl Bathurst.

Lord Harrowby (created Earl Harrowby July 18) was made president of the Board of Trade July 11, 1809. Dissensions broke out in the cabinet; Viscount Castlereagh and Mr. Canning fought a duel, Sep. 22, having previously resigned their offices. Earl Bathurst became secretary of state for foreign affairs Oct. 11, 1809. The Duke of Portland died Oct. 30, 1809, and after various negotiations, Mr. Spencer Perceval was appointed prime minister in Nov., 1809. The Coalition (North and Fox) Administration (*q. v.*), presided over by the Duke of Portland, sometimes goes by the name. (*See* PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.)

PORTLAND VASE, formerly known as the Barberini vase, one of the choicest specimens of ancient art, was discovered at Monte del Grano, near Rome, about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus supposed to have been that of Alexander Severus (222—235) and his mother Julia Mammæa. It was placed in the Barberini palace at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. The Duke presented it to the British Museum in 1810, and it was broken to pieces by a man named Lloyd, Feb. 7, 1845. The fragments were skilfully put together, and the vase was restored.

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), the capital of the island, owes its origin to M. de la Bourdonnaye, the French governor, who fortified it and made it the seat of government in 1734. It was taken by the English in 1810, and ceded to England in 1815. Port Louis was ravaged by fire in 1816, and by the cholera in 1819. (*See* FALKLAND ISLANDS.)

PORTO BELLO, or PUERTO BELLO (S. America), in the isthmus of Panama, founded by Columbus in 1502, was taken from the Spaniards by the English, under Admiral Vernon, Nov. 21, 1739. (*See* GROG.) At this time the town was the great mart for the commerce of Chili and Peru; but in 1740 the galleons ceased to resort here, and it rapidly declined in importance.

PORTO D'ANZO (Sea-fight.)—The Venetian admiral Vettore Pisani defeated the Genoese fleet, under Luigi de Fieschi, near the promontory of Antium, or Porto d'Anzo, in Italy, May 30, 1378. It is remarkable as having taken place during a violent gale.

PORTO FERRAJO (Elba), the capital of the island, was built and partly fortified by Cosmo I., Duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were completed on a magnificent scale by Cosmo II. in 1628. Porto Ferrajo is celebrated as having been the residence of Napoleon I. from May 4, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815, when he made his escape to France.

PORTOLONGO (Sea-fight).—The Venetian fleet, under the captain-general Pisani, was attacked by the Genoese squadron of Paganino Doria, off this place, to the south of the Morea, and completely routed, Nov. 4, 1354.

PORTO NOVO (Battle).—Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali near this seaport town, in the presidency of Madras, July 1, 1781. The English force amounted to 9,500 men, with 55 light field-pieces; and Hyder Ali had under his command 80,000 men, with 47 pieces of heavy artillery. The former lost 587 men in killed and wounded, and the latter 10,000 men.

PORTO or PUERTO RICO (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493. Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins attempted to take it in 1595, but were repulsed. It was captured by the English towards the end of the 17th century, and abandoned in consequence of the prevalence of dysentery. It was unsuccessfully attacked by an English force, under Gen. Abercrombie, in 1797. A revolt, that broke out against the Spanish Government in 1820, was suppressed in 1823.

PORT PHILIP (New South Wales).—The harbour of Port Philip was discovered by Lieut. John Murray in the beginning of 1802,

and was named after the first governor of the colony. Col. Collins, with a party of convicts, landed in 1804, to found a settlement, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. Another settlement was formed in 1835. Melbourne, the capital of the colony of Victoria (*q. v.*), called Port Philip until 1839, is situated near this harbour.

PORTRAIT.—(*See* NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, PAINTING, &c.)

PORT REPUBLICAN (Hayti), formerly called Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic of Hayti, founded in 1749, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1770. The negroes who had revolted committed great devastation in 1791, and it was taken by the English in 1794. A disastrous earthquake occurred May 7, 1842, and nearly one-third of the town was destroyed by fire Jan. 9, 1843.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), formerly the commercial capital of the island, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1602. A new town was built, and it was destroyed by an earthquake June 7, 1692; and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by a hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722. The public offices were then removed to Kingston (*q. v.*).

PORT ROYAL (N. America), founded by the French in Acadia in 1604, was captured by the English in 1613 and 1627, and having been restored by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, March 17, 1632, was again taken in 1654, restored by the treaty of Breda, retaken May 13, 1690, and finally in 1710, when it was named Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne.

PORT ROYALISTS.—This order of nuns was founded by Matilda de Garlande and Eudes de Sully, who built the celebrated nunnery of Port Royal at Chevreuse, near Versailles, in France, in 1204. In 1609 its rules were reformed by the abbess Angelica, and in 1626 the community removed to Paris. The nuns added the title of *Filles du St. Sacrament* to their other names in 1647; and, in consequence of their increased numbers, re-established their old house at Chevreuse, which had become a retreat for learned and pious men, and to which they gave the name of Port Royal des Champs. The newly constituted house supported the Jansenists (*q. v.*), and was, in consequence, separated from the Paris house, established by royal letters patent in July, 1665. Blaise Pascal joined Port Royal in 1654. It continued a source of trouble, till suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement XI., Oct. 29, 1709. The building was pulled down by Louis XIV. in 1710. The Paris establishment continued until the suppression of all the religious houses in 1790. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, the Port Royalists inhabited a house in the Rue St. Antoine; and in the early part of 1841 they formed two divisions, one of which settled at Lyons, and the other at Besançon.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire) derives its name, according to some authorities, from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour on the southern coast. Other writers say that it was thus named from Port, who, with his sons Bieda and Mægla, landed here, 501, and are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Porchester, which stood about three miles to the north-west. On the retiring of the sea from this place, the inhabitants removed, and erected the present town. Alfred the Great fitted out a fleet here, and defeated the Danes in 893. It was a place of importance in the time of Henry I. (1100—35), and received its first charter from Richard I. in 1193. A naval station was established here in 1204. The French attacked and burned a considerable part of the town, and were afterwards repulsed, with great loss, in 1377. It was strongly fortified by Edward IV. (1461—83). A powerful French fleet, with a large military force for the invasion of England, having anchored off St. Helen's, an English army assembled at Portsmouth; and the fleet, after a desperate engagement, repulsed the French, with great loss, in 1544. The dockyard was formed before 1548, and the fortifications were greatly strengthened in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603). The Duke of Buckingham was assassinated here by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628. Felton was hanged at Tyburn Nov. 28, 1628, and afterwards gibbeted on Southsea Common. During the civil war the town fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians. Charles II. was married here to Catherine of Bragança May 20, 1662. Disastrous fires occurred in the dockyard July 3, 1761, and July 27, 1770. Another (the work of an incendiary named James Aitken, *alias* John the Painter) took place Dec. 7, 1776. It broke out in the day, several hours before the incendiary had intended, and the damage was confined to the rope-house and a few adjoining store-houses. Painter confessed the crime, and was hanged at Portsmouth dock-gate March 10, 1777. The fortifications were strengthened and extended in the time of William III. The *Royal George* sank here Aug. 29, 1782, when Admiral Kempenfelt, with 400 men and as many women and children, perished. A bill was passed by Mr. Pitt in 1786 for the fortification of Portsmouth and Plymouth, which required an outlay of several hundred thousand pounds. The parish church of St. Thomas, founded about 1220, was rebuilt in 1693. The church of St. Paul's, Southsea, was built in 1822, and All Saints', Newtown, in 1827. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1825. Lord Palmerston, in his cabinet minute on the defences of the country, in 1846, said that 10,000 men were required for the garrisons of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and the Duke of Wellington considered that, in the event of a declaration of war, Portsmouth ought to have a garrison of 10,000 men. The French fleet visited Portsmouth Aug. 29—Sep. 2, 1865.

PORTSMOUTH (N. America).—This town, in New Hampshire, was founded in 1623, and received a charter of incorporation in 1633. A fire, which destroyed 102 buildings, occurred in Dec., 1802; and a still more destructive one, destroying 397 buildings, took place in Dec., 1813.

PORTUGAL (Europe).—This kingdom, the ancient Lusitania, was inhabited by one of the most warlike races of Iberia, and, like Spain (*q. v.*), was governed successively by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals,

Visigoths, and Moors. It became a distinct principality in 1095, and was erected into a kingdom in 1139.

A.D.
1095. Alphonso VI., King of Leon, confers the earldom of Portugal on Count Henrique.
1107. Guimaraens is made the capital.
1139, July 25. Alphonso I. is proclaimed King of Portugal, after the battle of Ourique (*q. v.*). Coimbra (*q. v.*) is made the capital.
1147, Oct. 25. Alphonso I. takes Lisbon from the Moors.
1158. He takes Alcazar do Sol, and extends his rule beyond the Tagus.
1168. Alphonso I. is made prisoner by the King of Leon, at Badajos, and is compelled to resign his conquests in Galicia as his ransom.
1217. Alphonso II. defeats the Moors in the battle of Alcazar do Sol.
1223. The Moorish territory of Algarve is annexed to Portugal.
1245. Sancho II., deposed by the Council of Lyons, is compelled to take refuge in Castile.
1254. Alphonso III. marries Beatrice de Guzman, daughter of the King of Castile, during the lifetime of his first queen, Matilda.
1262. Death of Queen Matilda.
1299. Don Alphonso rebels against his father, Denis.
1309. An alliance is contracted with the King of Aragon.
1328. The King of Castile marries Maria, Infanta of Portugal.
1355, Jan. 7. Inez de Castro, wife of the Infant Don Pedro, is murdered at Coimbra (*q. v.*).
1361. Pedro I. causes the corpse of his murdered wife Inez to be solemnly crowned.
1373, June 16. A treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce between England and Portugal is concluded at London.
1383. On the death of Ferdinand I., the succession to the crown is disputed by the Queen of Castile and Don Joam, natural son of Pedro I.
1385, Aug. 14. Joam, or John I., totally defeats the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarota (*q. v.*).
1387. John I. marries Philippa of Lancaster.
1403. Peace is established with Castile.
1415. John I. besieges Ceuta, and forms various settlements in Africa.
1419. The Portuguese discover Madeira (*q. v.*).
1433. Lisbon is made the capital.
1437. Duarte is defeated at Tangier by the Moors, who retain the Infant, Don Ferdinand, as hostage.
1438. Duarte dies of the plague, and the crown is left to his infant son Alphonso, under the regency of his mother, Leonora.
1440. Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, obtains the regency.
1443. Don Ferdinand dies in captivity among the Moors.
1446. Alphonso attains his majority.
1449. Civil war breaks out between the king and the late regent, and the latter is defeated and slain.
1483. The Duke of Bragança, detected in treasonable practices, is executed.
1491, July 13. The Infant, Don Alphonso, is killed by a fall from his horse.
1495. Accession of Emanuel, founder of the Viseo line of Portuguese sovereigns.
1497, Nov. 19. Vasco de Gama, in the service of Portugal, doubles the Cape of Good Hope (*q. v.*).
1500. Cabral discovers Brazil (*q. v.*).
1509. Albuquerque founds the Portuguese empire in India.
1536. The Inquisition is introduced.
1578, Aug. 4. Battle of Alcazar, or Alcazar-quiver (*q. v.*).
1580. On the death of Henry, the succession to the Portuguese throne is disputed by Antonio, Prior of Crato, the Duke of Bragança and Savoy, the Prince of Parma, the Pope, Elizabeth of England, and Philip II. of Spain, and is secured for the last-mentioned by the Duke of Alva.
1585. An impostor asserts himself to be King Sebastian who was slain at Alcazar. (*See* SEBASTIANISTS.)
1594. Another impostor claims to be King Sebastian.
1640, Dec. 1. The Spaniards are expelled by the Duke of Bragança, who ascends the throne as John IV., and founds the Bragança family of Portuguese monarchs.
1641. The Archbishop of Braga conspires to restore the Spaniards.
1642, Jan. 29. A treaty between England and Portugal is signed at London. The Portuguese are expelled from Japan (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1644. Battle of Montijo.
1663. The Spaniards invade Portugal and seize Evora and other places.
1665. The Portuguese, under Gen. Schomberg, defeat the Spaniards at the battle of Villa-Viciosa, or Montes Claros, which secures the sovereignty of Portugal to the house of Bragança.
1667. Alphonso VI. becomes odious from his intemperance, and is deposed by his brother Don Pedro, who assumes the regency.
1668, Feb. 13. Peace with Spain is restored by the treaty of Lisbon.
1697. The cortes assemble for the last time.
1703, May 16. Portugal joins the grand alliance against France. (*See* METHUEN TREATY.)
1736. War is renewed with Spain.
1748. John V. assumes the title of "Most Faithful Majesty."
1755, Nov. 1. The great earthquake overwhelms Lisbon. (*See* EARTHQUAKES.)
1758. The Duke of Aveiro conspires against the king, and is detected and executed.
1759. The Jesuits are expelled on a charge of implication in the conspiracy.
1760. Don Pedro, Prince of Brazil, marries his niece, the Infanta Maria.
1762. The Spaniards invade Portugal, and seize Bragança, Miranda, Almeida, and other places.
1763, Feb. 10. Peace is restored by the treaty of Paris.
1777. Fall of the minister Pombal.
1778, March 31. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Spain, at Pardo.
1792. Queen Maria Francesca becomes insane, and her son John, Prince of Brazil, is declared regent.
1801, March 3. Spain declares war, and invades Portugal.—June 6. Peace is restored by the treaty of Badajos.—Sep. 29. Treaty of Abrantes (*q. v.*).
1807, Oct. 22. An alliance with Great Britain is concluded at London.—Oct. 27. A treaty for the partition of Portugal is concluded between France and Spain at Fontainebleau.—Nov. 27. A French army, under Junot, reaches Lisbon.—Nov. 29. In consequence of the approach of the French, the court sails for Brazil.
1808, June 19. The Portuguese revolt against the French.—June 21. Battle of Castro d'Aire.—July 25. An English force, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, arrives at Oporto.—Aug. 17. Battle of Rolica.—Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeira (*q. v.*).—Aug. 30. The convention of Cintra (*q. v.*).
1809, March 29. The French, under Marshal Soult, take Oporto.
1810, Aug. 27. Massena takes Almeida (*q. v.*).—Sep. 27. Battle of Busaco (*q. v.*).
1811, May 5. Battle of Fuentes de Onoro (*q. v.*).—May 11. Almeida is recovered.
1812, April 11. Battle near Llerena. The English Parliament grants £100,000 for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers by war this year.
1820, Aug. 24. The garrison at Oporto revolts, and forms a provisional government.—Sep. 15. The revolution spreads to Lisbon.—Oct. 1. The revolutionists of Oporto enter Lisbon and establish a constitutional junta.
1821, July 4. The court returns to Portugal, and is established at Lisbon.—Aug. 21. Riots at Lisbon.
1822, Jan. 25. The independence of Chili is acknowledged.—Oct 1. The king swears fidelity to the constitution.—Oct. 12. Brazil (*q. v.*) shakes off its dependence on Portugal.
1823, May 27. The troops declare against the constitution.—June 5. The king revokes the constitution.
1824, April 20. Prince Miguel publishes a manifest against Freemasons.—May 9. Miguel is deprived of the commandership-in-chief.—May 13. He flees into France.
1825, May 13. Portugal recognizes the independence of Brazil.—Aug. 29. A treaty is concluded with Brazil.
1826, Feb. 18. Death of John VI. Don Pedro, at the time absent in Brazil, is proclaimed king, and the Infanta Isabella regent.- April 26. Pedro confirms the regency.—May 2. Pedro resigns the Portuguese crown to his daughter, Maria II., and retains the empire of Brazil.

A.D.
1826, July 9. Popular insurrections break out at Bragança and other places.—Oct. 4. Don Miguel swears at Vienna to respect the Portuguese constitution.—Oct. 6. The Marquis of Chaves rebels at Lisbon.—Oct. 29. Maria II. is betrothed to Don Miguel.—Dec. 3. The assistance of England is solicited.—Dec. 10. The rebels are defeated by the Duke of Terceira.—Dec. 25. The English auxiliary force lands at Lisbon.

1827, Jan. 9. Battle of Coruches.—Feb. 4. Battle of Barca.—April 29. The troops garrisoned at Elvas mutiny.—Dec. 7. The Bank of Lisbon suspends payments.—Dec. 19. The Infant Don Miguel is proclaimed regent.—Dec. 30. He arrives in London.

1828, Feb. 22. Don Miguel arrives at Lisbon.—March 3. Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, formally renounces all claim to the Portuguese crown.—April 28. The British auxiliary force quits Portugal.—May 3. Miguel convokes the three estates of the realm.—June 30. Miguel assumes the title of king. (*See* MIGUELITES.)—July 4. Queen Maria II. sails from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon.—July 15. Miguel dissolves the three estates.—Aug. 24. He seizes the Madeira Islands.—Sep. 2. Maria II., Queen of Portugal, arrives at Gibraltar.—Oct. 6. Maria II. arrives in London.—Nov. 9. Miguel is thrown from his carriage, and seriously hurt.—Dec. 24. Maria II. is received by George IV. at Windsor.

1829, Aug. 11. Don Miguel is defeated in an attempt to take the island of Terceira, one of the Azores.

1830, July 3. Miguel is appointed regent.—Dec. 15. His life is attempted.

1831, Aug. 21. An insurrection at Lisbon, in favour of Queen Maria II., is suppressed.

1832, Feb. 10. Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil (*q. v.*), sails from Belle-Isle.—March 3. He arrives at Terceira, and assumes the regency on behalf of his daughter Maria II.—June 28. Maria II. sails from St. Michael for Portugal.—July 8. Don Pedro disembarks near Oporto, and occupies that city the following day.—Sep. 9 and 19. Don Miguel's troops are defeated in attempts to seize Oporto.

1833, April 9. The Miguelites take Monte Cavello.—June 8. Admiral Napier assumes the command of Don Pedro's fleet.—July 5. Napier captures Miguel's fleet at St. Vincent.—July 23. The Miguelist general, the Duke of Cadaval, evacuates Lisbon.—July 28. Don Pedro enters Lisbon.—Aug. 15. He summons a meeting of the cortes.—Sep. 22. Maria II. enters Lisbon.

1834, April 21. Don Pedro concludes an alliance with Great Britain, France, and Spain.—May 26. The Miguelists capitulate at Evora Monte.—May 29. Miguel signs an agreement to abstain from interference in the affairs of Portugal.—June 1. He quits Portugal and retires to Genoa.—Aug. 18. The cortes meet.—Sep. 20. Maria II., having attained her majority, swears fidelity to the constitution.—Sep. 24. Death of Don Pedro.—Dec. 1. Maria II. marries Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

1835, March 28. Death of the Prince Consort Augustus.

1836, Jan. 1. Maria II. marries Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.—Sep. 10. The constitution of 1822 is proclaimed at Lisbon.—Nov. 3. An outbreak in favour of Don Pedro's charter and the constitution of 1823 occurs at Lisbon.—Nov. 18. An amnesty is decreed in favour of the insurgents.

1837, Aug. 18. The Duke of Terceira fails in an attempt to restore Don Pedro's charter.—Sep. 20. The Duke of Terceira and his friends seek refuge in England.

1838, Feb. 13. An insurrection breaks out in Lisbon.—March 21. The cortes adopt a new constitution.—April 4. Maria II. swears fidelity to the new constitution.—April 7. The Oporto wine company is re-established.

1840, Nov. A misunderstanding takes place with Spain respecting the navigation of the Douro.

1846, April 14. An insurrection breaks out in the northern districts of Guimaraens, Prado, and Penella.—May 16. A revolution breaks out at Coimbra, where a junta and national guard are organized.—May 21. Riots in Lisbon are suppressed.

A.D.
1846, June 16. Don Miguel is proclaimed king at Borey.—June 24. Don Miguel publishes a letter asserting that he will never renounce his claim to the Portuguese throne on any condition whatever.—Oct. 6. The Palmella ministry resigns.—Oct. 7. The national guard is suppressed.—Oct. 9. The Duke of Terceira lands at Oporto, and is arrested.—Oct. 12. A provisionary government is established at Oporto under the Count das Artas, who assures Queen Maria II. that his object is to prevent civil war.—Oct. 27. Maria II. publishes a proclamation stating that she will exercise absolute sovereignty until the restoration of order.—Oct. 28. Gen. Schwalbach defeats the rebels.—Oct. 31. The Royalists are victorious at Evora, and an English fleet, under Admiral Parker, anchors in the Tagus.—Nov. 26. Palmella is banished.—Dec. 22. Marshal Saldanha gains a great victory over the rebel forces under the Count of Bomfin, at Torres Vedras.

1847, Jan. 7. The insurgents, under Count das Artas, enter Oporto.—Jan. 30. The rebels are defeated at Villaponca by Gen. Casal.—April 28. Maria II. consents to grant a general amnesty and to concede some of the demands of the malcontents.—May 21. England, France, Spain, and Portugal hold a conference at London, at which the three former powers agree to assist in restoring order.—June 9. Maria II. publishes a conciliatory proclamation.—June 15. The insurgent general Sa-da-Bandeira, and a large number of his officers, submit.—June 30. The junta of Oporto capitulate, and the town is entered by the Spaniards.

1850, June 22. An American squadron enters the Tagus to enforce the claims of the United States.

1851, April 8. The Duke of Saldanha heads an insurrection of the soldiery.—April 13. He enters Coimbra.—April 24. Oporto declares in his favour.—May 3. The revolt extends to Lisbon.—May 4. Saldanha is made head of the administration.—May 7. The King-consort resigns the commandership-in-chief of the army.—May 25. Maria II. dissolves the chamber of deputies.—July 28. The electoral law is altered.—Sep. 24. Don Miguel marries the Princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg.

1852, July 8. The hereditary Prince of Portugal swears to respect the constitution.—July 9. An important additional act of the constitution is published, by which capital punishment for political offences is abolished, and other reforms are introduced.—Dec. 18. The interest on the public debt is converted from five to three per cent.

1853, Nov. 15. Death of Maria II., who is succeeded by her son Pedro V., under the regency of his father.—Dec. 19. The King regent takes the constitutional oaths.

1854, June 3. The young King visits London.—Sep. 3. He visits France.—Dec. 30. All the slaves of the Portuguese crown are declared free.

1855, Sep. 16. Pedro V. assumes the government.

1856, June 6. The Saldanha ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of the Marquis of Loulé. The cholera rages in Lisbon.

1857, April 29. The marriage of the king with the Princess Stéphanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is celebrated by proxy at Berlin.—Nov. 27. The French slaver *Charles et Georges* is seized by a Portuguese cruiser and taken to Mozambique. The French Government maintains that the negroes found on board were free labourers.

1858, May 27. The king receives the investiture of the Garter.—Aug. 13. The *Charles et Georges* arrives at Lisbon.—Oct. 13. The French Government demands the restoration of the vessel.—Oct. 25. It is surrendered by the Portuguese Government.

1859, March 16. A new ministry is formed under the Duke of Terceira.—July 17. Death of the young queen, from diphtheria.

1860, April 26. Death of the Duke of Terceira, president of the council.—Aug. 3. A commercial treaty is concluded with Japan.

1861, Nov. 11. Death of King Pedro V., who is succeeded by his brother Louis Philippe, Duke of Oporto, their father Ferdinand II., husband of the late queen Maria II., acting as regent.—Dec. 23. Solemn inauguration of the reign of King Louis I.

A.D.
1862, Feb. 19. A new ministry is formed, under the Marquis Loulé.—Aug. 13. By a treaty signed at Tien-tsin, Macao is definitively ceded to Portugal.—Oct. 2. Louis I. marries Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emanuel I.
1863, Sep. 28. Birth of Carlos, the heir apparent.
1864, May 27. The hereditary peerage is abolished.
1865, July 31. Another prince, named Alphonso, is born.—Sep. 3. The Aguiar ministry is formed.—Sep. 18. The Portuguese International Exhibition is opened at Oporto.

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

COUNTS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1095.	Henrique, or Henry of Burgundy.	1112.	Theresa, queen regent.
		1128.	Alphonso.

KINGS.

1139.	Alphonso I.	1385.	Joam, or John I., the Great.
1185.	Sancho I.	1433.	Edward.
1212.	Alphonso II. (the Fat).	1438.	Alphonso V., the African.
1223.	Sancho II.	1481.	Joam, or John II.
1248.	Alphonso III.	1495.	Emanuel.
1279.	Denis, or Dionysius.	1521.	Joam, or John III.
1325.	Alphonso IV.	1557.	Sebastian.
1357.	Pedro, or Peter I., the Severe.	1578.	Henry the Cardinal.
1367.	Ferdinand I.		

PORTUGAL UNDER SPANISH KINGS.

1580.	Philip II.	1623.	Philip IV.
1590.	Philip III.		

HOUSE OF BRAGANÇA.

1640.	Joam, or John IV. (the Fortunate).	1786.	Maria I., Francesca (alone).
1656.	Alphonso VI.	1816.	Joam, or John VI.
1683.	Pedro, or Peter II.	1826.	Pedro, or Peter IV.
1706.	Joam, or John V.	1826.	Maria II. (da Gloria).
1750.	Joseph.	1828.	Miguel.
1777.	Pedro, or Peter III. and Maria I. (Francesca).	1833.	Maria II. (restored).
		1853.	Pedro, or Peter V.
		1861.	Louis I.

POSEN (Prussia).—This province formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland. Part of it was annexed to Prussia in 1772, and the remainder in 1793. It was taken from Prussia and annexed to the duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and restored in 1815. The secret societies for the deliverance of Poland from foreign dominion, which led to the revolution of 1830, had their ramifications in the duchy of Posen. An insurrection of the Poles took place in April, 1848, attended by great atrocities on the part of the peasants, which were retaliated by the German troops. The revolt was put down in May, 1848.

POSEN (Prussia), the capital of the province of the same name, was erected into a bishopric on the introduction of Christianity into Poland in the 10th century, and became the residence of the dukes of Poland in the 13th century. A large part of the older portions of Posen were destroyed in the great fire of 1803. Napoleon I. gave an audience here to the deputies of Poland on behalf of that kingdom, Nov. 29, 1806. Murat threw up his command in the French army here, and abandoned the cause of Napoleon I., Jan. 17, 1813. Eugène made a resolute stand at Posen for three weeks, on the retreat of the French from Russia, and evacuated the city Feb. 12, 1813. An insurrection, which broke out in Feb., 1846, was soon suppressed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The first postmaster in England was Sir Thomas Randolph, who received the appointment in 1581. James I. constituted the office of postmaster for foreign parts, which was bestowed upon Matthew de l'Equester, in 1619. This office he assigned to William Frizell and Thomas Witherings, who were protected by royal denunciation against private adventurers, in 1632. The office of postmaster was regulated by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), which was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). This act ordered the establishment of one postmaster-general, to be made and constituted by letters patent under the great seal.

POST-OFFICE (London).—A letter office, in connection with the principal mails, was established in 1635, under the superintendence of Thomas Witherings, whose receiving-house was in Sherborne Lane. By an act of the Long Parliament, passed in 1656, the erection of a central general office was ordered; and after the Restoration the measure was continued by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), and it was amended by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). At the commencement of the last century, the General Post-office was situated in Cloak Lane, near Dowgate, whence it was transferred to Bishopsgate Street, and afterwards to Lombard Street. In 1765 four houses in Abchurch Street were added to the establishment; but the accommodation proving insufficient, commissioners for choosing a new site were appointed by the private act, 55 Geo. III. c. 91 (1815), and a spot at the junction of Newgate Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand was selected. Excavations for the new building were commenced in 1818, but the proceedings were suspended, and the first stone was not laid till May, 1824. It was opened for business Sep. 23, 1829.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—By 24 Vict. c. 14 (May 17, 1861), the postmaster-general was empowered to direct his officers at various places to receive cash deposits for remittance to the general office at London, to be repaid at 2½ per cent. interest. No deposit may be of less value than 1s., and all the existing act relating to savings banks apply to the Post-office banks. In accordance with this act, Post-office savings banks were opened throughout Great Britain, Sep. 16, 1861. It was amended by 26 Vict. c. 14 (May 4, 1863).

POSTS AND POSTAGE.—Cyrus the Elder, King of Persia, B.C. 559, is believed to have been the first to establish a regular system of posting. Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408) describes the Persian mode of forwarding communications by what they called relays, couriers being stationed along the road, one man and horse to every day's journey. A somewhat similar course was pursued by the Romans in the time of Augustus, B.C. 31. Prescott states that the Mexicans and Peruvians possessed institutions of the kind long before they were introduced into modern Europe. Establishments of this kind existed in France under Charlemagne (768 — 814), and Charles V. (1364 — 80). In England royal messengers were employed, under the name of cokinus, nuncius, and garcio, for the conveyance of letters, as early as 1252. Sir Bryan Tuke exercised supervision over these officials, hold-

ing a situation analogous to the modern postmaster-general (*q. v.*), in 1533. Edward IV. established post-stations at distances of 20 miles from each other, between England and Scotland, about 1470. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1548), the hire for post-horses was made a penny a mile. The letting of post-horses was vested solely in the postmaster-general and his department by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660). The duty on licences for letting post-horses was regulated by 25 Geo. III. c. 51 (1785). The letter-office of England and Scotland was established in 1635, and a weekly conveyance to all parts of the kingdom was set on foot by Edmund Prideaux in 1649, which was opposed by the common council of London; but Parliament declared that the office was "in their sole power and at their disposal," March 21, 1649. The private undertakers, who performed the work for the public at a cheaper rate, continued to flourish, and expressed their determination, "by God's help," to go on; but John Manley having farmed it for £10,000 per annum, the adventurers were forcibly put down in 1653; and an ordinance of the House of Commons, in 1657, set forth that Government holding the monopoly of posts, would be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth. Farmed to Daniel O'Neal for £21,500, the revenue was settled upon the Duke of York, the king's brother, in 1663. It was again farmed, to Sir William Petty, at £43,000, in 1674. The metropolitan penny post was set up in 1681 by Robert Murray, an upholsterer, who assigned his interest to William Dockwra, a London merchant, in 1683. It was decided in 1697 that its revenues formed part of the general post, and Dockwra was appointed comptroller. A pension of £500 per annum for 10 years was awarded to him in 1702. Povey attempted to establish a half-penny post in 1708. An additional penny was authorized by law to be laid on letters for the villages round London in 1727; and the metropolitan rate was raised from 1*d.* to 2*d.* in 1801. A distinct postal system had been organized for Scotland in 1662, and Sir Robert Sinclair received a grant from King William III. of the whole revenue, with a salary of £300 a year, to keep up the establishment, in 1698. The system was reorganized and consolidated by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). The cross-posts were farmed in 1720, to Mr. Allen, who cleared out of his contract £12,000 a year, for 42 years. The net revenue was £96,339 in 1724. The privilege of franking was confirmed and regulated by Parliament in 1764. Palmer's improvements were adopted Aug. 2, 1784. (*See* MAIL COACHES.) All previous post-office acts were repealed, their chief provisions being consolidated into one general statute, by 1 Vict. c. 32 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 33 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 34 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 36 (July 12, 1837); and 1 Vict. c. 76 (July 17, 1837). A uniform rate of 1*d.* on inland letters, to take effect from Oct. 5, 1840, was established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 17, 1839). A treasury minute was accordingly issued, Nov. 12, 1839, fixing the rate of postage at 4*d.* per half-ounce, to take effect on and after Dec. 5. The uniform rate of 1*d.* for the United Kingdom came into operation Jan. 10, 1840. The book post, established in 1848, was extended in 1855 and 1857. Postmasters were permitted to purchase unspoiled stamps of the public at 2½ per cent. discount, Feb. 1, 1862. (*See* DIRECTORY.)

POTASSIUM.—This metal was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy in 1807, and an improved process was discovered by Gay-Lussac and Thenard in 1808.

POTATO.—This plant, a native of Chili and Peru, was brought to Europe by the Spaniards early in the 16th century, and, according to the generally received account, into England from Virginia by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, who returned in July, 1586. Some authors contend that the plant was first described by Gaspar Bauhin in 1590, and afterwards introduced here. There is little doubt that some specimens were brought by Hawkins in 1565 and by Drake in 1585, though it did not at first attract much attention. For a long period the cultivation was limited to the garden, and it was not planted as a field crop in Scotland until 1732. By the middle of this century it was generally known throughout England. The potato disease first appeared near Liége in 1842, broke out in Canada in 1844, and caused the failure of the potato crops in Ireland in 1845, and the four following years. (*See* BRANDY.)

POTATO WAR, or KARTOFFEL-KREIG.—The name given to the Prussian war waged in Bohemia respecting the succession in 1778, on account of the numerous petty skirmishes and manœuvrings respecting convoys.

POTIDÆA (Greece).—This Dorian city, originally colonized from Corinth, surrendered to the Persians B.C. 480. It revolted from Athens B.C. 433, and was allied with the Corinthians. The Olynthians held it B.C. 382, the Athenians took it B.C. 364, and Philip II. of Macedon, who took it in June, B.C. 356, gave it to the Olynthians, by whom it was destroyed. Cassander (B.C. 354—B.C. 296) founded a new city on its site, and named it Cassandria. It fell under the rule of the despot Apollodorus, B.C. 279, and was destroyed by the Huns in the 5th century.

POTOMAC.—(*See* CHANCELLORSVILLE, LEESBURG HEIGHTS, &c.)

POTOSI (S. America).—The silver mines, near this town of Bolivia, in Peru, were discovered by an Indian in 1545.

POTSDAM (Prussia).—The royal palace o Sans Souci, called the Versailles of Prussia, containing Frederick (II.) the Great's apartments in the state in which he left them, was built 1660—1673. The town-hall was completed in 1754. Over the tomb of Frederick II., at the hour of midnight, Alexander I. of Russia and Frederick William III. of Prussia vowed eternal friendship, Nov. 3, 1805. Napoleon I. visited the tomb precisely one year after, Nov. 3, 1806.

POTTERY.—(*See* PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.)

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. America).—This city of New York was founded by the Dutch in

1690. The constitution of the United States was ratified here by the convention in 1788.

POULTERERS were incorporated in 1504. The first poultry show in London was held in Baker Street, Jan. 11—14, 1853.

POULTRY COMPTER (London).—The date of the foundation of this, the old sheriffs' prison, is not known, but it was certainly very ancient, and Stow says, "I have not read of the original thereof." It is stated that the name Compter, applied to debtors' prisons, is derived from *computare*, to account, because "whosoever slippeth in there must be sure to account, and pay well too, ere he get out again." The last slave imprisoned in England was Somerset, who, in 1772, was confined in this prison, the only one spared in the Gordon riots of 1780. It was not much used after 1804. The Wood Street Compter, established in 1555, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666.

POUND.—The pound used from the time of William I. to Henry VII., was taken from 7,680 picked grains of wheat well dried. By 31 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303), the weight of the London pound was settled at 12 and 15 ounces in different cases. The pound avoirdupois, introduced by Henry VIII. in 1532, contained 7,000 grains Troy. A standard brass weight of one pound Troy, manufactured in 1758, and preserved in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, was made the imperial standard pound by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 4 (June 17, 1824), which fixed the weight of the pound avoirdupois at 7,000 grains Troy.

POUNDAGE.—(*See* TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE.)

POWDER.—(*See* GUNPOWDER and HAIR POWDER.)

POWER LOOM.—(*See* COTTON TRADE and LOOM.)

POWHATAN.—(*See* JAMES RIVER.)

POYNINGS'S ACT or LAW.—The statute named after Sir Edward Poynings, appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, Sep. 13, 1494, restricting legislation in the Irish Parliament to measures that had first been approved of by the English council, was passed at Drogheda in 1494, and was repealed in April, 1782.

POZZUOLI.—(*See* PUTEOLI.)

PRÆMONSTRATENSIANS, or NORBERTINE ORDER OF CANONS, was established by St. Norbert in France in 1120. The spot chosen in the forest of Coucy, in the diocese of Laon, was called Pré Montré, because pointed out in a vision: hence the name. Adopting the rule of St. Augustine, they were approved by Pope Honorius II. in 1126. Norbert was appointed Bishop of Magdeburg in 1127, and the order spread rapidly in Germany. He died June 6, 1134. Nicholas IV. granted them permission to eat flesh when travelling, in 1288; and Pius II. extended the licence to a general use of that diet, except during Lent, in 1460. They came into England in 1146, and were called White Canons.

PRÆMUNIRE, from *præmuniri*, a corrupt form of *præmoneri*,* to be forewarned, is the name of a writ issued for the prosecution of persons charged with certain offences, and it is also applied to the offences for which the writ is issued, which were originally such as related to the dominion of the papacy in this country. Persons convicted under writs of præmunire are placed out of the pale of the royal protection, their possessions are forfeited to the crown, and they themselves are committed to prison during the sovereign's pleasure. The first statute of præmunire is 27 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 1 (1353), but the most important which generally goes by the name is 16 Rich. II. c. 5 (1392). It prohibits the purchase of papal bulls from Rome, and declares the English crown independent of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The killing of a person attainted in a præmunire was first declared unlawful by 5 Eliz. c. 1, s. 21 (1562). By 13 Charles II. c. 1 (1661), the assertion that Parliament possesses legislative authority, independent of the royal sanction, is declared a præmunire, and by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Charles II. c. 2 (May 27, 1679), the illegal confinement of English subjects in foreign prisons renders the offender subject to the same penalties. The offence really consists in "introducing a foreign power into this land, and creating an *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process which constitutionally belongs to the crown alone."

PRÆNESTE (Italy), an ancient city of Latium, which joined the Romans B.C. 499, was afterwards in alliance with the Volscians. (*See* ALLIA.) It was taken by Sylla B.C. 82, and was afterwards known as Civitas Palas Prænestina, whence the modern name Palestrina. The fragments of a Roman calendar, called Fasti Prænestini, found here in 1773, were published at Rome in 1779.

PRÆTOR.—This title, originally applied to the Roman consuls, was specially appropriated to a magistrate called the *prætor urbanus*, B.C. 366. A plebeian first obtained the office B.C. 337. A second prætor, called *prætor peregrinus*, for deciding questions in which foreigners were concerned, was created B.C. 246. Two more were appointed for the provinces B.C. 227, and two more B.C. 197. The number of the prætors was increased by Sylla to eight, B.C. 80, to 16 by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 46—B.C. 44), reduced to 12 by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14), and again raised to 16 by Tiberius (14—37).

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS, so named because when first instituted they kept watch and ward round the *prætorium*, or general's tent, were formed into nine or ten cohorts, and made bodyguards by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). Claudius I. having been raised by them to the throne in 41, gave to each a donation of £120. Their expectations or demands in that respect rose so high that Hadrian in 117 complained that the promotion of a Cæsar had cost him two millions and a half sterling. The Emperor Pertinax was murdered by them March 28, 193, after which they openly put the empire up to auction, proclaiming from the ramparts that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the highest bidder, and it was "knocked down" to Didius Julianus. Septimius Severus banished them, on pain of death, 100 miles from the capital,

* "*Præmunire facias, A. B.*, cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged: which contempt is particularly recited in the preamble to the writ."—*Kerr's Student's Blackstone.*

and remodelled the force, establishing the office of prætorian præfect, in 197. During a popular tumult, they were besieged by the citizens in their camp in 238. Diocletian abolished their privileges, and reduced their numbers in 303. Constantine I. suppressed them in 313.

PRAGA (Poland), a suburb of Warsaw, was destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 5, 1794. The Poles, after a two days' conflict, were defeated here by the Russians, Feb. 25, 1831.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION.—This term is said to have been applied to certain formal proclamations under the Byzantine empire. An ordinance issued by Louis IX. of France in March, 1268, resisting the claim of the bishops of Rome to nominate the bishops of France, was renewed, extended, and confirmed by the États Généraux assembled by Charles VII. at Bourges, in July, 1438. It suppressed annates, prohibited appeals to Rome, and was the charter of the Gallican Church. A concordat, abrogating the chief provisions of the Pragmatic Sanction, was signed Aug. 18, 1516, in the reign of Francis I. ——Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, published a document April 19, 1713, to which the name of Pragmatic Sanction has also been given. Its object was the settlement of his hereditary estates upon his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa; and it directed that in default of male issue of his line, his daughter should succeed in order of seniority, in preference to those of his brother, the Emperor Joseph I. It received the assent of the King of Spain April 25, 1725; of the Empress of Russia Aug. 6, 1726; of the Elector of Bavaria Sep. 1, 1726; of the King of Prussia Oct. 12, 1726; of Great Britain and the States-General March 19, 1731; of the Elector of Cologne Aug. 26, 1731; of the Germanic empire Jan. 11, 1732; and of Louis XV. of France Nov. 18, 1738. ——Charles IV. of the Two Sicilies published a Pragmatic Sanction Oct. 6, 1759. —— Ferdinand VII. of Spain published a Pragmatic Sanction abolishing the Salic Law in Spain, March 29, 1830. (*See* CARLISTS.) Several edicts or rescripts have received this name.

PRAGUE (Battles).—Ziska, at the head of the Hussites, gained a victory near Prague, July 14, 1420.——Another battle, in which the Elector Palatine was defeated by Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, was fought here, Nov. 8, 1620.——Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrians in their encampment on the Moldau, near Prague, May 6, 1757. The Austrian camp, military chest, and 60 pieces of artillery were captured.

PRAGUE (Bohemia).—The old town was founded about 759, and the Neustadt, or new town, in 1348. Prague was captured by Henry I. (the Fowler) in 934. Boleslaus I. of Poland besieged it in 1005. The Jews were nearly exterminated by the populace, in consequence of a rumour that they had insulted the Host, in 1290. The cathedral was commenced in 1344; the city was made the capital of Germany in 1347; the first university in Germany was founded here by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1348; and the palace of the kings of Bohemia in 1353. The Hussite insurrection took place in 1419. The articles of Prague were promulgated by Ziska in 1420. The Hussites took it in 1424, and an arrangement with them, called the Compacta of Prague, was made in 1433. Sigismund captured Prague in 1435. The bishopric of Prague was founded by Boleslaus II. in 967, and councils were held here in 1355; April 29, 1381; June 17, 1392: and June 7, 1421. Part of the city was taken by the Swedes, July 31, but the remainder resisted their efforts. It was occupied Nov. 26, 1741, by the French, under Marshal Broglie. They were blockaded by Prince Charles of Lorraine for nearly two years, when, most of the garrison having escaped, the rest capitulated in 1742. Prague was taken by Frederick II. of Prussia in 1744. He laid siege to the town in 1757, but was eventually obliged to retire and evacuate Bohemia. A congress of the Allied powers and Napoleon I. met here July 5, 1813, and broke up Aug. 9. The people revolted against Austria, June 12, 1848, and the insurrection was quelled June 19.

PRAGUE (Treaties).—The preliminaries between the Elector of Saxony and the Emperor, signed at Pirna in Nov., 1634, formed the basis of a treaty concluded at Prague, May 30, 1635.——Peace between Austria and Prussia was concluded here Aug. 23, 1866.

PRAGUERIE.—The French nobles, instigated by the Dukes of Bourbon and Alençon, and the Counts of Vendôme and Dunois, rebelled against Charles VII. in 1440. They quitted the court and retired to Blois, taking with them the Dauphin Louis, then a minor; and the movement received the name of Praguerie from the Hussite war. The people declared for Charles VII., and the refractory nobles speedily made submission.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.—(*See* BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.)

PRAYER is first mentioned Gen. iv. 26. Bingham states that the custom of holding morning and evening prayer daily in churches commenced in the 3rd century. Prayers for the dead commenced about 215, and prayers to the Virgin Mary and Saints had become common in the 8th century. (*See* COMMON PRAYER.)

PRE-ADAMITES.—The theory that the earth had inhabitants before the time of Adam was first advocated by Isaac de la Peyrere (Pererius) in 1655.

PRECEDENCE was settled in England by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1539), amended by subsequent statutes. Regulations for Scotland were made by statute in 1623 and in 1661.

PREDESTINATION.—This doctrine was first taught in the Christian Church by St. Augustine, about 420. It led to bitter controversies, and in 469 Faustus protested against it. Lucidus, a disciple of St. Augustine and an advocate of predestination, was compelled to retract his opinion at the councils of Arles and Lyons, both held in 475. It spread into Gaul in 510, and was established by the Council of Orange July 3, 529. The controversy was revived in the 9th, and again, after the Reformation, in the 16th century. It was introduced into Switzerland by Calvin, about 1554. (*See* ARMINIANS, CALVINISM, and JANSENISTS.)

PREEZ, or PREETZ (Denmark), owes its origin to a convent, founded in 1216.

PRENZLOW, or PRENZLAU (Prussia).—St. Mary's Church, one of the most remarkable brick buildings in Germany, was built 1325—40. Twenty thousand Prussians, under the Prince of Hohenlohe, surrendered to the French here, in Oct., 1806.

PREROGATIVE COURT was established for the trial of will cases, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed its judge, and enjoyed by special prerogative a probate of all wills made in his archbishopric. Appeals from this court were at one time made to the Pope, but by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1533), they were ordered to be made to the king in Chancery. This act was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92 (Aug. 7, 1832), which transferred the appeal to the Privy Council, and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833), it was ordered to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This court was abolished by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857).

PRESBURG, or PRESSBURG (Hungary).—Buda having fallen into the hands of the Turks, in 1446, Presburg was declared the capital of Hungary, and the diets were held here. A congress held here Nov. 7, 1491, established the succession to the Bohemian and Hungarian crowns, under certain contingencies, in the house of Habsburg. It was again made the capital after the capture of Buda by the Turks in 1541, but in 1784 Joseph II. transferred the seat of the government to Buda. Presburg was taken by Bethlen Gabor in 1619, and was retaken in 1621 by the Imperialists under Boucquoi. A diet was held here in 1687. The royal palace was destroyed by fire in 1811. The defences of Presburg were strengthened in 1850.

PRESBURG, or PRESSBURG (Treaty).—An armistice, between France and Austria, was signed at Austerlitz, Dec. 6, 1805, and the definitive treaty of peace was concluded at this town in Hungary, Dec. 26, 1805. Austria ceded Venice and other territory to Italy, recognized the independence of the Helvetian republic, the title of Napoleon I. as King of Italy, and the elevation of the Elector of Bavaria and of the Duke of Würtemberg to the rank of kings, and of the Duke of Baden to that of grand duke.

PRESBYTERIANISM appears to have been the early form of church polity among the Valdenses, from the treatise of Archbishop Seyssel, of Turin, in 1520, confirmed by a letter of Morel, a Valdensean minister, in 1530. Luther advised the Bohemians to elect their own pastor in 1523. John à Lasco established this form of church government at Embden in 1544, and its divine right was maintained in a conference held at Wesel in 1566, and also by the synod at Embden in 1571. It was introduced into Westphalia in 1588. The system was recognized by the Bohemian Book of Order, adopted in 1616, and has existed in Hungary since 1564. It was partially adopted in Switzerland in 1541, and was popular in France in 1555; the first national synod having been held at Paris in 1559, and the last at Loudun in 1669. The first Dutch synod met at Dort in 1574. A party, consisting of 15 ministers and a number of laymen, met at Wandsworth to choose elders, Nov. 20, 1572. It was declared by Parliament to be "lawful, and agreeable to the word of God," and an order for the election of elders was made in March, 1646. With the exception of chapels for the king and peers, all parishes were declared to be under this form of church government in 1648. It was superseded by episcopacy at the Restoration in 1660. The first general assembly of the Church of Scotland met in 1560; the assembly was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653. Presbyterianism was established by law in Scotland in 1689. The first meeting of a presbytery in Ireland took place at Carrickfergus, June 10, 1642. The first congregation in America was formed at Rehoboth in 1690, and the first presbytery at Philadelphia in 1705. The general assembly was instituted in 1788. Dissensions broke out, and the Cumberland Presbyterians (*q. v.*) seceded in 1810.

PRESCOTT (N. America).—A number of American sympathizers, having landed at this place in Upper Canada in 1838, were attacked and compelled to surrender by the English under Capt. Sandom and Col. Young, April 16.

PRESIDENT.—The first president of the United States (*q. v.*) of America, George Washington, was elected in 1789. Louis Napoleon was chosen president of the French republic Dec. 10, 1848.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, the fourth great office of state in England, was, at the new modelling of the privy council by Charles II., in 1679, bestowed upon Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury. This officer was styled Principalis et Capitalis Consiliarius in the time of King John (1199—1216).

PRESIDENT STEAMER left New York for Liverpool in April, 1841, and was never heard of afterwards. Among the passengers were Lord William Lennox and Tyrone Power, the celebrated actor.

PRESS.—(*See* ALDINE PRESS, BOOK CENSORS, INQUISITORS OF THE PRESS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.)

PRESSED TO DEATH.—(*See* PEINE FORTE ET DURE.)

PRESS-GANG.—"The uncertainties of raising troops by voluntary enlistment," says Hallam, "led to the usage of pressing soldiers for service," and in the preamble of an act empowering the king to levy troops by this compulsory method, for the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1641, it is declared that no man should be compelled to go out of his country to serve as a soldier except in cases of urgent necessity. The practice of raising seamen for the Royal Navy in this manner is said to have prevailed from an ancient date, and by 2 Rich. II. c. 4 (1378), a remedy is provided against desertion. Various statutes have regulated the exemptions and penalties for concealment, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), the period of compulsory service is limited to five years. The first impressment of sailors in Ireland was made in 1678. It was decided by the judges and crown lawyers that the power was indispensably inherent in the crown in 1676. A debate on a bill brought

into the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, for setting the press-gang to work, led to a duel between the minister and Mr. Tierney, who opposed it, the hostile meeting having taken place on Putney Heath, Sunday, May 27, 1798.

PRESSOVA.—(*See* EPERIES.)

PRESTER JOHN.—(*See* KERAITES.)

PRESTON (Lancashire), founded on the decline of Ribchester, the Rigodunum of the Romans, was ravaged by Bruce in 1322. The parish church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, was erected in 930. James I. visited Preston Aug. 14, 1617. The plague broke out in 1630. Having declared for Charles I., it was taken by Sir J. Seaton after a desperate resistance, Feb. 12, 1643, and was retaken by the Earl of Derby, March 17. The Royal forces, under Sir Philip Musgrove, were defeated here by Cromwell, Aug. 17, 1648. The rebels, partisans of the house of Stuart, were defeated near this town by Gen. Carpenter, Nov. 13, 1715, and many of them were executed in the beginning of 1716. Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, passed through Preston in his retreat towards Scotland, Dec. 12, 1745. The first cotton-mill was built in 1777. A riot occurred March 3, 1854. The first stone of a new town-hall was laid Sep. 2, 1862. An industrial exhibition was held here from Sep. 21 to Dec. 7, 1865. (*See* COTTON FAMINE.)

PRESTON GUILD was acknowledged by Royal charter about 1175. The earliest recorded guild is that of June 27, 1328, when certain laws passed at a preceding guild were confirmed; and the second on record was held in 1397. Since 1542 the guild has been held regularly every 20 years: the last, proclaimed at the Corn Exchange, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862, took place Sep. 2—7.

PRESTONPANS (Battle) was fought at this village, near Edinburgh, Sep. 21, 1745, between the Royal army, under Sir John Cope, and the Highlanders, under Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender. The former were defeated.

PRETENDERS. — James Francis Edward Stuart, called the Old Pretender, or the Chevalier de St. George, a son of James II., was born June 10, 1688. A bill of attainder was passed against him in 1701. Early in March, 1708, he put to sea from Dunkirk, and his fleet was dispersed by Admiral Byng. He set sail from the same port in Dec., 1715, landed at Peterhead, in Scotland, Dec. 22, and, after a vain attempt to obtain the crown, escaped from Montrose to France, Feb. 4, 1716.——Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, landed in Scotland Sep. 4, 1745. After gaining the battles of Prestonpans and Falkirk Muir, he was routed at Culloden, April 16, 1746. Having wandered for six months among the Highlands, £30,000 being offered for his head, he escaped Sep. 20, 1746, and landed at a small port near Morlaix, in Britanny, Sep. 29. He died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1788.

PRIDE'S PURGE, so called from the activity with which Col. Pride seized upon the members of the Long Parliament as they entered the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648. Many were taken prisoners, some fled to the country, and only 50 members remained (Dec. 8), who were afterwards styled the Rump Parliament (*q. v.*).

PRIEST.— Melchizedek, King of Salem, is called "the priest of the most high God" (Gen. xiv. 18), B.C. 1913; Aaron and his sons were consecrated to the office B.C. 1496 (Lev. viii. & ix.), and all the tribe of Levi B.C. 1496 (Num. iii.). During the famine in Egypt, when Joseph bought up the land for Pharaoh, the priests were left in possession of their portion, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlvii. 22). The duties of the priests were connected with the kingly office among the early Greeks, and were performed by the heads of families, as appears from various passages in Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927). Five priests were selected from among so many aristocratic families to superintend the oracle of Delphi about B.C. 595.

PRIMERS. — The first of these devotional works, in which the practice of praying to saints was denounced, with a design to weaken the papal system, was printed by John Byddel, June 16, 1535. This was followed by a second in 1539; and a third, under the express sanction of Henry VIII., was published in 1545. The three primers, edited by Dr. Edward Burton, were published in an octavo volume by the university of Oxford in 1834.

PRIMOGENITURE.—In the times of the patriarchs the firstborn son always inherited his father's position as head of his family. The Roman law did not acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, and it was not recognized in France until the time of the Capets, and was abolished there in 1790. It was established in England by the Normans, and took effect almost in all cases, except where its operation was hindered by the customs of gavelkind and borough-English (*q. v.*).

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (N. America), discovered by Cabot, June 24, 1497, and included in the territory of New France, and called St. John's, was granted in 1663 as a feudal tenure to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; retaken by them in 1758; and, at the peace of 1763, confirmed, with Cape Breton, to England. In 1768 it was erected into a separate colony. The first house of assembly met in 1773.

PRINCE RUPERT'S or RUPERT'S LAND (N. America), named after Prince Rupert, one of the founders of the Hudson's Bay (*q. v.*) Company, was made a bishopric in 1850.

PRINCE'S ISLAND (Atlantic Ocean), on the coast of Africa, was discovered in 1471, and now belongs to Portugal.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE (London), opened for opera in 1840, was taken by Mr. Charles Kean in 1850, and during his management, which lasted till Aug. 29, 1859, several of the plays of Shakespeare were revived with great splendour. A ballet girl named Sarah Gibson, in attempting to rescue a companion whose dress had caught fire during the performance of a pantomime, was so severely injured that she died, Jan. 28, 1863.

PRINCETON (Battle). — Washington defeated the English army at this town in New Jersey, Jan. 3, 1777. The College was founded in 1746, and the Presbyterian seminary in 1812.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. — (*See* PENANG.)

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—(*See* QUEEN'S THEATRE.)

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB (London) was established in 1851.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S ISLANDS. — (*See* FEEJEE ISLANDS.)

PRINTING.—The art of block-printing was known in China as early as B.C. 202, and is said to have been introduced from that country into Europe by Marco Polo, in the latter part of the 13th century. It was first employed in the manufacture of playing-cards and little books of devotion, consisting in most cases of only one page, illustrated by rude pictures, and containing short scripture texts. The earliest date on these books is 1423. The invention of printing with movable type is claimed for several persons, the chief of whom are Lawrence Coster (1370—1440) of Haarlem; John Gutenberg, born at Mentz (Mayence) about 1400, settled at Strasburg in 1424, returned to Mentz in 1441, dying there Feb. 24, 1468; John Mentelin (1410—78) of Strasburg; John Faust, who died about 1490; and Peter Schoeffer, or Schoffer, of Mentz, who died about 1502. Coster is said to have printed by means of separate wooden types, tied together with thread, as early as 1430; but the evidence is doubtful. John Gutenberg, or Geinsfleisch, established himself at Mentz in 1441, and printed two small books in 1442. In 1443 he took John Fust, or Faust, into partnership; and in 1450 he first employed cut metal types in the production of the Mazarin Bible, which appeared five years later. About the same year Peter Schoeffer, the servant of Gutenberg and Fust, invented cast metal types, which were first used in 1459. The Gothic types, or black letter, gave place to Roman letters towards the end of the 16th century. By 39 Geo. III. c. 79, s. 23 (July 12, 1799), all persons possessing printing materials were required to send a notice thereof to the clerk of the peace, for transmission to the secretary of state. This act was amended by 51 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 10, 1811), and by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12 (June 4, 1839).

A.D.
1455. The Mazarin Bible is printed by Gutenberg.
1457. Faust and Schoeffer print the Psalter.
1462. Count Adolphus of Nassau takes Mentz, and compels the printers to remove to other towns, whereby the art is diffused.
1465. Greek characters are introduced, being at first confined to quotations. Printing first practised in Italy at Sublaco, in the Papal States.
1466. Sweynheym and Pannartz establish the first press at Rome.
1467. They introduce Roman types.
1469. A book is said to have been printed at Oxford.
1469. The first French press is established at Paris.
1470. "Signatures" are first employed by Antonio Zorat at Milan.
1474. Caxton, who sets up the first press in England, at Westminster, prints the "Game of Chess."
1475. Printing is introduced into Spain, at Barcelona.
1476. The first work wholly in Greek type is printed at Milan.
1488. The first Bible in Hebrew characters is printed at Soncino, in Italy.
1495. The art of printing music is introduced into England.
1500. Aldus Manutius invents Italic type about this year.
1501. Printing is introduced into Scotland.
A.D.
1515. Ottavio de Petrucci invents music-printing from metal types.
1526. The New Testament, being the first English Bible (*q. v.*), is printed at Antwerp.
1529. The first patent of king's printer is granted to Thomas Berthelet.
1539. The Great or Cromwell's Bible, the first printed by authority in England.
1540. The "Byrth of Mankynd," the earliest English work in which copper-plate printing is employed, is printed.
1542. The "Imprimerie Royale" is established at Paris by Francis I.
1551. Humphrey Powell introduces printing into Ireland.
1637. By order of the Star-Chamber, the businesses of printer and type-founder are ordered to be kept distinct, and only four type-founders are permitted in the kingdom.
1638. The first press in America is set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
1720. Type-founding is first practised with success in England, by William Caslon.
1725. Stereotype-printing is invented by Ged, of Edinburgh.
1726. Printing is introduced into Turkey.
1776. The printing of maps with movable types is invented by Conrad Sweynheym.
1778. Henry Johnson invents logographic printing (*q. v.*).
1780. Tilloch invents an improved system of stereotype.
1784. Valentine Haüy invents embossed typography, and applies it to printing books for the blind.
1785. Jan. 13. The *Daily Universal Register* (afterwards the *Times*) is brought out as a specimen of logographic printing.
1790. W. Nicholson patents a self-acting printing machine.
1800. Lord Stanhope invents the Stanhope press.
1804. König directs his attention towards the improvement of the printing-press.
1811, April. The sheet H of the "Annual Register," for 1810, printed this month, is the first work printed by a machine.
1814, Nov. 28. The *Times* is the first steam-printed newspaper, König's machine being the apparatus employed.
1815. Composition balls for inking type are invented by Benjamin Foster. Cowper commences his inventions connected with the press, and introduces the inking-roller.
1817. R. Ackerman introduces lithographic printing into England.
1818. George Clymer, of Philadelphia, patents the Columbian press in London. Applegath takes out a patent for improvements in cylindrical printing machinery.
1827. Gall, of Edinburgh, invents a system of printing for the blind.
1840. Anastatic printing (*q. v.*) is introduced.
1854. Andrew Worsdell, of Vienna, invents Nature-printing (*q. v.*).
1858. Hoe's American printing machine is introduced into England.

PRINTING IN COLOURS.—This art originated in the desire of the old printers to enable their productions to vie with the illuminated MSS. of their predecessors the monks. The Psalter of Faust and Schoeffer, printed in 1457, is one of the earliest examples, and Lucas Cranach produced the first attempt in printing in chiaroscuro, in 1509. A very fine German engraving in colours, bearing the date of 1543, is not considered authentic. Mr. J. B. Jackson devoted much time to the subject, and published a work on engraving and printing in chiaroscuro in 1754; and in 1819 William Savage commenced his "Hints on Decorative Printing." George Baxter's first efforts in printing in colours were made in 1835 and in 1837 M. Engelmann succeeded in effecting it by lithography.

PRINTING-MACHINE.—For a long period after the invention of printing, the press remained unaltered. About 1620, William

Jansen Blaeuw introduced several improvements. The first patent for machine-printing was taken out by William Nicholson in 1790, and Donkin and Bacon introduced a new machine, in which the type was arranged on a piston, in 1813. The first practically successful machine was König's, which was constructed in 1814. In 1816 Edward Cowper made a machine for using curved stereotype plates; in 1818 one for ordinary type; and in 1827, conjointly with Applegath, he invented a four-cylinder machine for the *Times*, which printed between 4,000 and 5,000 copies per hour. Applegath's vertical machine, invented in May, 1848, produces no less than 15,000 impressions per hour. Hoe's American machine was introduced into this country in 1858. (*See* PRINTING.)

PRIORIES, originally offshoots from, and subordinate to, the great abbeys, were introduced into this country about the commencement of the 7th century. The alien priories (*q. v.*) were dissolved by act of Parliament, and granted to the crown in 1414. Cathedrals founded for priories were turned into deaneries and prebends in 1540. The priory of Canterbury, with others, was dissolved about 1538. The priors of cells were granted pensions of £13 per annum by Henry VIII., in 1538.

PRISCILLIANISTS, followers of Priscillian, Bishop of Avila, in Spain, in 372. This doctrine was a strange compound of Gnostic and Manichæan opinions, and his followers were excommunicated by the Council of Saragossa in 381, and sentenced to exile by Gratian. They were condemned by the Council of Bordeaux in 384. Priscillian, and two of his adherents, were beheaded at Trèves in 385, being the first reputed heretics who judicially suffered capital punishment.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Among the ancients, prisoners of war were either sacrificed to appease the manes of such as had fallen in fighting against them, or, as was most frequent among the most polished nations, were made slaves. During the feudal ages they were ransomed, and the present custom of exchanging prisoners was not firmly established till about the middle of the 17th century. The Dutch were in the habit of selling the captives they made in Barbary to the Spaniards, as late as 1664; and in 1792 Christian prisoners of war were employed as domestic slaves in Turkey.

PRISONS.—By 14 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 10 (1340), the custody of prisons was vested in the sheriffs, and heavy penalties on such as assisted prisoners to escape were imposed by 16 Geo. II. c. 31 (1743). John Howard's efforts to ameliorate the condition of prisoners commenced in 1755, in consequence of the hardships he endured during a captivity at Brest as a prisoner of war, and Elizabeth Fry began her benevolent exertions among the female prisoners at Newgate in 1808. The laws relating to the building and regulation of the prisons of England and Wales were consolidated and amended by 4 Geo. IV. c. 64 (July 10, 1823). The four inspectors of prisons were first appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38 (Aug. 25, 1835). In addition to Bridewell (*q. v.*), the Fleet prison, the King's (or Queen's) Bench, the Marshalsea, Newgate, and the Poultry Compter (*q. v.*), the chief prisons connected with London are the following:—

A.D.
1615. Coldbath Fields Prison, or the Middlesex House of Correction. 1794. Rebuilt.
1791. Giltspur Street Compter, a debtors' prison, built by Dance.
1849, Sep. 26. Holloway New City Prison commenced.
1791–8 Horsemonger Lane Gaol.
1775. House of Detention, Clerkenwell. Rebuilt in 1818 and 1844.
1812. Millbank Prison, or Penitentiary.
1840, April 10—1842, Dec. 31. Model Prison, Pentonville.
1618. Tothill Fields Prison. 1655. Repaired. 1836. Rebuilt.
1813-15. Whitecross Street Prison.

PRIVAS (France), held for two months, in 1629, against Louis XIII., by Montbrun, was at last abandoned, when its fortification were destroyed, and the gallant defender hanged. A synod of the reformed churches was held in the town in 1612.

PRIVATEERS.—(*See* LETTERS OF MARQUE.)

PRIVILEGE. — (*See* BOOKS, and GRAND OR GREAT PRIVILEGE.)

PRIVY COUNCIL, originating in the necessity felt by the monarch to seek advice in important state affairs at a time when the great council of the realm, or the Parliament, was not assembled, existed in some form from the earliest period, but only began to be known by this name in the early part of the reign of Henry VII., about 1488. Some authors declare that it was instituted by Alfred in 896. It assumed high arbitrary powers under Henry VIII., in 1540, of which it was deprived in the succeeding reign. By 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1641), its interference in civil cases was prohibited, and by 6 Anne, c. 7 (1707), it was enacted that it should remain in existence six months after the demise of the crown. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (*q. v.*) was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). The "Privy Council Register" was commenced Aug. 18, 1540. (*See* ADMINISTRATIONS and EDUCATION.)

PRIVY SEAL, which accompanies the royal sign manual, originated in the practice of persons using their armorial bearings to attest the mark made for their signature, when the art of writing was not very common. A charter bearing the seal of Offa, King of Mercia (755—794), and another with that of Ethelwulph, King of Wessex (837—58), were found at St. Denis in France. In Scotland the practice began with King Duncan in 1094; and in Ireland in the 12th century. It was also used by dignified ecclesiastics in France and England, the earliest known being of 1128. The offices of clerks of the signet and privy seal were regulated by 2 Will. IV. c. 49 (June 23, 1832). The Lord Privy Seal was called keeper of the privy seal in the time of Edward III. (1327—77). The office was usually filled by ecclesiastics until 1538, when Lord Marney succeeded Bishop Fox.

PRIZE COURT.—(*See* HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.)

PRIZE-MONEY.—By an act passed in 1404, the king claimed a fourth part, the remaining three-fourths to be equally divided among the

captors. An act (2 Will. IV. c. 53) for consolidating and amending the laws relating to army prize-money received the royal assent June 23, 1832. A proclamation for the distribution of naval prize-money, by which flag officers were to have one-sixteenth, captains and commanders one-sixth of the remainder, and a scale was fixed for the shares of subalterns and men, was issued March 21, 1834. James Vaughan, a watchman of Marylebone, for representing himself as next of kin to Corporal Leason, deceased, in order fraudulently to obtain some prize-money due to him, was hanged at Newgate, Nov. 26, 1806.

PROBATE COURT, for testamentary matters, was constituted by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857). (*See* ADMINISTRATOR and HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.)

PROCESSION OF THE HOLY GHOST.—(*See* HOLY GHOST, NICENE CREED, &c.)

PROCESSIONS ACT.—By 13 Vict. c. 2 (March 12, 1850), all processions in Ireland with firearms, banners, emblems, &c., were declared unlawful.

PROCLAMATIONS.—By 31 Hen. VIII. c. 8 (1539), the king's proclamations were deemed as valid as acts of Parliament. This act was repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1547). (*See* DISPENSING POWER.)

PRODIGIES.—(*See* OMENS.)

PROHIBITED BOOKS.—(*See* BOOK CENSORS and INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.)

PROME (Burmah) was occupied by English troops April 25, 1825, and the Burmese were defeated here Dec. 1, 2, and 5. It was again captured by the English, July 9, 1852, and having been evacuated, was retaken Oct. 10, 1852. An inundation of the Irrawaddy nearly destroyed this town in 1856.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—(*See* CONCERTS.)

PROMISSORY NOTES were probably introduced with bills of exchange (*q. v.*), to which they bear so much resemblance, in the 13th century.

PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—(*See* SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS, &c.)

PROPAGANDA.—(*See* JACOBIN CLUB.)

PROPAGANDA FIDE.—The congregation was founded at Rome, for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion, by Gregory XV., June 22, 1622; and the college was established in 1627.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—A Roman Catholic Association was founded at Lyons in 1822, and the Leopoldiner-Verein at Vienna in 1829.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—This society, which grew out of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, established July 27, 1649, was incorporated by William III. June 16, 1701. Its operations were extended to the West Indies in 1710, to Madras in 1728, to Australia in 1795, to Hindostan in 1818, to South Africa in 1820, to New Zealand in 1839, to Ceylon in 1840, and to Borneo in 1849.

PROPERTY TAX.—(*See* INCOME TAX.)

PROPHESYINGS, or meetings of the Presbyterians for prayer and the exposition of scripture, commenced at Northampton about 1570, and were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577.

PROPONTIS, the modern Sea of Marmora, had many colonies planted on its shores by Greeks from Miletus, B.C. 750. The Goths passed the Bosphorus here to invade Greece, destroying the ancient city of Cyzicus, in 259.

PROSTRATORS.—(*See* KNEELERS, PENANCE, &c.)

PROTECTIONISTS, so named from the metropolitan society for the protection of agriculture, formed in opposition to the anti-corn law league, with the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham as president and vice-president, Feb. 17, 1844. They separated from Sir Robert Peel when he proposed the abolition of the duty on corn in 1846.

PROTECTORS.—(*See* INTERREGNUM, REGENTS, &c.)

PROTESTANTS.—The second diet of Spires, in 1529, decided that religious differences could only be settled by an ecclesiastical council, thus entirely disallowing the right of private judgment. A solemn protest was made against this decision by the Lutheran princes of Germany, April 19, 1529, in consequence of which the members of the reformed churches have since been known as Protestants. The protest was drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, and was signed by John, Elector of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Prince of Anhalt, the Duke of Brunswick, and Ernest, hereditary Prince of Saxony, and by the representatives of 13 imperial towns. In reply to those who object to the application of the term to members of the Anglican Church, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a sermon on Matt. xxii. 20, preached in Bristol Cathedral, Nov. 4, 1866, said, "Never let us be ashamed of that word which is so often urged against us as a very watchword of disunion; never let us shrink from speaking of our Church as Protestant. Catholic it is in its faith and principles; Protestant in its attitude to false teaching and doctrinal error."

PROTESTANT or EVANGELICAL UNION, a defensive alliance for 10 years, was formed between the Protestant princes of Germany, at the convent of Ahausen, in the territory of Anspach, May 4, 1608. It was joined by 15 imperial cities, and the Roman Catholics in opposition to it formed the Holy League (*q. v.*). The Protestant Union met for the last time at Heilbronn, in May, 1621.

PROVENÇAL.—(*See* LANGUE D'OC.)

PROVENCE (France), forming a portion of the Gallia Narbonensis of the Romans, taken by the Visigoths and the Burgundians in 416, was partly recovered in 450, conquered by the Franks in 534, and by Charles Martel in 739. Boso was declared King of Provence in 879. It was included in the empire of Charlemagne. Forcalquier was joined to it in 1208, and Provence was united to France by the treaty of Meaux (*q. v.*), April 12, 1229. It passed by marriage to the Count of Anjou in 1245. Having been made over to Louis XI. and his successors in 1481, it was re-united to the crown of France in 1486.

PROVERBS. — Solomon's Proverbs were written before B.C. 976. Zenobius, a sophist, made an epitome of the proverbs of Terræus and Didymus about 200, and a collection was formed by Diogenianus also about the same time. Both of these were edited, with many additions, by Andrew Schott, at Antwerp, in 1612. The "Adagia" of Erasmus appeared at Paris in 1500. A large collection of proverbs, by Michael Apostolius, was published by the Elzevirs in 1653; Ray's collection appeared in 1672, and Oswald Dyke's in 1708.

PROVIANT MASTER.—(*See* COMMISSARIAT.)

PROVIDENCE (N. America).—This town of Rhode Island, founded in 1636, was incorporated in 1649. Brown University, belonging to the Baptists, established at Warren in 1764, was removed to Providence in 1770. The Athenæum was founded in 1836, Butler Hospital in 1848, and the normal school in 1854. (*See* NEW PROVIDENCE.)

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (Malay Peninsula) was obtained by purchase from the King of Quedah in 1802.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS were made in convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, commencing under Stephen Langton (1207—29) in the reign of Henry III., and ending under Henry Chicheley (1414—43), in the reign of Henry V. They were collected, and edited with a gloss, by William Lyndwood, official of the court of Canterbury, and afterwards Bishop of St. David's; and were received by the province of York, in convocation, in 1463. (*See* CANON LAW and LEGANTINE CONSTITUTIONS.)

PROVISIONS, or reversionary grants of benefices, were made by Clement V. about 1307, on the plea that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the Pope. (*See* MAD PARLIAMENT.)

PROVISORS. — The statute of provisors (25 Edw. III. c. 6), forbidding appeals to the papal court, and making it penal to procure ecclesiastical appointments from Rome, was passed in 1350. Several statutes of a similar nature were afterwards passed.

PRUD'HOMMES. — A council was established in 1452, by King René, to decide disputes between the fishermen of Marseilles. Louis XI. allowed the citizens of Lyons to appoint a prud'homme to settle questions that might arise between merchants attending the fair in 1464. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March 18, 1809, established a council of nine members at Lyons to arbitrate between workmen and employers, masters and apprentices. A council of prud'hommes was established at Paris in 1844, three more in 1847, and several have since been formed in various parts of France.

PRUSA, or PRUSA AD OLYMPIUM (Asiatic Turkey), the modern Brusa, Bourssa, or Broussa, built by Prusias, King of Bithynia, B.C. 187, was taken by the Goths in 259, and by Orchan, the son of Othman, in 1325. He allowed the Christian inhabitants to ransom their lives and property by a payment of 30,000 crowns of gold, and made it the capital of the new Ottoman empire. (*See* BRUSA.)

PRUSSIA (Europe). — This country, inhabited at an early period by Slavonic tribes, was visited by the Phœnicians in the 4th century B.C. During the 10th century it was inhabited by a barbarous tribe, known as the Borussi. According to other authorities they were called the Porusses, because they occupied a territory beyond the river Kuss, a tributary of the Memel; *Po* signifying *behind*.

A.D.

997. St. Adalbert, Bishop of Prague, preaches Christianity to the barbarous Prussians, by whom he is murdered.
1015. Prussia is ravaged by Boleslaus I., of Poland.
1163. Berlin is founded by Albert I., the Bear.
1164. Boleslaus IV., of Poland, who invades the country perishes with his army.
1192. Casimir II., assisted by the Silesians, wages war.
1219. The Germans institute a crusade against them.
1283. The Teutonic knights complete the conquest of Prussia.
1309. They fix their capital at Marienburg.
1411. Frederick of Hohenzollern (VI. of Nuremberg) acquires the margraviate of Brandenburg (q. v.) from the Emperor Sigismund, by purchase.
1454. The Prussians revolt against the Teutonic knights, and are assisted by the King of Poland.
1466, Oct. 19. By the treaty of Thorn, West Prussia and Ermland are ceded to Poland.
1521, April. Albert of Brandenburg concludes a four years' truce with Poland.
1525, April 8. By the treaty of Cracow, Albert of Brandenburg is invested with the sovereignty of the possessions of the Teutonic knights, and establishes Lutheranism in his dominions.
1544. The university of Königsberg is founded.
1609. Cleves, Ravensburg, &c., are annexed.
1618. John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, assumes the title of Duke of Prussia.
1648. By the treaty of Westphalia, part of Pomerania, the county of Hohenstein, the Archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, are annexed to Prussia.
1656. Prussia is declared independent of Poland by treaty.
1657, Sep. 19. By the treaty of Vehlau, Poland acknowledges the independence of Prussia.
1686. The Prussians assist the Hungarians against the Turks.
1694. The Elector, Frederick III., founds the university of Halle.
1700, Nov. 16. By the treaty of the Crown, signed at Vienna, the Emperor Leopold I. agrees to recognize the Elector Frederick III. as King of Prussia.
1701, Jan. 18. Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, crowns himself King of Prussia at Königsberg, by the title of Frederick I.
1702. Frederick I. joins the grand alliance against France. Neufchatel is annexed to Prussia.
1711. Pomerania is invaded by the Russians, Poles, and Danes.
1714. Prussia obtains Upper Guelders.
1715. War is declared against Sweden.
1719, Aug. 14. An alliance is concluded with Great Britain.
1720, Jan. 20. Peace is concluded at Stockholm with Sweden. Stettin is ceded to Prussia.
1725, Sep. 3. Prussia, France, and England form the league of Hanover against Austria.
1726, Oct. 12. Prussia secedes from the league of Hanover, and concludes the treaty of Wusterhausen with the Emperor.
1730. The king's eldest son, Charles Frederick, and his friend, Lieut. Von Katte, are arrested and imprisoned at Küstrin.—Nov. 6. Katte is beheaded.
1731. The principality of Meurs, the county of Lingen, and the seigniories of Hèristal and Tournhout, are ceded to Prussia.
1740, Dec. 22. An expedition against Maria Theresa enters Silesia.
1741, April 10. Battle of Molwitz (q. v.).
1742, June 11. By the peace of Breslau (q. v.), Glatz and Silesia are ceded to Prussia.
1744. Friesland is annexed to Prussia.
1745, June 4. Battle of Hohenfriedburg.—Nov. 23. Battle of Hennersdorf.—Dec. 15. Battle of Kesseldorf —Dec. 25. Treaty of Dresden.

A.D.
1748. The Code-Frederick is compiled by the king, Chancellor Cocceius, and other lawyers.
1751. The crown peasants are emancipated.
1756, Jan. 16. An alliance is concluded with England.—Aug. 31. Commencement of the Seven Years' war (*q. v.*).—Oct. 1. Battle of Lowositz.—Oct. 13. The Saxon army capitulates at Pirna.
1757, May 1. A secret treaty for the partition of Prussia is concluded between France and Austria.—June 18. Frederick II. sustains a severe defeat at Kolin.—June. Prussia is invaded by the Russians.—Aug. 30. Battle of Gross-Jägerndorff (*q. v.*).—Nov. 4. Battle of Rossbach.—Nov. 22. Battle of Breslau (*q. v.*).—Dec. 5. Battle of Leuthen (*q. v.*).
1758, Aug. 25. Battle of Zorndorf.—Oct. 14. Battle of Hochkirchen.
1759, July 23. The Prussians are defeated by the Russians at Züllichau.—Aug. 1. Battle of Minden.—Aug. 12. The Russians defeat the Prussians with great slaughter at Cunersdorf.—Nov. 21. The Prussians lose the battle of Maxen.
1760, Aug. 15. Battle of Pfaffendorf.—Oct. 9. Berlin surrenders to the Russians, Austrians, and Saxons.—Nov. 3. Battle of Torgau (*q. v.*).
1762, April 7. Peace is concluded with Sweden.—May 5. Peace with Russia.—July 21. Battle of Burkersdorf.—Aug. 16. Battle of Reichenbach.—Oct. 29. Battle of Freiberg.
1763, Feb. 15. Treaty of Hubertsburg (*q. v.*).
1769, Aug. 25. Frederick II. and the Emperor of Austria conclude a convention of neutrality at Neisse.
1772, Aug. 5. Prussia participates in the first treaty for the partition of Poland.
1778, July 4. Frederick II., who has a dispute with Austria respecting the Bavarian succession, invades Bohemia. (*See* POTATO WAR.)
1781, May 8. Prussia joins the armed neutrality.
1785, July 23. The Fürsten-Bund alliance is concluded at Berlin, and commences the Germanic Confederation.
1786, Aug. 17. Death of Frederick II.
1790, Jan. 31. An alliance is concluded with Turkey.—March 29. A fictitious treaty is concluded with Poland.—July 27. A convention for the settlement of the Netherlands is concluded with England and Austria. A new code of laws is introduced.
1791, Aug. 27. Conference of Pilnitz.
1792. The Prussians invade France.
1793. They invade Poland and seize Dantzic. By the second partition of Poland, Prussia acquires Thorn, Posen, and other places.
1794. The Prussians fail in an attempt to take Warsaw.
1795, April 5. Treaty of Basel (*q. v.*). By the third treaty for the partition of Poland, Prussia acquires Warsaw.
1801, April 3. The Prussians seize Hanover.
1804, March 8. The convents are suppressed.
1805, Dec. 15. Treaty of Vienna (*q. v.*).
1806, April 1. The Prussians seize Hanover and proclaim Frederick William III. king, whereupon England declares war.—Sep. 24. In consequence of the occupation of Wesel and other towns by the French, war is declared against Napoleon I.—Oct. 14. Battles of Auerstadt and Jena (*q. v.*).—Oct. 21. Berlin is occupied by the French.—Nov. 19. Napoleon I. publishes the Berlin decree (*q. v.*).
1807, July 7. Treaty of Tilsit (*q. v.*).
1808. Serfdom is abolished.
1812, March 14. Prussia is compelled to conclude an alliance with France and Austria. The Jews are admitted to civil rights.
1813, Feb. 28. Treaty of Kalisch.—March 4. The French evacuate Berlin.—March 16. War is declared against France.—May 31. Napoleon I. invades Silesia.—Aug. 26. Battle of the Katzbach.
1814, Jan. 1. The Allies cross the Rhine and invade France.—Jan. 29 and 30. The battle of Brienne (*q. v.*).—March 7. Battle of Craonne.—March 9 and 10. Combats at Laon.—June 6. The King visits England.
1815, May 25. The congress of Vienna concludes its sittings.—Sep. 26. The Holy Alliance is formed.
1817, Aug. An insurrection in Breslau is suppressed with great severity.
1819, Aug. 1. The congress of Carlsbad (*q. v.*).—Sep. 12. Death of Marshal Blucher.

A.D.
1823. Provincial parliaments are established.
1826, May 22. Commerce with England is permitted on the same terms as with other countries.
1831. The cholera breaks out.
1833, March 22. The Zollverein (*q. v.*) is instituted.
1841, Jan. 25. The King of Prussia officiates as godfather at the baptism of the Prince of Wales.
1844, July 26. The King's life is attempted by Tesch.
1848, March 14. An insurrection breaks out at Berlin.—April 23. A military insurrection is suppressed at Warsaw.—Nov. 12. Berlin is declared in a state of siege.—Nov. 29. The Constituent Assembly meets in the castle of Brandenburg.—Dec. 5. A new constitution is promulgated.
1849, March 28. The King of Prussia is elected hereditary emperor of the Germans.—April 28. The King declines to accept the title.—May 10. Martial law is proclaimed.—June 12. An attempt is made on the life of the Prince of Prussia.—June 23. The Prussians occupy Carlsruhe.—July 10. An armistice is concluded with Denmark.—Sep. 8. The Frankfort assembly declares Frederick William IV. the head of the Bavarian imperial constitution.—Sep. 30. An interim is concluded with Austria.—Nov. 12. Austria protests against the Bavarian constitution, and the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany.—Dec. 7. A convention is signed between the King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern and Sigmaringen.
1850, Feb. 6. The King swears fidelity to the constitution.—Feb. 21. Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance.—March 20. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is incorporated with Prussia.—May 22. The King's life is attempted.—June 20. Hesse-Darmstadt secedes from the Prussian league.—July 2. A treaty of peace is concluded with Denmark.—July 6. A congress of deputies from the Zollverein meets at Cassel.—Aug. 25. The King refuses to acknowledge the Frankfort diet.—Nov. 6. Death of the prime minister, Count Brandenburg.—Nov. 7. The entire Prussian army is called out.—Dec. 10. The army is reduced to its former footing.
1851, Jan. 18. The 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy is celebrated.—May 18. The King visits the Emperor of Russia.—May 27. The two sovereigns leave Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz.—May 31. The statue of Frederick II. (the Great) is erected at Berlin.—Sep. 7. A commercial treaty is concluded with Hanover.
1852, Jan. 12. The council of state is revived.—May 28. The Industrial exhibition of Berlin is opened.—June 7. A customs union with Austria is refused.—Nov. 21. The minister of state, Gen. Thile, dies at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
1853, Feb. 19. A commercial treaty is concluded with Austria.—March 20. A democratic plot is discovered at Berlin.—May 19. The King visits Vienna.—Nov. 14. The naval affairs of the kingdom are separated from the military department, and an admiralty board is established.—Dec. 25. Death of Gen. Radowitz at Berlin.
1854, Jan. 13. Protocols are signed with the Allies.—April 9. A new protocol is concluded.—April 20. A treaty is signed with Austria.—June 8. The King has an interview with the Emperor of Austria at Tetschen.—Sep. 6. The Prussian Government declares its intention to remain neutral in the Eastern question.
1856, March 10. M. Hinckeldy, the superintendent of the Prussian police, is killed in a duel.—March 18. Prussia is permitted to take part in the conference of Paris.—May 4. Public rejoicings are held in Berlin in consequence of the end of the Russian war.—Sep. An insurrection commences in Neufchatel, and royalist subjects of Prussia are imprisoned.—Dec. 8. The Prussian Government threatens war unless they are set at liberty.
1857, Jan. 15. The captives are released.—March 15. A conference for the adjustment of the Neufchatel difficulty assembles at Paris.—May 26. A treaty between Prussia and Switzerland is signed at Paris, and terminates the dispute.—Sep. 9. A treaty with the Argentine confederacy is signed at Parana.—Oct. 23. In consequence of the severe illness of Frederick William IV., the Crown Prince is appointed regent for three months.

A.D.
1858, Jan. 6. The regency is continued.—Jan. 25. Marriage of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, to the Princess Royal of England.—Aug. 10. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit their daughter in Prussia.—Oct. 7. The Crown Prince is made regent during the King's life.—Oct. 25. The Prince-regent swears fidelity to the constitution.—Nov. 5. Baron de Manteuffel's ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

1859, Jan. 27. Birth of Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Princess Royal.—May 5. The Prussian Government asserts its intention of endeavouring to terminate the Italian war.—June 19. The government states that the Prussian army has been called out for the protection of Germany.—July 25. The army is restored to a peace footing.

1860, Jan. 12. In opening the diet, the Prince-regent announces important changes in the military organization of the kingdom.—March 27. Prussia protests against the French annexation of Savoy.—April 25. Jews are admitted to judicial appointments.—May 4. The Prussian chambers express their intention of aiding the Sleswig-Holsteiners in the maintenance of their political rights.—June 16. The Prince-regent, with other German sovereigns, has an interview with Napoleon III. at Baden-Baden.—Oct. 12. Queen Victoria has an interview with the Prince-regent at Coblentz.

1861, Jan. 2. Death of Frederick William IV., who is succeeded by the Prince-regent as William I.—Jan. 13. An amnesty is published in favour of political offenders.—Jan. 24. A commercial treaty with Japan is signed at Jeddo.—Feb. 6. The Baron de Vincke carries an amendment on the address of the chambers to the King, to the effect that Prussia should not oppose the consolidation of Italy.—May 1. The Macdonald affair is amicably adjusted.—June 1. A general commercial code for Germany is adopted by the chambers.—July 14. Oscar Becker, a Leipsic student of unsound mind, attempts the King's life at Baden.—Sep. 20. The Society of the Prussian People (*Preussischer-Volks-Verein*) is founded at Berlin.—Oct. 6. William I. and Napoleon III. meet at Compiègne.—Oct. 18. William I. and Queen Augusta are crowned at Königsberg, and an amnesty is issued.—Dec. 6. The election of members of the Chamber of Deputies results in the victory of the party of progress.

1862, Jan. 1. German is substituted for the French language in Prussian diplomatic despatches.—March 11. The chambers, having resisted the military expenditure of the government, are dissolved.—March 18. A new ministry is formed by Von der Heydt.—May 19. A new parliament assembles, with a large majority against ministers in the Lower House.—May 20. Diplomatic relations are suspended with Electoral Hesse, in consequence of disrespectful treatment experienced by the Prussian envoy.—June 7. William I. signifies his assent to the policy of the cabinet.—Sep. 23. After a long and violent debate, the chambers reject, by 308 to 11 votes, the government proposition for the military expenses of the kingdom. Van der Heydt resigns in consequence, and is succeeded by Herr Othon von Bismarck-Schoenhausen.—Oct. 1. M. de Bodelschwingh is appointed minister of finance.—Oct. 11. The Chamber of Peers passes the military budget, which had been rejected by the deputies.—Oct. 13. The assent of the peers being declared unconstitutional by the deputies, William I. closes the session, and announces his intention of governing independently of the constitution.

1863, Feb. 3. William I. refuses the lower chamber the right of controlling the expenditure of the nation.—Feb. 8. A convention with Russia, by which Prussia agrees to aid in suppressing the Polish insurrection, is signed at Warsaw.—Feb. 17. France remonstrates against the Russo-Prussian convention.—May 11. In consequence of a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies between the vice-president De Bockum-Dolffs and the minister of war, De Roon, relative to the right of the president to interrupt the ministers, the latter decline in future to appear in the chamber.

A.D.
1863, May 22. The Chamber addresses the King on its relation with the ministers.—May 27. William I. replies and closes the session.—May 31. The Crown Prince remonstrates with his father upon his unconstitutional government.—June 1. Herr von Bismarck issues a royal decree, suppressing all journals, foreign or Prussian, expressing tendencies "dangerous to the welfare of the state."—June 3. The Crown Prince formally protests against this decree.—July 18 and 19. A fête is held in honour of the liberal members of the Chamber of Deputies.—Aug. 3. William I. and Francis Joseph I. of Austria meet at Gastein.—Aug. 4. William I. declines to attend the congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort.—Sep. 2. The Chambers are dissolved by royal decree.—Oct. 20. The party of progress obtain a majority in the elections for the Chamber of Deputies.—Nov. 9. Opening of the Chambers.—Nov. 21. In consequence of a vote of the Deputies, William I. recalls his decree respecting the press.—Dec. 3. The Chamber, by 231 to 63 votes, resolves that "the honour and interest of Germany demand that all the German states should preserve the rights of the duchies of Sleswig and Holstein, that they should recognise the hereditary Prince of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenbourg as Duke of Sleswig-Holstein, and that they should lend him assistance in the vindication of his rights."

1864, Jan. 16. Prussia unites with Austria in an ultimatum addressed to the Danish Government.—Jan. 21. An allied Prussian and Austrian army enters Holstein. (*See* DENMARK.)—Jan. 22. The Chamber of Deputies rejects a demand for money to carry out military intervention in Sleswig-Holstein.—Jan. 25. Closing of the Chambers.—March 15. The Prussian ports are blockaded by Denmark.—April 25. Meeting of the London Conference (*q. v.*).—May 3. Death of Count de Rantzau.—Aug. 20–25. William I. visits the Austrian court at Vienna.—Oct. 27. Herr von Bismarck visits Napoleon III. at Paris.—Oct. 30. Peace is restored with Denmark (*q. v.*).—Nov. 26. Prussia advances claims to the succession of the Elbe duchies.

1865, Jan. 14. Opening of the diet.—March 24. A ministerial order is published for the transfer of the depôt of the Prussian fleet on the Baltic from Dantzic to Kiel.—April 14. Austria protests against the Prussian occupation of Kiel.—May 5. A project for the reorganization of the army is rejected by the Deputies.—May 15 and 16. The 50th anniversary of the union with the Rhine provinces is celebrated.—May 23. A treaty with Belgium is signed at Berlin.—May 30. A commercial treaty is concluded with Great Britain.—June 8. The 50th anniversary of the annexation of Pomerania and Rugen is celebrated at Stralsund.—June 17. The diet is closed.—June 21. A postal convention is concluded with Denmark.—June 24. Kiel is made the principal station of the Prussian fleet.—July 5. William I. issues a decree estimating the revenue and expenditure, and prescribing the regulation of the finances.—July 22. An intended banquet of liberal deputies is prohibited at Cologne.—Aug. 14. Signing of the convention of Gastein (*q. v.*).—Aug. 16. A treaty of navigation is concluded with Great Britain.—Aug. 20. William I. meets Francis Joseph of Austria at Salzburg.—Sep. 15. Acquisition of Lauenburg.—Sep. 16. Herr von Bismarck is raised to the rank of count.—Nov. 4. Count Bismarck is received by Napoleon III. at Paris.—Nov. 8. Count Bismarck returns to Berlin.—Dec. 19. Count Eulenberg is sentenced to four and a half months' imprisonment for being concerned in the death of M. Ott, a cook.

1866, Jan. 15. The Chambers are opened by Count Bismarck.—Feb. 22. The Chambers are unexpectedly closed.—May 7. Count Bismarck's life is attempted at Berlin by Ferdinand Blind, who afterwards commits suicide.—May 12. A conditional treaty of alliance is concluded with Italy.—June 7. The Prussians enter Holstein.—June 12. The Prussians enter Altona. The Austrian ambassador leaves Berlin.

A.D.
1866, June 15. An ultimatum is forwarded by Prussia to the governments of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Nassau, and is rejected by all. War is declared against Saxony, which is entered by Prussian troops.—June 16. Austria declares her intention to afford Saxony military aid against Prussia, who accepts this statement as a declaration of war.—June 17. William I. and Count Bismarck leave Berlin for the army. The Prussians enter Hanover and occupy Dresden. Prussia formally declares war against Austria.—June 18. Hostilities are commenced by the Austrians, who fire upon a Prussian patrol.—June 20. The Prussians enter Pirna and Freiberg.—June 24. The Prussians are repulsed in Galicia.—June 26. Battle of Podoc (*q. v.*).—June 27. The Austrians sustain a severe defeat from the Prussians under the Crown Prince at Nachod. The Prussians are again defeated in Galicia. The Prussians defeat the Hanoverians near Langensalza.—June 28. Battle of Trautenau (*q. v.*),—Prince Frederick Charles defeats the Austrians at Münchengrätz.—June 29. Battle of Gitschin (*q. v.*).—July 3. Battle of Sadowa or Königsgratz (*q. v.*).—July 9. Battle of Zwittau (*q. v.*).—July 11. The Bavarians are defeated at Kissingen by the Prussians under Gen. de Manteuffel.—July 12. The Prussians enter Brünn.—July 14. The Prussians defeat the German-Federals at Aschaffenburg.—July 15. Battle of Trobitschau (*q. v.*).—July 16. The Prussians, under Gen. Vogel von Falkenstein, enter Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—July 21. The Prussians evacuate Frankfort.—July 25. The Prussians defeat the Bavarians at Gerscheim.—July 26. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria is signed at Nikolsburg (*q. v.*).—Battle of Wurzburg (*q. v.*).—Aug. 1. An armistice is signed at Eisingen and Wurzburg.—Aug. 5. The legislative chambers are opened by William I.—Aug. 8. France demands a rectification of her eastern frontier, which is refused by Prussia.—Aug. 13. Peace with Würtemberg is signed at Berlin.—Aug. 17. A royal message for the incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, is laid before the Chamber of Deputies.—Aug. 22. Peace with Bavaria is signed at Berlin.—Aug. 23. Peace with Austria is signed at Prague.—Aug. 27. An alliance is concluded with Oldenburg.—Sep. 3. Peace with Hesse Darmstadt is signed at Berlin.—Sep. 7. The Chamber of Deputies pass the Annexation Bill by 273 to 14 votes—Sep. 8. The treaties between Prussia and Altenburg, Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanse Towns, Lippe (both states), Oldenburg, Reuss, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar, Schwartzburg (both states), and Waldeck are ratified.—Sep. 10. The treaty between Prussia and Mecklenburg (both states) is ratified.—Sep. 15. The treaty between Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt is ratified.—Sep. 20. The decree for annexing Frankfort, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau is issued.—Oct. 21. The treaty of peace between Saxony and Prussia is signed at Berlin.

MARGRAVES OF BRANDENBURG.

A.D.	
1134. Albert I. (the Bear).	1388. Josans, the Bearded.
1170. Otho I.	1411. Sigismund (again).
1184. Otho II.	1415. Frederick I. (VI. of Nuremberg).
1206. Albert II.	1440. Frederick II., Dent de Fer.
1221. John I. and Otho III.	1470. Albert III.
1266. John II.	1476. John III., Cicero (Margrave).
1284. Otho IV.	1486. John III. (Elector).
1309. Waldemar.	1499. Joachim I.
1319. Henry I., le Jeune.	1535. Joachim II.
1320. Interregnum.	1571. John-George.
1343. Louis I., of Bavaria.	1598. Joachim-Frederick.
1352. Louis II., the Roman.	1608. John-Sigismund.
1365. Otho V., le Fainéant.	
1373. Wenceslaus.	
1378. Sigismund.	

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.	1640. Frederick-William.
1619. George-William.	1688. Frederick III.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

A.D.	
1701. Frederick I.	1797. Frederick - William III.
1713. Frederick-William I.	1840. Frederick - William IV.
1740. Frederick II., the Great.	1861. William I.
1786. Frederick-William II.	

PRUSSIC ACID, or HYDROCIANIC ACID, was procured by Scheele from Berlin or Prussian blue, in 1782. Berthollet showed its composition to be carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, in 1787; and Gay-Lussac isolated cyanogen itself, showing the true constitution of the acid, in 1815.

PRUTH (Europe), from the Buckowina to its mouth, was constituted the boundary between Russian and Turkish Moldavia, by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The river boundary was crossed by the army of Russia, May 7, 1828; and a second time, leading to a declaration of war by Turkey, July 2, 1853. (*See* FALCZI.)

PRYDHAIN.—(*See* BRITANNIA.)

PRYTANIS, the chief magistrate in many of the Grecian states. This office was instituted at Corinth, at the death of the last king, B.C. 745, and abolished by Cypselus when he gained absolute power, B.C. 655.

PSALMS AND PSALTERS.—The Book of Psalms is the production of various authors, the earliest being Moses, who composed the 90th. David, who wrote the greatest number, is termed the psalmist. The Psalms were translated into the Saxon language in 709; and the Latin Psalter, on vellum, published by Faust and Schoeffer, of Mayence, in 1457, is the earliest printed book to which a date is attached. Attempts were made to render the Psalms into metrical English verse as early as the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.; and in 1540 they were translated into French verse by Clement Marot. Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms was first published as part of the Prayer-book in 1562, and is known as the Old Version. The New Version, by Tate and Brady, appeared in 1698. (*See* AMBROSIAN and GREGORIAN CHANTS.)

PSEUDOSCOPE.—This apparatus, called the pseudoscope because it "conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects,"—converting the appearance of a raised relief into that of a hollow cast, and producing many other illusions, was invented by Professor Wheatstone, who described it in the Bakerian Lecture read before the Royal Society Jan. 15, 1852.

PSKOW, or PSKOV (Russia), capital of a government of the same name, said to have been founded by the Grand-duchess Olga in the 10th century, formed one of the Hanse towns during the 14th and 15th centuries. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Gustavus II. (Adolphus) in 1614, and fortified by Peter I. (the Great) in 1701. The Kremlin was erected by Prince Dowmont 1266—1299.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM, which maintained the immobility of the earth and the revolution of the planets around it, was named after Claudius Ptolemæus of Alexandria (139—161), and prevailed till the time of Copernicus (1473—May 24, 1543).

PTOLEMAIS.—(*See* ACRE.)

PUBLICANI, or PUBLICANS, denying all religious ordinances, and acknowledging only the existence of God, were tried by a tribunal of archbishops, bishops, and eminent theologians, at Vezelay, seven being condemned to be burned, in 1134. The sect was excommunicated by the Council of the Lateran, in 1179. They were also called Poplicans, or Populicans.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—These useful establishments are of humble origin. During the prevalence of the cholera at Liverpool, in 1832, a poor woman, living in a back street in that town, knowing from experience the misery and sickness consequent upon dirt, offered her neighbours the opportunity of washing at a copper which she was fortunate enough to possess. Her dwelling was soon crowded; benevolent ladies rendered assistance, and 85 families used this humble wash-house at a charge of one penny per week. The idea was taken up, and a small establishment was opened in Frederick Street, Liverpool, in 1842. In Sep., 1844, a meeting was held at the Mansion House, and a subscription raised, with the view of introducing them in London; and while the first was in course of erection, an act of Parliament was passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses (9 & 10 Vict. c. 74), Aug. 26, 1846. Another act, relating to the establishment of similar places in Ireland (9 & 10 Vict. c. 87), received the royal assent the same day. Temporary establishments had been provided as early as 1844, and these gave place to buildings erected for the purpose, affording every accommodation both for purposes of washing and bathing.

A.D
1845. Glasshouse Yard, London Docks.
1846. George Street, Euston Square.
1849. Orange Street, Leicester Square.
1849. Lisson Grove.
1851. Great Smith Street, Westminster.
1851. Greenwich.
1853. St. James's, Westminster.
1853. All Saints, Poplar.
1853. St. Giles's.
1853. St. George's, Bloomsbury.
1853. Lambeth.
1854. St. George's, Hanover Square.
1854. Bermondsey.

PUBLIC GOOD, WEAL, or WELFARE (League), was concluded at Paris by the French nobles against Louis XI. towards the end of 1464. More than 500 princes, knights, &c., are said to have joined this League. The Duke of Berri, brother to Louis XI., joined it in March, 1465, and the civil struggle, known as the War of the Public Good, Weal, or Welfare, commenced. The battle of Montlhéry was fought July 16, 1465, and the League was dissolved after the conclusion of the treaties of Conflans (*q. v.*) and St. Maur-les-Fossés (*q. v.*).

PUBLIC GOOD, WEAL, or WELFARE (War).—The name given to the struggle waged between Louis XI., of France, and the leaders of the League of the Public Good, Weal, or Welfare (*q. v.*), which broke out in March, 1465.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—(*See* VICTUALLERS.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Calendar was first published in 1866. (*See* CHARTER-HOUSE, EDUCATION, ETON COLLEGE, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, HARROW, MERCHANT TAYLORS, PAUL'S, St., RUGBY, SHREWSBURY, WESTMINSTER, and WINCHESTER.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB (London), formed in 1865, was dissolved June 15, 1866.

PUBLIC WELFARE.—The Committee of General Safety in Paris was superseded April 6, 1793, by the Committee of Public Welfare, consisting of nine members of the Convention who were to deliberate in secret. Robespierre became a member July 27, and its number was increased to 12, Sep. 6. It obtained a virtual dictatorship Oct. 10, and decided that the Queen, Marie Antoinette, should be brought to trial, which resulted in her execution, Oct. 16; resolved on the destruction of the Dantonists, the chief of whom were executed, April 5, 1794; issued a decree, refusing quarter to the English or Hanoverian soldiers, in these words, "No prisoner shall be taken from the English or Hanoverians," May 29, 1794; and sent all the farmers-general to the revolutionary tribunal, where they were at once condemned, May 8, 1794. Their power gradually declined; and they were defeated in an attempt to save Fouquier-Tinville, July 30, 1794.

PUCKLECHURCH (Gloucestershire) was the court of the Saxon King Edmund I., who was assassinated here by an outlaw named Liofa, May 26, 946.

PUEBLA, or PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES (Mexico), founded in 1533, was besieged by the French March 18, 1863, and surrendered May 18.

PUERTO.—(*See* PORTO BELLO, RICO, &c.)

PUGILISM, or BOXING, called "the noble art of self-defence," was practised amongst ancient nations, and is said to have been patronized in England by Alfred the Great (871—901), and Richard III. (1483—85). It was made a profession early in the 18th century, the first public exhibition taking place about 1740. Nicholas, afterwards Emperor of Russia, witnessed a prize fight at Coombe Warren, in 1817. The great contest between John Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," an American, and Tom Sayers, an Englishman, in which the latter, after a fight of two hours' duration, was virtually victor, took place at Farnborough, April 17, 1860. Heenan was defeated by King in another encounter at Wadhurst, Dec. 10, 1863. (*See* CURTAIN THEATRE.)

PULLEY.—The invention of the pulley is ascribed to Archimedes, B.C. 287 — B.C. 212.

PULPIT.—The *pulpitum* of the Romans, where the actors on the stage recited their parts, is described by Pollux in his "Onomasticon," written about 176. In churches it generally faced the west, that the people might sit facing the east, till the direction was changed by Sir Walter Mildmay on his foundation of the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1584. It was ordered that clocks should be placed over the pulpits in 1483.

PULTAVA and PULTOWA.—(*See* BENDER and POLTAVA.)

PULTUSK (Poland).—The united army of the Saxons and Poles was defeated here by Charles XII., May 1, 1703. An action, of which both claimed the victory, was fought here between the French and the Russians, Dec. 26, 1806.

PULU, or VEGETABLE SILK, was first imported from Hawaii in 1844.

PUMPS, according to Vitruvius, were invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, and thence called *machinæ Ctesibicæ*, about B.C. 200. Ladles or cups for drinking were first attached to wells and springs by Edwin, King of Northumberland (617—633).

PUNCH AND JUDY, from the Italian Pulcinella or Policinella, of which various derivations are given, said to have originated about 1600, became popular in England in the 17th century. The earliest notice of Punch in England, according to Mr. Peter Cunningham, is found in entries in the Overseer's book of St. Martin's in the Fields for 1666 and 1667.

PUNCTUATION was not introduced into Greek literature till B.C. 365. For some time after the invention of the art of printing, arbitrary marks were employed to divide sentences. The common parenthesis, interrogation, and period were gradually introduced in the 16th century. The colon is found in Bale's "Acts of English Worthies," published in 1550, the note of admiration in Day's edition of Edward the Sixth's Catechism, printed in 1553, and the semicolon in Hackluyt's Voyages, which appeared in 1599.

PUNIC WARS.—The first of these wars between the Romans and Carthaginians commenced B.C. 264, and closed with conditions humiliating to the latter, B.C. 241. The second began by the capture of the island of Saguntum by Hannibal, B.C. 218, and closed with his defeat at Zama, Oct. 19, B.C. 202. Peace was granted soon after, and the ratifications were exchanged B.C. 201. The third opened B.C. 149, and terminated with the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146.

PUNJAUB (Hindostan), deriving its name from two Persian words signifying five rivers (the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej), was invaded by Alexander III. (the Great), who defeated Porus, with his army of 30,000 foot, 4,000 horse, and 200 elephants, B.C. 327. The Mohammedans effected some conquests about 705. It was overrun by Mahmoud of Ghizni about 1001. The dynasty of the slave kings, with Delhi for their capital, was founded in 1205. Tamerlane invaded it in 1398; and Nanak (1469—1539) founded the Sikh power. It was raised to an independent kingdom, under Runjeet Singh, 1791—1839. Hostilities broke out between the Sikhs (*q. v.*) and the English, Nov. 17, 1845; and the battle of Moodkee, in which Sir Hugh Gough commanded and Sir Robert Sale was wounded, was fought Dec. 18. (*See* LAHORE.) The battle of Goojerat, in which the Sikhs were totally routed, fought Feb. 21, 1849, was followed by the annexation of the country, March 29, 1849.

PUNTIDO (Italy). — The first Lombard League (*q. v.*) was signed at this convent, situated between Bergamo and Milan, April 7, 1167.

PUPILS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. — (*See* JANSENISTS.)

PUPPETS.—In French Marionettes and in Italian Fantoccini, miniature figures, or dolls, worked by wires in puppet plays or exhibitions, a kind of amusement believed to have been common in Egypt and Etruria, and amongst other ancient nations. Something similar, in China and India, is known as Ombres Chinoises. In England puppets are mentioned under the name "Motions," the pieces performed being for the most part taken from Bible narratives. Robert Powel's puppet show is noticed in the *Tatler*, May 15, 1709. When Le Sage was prevented from writing for the French theatre, in 1721, he composed puppet plays.

PURCELL CLUB.—(*See* CONCERT.)

PURE GOTHIC.—(*See* GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.)

PURGATORY, "possible with St. Augustine," says Milman (Lat. Christ., vol. vi. b. xiv. ch. 2), "probable with Gregory the Great, grew up, I am persuaded (its growth is singularly indistinct and untraceable), out of the mercy and modesty of the Priesthood." Origen, in 240, taught that the souls of good men will, at the judgment-day, pass through a purgatorial fire; Augustine, in 407, expressed an opinion that this might take place in the interval between death and the day of judgment; and Gregory I., in 604, established it as an article of faith. The Benedictine monks industriously disseminated the doctrine in 615; and the duty of all persons to pray for souls in purgatory was enjoined by the Pope in 1000. Peter Lombard taught that sins committed after baptism were so punished, in 1164. It was declared to be an article of faith by the Council of Florence in 1439. The doctrine had gone out of fashion in England in 1547. "Yet," says Hallam (Hist. of Eng. vol. i., ch. i. s. 3), "in the first liturgy put forth under Edward VI. (1549) the prayers for departed souls were retained; whether out of respect to the prejudices of the people, or to the immemorial antiquity of the practice. But such prayers, if not necessarily implying the doctrine of purgatory (which yet, in the main, they appear to do), are at least so closely connected with it that the belief could never be eradicated while they remained. Hence, in the revision of the liturgy, four years afterwards, they were laid aside; and several other changes made, to eradicate the vestiges of the ancient superstition." (*See* INDULGENCE.)

PURIFICATION. — (*See* CANDLEMAS DAY, FEASTS, and LUSTRUM.)

PURITANS.—The name was first applied, according to Fuller, in 1564, and to Strype, in 1569, to persons who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, refused to adhere to the episcopal form of worship. They returned in considerable numbers from the continent, in 1558. Many of the clergymen were deprived of their benefices in 1565. A proclamation against them was issued in 1573, and they were forbidden to leave the kingdom without licence, July 21, 1635. James II. published his declaration of indulgence April 4, 1687; and the Toleration Act, passed May 24, 1689, relieved

from the penal statutes all Protestant dissenters except Unitarians. (*See* DISSENTERS, MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, MILLENARY PETITION, NONCONFORMISTS, NOVATIANS, &c.)

PURPLE was procured by the Phœnicians from several species of univalve shell-fish, the Tyrians being famed for cloth dyed in this manner, B.C. 2112. It is mentioned in connection with the construction of the Jewish tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 4), B.C. 1491, and was worn in Greece, B.C. 559. Its use was restricted to the person and palace of Justinian I., under a penalty of death, in 532. After having been lost for ages, the method of producing the Tyrian purple was rediscovered in the 17th century. (*See* COCHINEAL.)

PURVEYORS for the royal household were subjected to some restrictions in the exercise of their arbitrary duties, by Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, and many subsequent statutes. The prerogative was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

PUSEYISM.—(*See* TRACTARIANISM.)

PUTEOLI (Italy), the modern Pozzuoli, originally called Dicearchia, was founded by a colony from Cumæ, B.C. 521; fortified by the Roman senate against Hannibal B.C. 215; became the principal port for landing supplies of corn for the Roman army B.C. 212; and received a Roman colony B.C. 194. St. Paul landed here on his journey to Rome in 59 (Acts xxviii. 13). It was a favourite resort of the Roman nobility towards the close of the republic, and here Cicero had a villa, which he named Academia, B.C. 45. In its theatre, capable of containing 25,000 spectators, Augustus presided at the games, B.C. 31, and Nero entertained Tiridates I., King of Armenia, with combats of gladiators and wild beasts in 66. It was captured by Alaric I. in 410, by Genseric in 455, and by Totila in 545. An eruption of the Solfatara caused much destruction in 1198, and a volcanic disturbance of the Monte Nuovo did considerable damage in 1538. (*See* PIALIA.)

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—(*See* DIPHTHERIA.)

PYDNA (Greece), whence Themistocles took ship for Asia, B.C. 466, was captured by Archelaus, who removed its site 20 stadia from the sea, B.C. 411. It was betrayed to Philip II. in the beginning of the Social war, B.C. 358, when Demosthenes ransomed some Athenian citizens who had been sold into slavery. Olympias took refuge here, and it was besieged, and she was made prisoner by Cassander, B.C. 316. The fate of the Macedonian monarchy was decided in a plain near this city, when Perseus was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, under Lucius Æmilius Paulus, June 22, B.C. 168.

PYLUS.—The inhabitants of this city, the modern Navarino, emigrated to Cyllene at the close of the second Messenian war, B.C. 668. A fort was erected upon the promontory by Demosthenes, the Athenian commander, B.C. 424. Here, with five galleys allowed for his defence, he was besieged by the Spartans. Eurymedon came to his relief, and he defeated the fleet of the besiegers B.C. 425. A treaty was concluded by which the Athenians agreed to give up the fortress to the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 421; nevertheless they retained possession till B.C. 409. The Avars settled here, in the 6th century, from whom it received its name of Avarino, subsequently corrupted into Navarino (*q. v.*).

PYRAMIDS (Battle).—Napoleon Buonaparte, having defeated the Mameluke army, at Chébreïsse, in Egypt, July 13, 1798, pursued them to the plain of the Pyramids, near Cairo, where he gained another victory, July 21. It was on this occasion that Napoleon, in encouraging his troops before the battle, used the expression, "Forty centuries look down upon you from the pyramids."

PYRAMIDS (Egypt).—The great pyramid is ascribed to Cheops, who employed 100,000 men 20 years in building it, at dates ranging from B.C. 3230—B.C. 2120; the second to Cephren or Cephrenes, B.C. 1032; and the third to Mycerinus, B.C. 960. There are other pyramids of inferior size. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis declared there is no evidence for any building in Egypt, not even the Pyramids, before Solomon's temple, B.C. 1011. They were explored by Davison in 1763; by Belzoni in 1815; by Capt. Caviglia in 1816; and by Col. Vyse in 1836.

PYRENEES (Treaty).—This peace, between France and Spain, by which the former was confirmed in possession of Alsace and Pignerol, and received Roussillon and part of Cerdagne, was concluded at the Isle of Faisans, near Bidasoa, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYROMETER, or fire-measurer, was invented by Musschenbroek, in 1730. Ramsden's was described in 1785, and Wedgwood's in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1782, 1784, and 1786. Professor Daniel in 1821 constructed one which gained him the Rumford medal, in 1830. Ericsson's was shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851.

PYROTECHNY.—(*See* FIREWORKS.)

PYRRHIC, or MARTIAL DANCE, in which the performers were armed, and went through all the military evolutions, is ascribed to Minerva, and was revived by Pyrrhus, B.C. 318—272. It was performed at the Panathenaic festivals, and was introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 46—44). Athenæus (about 200) says the Pyrrhic dance was still practised in his time.

PYRRHONISM, a school of Greek sceptics, founded by Pyrrho of Elis, about B.C. 340. His system was fully expounded by Sextus Empiricus, about 180.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY, instituted by Pythagoras, born at Samos B.C. 580, was carried into practice at Crotona, where he settled B.C. 535. A dispute having arisen regarding the spoil of the conquered Sybarites during the popular tumult that ensued, the house of Milo was fired, and many of the Pythagoreans perished in the flames, B.C. 510. The general persecution of the sect throughout Magna Græcia, which followed, only ceased on the establishment of a democratic form of government. Pythagoras is supposed to have died at Metapontum, about B.C. 507. He is said to have been the first to assume the title of philosopher, or lover of wisdom. The distinguishing feature of his system, the metempsychosis, or the doctrine of the transmigration

souls, prevailed amongst the Egyptians and the Hindoos. The system, which declined B.C. 300, was revived about B.C 100.

PYTHIAN GAMES, originally musical contests near Delphi, in celebration of the victory of Apollo over the Python, were said to have been established by Apollo himself. They were celebrated every ninth year till B.C. 586, and afterwards every fifth year till about 394. A flute contest and athletic sports were added B.C. 586, and chariot races B.C. 582. Some authorities contend that it was only from B.C. 586 they received the name of Pythian.

PYX.—This vessel, used in the Roman Catholic Church for the Eucharistic elements, was in early times in the form of a dove.

Q.

QUACKERY.—Impostors in the practice of medicine have existed in all ages, and in ancient Greece and Rome were very numerous. Hippocrates Ridens (May 17, 1686) sketches one thus: "His sagacity is remarkable; for he hath found out an art both to conceal his own ignorance and impose on that of other folks, to his own advantage. His prime care is to get the names of diseases without book, and a bead-roll of rattling terms of art, which he uses to beguile the mobile,—first of their senses, and next of their pence. He has an excellent talent in persuading well people they are sick; and, by giving them his trash, verifies the prediction, and is sure to make them so." A quack who exhibited upon a stage in Covent Garden in 1690, amused his spectators by taking 13 grains of some poisonous drug, under the inspection of several surgeons and physicians. He contrived by some means to prevent any visible ill-effects from a dose that would have killed 20 men. St. John Long, a celebrated quack, was tried for the manslaughter of one of his patients (Miss Cashin), Oct. 30, 1830. He was found guilty, and fined £250. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the same quack, Nov. 11, 1830, for having occasioned the death of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd. He was tried on this charge, and acquitted, Feb. 19, 1831.

QUADI.—This ancient people inhabited parts of the modern Bohemia, Hungary, and Moravia. They submitted to the Romans in the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, about 168. At a later period they joined a confederacy of German nations against Rome. They led the Romans into a defile, where no water could be obtained, occupied every strong post, and left them to perish, in 174; but the Romans unexpectedly obtained a supply and defeated the Quadi in battle. The second war lasted three years,—from 178 to 180,—with no decisive result, and the Quadi remained unsubdued. Having, about 353, invaded the Roman empire, Constantius II. expelled them, and spread desolation and terror throughout their country. They overran Gaul in 407, and their name disappears from history about the 5th century.

QUADRA.—(*See* VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

QUADRAGESIMA.—(*See* LENT.)

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, so called because it is the 40th day before Good Friday. The festival of the establishment of St. Peter's Chair at Antioch, instituted about 36, is kept on Quadragesima Sunday by the Roman Catholic Church. Edward III. celebrated a jubilee on this day in 1377.

QUADRANT.—The first astronomical quadrant of which any account exists is that used by Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer, who flourished in Egypt about the middle of the 2nd century. The instrument known as Davis's quadrant or back-staff, was invented by Capt. John Davis in 1590. A portable quadrant was invented by Gunter in 1618. Hadley's quadrant, supposed to have been invented in 1731 by John Hadley, who died Feb. 15, 1744, is the chief instrument now in use for observing altitudes at sea.

QUADRATURE, or SQUARING THE CIRCLE.—Archimedes (B.C. 287—212) is the first who attempted a practical solution of the question. Gregory of St. Vincent, an able mathematician, published his work on the quadrature of the circle in 1647. It was refuted by Descartes and other eminent mathematicians. After the time of Newton (Dec. 25, 1642—March 20, 1727), mathematicians seem to have relinquished the attempt to solve the problem, though numerous pretended solutions were put forward. Mathulon, a Frenchman, in 1727 offered 3,000 livres to any one who should prove his solution wrong, and he was actually compelled by a court of law to pay the reward. Causans in 1753 offered to bet 300,000 francs on the correctness of his process, and deposited 10,000 francs, which were claimed by several persons, and, amongst others, by a young lady, who brought an action for them; but the bet was declared null. The French Academy of Sciences resolved in 1755 not to examine any more pretended solutions,—a course which was afterwards followed by the Royal Society in England.

QUADRILATERAL (Italy).—The name given to the four fortresses, Mantua, Legnago, Peschiera, and Verona, which constituted the chief defence of the Austrian province of Venetia. This line of defence was ceded with Venetia to Italy by the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1866.

QUADRILLE, a dance of French origin, was introduced into England about 1813. A game at cards, called quadrille, and in Lancashire "preference," was introduced in the beginning of the 18th century.

QUADRIVIUM, or FOUR BRANCHES, consisting of arithmetic, astronomy, music, and geometry, formed a course of study during the Middle Ages, whilst the Trivium, or three branches, included grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.—This treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the Emperor, for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy, was signed in London Aug. 2, 1718. The Duke of Savoy acceded to it Nov. 18, 1718. On the accession of Holland,

in Feb., 1719, it obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance. Spain acceded to the terms of this alliance Jan. 26, 1720. (*See* AIX LA CHAPELLE, Treaties.) The alliance signed at London April 22, 1834, between England, France, Portugal, and Spain, respecting the affairs of the Peninsula, also bears this name.

QUÆSTOR.—Two quæstores parricidii, who acted as public prosecutors in cases of murder, or any capital offence, existed in Rome during the period of the Kings. Two quæstores classici, who had charge of the public money, were first appointed about B.C. 485. The number was doubled B.C. 421, and it was decided that they should be chosen from the patricians and the plebeians. It was not, however, till B.C. 409 that a plebeian was elected, and then the choice fell on three plebeians and one patrician. They also had charge of the funds of the army, to which they were paymasters. The number of quæstors was increased to eight, B.C. 265. Sylla raised the number to 20, and Julius Cæsar to 40. During the time of the Emperors their number varied; and from the reign of Claudius I. (41—54) it became customary for quæstors, on entering office, to give gladiatorial spectacles to the people; so that none but the wealthiest Romans could aspire to the office.

QUAIL FIGHTING.—(*See* COCK FIGHTING.)

QUAKERS, or SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—This sect was founded in 1647 by George Fox, who was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in July, 1624, and died in London, Jan. 13, 1691. Fox was brought before Mr. Justice Gervase Bennet, at Derby, in 1650. "He," says Fox, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them quake at the word of the Lord." A Quaker in Colchester starved himself to death upon the presumption that he could fast 40 days, in April, 1656. Another Quaker, who personated Jesus Christ at Bristol and other places, was found guilty of blasphemy, and was sentenced to be whipped, put in the pillory, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron, Dec. 17, 1656. The Quakers appointed meetings for sufferings in 1675, and attempted to establish themselves in Holland and Germany in 1677. William Penn became a Quaker in 1666, and founded Pennsylvania in 1682. An address was presented to James II. by the Quakers in March, 1685. After congratulating him on his accession, it proceeded thus: "We are told thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England any more than we, and therefore we hope that thou wilt grant unto us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself." An act of indulgence to the Quakers, that their solemn affirmation should be accepted instead of an oath, was passed in 1696, and in 1828 their affirmation was allowed in civil and criminal trials. In 1761 members engaged in the slave-trade were disowned. The White Quakers, who appeared in the streets dressed in white, and went about indoors in a state of nudity, imitating the Adamites (*q. v.*), created some commotion in Ireland early in the 19th century. The Hicksite schism, so called from Elias Hicks, its originator, commenced in America in 1827, and the Beaconites arose soon after. Further dissensions led to the formation of the Evangelical Quakers and the Wiburites, and great changes have occurred in this sect. Mixed marriages were sanctioned Nov. 2, 1858. By 23 Vict. c. 18 (May 15, 1860), which came into force June 30, marriages solemnized according to the usage of Quakers, where only one of the parties is a Quaker, are declared valid.

QUARANTINE was devised for the purpose of preventing the communication from one country to another of contagious diseases. The term originally signified a period of 40 days, during which persons coming from foreign parts were not permitted to land. It originated as early as 1127, at Venice, where pest-houses, or lazarettos (*q. v.*), were established in 1423. Regulations for ships to perform quarantine were passed in 1710. All former quarantine acts were repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 78 (June 27, 1825), and the existing quarantine regulations depend upon its provisions and orders in council issued under its authority.

QUARRIES.—Egypt in ancient times possessed numerous quarries, those in the neighbourhood of Syene and in the island of Elephantine being the best known. The masterpieces of Grecian sculpture were executed in the white marble obtained from the quarries of Attica and the islands of the Archipelago. The quarries at Ephesus constituted an immense labyrinth. One of these, in the hill Epipolæ, with the stone from which the edifices of Syracuse were built, about B.C. 732, was large enough to hold 7,000 Greek soldiers taken prisoners when Nicias retreated from that city, B.C. 413. The Greek and Roman quarries were worked by slaves. The most celebrated quarries in England are those of Portland, which furnished Sir Christopher Wren with the stone for St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, and most of the public edifices in London built after the Great Fire in 1666. The quarries near Plymouth, which were opened in 1812, furnished the stone for the construction of the breakwater.

QUARTERING in Heraldry has been traced to the 14th century.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The first number appeared in London in April, 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, a celebrated political writer and critic, who was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in April, 1757, and died in London, Dec. 31, 1826.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT was ordered to be held in every quarter of the year, or oftener if required, in 1388; and by subsequent statutes, quarter sessions were directed to be held at uniform periods. By 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830), these periods were fixed the first week after Oct. 11, the first week after Dec. 28, the first week after March 31, and the first week after June 24. Further regulations were made by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 38 (June 30, 1842).

QUASI MODO.—(*See* LOW SUNDAY.)

QUATRE BRAS (Battle), fought at this village in Belgium, between the Allied army and the French, under Marshal Ney, June 16, 1815. The inferiority of the Allies in numbers, and their want of artillery and cavalry, the Belgian horse, 2,000 strong, having left the field in a panic early in the action, rendered the combat for a long time unequal. The English, however, received reinforcements, and

after a desperate struggle the battle ended in favour of the Allies.

QUEBEC (Battle), fought on the heights of Abraham, near this city, Sep. 13, 1759. The English, who gained a complete victory, were commanded by Gen. Wolfe (1726—59), and the French by the Marquis De Montcalm (1712—59). Both commanders were killed, and a monument in their memory has been erected on the site of the battle.

QUEBEC (Canada), founded on the site of the Indian village Stadacona, by the French, July 13, 1608, was captured in 1629 by the English, and restored March 17, 1632, to the French, who fortified it in 1690. The city surrendered to the English Sep. 18, 1759, and was ceded to them at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. During the revolutionary war, the Americans under Montgomery attempted to take the city by assault during the night Dec. 31, 1775, and were repulsed with great loss. The Roman Catholic Seminary was founded in 1636, and made a university in 1854; and the Presbyterian college was founded in 1862. It was made a bishopric in 1793, and the seat of government April 17, 1856; and gave place to Ottawa in 1858. A fire, which destroyed 1,650 houses, and rendered 12,000 persons homeless, occurred May 28, 1845; another, which destroyed upwards of 1,200 dwellings in less than eight hours, and left 15,000 people without shelter, June 28, 1845; another, which destroyed 120 houses in the St. Louis suburbs, June 7, 1862; and a still more extensive calamity of the kind, attributed to Fenian emissaries, Aug. 17, 1866.

QUEDLINBURG (Prussia) was founded in 920 by Henry I. (the Fowler). The celebrated convent, established in 932, or 937, was suppressed in 1801.

QUEEN.—The word, derived from the Saxon *cwen*, signifying wife, originally referred exclusively to the wife of a king. The wives of the Roman emperors were distinguished by the title Augusta. By 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350), it was made high treason to conspire the death of a queen consort, or to violate her chastity. The Salic law (*q. v.*) excluded females from exercising royal authority; but by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 1 (1553), the dignity of queen-regnant was declared constitutional in this country. Queens-consort are regarded in law as single women in some respects, and may possess private property, which they are entitled to bequeath or sell. This liberty was confirmed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88 (July 28, 1800).

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—The first-fruits and tenths (*See* ANNATES), which originally formed part of the papal exactions from the British clergy, were, by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), annexed to the revenue of the crown, and continued to form part of the royal income until, by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11 (1703), Queen Anne obtained authority to devote them to the augmentation of the livings of poor clergymen, which she did by letters patent, Nov. 3. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 (April 11, 1838), the offices of first-fruits, tenths, and Queen Anne's bounty were consolidated; and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, s. 4 June 21, 1841), provisions were made for substituting an equivalent for the first-fruits and tenths paid by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the governors of the bounty.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.—In accordance with a suggestion made by Dean Swift, in 1712, that the copper money of the realm should be re-coined, and adorned with devices of a medallic type, a few pattern farthings were struck. The most celebrated is the farthing of 1713, which bears a bust on the obverse, and a figure of Peace in a car, with the legend "Pax missa per orbem" on the reverse. The farthing of 1714, known as the "canopy farthing," from the device of Britannia seated under a portal, is very rare. Another pattern farthing, dated 1715, after Queen Anne's death, has the motto "Bello et pace" in *basso-relievo*, and is the most scarce. Some impressions in gold and silver were struck from the same dies, but the designs were poor, and the project was abandoned. A Queen Anne's farthing of the ordinary type is worth from 14*s.* to £1; but much higher prices have been paid.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS (N. Pacific), forming part of British Columbia, first observed by Capt. Cook, while exploring the north-west coast of America, in 1778, were thought by him to form part of the continent. They were ascertained to be islands by Capt. Dixon, in 1787, who gave them their present name, and were included in the colony of British Columbia by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858). Gold was discovered in one of the group in 1850.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, or THE ARCHIPELAGO OF VERA CRUZ (S. Pacific), discovered in 1595 by Alvaro de Mendana, who named the principal one in the group Vera Cruz. They were visited in 1767 by Capt. Carteret, who called them Queen Charlotte's Islands, and changed the name of the island of Vera Cruz to that of Egmont. La Pérouse is supposed to have been shipwrecked on one of the group in 1788.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—(*See* KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Henry VI. granted two charters, dated Dec. 3, 1446, and Aug. 21, 1447, for the College of St. Bernard. The last-mentioned was revoked by a charter dated March 30, 1448, granting Queen Margaret licence to found the Queen's College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, which she did April 15. It was further endowed by Elizabeth Woodville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. Richard III. granted the forfeited estates of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, to the college; but this grant was annulled on the accession of Henry VII. in 1485. A by-fellowship was founded in 1694.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Robert Eglesfield, confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III., in 1340, for a provost and 12 fellows, to be chosen in the first instance from the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Eight fellowships and four scholarships, open to all, and four exhibitions, confined to the province of Canterbury, were also founded, from property left for that purpose by John Michel in 1739. The foundation-stone of the south quadrangle was laid by the

provost, Dr. William Lancaster, Feb. 6, 1710. Queen Caroline, in 1733, gave £1,000 towards its completion, which took place in 1759. The interior of the west side was destroyed by fire in 1778. The library was begun in 1692, and the outside finished in 1694. The chapel, the foundation of which was laid in 1714, was dedicated on All Saints' day, 1719. The window over the altar contains the Holy Family, painted by Price in 1717. King Henry V. is supposed to have been educated here. Great changes were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (Ireland).—By 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (July 31, 1845), the Queen was authorized to endow new colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland. Charters were accordingly granted for the establishment of a college at Cork, Dec. 19, 1845, and others at Belfast and Galway, Dec. 30. In order to enable the students at these colleges to receive degrees, letters patent were issued, Aug. 15, 1850, for the foundation of the "Queen's University in Ireland," the seat of which was ordered to be in Dublin. The university held its first senate June 19, 1851, and conferred degrees for the first time in 1852.

QUEENSLAND, or MORETON BAY (Australia).—Moreton Bay was separated from New South Wales and erected into a colony, under the name of Queensland, by letters patent published Dec. 4, 1859. The family of Mr. Wills, a settler from Victoria, consisting of 19 people, were barbarously massacred by the aboriginal natives, Oct. 19, 1861. (*See* BRISBANE.)

QUEEN'S LETTER.—(*See* BRIEF.)

QUEEN'S PRISON.—(*See* KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH PRISON.)

QUEEN'S THEATRE (London).—This theatre, in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, was built by Paschall for the concerts of ancient music, which were removed, in 1794, to the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. It was hired in 1802 by Col. Grenville, for his entertainment—the Pic-Nic Society—and in 1810 it was converted into a theatre, under the name of the Regency, afterwards called the Queen's Theatre. It was re-decorated and re-opened as a fashionable theatre, called the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

QUEENSTOWN (Canada).—The Americans were defeated here by the English, Oct. 13, 1812, their commander, Gen. Wadsworth, with 900 men, being taken prisoners. It was occupied by the Americans in May, 1813; and in Dec. they made an attempt to destroy the town with red-hot shot, but were defeated by an English force. It was again occupied by the Americans in June, 1814.

QUEENSTOWN (Ireland) was so named by Queen Victoria on her first visit to Ireland, Aug. 3, 1849. It had previously been called the Cove of Cork, and was, as recently as 1786, a small village, inhabited by a few pilots and fishermen. During the French war it became a place of some importance, and a rendezvous for shipping. A pier was built in 1805, and the parish church in 1810.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAMER, Capt. Church, sailed from Liverpool for Dublin, with 112 persons, Feb. 14, 1853. About midnight she passed the Bailey lighthouse, when a thick snow-storm commenced, which rendered surrounding objects nearly invisible. In a short time the ship struck upon the Howth rocks, at the entrance to Dublin harbour, and sank almost immediately. Efforts were made to use the boats, but, owing to the general panic, they proved of little service, and 59 of the passengers were drowned. The calamity was attributed to the carelessness of the captain and his officers, who all perished.

QUEKETT CLUB.—(*See* MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETIES.)

QUENTIN, ST. (Battle), in which a Spanish army, assisted by a body of English troops, defeated the French, commanded by the Constable Montmorency, whose object was to raise the siege of St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557.

QUENTIN, ST. (France), the ancient *Augusta Veromanduorum*, received Christianity in the 3rd century from St. Quentin, and was named after him in the 9th. It became the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Noyon in the 6th century. It was united to the crown and fortified in 1215, ceded to Burgundy in 1435, and reunited to France in 1477. It was besieged by a Spanish army of 50,000 men, with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 English, in 1557, and was bravely defended by Admiral Coligni, who surrendered it in the same year; and it was restored to France in 1559. Being a strongly fortified place, it was considered one of the bulwarks of France on the north-eastern frontier. The linen manufacture was introduced in 1579. The canal connecting it with the Oise, commenced in 1738, was completed by Napoleon I. in 1810. The fortifications were destroyed in 1820.

QUERCUM, AD.—(*See* OAK SYNOD.)

QUERN.—This primitive hand-mill, formed of two heavy stones, is said to have been used by the Romans. Boswell states that it was the ancient instrument of the Highlanders, and that he and Dr. Johnson observed a woman using one in the Isle of Skye during their tour in the Hebrides in 1773. He adds that it had then almost entirely gone out of use.

QUESNE, DU.—(*See* FORT PITT.)

QUESNOY (France).—This town was fortified in 1150, and a siege, in 1340, is mentioned by Froissart. It was captured by Louis XI. in 1477, and by Turenne in 1654. The Duke of Ormond besieged it June 8, 1712; it surrendered July 4, and was recaptured by the French Oct. 4. The Austrians took it, after a short siege, Sep. 11, 1793; and the French were defeated in a great battle in the neighbourhood, Sep. 13. The French regained possession Aug. 15, 1794. It was taken by the Allied armies June 29, 1815.

QUIBERON BAY (France).—An English fleet destroyed some French ships and dismantled the forts in this bay in Sep., 1746. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet here Nov. 20, 1759. A body of French emigrants and soldiers, to the number of about 3,000, conveyed by an English fleet, landed in Quiberon Bay June 27, 1795. They took pos-

session of Fort Penthièvre June 30; but their hopes of support from the population of the surrounding country not being realized, they were defeated by the republican army, July 20, 1795. The English fleet, owing to stormy weather, could not approach the shore to succour them; and the royalists capitulated, on condition that the lives of the soldiers should be spared, and the emigrants allowed to embark. In spite of this, the National Convention decreed that all the prisoners should be put to death; and 800 were shot, the remainder being allowed to escape. The forts in the bay were attacked and dismantled by an English squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, June 4, 1800. A monument to the memory of the victims of the expedition of 1795 was erected, under the auspices of Marshal Soult, in 1814.

QUICKSILVER, or MERCURY, was known to the ancients from the remotest ages. The most productive quicksilver-mine is that of Almaden, in Spain, mentioned by Pliny as producing, in his time, 10,000 Roman pounds annually. The next in importance is that of Idria, in Illyria, discovered accidentally by a peasant in 1497. The mines of Huancavelica, in Peru, were discovered about 1566 or 1567. Its use for refining silver was discovered in the 16th century, and it was first employed for this purpose in the silver-mines of Peru in 1571.

QUIERS.—(*See* CHIERI.)

QUIERCY-SUR-OISE, or KIERSY (France).—Charles Martel died at this place Oct. 22, 741. Councils were held here in April or May, 849; in 853; Feb. 25, 857; and in March, 858. The nobles of France obtained from Charles I. (the Bald) an edict, rendering hereditary all fiefs, earldoms, and duchies, at a diet held here, June 14—16, 877. Hallam remarks that in this reign the Church took the ascendant in national councils.

QUIETISM.—The views of this sect were embodied in the works of Michael Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the 17th century. His books were condemned at Rome, and he was imprisoned in 1687, and died Dec. 29, 1696. About the same time, Madame Guyon, or Guion, became a great advocate of quietism in France. She fixed her residence at Paris in 1688 or 1689, and wrote several works in its favour, which were condemned by Bossuet, who caused her to be confined in a monastery for six months. She was afterwards imprisoned in the Bastille for several years, and died June 9, 1717. The Archbishop of Paris called her writings "a monstrous and diabolical system." They were defended by Fénélon, which led to his condemnation by Innocent XII. in March, 1699. (*See* HESYCHASTS.)

QUILLOTA (Chili), founded in 1726, has suffered severely from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 1823. The copper-mines in its vicinity are the richest in Chili.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for writing in the 5th century. The earliest authentic account of their use is in the writings of Isidore, who died April 4, 636.

QUILOA, or KEELWA (Africa), situated on an island close to the mainland, was taken by the Portuguese, after repeated attacks, in 1505. When they made Mozambique the centre of their settlements in Africa, the town fell into decay, and was ultimately wrested from them by the Imam of Muscat. On its first occupation by the Portuguese it was the capital of Eastern Africa, but no traces of its ancient splendour existed when visited by Capt. Beaver in 1812.

QUILON (Hindostan).—This town on the coast of Travancore, formerly called Coulan, is said to have been founded in 825. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1662, and it afterwards fell into the hands of the English.

QUIMPERLÉ (France).—This fortified town was taken from the English in 1373, and by Henry IV. in the Breton war in 1595.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN (France), derives its present name from its first bishop in the 5th century, previously to which it was called *Coriospitum*. Charles of Blois took the town in 1345, and put the greater part of the inhabitants to death. It was besieged and taken by the English auxiliaries of De Montfort in 1364. In the Breton war, Quimper sided with the party of the Duke of Mercœur, but was compelled to submit to Henry IV. in 1595. The cathedral, commenced in 1424, was completed in 1856.

QUINCE.—Some writers regard the quince as a Phœnician importation into this country; others say that it was introduced by the Romans. It was cultivated in English gardens in 1573, and is mentioned in Peacham's Emblems as a feature of the fruit-garden in 1612. The Portugal quince was cultivated in England in 1729, and the Japan quince in 1796.

QUINDECEMVIRS, an order of priests said to have been appointed by Tarquin the Proud, about B.C. 520, to take care of the Sibylline books. At first only two, called Duumviri (*q. v.*), were chosen; but the number was increased to 10 about B.C. 367, and to 15 (hence their name) by Sylla, B.C. 82.

QUININE.—This important vegetable alkali, contained principally in the yellow bark, was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in 1820.

QUINISEXTUM, or QUINISEXT COUNCIL, from being supplementary to the fifth and sixth general councils, and called also the council in Trullo, from having being held in the "Dome" chapel of the imperial palace at Constantinople, was summoned by the Emperor Justinian II. in 691. It is the great authority for the discipline of the Greek Church.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, or SHROVE SUNDAY, is so called because it occurs about the 50th day before Easter. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. about 1572.

QUINQUARTICULAR CONTROVERSY, on the five points, predestination, free-will, effectual grace, final perseverance, and the extent of redemption, arose at Cambridge in 1594. Two conferences were held in order to arrive at a settlement, Feb. 11, 1626; and Bishop Davenant preached a sermon on the subject

before Charles I. in 1630. The controversy was revived at Oxford and in Ireland in 1631.

QUINQUENNALIAN GAMES, also called Neronia, were instituted at Rome by Nero, in 60, in imitation of the Greek festivals, and were celebrated every four years. They consisted of musical, gymnastic, and equestrian contests, and were celebrated at Naples and other Italian towns. They appear to have ceased after Nero's time. They were revived by Domitian, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, in 86, and were called Capitoline Games.

QUINTILIANS, a sect of heretics of the 2nd century, so called after their founder, a female named Quintilia, of Carthage. They attributed extraordinary gifts to Eve, for having eaten of the tree of knowledge, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. They denied water-baptism. Tertullian wrote against this heresy early in the 3rd century.

QUINTILIS.—(*See* JULY.)

QUINZE VINGTS.—(*See* BLIND.)

QUIRITES, the name given to the Sabines, who settled in Rome and built a new town on the Quirinal and Capitoline hills in the time of Romulus, B.C. 722, whilst the Romans occupied the Palatine Hill. On the death of their chief, Titus Tatius, Romulus became king over both Romans and Quirites.

QUISTELLO (Battle).—The Austrians defeated the French at this place, on the Secchia, Sep. 15, 1734.

QUITO (S. America), the capital of the republic of Ecuador, founded by Sebastian Benalcasar in 1534, was incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541, and made a bishop's see in 1545. A plain near the city was chosen by the French and Spanish astronomers in 1736 for measuring a degree of the meridian; and their labours from that time till 1742 are commemorated by an alabaster slab, with a Latin inscription, placed in the church of the Jesuits. It formed part of New Grenada in 1718, of the republic of Colombia in 1819, and became the capital of Ecuador in 1831. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. One occurred April 28, 1755, and another, Feb. 4, 1797, is said to have destroyed above 40,000 persons in the province. During the revolt against the Spaniards, the leaders of the Junta of Quito, to the number of 300, were slaughtered by the Spanish viceroys of Santa Fé de Bogota and Peru in 1811. An earthquake occurred March 22, 1859, which reduced the city to ruins.

QUOITS.—The ancient game of throwing the discus, according to the legend, was invented by Perseus, a Greek, who having inadvertently slain his grandfather, Acrisius, in throwing one, exchanged the kingdom of Argos (to which he was heir on the death of Acrisius) for that of Tiryns or Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ about B.C. 1313. Quoits formed a favourite amusement amongst the lower classes of London in the reign of James I. (1603—25). In the country, the rustics, not having round perforated quoits to play with, used horseshoes; and in many places the quoit itself is called a shoe.

QUORUM, a term derived from the words used in the commission issued to justices of the peace, the form of which was settled by all the judges in 1590. The expression employed is *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus*, "of whom we will that A. B. be one;" thus rendering it necessary that certain individuals (said to be of the quorum) should be present at the transaction of business. Hence, when in a meeting, &c., it is necessary that a certain number should be present to give validity to its acts, that number is said to form a quorum.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed Nov. 7, 1280, by which a writ may be directed to any person who holds any office or franchise, to inquire by what authority he does so. A *quo warranto* was brought against the charter of the corporation of London by Charles II., and the Court of King's Bench gave judgment against the city, and declared their charter forfeited, June 12, 1683. An act for reversing this judgment, and for restoring the city to its ancient rights and privileges, passed May 20, 1690.

R.

RAAB (Hungary).—A battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians, under the Archduke John, and the French, under Eugène Beauharnais, June 14, 1809. The former were defeated, and the town fell into the hands of the French, June 24. They began building a fortress Aug. 15. Raab was occupied by the Austrians, under Windisgrätz, Dec. 26, 1848. The Hungarians took possession shortly afterwards, and were driven out by the Austrians under Gen. Haynau, June 28, 1849.

RACING.—(*See* CHARIOT RACES, HORSE-RACING, &c.)

RACK.—This instrument of torture, used against the Christians in early times, and employed by the Inquisition, is said to have been introduced into the Tower by the Duke of Exeter, when constable, in 1447, and thence called the "Duke of Exeter's daughter." Hollinshed mentions its having been used in 1467. It was in common use in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47), and from that time till 1640, when it was abolished, it was the instrument of torture for prisoners confined in the Tower.

RACQUET, or RACKET, hand-tennis, is said to have originated in the 14th century. This game was first played with the naked hand, and then with a glove. Afterwards thongs or cords were bound round the hand to make the ball rebound more forcibly; and from this, according to St. Foix, the game derived its name. In 1424 a damsel named Margot played at hand-tennis at Paris better than any man.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—Dr. John Radcliffe, who died Nov. 1, 1714, bequeathed by will £40,000 to the university of Oxford for a library. The first stone of the building was laid May 12, 1737, and it was opened April 13, 1749. An observatory, of which the foundation was laid June 22, 1772, was completed in 1786. The Lunatic Asylum on Headington Hill (1827) received a portion of the funds left

by this benevolent man, and was called the Radcliffe Asylum.

RADCOT, or REDECOT BRIDGE (Battle).—De Vere, created Duke of Ireland, who had raised an army in support of the cause of Richard II., was defeated at Radcot Bridge, in Oxfordshire, Dec. 20, 1387. He made his escape into Ireland.

RADICALS.—The extreme democrats in England first received the name of Radicals about 1819.

RADOM (Poland).—In 1767, by the influence of Russian intrigues and gold, 178 confederations were formed in Poland, and these were all united at Radom, June 23.

RADSTADT, or RASTADT (Baden).—The Margrave of Baden, Louis William, fixed his residence at this place, then a small village, towards the end of the 17th century. The palace, built on the model of that of Versailles, was from 1725 till 1771 the residence of the margraves of Baden. A congress assembled at Radstadt Dec. 9, 1797, to negotiate a peace between France and the German empire. It was dissolved by the Emperor, April 7, 1799. During the insurrection in Baden of 1849, the insurgents shut themselves up in Radstadt. After a month's siege they surrendered to the Prussians, July 23.

RADSTADT, or RASTADT (Treaty), was signed at this place by Marshal Villars, on the part of Louis XIV. of France, and by Prince Eugène for the Emperor Charles VI., March 17, 1714. The definitive treaty was signed at Baden (*q. v.*)

RAFFAELLE WARE.—(*See* MAJOLICA.)

RAFTS.—Hiram, King of Tyre, entered into a contract to supply Solomon with cedar of Lebanon for the building of the temple, which was to be brought to Jaffa in floats (1 Kings v. 9; and 2 Chron. ii. 16), B.C. 1014. The Romans transported timber by water for building purposes and for firewood. It appears to have been conveyed in this manner to the river Saale, in Saxony, the duty being remitted to the monastery of Porta in 1258. The duty on floats on the same river was reduced in 1410. A citizen of Freiberg commenced the conveyance of timber on the Mulda by rafts in 1431, and the nobility unsuccessfully attempted to prohibit it in 1486. Timber was first floated on the Elbe for building the church of Aschersleben, in 1495. The city of Paris having consumed all the wood in its neighbourhood, John Rouvel, a merchant, suggested bringing supplies by means of rafts in 1549; and his plans were carried out by René Arnoul in 1566.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Thomas Cranfield commenced what he called a fragment school in Mint Street, Southwark, early in the 19th century. Efforts were made to establish schools for the neglected and outcast, and in 1837 the first Ragged school was opened in Westminster. The Field Lane Ragged school was opened in 1843, and the Ragged School Union was formed in 1844. The Bristol Ragged school for males and females was established in 1846, and similar schools were opened in the same year in Manchester, York, and other towns. A ragged school for boys was opened in Aberdeen in 1841.

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND SHOE-BLACK SOCIETIES.

A.D.
1805. Refuge for the Destitute, Manor House, Dalston Lane.
1843. Brook Street Refuge, Hampstead Road.
1849. Field Lane Night Refuges and Ragged Schools.
1849. Grotto Passage Refuge, Paddington Street, Marylebone.
1851. Central, Ship Yard, Temple Bar.
1854. Boys' Home, Reformatory and Refuge, Bridge House, Wandsworth.
1853. Boys' Refuge, Commercial Street, Whitechapel.
1853. Islington Reformatory, Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road.
1853. St. Pancras' Industrial School and Refuge, Gray's Inn Road.
1854. East London, Mansel Street, Whitechapel.
1854. South London, High Street, Southwark.
1856. Reformatory and Refuge Union, New Street, Spring Gardens.
1856. Westminster Female Refuge, Vincent Square, Westminster.
1857. North-West London, Marylebone Road.
1857. West London, Castle Lane, Westminster.
1857. Islington and North London, Church Street, Islington.
1857. Notting Hill, Johnson Street.
1858. Union Jack, Mill Place, Commercial Road.
1858. North-West London Preventive Reformatory, Euston Road.
1864. Refuge for the Homeless, Newport Market.

RAGMAN ROLL, containing the legal attestation of allegiance of the nobility and gentry of Scotland to Edward I., was subscribed in 1296, and having been deposited in the Tower, was published in Prynne's Records in 1666, and by the Bannatyne Club in 1834.

RAGUSA (Austria).—This town, said to have been founded in 656 by refugees from old Ragusa, the ancient Epidaurus, was soon after enlarged and fortified. From 1260 to 1368 Ragusa was governed by Venetian rectors, who held office for two years, and were chosen from the patrician families of Venice. War broke out in 1368 between Venice and the King of Hungary, and Ragusa gained her independence and power to choose her own rectors. In 1414 the Ragusans purchased peace with the Ottomans by agreeing to pay an annual tribute of 500 ducats. The manufacture of woollens was introduced in 1433 from Florence. The Turks ravaged the district of Canale in 1471, and Ragusa purchased safety by paying a tribute amounting to 8,000 ducats. The town was nearly destroyed in 1667 by an earthquake. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Ragusa continued to enjoy her independence. Napoleon I. seized the town May 27, 1806, and defeated the Russians under its walls, Sep. 29. In 1814 it came into the possession of Austria.

RAID OF RUTHVEN, sometimes called the First Gowrie Conspiracy, headed by Alexander Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, against Lennox and Arran, favourites of James VI. of Scotland, who was seized at Ruthven Castle; and the obnoxious persons were removed Aug. 23, 1582. James VI. remained in the power of the faction till he made his escape to the castle of St. Andrews, June 27, 1583.

RAILWAYS.—Wooden rails for the transport of coal were constructed at the Newcastle collieries about 1630, and a surface of iron was laid upon the rails in 1716. Rails wholly composed of cast iron were used at Whitehaven in 1738, and an edge-rail of similar materials was laid down at Colebrookdale about 1767. John

Carr introduced an improved rail nailed to wooden sleepers in 1776, and William Jessop invented a rail and wheel, specially adapted for each other, in 1789. Stone blocks were first employed instead of wooden sleepers in 1800, by Benjamin Outram, of Little Eaton, Derbyshire; and roads so constructed were known as "Outram roads," and afterwards as "tram roads." The first important edge-rail was that at Penrhyn slate-quarries, which was laid down in 1801; and the first line for public use was that of the Surrey Iron Railway, incorporated the same year. The first patent for a locomotive steam-carriage was taken out by Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian, March 24, 1802. This engine was adapted for traction on common roads, but in 1804 Trevithick invented an engine to work on iron rails, which was tried at Merthyr Tydvil the same year, and proved a scientific triumph, though its application to business purposes was impracticable. Blenkinsop patented a locomotive with racked wheels, intended to work on cogged rails, in 1811; and a line on this principle was actually opened at the Middleton collieries, near Leeds, Aug. 12, 1812. A locomotive to work upon legs, moving alternately like those of a horse, was projected by Brunton, of the Butterley works, in 1813, but blew up during its construction, and the needlessness of all contrivances to increase the adhesion of wheels upon railroads was demonstrated by Blackett, of Wylam, the same year. George Stephenson's first engine was tried upon the Killingworth railway, July 25, 1814, and excelled all its predecessors, although its speed was not greater than that of a horse's walk. In 1815 Stephenson discovered the steam-blast, and applied it in the construction of a second engine; and in 1829 he employed a multitubular boiler in the "Rocket," which proved the victor in the competition of engines held at Rainhill in Oct., attaining a maximum speed of 29 miles per hour, and an average of 15 miles. The Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first public line worked by steam power, was opened Sep. 15, 1830. (*See* LIVERPOOL.) Brunel introduced the broad gauge in 1838, and it was adopted in the Great Western railway. Stationary engines were originally employed on the Blackwall railway, which was opened July 4, 1840. They were afterwards abandoned for locomotives. Trains worked by atmospheric pressure were started on the Kingston and Dalkey lines in 1843, on the Croydon line in 1845, and on the South Devon railway in 1847; but the system proved a failure. The mania for railway speculation reached its height in 1845, when prospectuses were issued and warrant obtained for the construction of no less than 1,428 new lines. The conveyance of mails by railroad is regulated by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 14, 1838). Companies are compelled to provide proper gates and gatekeepers at places where railroads and public highways cross, by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 17, 1839); and railways were placed under the supervision of the Board of Trade by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 10, 1840). The phraseology of railway bills was much simplified by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20 (May 8, 1845), and the gauge was regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 18, 1846). The jurisdiction was transferred from the Board of Trade to a body of railway commissioners by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105 (Aug. 28, 1846). This act was repealed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 7, 1851), which restored the authority of the board. Malicious acts upon railways are punished by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19 (July 3, 1851); and further measures for the regulation of the railroad system were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31 (July 10, 1854). Stephenson's engine was introduced into France in 1829. The first line in America was constructed in 1830 in Massachusetts, and was about four miles in length. A comprehensive railway system, extending over a distance of 347 miles, was sanctioned by the Belgian Government May 1, 1834. The English Government authorized the construction of two lines in India in 1849. George Stephenson, the father of English railroads, died at Tapton, near Chesterfield, Aug. 12, 1848. (*See* CLEARING HOUSE, Railway; GAS; METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, &c., &c.) The following is a list of the principal lines in Great Britain and Ireland:—

A.D.
1854, Sep. 19. Aberdeen and Huntley.
1855, June 15. Abingdon.
1850, Sep. 2. Alloa Branch.
1849, June 4. Ambergate and Rowsley.
1857, May. Andover and Salisbury.
1854, Oct. 10. Ardsley Extension.
1856, July 9. Ascot and Wokingham.
1856, Aug. Ayr and Dalmellington.
1856, Oct. 13. Ayr and Maybole.
1850, Nov. 14. Bagenalstown to Kilkenny.
1855, Nov. 7. Ballymena and Portrush.
1849, Aug. 1. Bandon and Ballinhassig.
1857, Sep. 5. Banff, Macduff, and Turriff.
1856, Nov. 3. Bedale and Leyburn.
1846, Nov. Bedford (London and North-Western).
1848, March 1. Belfast and Armagh.
1848, April 11. Belfast and Ballymena.
1849, Aug. 2. Belfast and County Down.
1855, Nov. 2. Bideford Extension.
1837, July 4. Birmingham and Liverpool.
1839, Aug. 2. Birmingham, Worcester, and Derby Junction.
1842, Feb. Bishopstoke and Gosport.
1848, June. Blackburn and Bolton.
1850, June 22. Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Chatburn.
1855, Aug. Blairgowrie Branch.
1852. Blyth and Tyne.
1856, June 16. Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties.
1857, Oct. 5. Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds.
1857, Nov. 12. Bridport.
1855, April 9. Burscough and Southport.
1849, Dec. 12. Burston and Norwich.
1848, Feb. Caledonian.
1857, Nov. 3. Cannock Branch.
1847, Sep. Carlisle and Moffat.
1856, Sep. 4. Carlisle and Silloth Bay.
1848, July 24. Carlow Junction to Bagenalstown.
1856, Aug. 5. Caterham.
1856, Feb. 8. Cavan.
1864, Jan. 11. Charing Cross.
1848. Chester and Crewe.
1855, Aug. 10. Chipping Norton Branch.
1847, April 28. Cockermouth and Workington.
1846, June 15. Colchester and Ipswich.
1851, Dec. 8. Cork and Bandon.
1850, June 8. Cork, Blackrock, and Passage.
1856, March 16. Crieff Junction.
1856, Dec. 1. Crystal Palace and Wandsworth Common.
1850, Oct. 28. Cumnock to Gretna.
1850, July 8. Darlington and Barnard Castle.
1825, Dec. 27. Darlington and Stockton.
1853, Sep. 8. Deeside.
1856, Sep. Derby and Ripley.
1844, May 26. Dublin and Drogheda.
1846, July 30. Dublin, Drogheda, and Howth.

A.D.
1851, Aug. 1. Dublin and Galway.
1834, Dec. 17. Dublin and Kingston.
1855, Aug. 14. Dundalk and Newbliss.
1840, April 1. Dundee and Arbroath.
1832, Dundee and Newtyle.
1847, May 24. Dundee and Perth.
1860, Sep. 22. Dursley and Midland Junction.
1857, Aug. 18. East Fife.
1855, July 9. East Grinstead.
1838, May 24. East Lancashire.
1848, Oct. 1. East Lincolnshire.
1846, June 18. Edinburgh and Berwick.
1842, Feb. 18. Edinburgh and Glasgow.
1855, March 19. Evesham and Campden.
1851, May 12. Exeter and Crediton.
1857, June 8. Fife to Strathmiglo.
1856, May 26. Forth and Clyde Junction.
1849, March 30. General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour.
1840, Aug. 12. Glasgow and Ayr.
1850, Oct. 28. Glasgow and South-Western.
1837, July 6. Grand Junction.
1857, Oct. 19. Great South-Western to Roscrea (Ireland).
1848, Oct. 1. Grimsby and Boston.
1858, March 1. Grimsby and Louth.
1852, Nov. 30. Halesworth and Haddiscoe.
1857, May 1. Hammersmith.
1835, July 1. Hartlepool.
1849, July 2. Haughley to Burston.
1855, June 1. Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester.
1857, Nov. Hertford and Welwyn Junction.
1855, Aug. 11. Horncastle and Kirkstead.
1850, July 1. Huddersfield and Sheffield.
1846, Oct. Hull and Bridlington.
1854, June 27. Hull and Holderness.
1840, July 1. Hull and Selby.
1856, Oct. 11. Huntly to Keith.
1855, Nov. 5. Inverness and Nairn.
1856, July 5. Inverary and Old Meldrum.
1846, Dec. 23. Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's.
1856, July 17. Jedburgh.
1847, April 21. Kendal and Windermere.
1854, May. Killarney Junction.
1855, Oct. 11. Kingston to Dalkey.
1854, Nov. Kirriemuir Branch.
1846, Dec. 16. Lancaster and Carlisle.
1840, June 30. Lancaster and Preston.
1840. Leeds and Bradford.
1855, Aug. 1. Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax.
1853, May 8. Leicester and Hitchin.
1852. Leicester and Swannington.
1857, July 29. Leominster and Kington.
1856, Dec. 1. Lesmahagow.
1854, July 3. Leven.
1857, Nov. 1. Limerick and Castle Connel.
1848, Nov. 20. Liverpool and Bury.
1830, Sep. 15. Liverpool and Manchester.
1838, Oct. 31. Liverpool and Preston.
1838, Sep. 17. London and Birmingham.
1840, July 4. London and Blackwall.
1841, Sep. 21. London and Brighton.
1841, June 30. London and Bristol.
1845, July 30. London and Cambridge.
1860, Sep. 29. London, Chatham, and Dover.
1843, March 29. London and Colchester.
1839, June 1. London and Croydon.
1830, Dec. 14. London and Deptford.
1844, Feb. 7. London and Dover.
1838, Dec. 28. London and Greenwich.
1846, June 27. London and Hastings.
1838, Sep. 17. London and Liverpool.
1850, Aug. 6. London and Peterborough.
1846, July. London and Richmond.
1840, May 11. London and Southampton.
1856, June. London and Southend.
1839, July 1. London and Twyford (Great Western).
1848, Sep. 3. Louth and Firsby.
1842, Aug. Manchester and Birmingham.
1841, March 1. Manchester and Leeds.
1844, Oct. 1. Manchester and Normanton.
1855, April. Manchester and Southport.
1857, Aug. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
1856, Aug. Maybole and Girvan.
1863, Jan. 10. Metropolitan.
1857, Jan. 1. Mid Kent and North Kent Junction.
1854, Feb. 25. Middlesborough and Guisborough.
1840, June 30. Midland Counties.
1855, Nov. 8. Mullingar and Longford.
1844, April 15. Newcastle and Darlington.

A.D.
1854, April 1. Newmarket and Bury.
1845, July 30. Newport to Brandon.
1849, May 28. Newry to Warrenpoint.
1857, Nov. 2. Norton Branch.
1839, May 30. Nottingham and Derby.
1855, July. Oldham Branch.
1855, July 4. Peebles.
1856, April 7. Perth and Dunkeld.
1848, Sep. 11. Perth and Forfar.
1857, March. Picton and Stokesley.
1854, June 22. Port Carlisle.
1849. Preston and Langridge.
1856, July 9. Reading.
1850, Oct. 21. Royston and Hitchin.
1852, July 1. St. Andrew's.
1848, May. Scottish Central.
1856, April 5. Selkirk and Galashiels.
1838, Nov. 1. Sheffield and Rotherham.
1849, Nov. 12. Shrewsbury and Birmingham.
1854, Aug. 28. Somerset Central.
1850. South Devon.
1856, June 4. Staines and Ascot.
1857, Nov. 1. Stamford and Essendine.
1825, Sep. 27. Stockton and Darlington.
1852, Aug. 10. Stotfield and Lossiemouth to Elgin.
1857, Nov. 11. Stroud to Faversham.
1856, Oct. 30. Sydenham and Wandsworth.
1848, Dec. Torquay Branch.
1839, Aug. Ulster.
1857, Aug. 10. Ulverstone and Lancaster.
1857, Dec. 1. Wells and Fakenham.
1844, May 27. West London.
1857, Jan. 11. Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont.
1852, July 1. Widness and Garston.
1855, Oct. 22. Wimbledon and Croydon.
1852, Feb. 18. Worcester and Stoke.
1844, May 1. Yarmouth and Norwich.
1840, June. York and North Midland.

RAIN (Battle).—Gustavus II. (Adolphus), at the head of a Swedish army, defeated Tilly, at Rain, on the banks of the Lech, in Germany, April 5, 1632. Tilly died of a wound received in this battle, and the victorious leader, Gustavus II., fell at Lützen, Nov. 16. The battle of Rain is sometimes called the battle of Lech, or Leck.

RAINBOW.—Appeared in the heavens in confirmation of the first covenant (Gen. ix. 13), made with Noah (B.C. 2348, Usher), on his deliverance from the Deluge. Fleschier published a work on the rainbow in 1571. Newton ascribes the first explanation of the rainbow to Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, whose account, said to have been composed in 1590, was published at Venice in 1611. The true theory was explained by Descartes, in his "Dioptrics." Mariotte, in 1686, considered it to be produced by refraction.

RAJMAHAL (Hindostan), according to native authorities, was founded B.C. 3000. The English obtained possession in 1765. The splendid palace, the ruins of which exist, was built by the Sultan Sujah, brother of Aurungzebe, in 1630, and was greatly injured by a fire, which also destroyed a large portion of the town, in 1631.

RAJPOOTANA (Hindostan).—This extensive district, so called from the Rajpoots, its early inhabitants, was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1194, though it maintained a qualified independence. At the death of Aurungzebe, in 1707, it became nominally subject to the Emperor of Delhi, and its chiefs achieved their independence in 1748.

RAKOWITZ (Battle). — A large army of Turks was defeated by Stephen, Vaivode of Moldavia, in this battle, fought in 1475.

RALEIGH.—(See NORTH CAROLINA.)

RALEIGH CLUB (London).—Prince's Club, established in 1849, and afterwards called the Ottoman Club, was re-organized as the Raleigh Club in April, 1858.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY.—James I. having broken faith with the Roman Catholics, to whom he had promised toleration and indulgence, a design was formed, in 1603, to take away his life and that of his eldest son, Prince Henry, and to place Arabella Stuart upon the throne. The conspirators, amongst whom were Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, Lords Grey and Cobham, with many others, arrested in July, were removed to Winchester in Nov. Sir Griffin Markham and others were found guilty Nov. 15, Sir Walter Raleigh Nov. 17, Lord Cobham Nov. 25, and Lord Grey Nov. 26, but were not executed. William Clarke and William Watson, two priests concerned in the conspiracy, were hanged Nov. 29; and Brooke, Lord Cobham's brother, was beheaded Dec. 5. Sir Walter Raleigh was executed, nominally for his share in this conspiracy, Oct. 29, 1618. Some writers contend that he was falsely accused.

RAMBOUILLET (France).—The castle was the residence of the kings of France to the time of Charles X. Here Francis I. died March 31, 1547, and Charles X. signed his abdication of the French throne, Aug. 2, 1830. Napoleon III. converted the castle into a seminary for officers' daughters in 1852.

RAMESES.—(*See* GOSHEN.)

RAMILLIES (Battle).—The Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough, defeated the French, under Marshal de Villeroi, with great slaughter, at this village, near Tirlemont, in Belgium, May 23 (O. S. May 12), 1706.

RAMMEKENS (Holland), constructed as a fortress in 1547, and called Zeeburg, was one of the Cautionary towns (*q. v.*) given in July, 1585, to Queen Elizabeth by the States-general, for the aid rendered by her against Spain. (*See* GUEUX.)

RAMMELSBERG (Germany).—The mines in this, one of the Harz mountains, have, according to popular tradition, been worked since 968.

RAMNUGGUR (Hindostan).—This town in the Punjaub was stormed by Maha Singh, father of Runjeet, in 1778. Several severe skirmishes between the English under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh, took place in the neighbourhood in Nov., 1848; and Lord Gough gained a signal victory here Dec. 3.

RAMSGATE (Kent), called also Rium's Gate, or gate of Rium, in the isle of Thanet. After the Revolution, in 1689, the inhabitants began to trade with Russia; and in the beginning of the 17th century this place, at that time a small fishing village, gradually increased in importance. The pier was commenced in 1750, and is described by Pennant, in 1787, as the finest existing. The harbour was formed in 1780–1795. A stone lighthouse was erected in the commencement of the 19th century, and the parish church in 1827.

RANELAGH GARDENS (London). — This celebrated place of public entertainment at Chelsea was commenced about 1740, on ground once the property of Viscount Ranelagh. The Rotunda, which constituted the principal attraction, was commenced in 1741, and opened April 5, 1742. Ranelagh was last used in 1802, for an installation ball of the knights of the Bath. A portion of the site is occupied by the gardens of Chelsea Hospital.

RANGOON (Hindostan). — This town, the name of which signifies "City of Victory," built in 1753, by Alompra, the founder of the Burmese monarchy, was occupied by the English May 11, 1824, during the first Burmese war. It was entirely destroyed by fire Dec. 28, 1850, and was shortly afterwards rebuilt nearly a mile from the site of the old town. In the second Burmese war it was attacked by the English, Jan. 2, 1852, and was stormed and captured April 14. Rangoon was much injured by conflagrations in Feb., 1853, and Dec., 1855.

RANTERS.—A sect which arose in 1645 received this name, also given to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the old Methodist society June 28, 1808. The first general meeting after the society had been divided into circuits was held at Nottingham in 1819; and a society of Ranters was founded in London in Dec., 1822.

RAPE.—The ancient Jewish laws punished this crime with death when the woman was betrothed to another man; and in other cases compelled the ravisher to marry her, and pay a fine of 50 shekels to her father. The Roman codes made it in every case a capital offence; and it was treated with the same severity by the laws of the Goths and of the Anglo-Saxons. William I. changed the penalty to mutilation and blinding, and by 3 Edw. I. c. 13 (1275), it was reduced to a mere misdemeanour, punished by two years' imprisonment, and a fine, unless the offender were prosecuted within 40 days after the commission of the crime. In consequence of the inefficacy of this law, rape was made a capital felony by 13 Edw. I. c. 34 (1285); and by 18 Eliz. c. 8 (1576), persons convicted of this crime were deprived of benefit of clergy. The laws on the subject were consolidated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828), which made the carnal abuse of a girl under 10 years of age, even with consent, a capital felony, and of females between 10 and 12 a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment at the pleasure of the court. Transportation for life was substituted for the capital penalty by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1841).

RAPHIA (Battles).—Sargon, King of Assyria, defeated the Philistines, under Khanum, King of Gaza, and the Egyptian troops under Shebek, at the city of Rapikh, B.C. 720. Rawlinson (Ancient Monarchies, ii. 414) styles this encounter "the first combat between the two great powers of Asia and of Africa."——Antiochus III. of Syria was defeated here with great loss by Ptolemy (IV.) Philopator, B.C. 217.

RAPHIA (Syria). — Rapikh, the Raphia of classic historians, and the modern Refah, situated between Rhinocorura and Gaza, was represented by its bishop in a council held at Ephesus in 476, in one held at Constantinople

in 536, and at the fifth general council held at Constantinople May 4—June 2, 553.

RAPHOE (Bishopric).—This Irish see is said to have been founded by St. Eunan in 885. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), it was annexed to Derry.

RAPPAHANNOCK. — (*See* CHANCELLORSVILLE, FREDERICKSBURG, KELLY'S FORD, WILDERNESS, &c.)

RASKOLNIKS, or RASKOLNITES, the name given to various dissenters from the Established Church in Russia. The first sect was formed by a monk named Andrew in 1003; but it was not till the 17th century that they obtained a separate organization. Persecuted in 1666, they were tolerated in 1772. (*See* PHILIPPINS.)

RASPBERRY.—The Virginian raspberry was brought from N. America before 1696, and the flowering raspberry in 1700. Some seeds of this plant, found in the cavity of the stomach of an ancient Briton, exhumed at Dorchester, were sown, and germinated about 1835.

RASTADT.—(*See* RADSTADT.)

RATHENAU, or RATHENOW (Battle).—Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, defeated the Swedes, who had been subsidized by the French to invade his territory, near this town of Prussia, in June, 1675.

RATHMINES (Battle).—The Marquis of Ormond, while besieging Dublin, was attacked by Col. Jones, at this place, in the vicinity, and after a struggle, which lasted two hours, was defeated Aug. 2, 1649.

RATIBOR (Prussia) became a principality in 1288, and was united to Oppeln in the 15th century. The town was taken by the Swedes in 1642, and by the Prussians in 1745.

RATIONALISM, denying the possibility of a revealed religion, introduced by Amos Comenius in the 17th century, began to assume a systematic form in Germany under the advocacy of Reimarus, professor of philosophy at Hamburg, who died March 1, 1768. It spread to the Lutheran Church in 1782. Among theologians, Eichhorn took the lead in his Library of Biblical Literature (1788—1801). The system was more fully developed by Dr. Paulus, of Heidelberg, in his "Commentary on the New Testament" (1800—1804) and "Life of Jesus" (1828). An opposition was commenced by Reinhard, which continued from 1810 to 1817, producing a second form of the sceptical system that was fully applied by Dr. Strauss in his "Life of Christ," published in 1835 and 1836.

RATISBON, or REGENSBURG (Bavaria), founded by Tiberius (14—37) under the name of Colonia Augusta Tiberii, was afterwards called Reginum. The bishopric was founded in 642, and councils were held here in 768 or 769; in Aug., 792; Jan. 20, 799; and Jan. 14, 932. It was the capital of the Eastern Franks in 889. The stone bridge over the Danube was built in 1135. Ratisbon was made a free city in 1183. The Scotch Benedictine Church of St. James was founded in 1165, and the Gothic cathedral, commenced in 1275, was completed in 1634. In the Bishop's palace, now a brewery, the Emperor Maximilian II. died, Oct. 12, 1576. Since the 10th century Ratisbon has sustained 17 sieges. It was taken by the Saxons in 1703, and by Napoleon I. in 1805. Near the cathedral is the old hall, in which the German diets held their meetings from 1663 till 1806. In the middle of the 17th century, Ratisbon began to decline. The German empire was governed by the diet of Ratisbon in 1792, and a congress of German princes met here Aug. 3, 1802. It was captured by the Austrians April 28, 1809. The Walhalla, founded in 1830, was completed in 1842. The cathedral was restored in 1830. A monument was erected in 1817 to Kepler, who died here Nov. 15, 1630. It was made a free port in 1853.

RATISBON (Treaties).—A peace was concluded at this place between France and the Emperor, Oct. 13, 1630, which led to the settlement of the Mantuan succession.——A truce for 20 years was agreed to at Ratisbon, between France and Spain and Germany, Aug. 15, 1684.——A convention was signed here between the Emperor of Austria and the Elector of Würtemberg, June 2, 1804.

RATZEBURG (Denmark), the capital of the duchy of Lauenburg, was taken by the Danes in 1693. The Prussians obtained possession Sep. 13, 1866.

RAUCOUX, ROCOUR, or ROCOUX (Battle).—Marshal Saxe defeated the Allies under Prince Charles of Lorraine at this village, between Liége and Viset, in Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. The loss of the Allies was estimated at 12,000 men in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

RAVENNA (Battle). — A battle between the French and the Allied Spaniards and Papal forces was fought here Easter Sunday, April 11, 1512, in which the French were victorious, though they lost their general, Gaston de Foix. The vanquished lost 800 men-at-arms, 1,300 light cavalry, and 7,000 infantry; and the victors 700 men-at-arms, 880 archers, and 9,000 infantry. The result of the battle was the capture of the city by the French.

RAVENNA (Italy).—Strabo relates that this city of Cispadane Gaul was of Thessalian origin. It became subject to Rome B.C. 234, and was occupied by Metellus, the general of Sylla, B.C. 82. Augustus made it the permanent naval station of the Roman Adriatic fleet, and erected a celebrated pharos or lighthouse at the mouth of its harbour. It was erected into the capital of the Western empire by Honorius in 404. Odoacer, King of Italy, was besieged here for three years by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, and a few days after his surrender was stabbed by his captor, March 5, 493. In Dec., 539, Belisarius took the city from the Gothic King Vitiges, and in 568 it was made the capital of an exarchate, comprising the provinces of Rome, Venice, and Naples, besides other territories. Astulphus, King of the Lombards, took the city and abolished the exarchate in 752, and it was wrested from him and presented to the Pope by King Pepin, in 756. From this time its prosperity declined. Pietro Traversari declared himself Duke of Ravenna in 1218, and in 1275 it passed into the power of the Polenta family. In 1441 it was seized by the Venetian republic, by which it was ceded to the Pope in 1509.

Ravenna was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. The bishopric of Ravenna, founded by St. Apollinaris, a disciple of St. Peter, in 44, was erected into an archbishopric in 439. Councils were held at Ravenna in Feb., 419; in 874; July 22 to Sep., 877; in 898; April 20, 967; in 968; May 1, 998; in 1014; April 30, 1016; in 1128; April 28, 1253; in 1261; July 8, 1286; June 17, 1310; June 17—21, 1311; Oct. 10, 1314; and Oct. 27, 1317.

EXARCHS OF RAVENNA.

A.D.	A.D.
568. Flavius Longinus.	652. Theodorus I. (again).
584. Smaragdus.	666. Gregory.
590. Romanus.	678. Theodorus II.
597. Callinicus.	687. Johannes Platyn.
602. Smaragdus (again).	702. Theophilactus.
611. Johannes Remigius.	710. Johannes Rizocopus.
616. Eleutherius.	711. Eutychius the Eunuch.
619. Isaac.	713. Scholasticus.
636. Plato.	727. Paul.
648. Theodorus I. (Calliopas).	728. Eutychius (again).
649. Olympius.	

RAVENSBURG (Westphalia).—This ancient town and district of Germany were erected into a county by Hermann I. about 1071. The family of its counts became extinct in 1346. It was afterwards conferred upon the Duke of Juliers, and in 1666 it was annexed to Prussia.

RAVENSPUR (Yorkshire). — Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., landed at this town, at the mouth of the Humber, July 4, 1399. Edward IV., accompanied by his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, landed here with 2,000 men from Zealand, March 14, 1471.

READERS.—(*See* CARAITES.)

READING (Berkshire) was in possession of the Danes in 871, who were compelled to evacuate it in 872. It was burned by them in 1006, and an abbey of nuns was destroyed. A Benedictine monastery was erected by Henry I. in 1121; in which he was buried in 1135. A council was held at Reading, July 30, 1279. Henry VI. summoned a parliament to meet here March 6, 1453; and in consequence of the severity of the plague in London, the Michaelmas sittings of the courts of justice were transferred to Reading in 1625. During the civil war it was taken by the Parliamentarian forces under the Earl of Essex, April 27, 1643. The church of St. Lawrence, a Norman structure, was repaired in 1434; St. Mary's was rebuilt in 1551; the Free Grammar-school was founded in 1556; the Oracle, for the employment of the poor, was founded by John Kendrick in the 17th century; and the Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1840. An industrial exhibition was opened Sep. 13, 1865. (*See* ENGLEFIELD, Battle.)

REALISTS.—(*See* NOMINALISTS.)

REAL PRESENCE.—The second Council of Nicæa (Sep. 24—Oct. 23, 787) declared that the elements in the Lord's supper were the real body and blood of Christ, and the doctrine that this was the effect of a miraculous change had gained ground in the Greek Church as early as 813. Radbert, a monk, who became Abbot of Corbey, defined and maintained it in 831. Scotus, in his "De Eucharistia," opposed it in 844; and a violent controversy on the question took place between Lanfranc and Berengarius in 1059. It was opposed by Wycliffe in 1381. Luther maintained it under the name of consubstantiation in 1524. Disputations on the doctrine were held at Oxford and Cambridge in 1549 and 1550.

REAPING-MACHINE was invented by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Carmylie, Forfarshire, about 1836. At a trial of reaping-machines, held at Keillor farm, Forfarshire, Sep. 4, 1852, the unanimous verdict of the judges was given in favour of this machine. Hussey's American machine competed on this occasion.

REASON (Temple).—The National Convention at Paris ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason, Nov. 10, 1793. Gobel, Archbishop of Paris, with a number of the clergy, abjured the Christian faith at the bar of the National Assembly, and soon after Madame Maillard, a member of the opera corps, was driven in a magnificent car to the cathedral of Notre Dame, where she was elevated on the high altar, and received homage from the crowd. The sacred edifice was thenceforth styled the "Temple of Reason." A similar act of impiety was afterwards enacted in the church of St. Sulpice, the Divinity being personated by Madame Momoro.

REATE (Italy).—This ancient city, one of the chief strongholds of the Sabines, is first mentioned in history about the time of its subjection to Rome, B.C. 290. Its inhabitants sent many volunteers to serve under Scipio, B.C. 205, and they were assisted by Cicero in a legal contest with the citizens of Interamna, B.C. 54. Reate was erected into a bishopric at a very early date, St. Prosdocimus, who flourished 46, being its first bishop. (*See* RIETI, Battles.)

REBECCA RIOTS, against toll and turnpike gates, broke out in Wales in Feb., 1843, and spread from the rural districts of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire into the mining and manufacturing districts in July. An old woman, keeper of a toll-gate, having been murdered Sep. 10, a proclamation, offering £500 reward for the discovery of incendiaries, appeared in the *Gazette* Oct. 3, and a commission to inquire into the operation of the turnpike laws in Wales was appointed Oct. 10. A special commission for the trial of the prisoners was opened at Cardiff, Oct. 27, when several persons were sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment. It closed Oct. 30.

REBELLION.—(*See* PLOT.)

RECANATI.—(*See* LORETO.)

RECEIPTS. — Stamp duties were first laid upon receipts for money by 23 Geo. III. c. 49 (1783), which was amended by 24 Geo. III. c. 7 (1784), and 31 Geo. III. c. 25 (1791). Additional duties were imposed by 35 Geo. III. c. 55 (May 5, 1795), and a uniform stamp of 1*d.* on all sums above £2 was imposed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853). The forgery of receipts was made a capital felony by 45 Geo. III. c. 89 (July 10, 1805.)

RECIPROCITY TREATY, for the regula-

tion of trade, &c., with Canada, was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, at Washington, by Lord Elgin, June 7, and ratified by the Senate Aug. 5, 1854. Notice of abrogation was given by the United States Government in 1864.

RECITATIVE.—This mode of singing was first employed by Jacopo Peri in his opera of "Eurydice," which was performed at Florence in 1600. It is supposed to be a restoration of the method of singing among the Greeks and Romans, but there is no reason to believe the supposition is correct.

RECOLLECTS.—(*See* OBSERVANTS.)

RECORDER.—This officer acts as a legal adviser of the lord mayor and aldermen. As a judge in their courts, and in corporations, he takes precedence of all who have not filled the office of mayor. The earliest known recorder of the city of London is John de Norton, who was appointed in 1298.

RECORDS, PUBLIC.—The public records of England were first preserved by order of Henry I., in 1100, and a roll of his reign is still in existence. The pipe rolls extend in an unbroken series from 1156 to 1831, and form a collection of public documents unequalled in the archives of Europe. The making of false entries in the records was declared punishable by fine by 8 Rich. II. c. 4 (1384). The records are mostly written on parchment, the earliest on paper being of the time of Edward II. They are generally in the Latin language, except during the Interregnum, when English was substituted. Latin was abolished in the keeping of the records, as well as in other legal matters, by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731). Many efforts have been made for the systematic arrangement of the records. A commission, to inquire into the best measures to be adopted, was appointed July 19, 1800, and was frequently renewed, the last time being by royal letters dated March 12, 1831. The commissioners presented their report Feb. 7, 1837, and the result was the passing of the "Act for keeping safely the Public Records," 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 14, 1838), which established the Public Records Office. (*See* DOMESDAY BOOK, MASTER OR KEEPER OF THE ROLLS, VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, &c.)

RECOVERIES.—(*See* FINES AND RECOVERIES.)

RECRUITING. — The Royal Commission appointed to consider and report upon the best means of recruiting the English army, presented their report Oct. 31, 1866.

RECULVER (Kent).—The ancient fortress of Regulbium was erected by the Romans towards the end of their occupation of Britain, and the Saxons changed its name to Raculf Ceastic. Ethelbert, King of Kent, gave up his palace at Canterbury to St. Augustine, and retired to this place in 597. In 669, Egbert conferred it upon Bassa, a mass-priest, that it might form the site of a monastery; and in 949, the castle and monastery were granted to Canterbury Cathedral by Edred. The church was pulled down in 1809, and the only ruins remaining are the west towers, which are known as "the Sisters." The sea encroaches on the coast at this place at an average rate of two feet every year, and the bench beneath the old churchyard is strewn with the bones that have been washed out by the tide.

RECUSANTS. — Persons who refused to attend church on Sundays and holidays were so styled by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). Dissenting Protestants were relieved from the penalties of this act by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1689), and Roman Catholics in 1791. The act itself was repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 9, 1844). (*See* ACCEPTANTS.)

REDAN (Sebastopol), one of the defences of this town, was attacked by the English, who were repulsed with loss by the Russians, June 18, 1855. They experienced another repulse Sep. 8, 1855, and it was evacuated by the Russians Sep. 9, 1855. The term is applied to a particular kind of field fortification, and was employed by Sir A. Wellesley in Portugal in 1810.

RED DRAGON.—(*See* ROUGE DRAGON.)

REDECOT.—(*See* RADCOT BRIDGE.)

REDEMPTIONISTS.—(*See* MATURINES.)

REDEMPTORISTS, or LIGUORIANS, a congregation of missionary priests founded in Naples, by Liguori, in 1732. They were approved by Benedict XIV. in 1749, and having passed into Germany and Switzerland, were introduced into France about 1830.

REDHILL REFORMATORY (Surrey), for juvenile offenders, was established by Robert Young in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. Its operations were for many years carried on in St. George's-in-the-Fields. Land was purchased at Redhill, and the school was opened in April, 1849. Forty-five of the boys were confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester in May, 1859.

REDHINA (Battle).—Sir A. Wellesley defeated the French, under Massena and Ney, at this place in Portugal, March 12, 1812.

RED REPUBLIC.—(*See* MONTAGNARDS.)

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT (N. America), purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811, received a new colony from Scotland in 1815.

RED ROSE.—(*See* LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.)

RED RUSSIA. — Galicia and Lodomeria were generally known under this name until 1773.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, was navigated in the time of Sesostris (B.C. 1500). An extensive trade with India and China was carried on, through the Red Sea, from the 7th century till the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It is much used for what is termed the Overland Route. (*See* NILE, OVERLAND MAIL, &c.)

REFORM ASSOCIATION, for the professed objects of insuring the registration of electors and protecting them in the exercise of the franchise, was instituted at a meeting held in Westminster, May 20, 1835.

REFORMATION.—The errors of the Romish Church excited much opposition in early times, and the Paulicians in the 7th century endeavoured to effect a change. The Valdenses have been termed the precursors of the Reformation. It commenced in England, where the arrogant claims of Rome were always doggedly resisted;

and the seed sown by Wycliffe afterwards took root in Germany and other parts of the continent.

A.D.
1017. A reformation is attempted in France by the Albigenses (*q. v.*).
1360. John Wycliffe opposes papal tyranny in England.
1408. John Huss introduces reformed doctrines in Bohemia (*q. v.*).
1498. Jerome Savonarola, the Dominican precursor of the Reformation, is burned for heresy at Florence.
1517. Martin Luther commences the Reformation in Germany.
1519. It is introduced into Switzerland by Ulric Zuinglius.
1521. Andreas Bodenstein, better known as Carlstadt, from the place of his birth, introduces the Reformation into Denmark.
1525. The progress of the Reformation in Germany produces the War of the Peasants. Prussia receives the reformed faith.
1527. It is officially established in Denmark.
1528. Feb. 29. Patrick Hamilton is burned at St. Andrew's for preaching the Reformation in Scotland.
1529. The Reformation is established in England, and the receivers of the new views assume the title of Protestants (*q. v.*).
1532. John Calvin preaches in France.
1534. The papal supremacy is abolished in England.
1535. George Browne, the first Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, introduces the Reformation into Ireland.
1536. The reformed views are adopted in Norway.
1539. The Reformation is officially recognized and adopted in Saxony.
1541. Protestantism is preached in Venice and Naples.
1544. It is completed in Sweden.
1545. Hungary and Transylvania receive the principles of the Reformation.
1547. John Knox preaches in Scotland.
1548. Commencement of the Adiaphoristic Controversy.
1550. The Reformers are numerous in Spain.
1556. John à Lasco preaches the Reformation in Poland.
1559. Gustavus I. (Vasa) introduces the Reformed doctrines into Lapland.
1560. Protestantism is established in Scotland.
1567. The receivers of the Reformation are numerous in Holland, where they are persecuted by the Duke of Alva.
1614. It is adopted by the Elector of Brandenburg.
1617. The centenary of the Reformation is celebrated in Germany by a Protestant jubilee.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for the better care and reformation of youthful criminals in England and Scotland, were established by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1854). A Reformatories' Industrial Exhibition was opened at the Agricultural Hall, by the Prince of Wales, May 19, 1865. (*See* JUVENILE OFFENDERS, METTRAY, PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, REDHILL REFORMATORY, &c.)

REFORM BANQUETS (French).—A reform banquet was held at Maçon, Sep. 20, 1847, and the leaders of the French opposition determined on holding a grand reform banquet at Paris, Jan. 19, 1848. The project was prohibited by the police, according to a law passed Aug. 24, 1790; but the promoters persisted in their design, and announced, Feb. 14, their intention of celebrating the feast the following Feb. 22. A large open space in the Champs Elysées was selected, and preparations were made for the accommodation of 6,000 guests, when a compromise was effected with Government, by which the banquet was to be converted into a procession. Owing to the refusal of the opposition deputies to take part in the procession, addresses were published in the afternoon of Feb. 21, announcing the abandonment of the entire scheme. On the following day the people assembled, according to the first arrangements, and remained in order till the evening, when barricades were erected, and the revolution commenced, which resulted in the expulsion of Louis Philippe from France (*q. v.*).

REFORM BILLS.—The Earl of Chatham made some observations in the House of Lords on the question of Parliamentary Reform, in supporting the Marquis of Rockingham's motion on the state of the nation, Jan. 22, 1770. William Pitt's motion for a select committee on Parliamentary Reform was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 20 (for, 141; against, 161), May 7, 1782. Three resolutions brought forward by the same statesman, May 7, 1783, were rejected by a majority of 144 (for, 149; against, 293); and his last proposal on the subject was thrown out by a majority of 74 (for, 174; against, 248), April 18, 1785. (*See* CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.) Sir Francis Burdett's plan was negatived by a majority of 59, June 15, 1819; and Daniel O'Connell's project for introducing universal suffrage, triennial parliaments, and the ballot, was rejected by 306 votes, May 28, 1830. The first reform bill introduced by Government was that of the Grey administration, which was brought into the House of Commons March 1, 1831, and was read a first time March 14. The first division took place March 22, when a majority of one (for, 302; against, 301) declared in favour of the second reading. On the question of a committee, Gen. Gascoyne proposed as an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished," which was carried by a majority of eight (for, 299; against, 291), April 19. The bill was relinquished in consequence, and Parliament dissolved April 23. A new Parliament assembled June 14, and the bill was again introduced June 24. The motion for its second reading passed by a majority of 136, Thursday morning, July 7* (for, 367; against, 231), and a majority of 109 (for, 345; against, 239) declared in favour of the third reading, Sep. 22; but the bill was rejected in the Lords on the second reading, by a majority of 41 (for, 158; against, 199), Oct. 8. A new bill, introduced by Lord John Russell, Dec. 12, passed its first reading without a division. The motion for its second reading was carried by a majority of 162 (for, 324; against, 162), Sunday morning, Dec. 18, and it was read a third time by a majority of 116 (for, 355; against, 239), Friday, March 23, 1832. This bill was read a first time in the Lords March 26; and the second reading was carried by a majority of 9 (for, 184; against, 175), April 13. The bill was consequently carried into a committee of the Lords, where an amendment by Lord Lyndhurst for considering the question of enfranchisement before that of disfranchisement was carried against Government by a majority of 35 (for, 151; against, 116), May 7. The ministry

* This division took place at five in the morning of Thursday, July 7, at the termination of the discussion commenced on Wednesday evening. Many of the divisions on the Reform question took place at an early hour in the morning, and consequently authorities differ respecting dates, some giving the day on which the debate commenced, and others that on which it terminated.

resigned May 9, but resumed their offices May 18, having obtained powers to create a sufficient number of new peers to secure them a majority in the Lords. The bill passed the Lords' committee May 30, and was read for the third time by a majority of 84 (for, 106; against, 22), June 4. (*See* CHANDOS CLAUSE.) It received the royal assent June 7, and appears in the statute-book as the "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales, 2 & 3 Will IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832)." The representation of Scotland was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65 (July 17, 1832), and that of Ireland by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88 (Aug. 7, 1832). Lord John Russell obtained leave to introduce another reform bill, Feb. 13, 1854; which, in consequence of the Russian war, was withdrawn, April 11. Mr. Disraeli introduced a bill Feb. 28, 1859, which was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 39, March 31. Lord John Russell introduced another measure, March 1, 1860, which was withdrawn June 11. Mr. Gladstone introduced another reform bill, dealing with the Extension of the Franchise only, March 12, 1866. It was read a second time by a majority of 5 (for, 318; against, 313), April 27. The Redistribution of Seats bill was brought in May 7, and the second reading was carried without a division, May 14, ministers having consented to consider both measures as parts of one scheme. Lord Dunkellin's amendment, proposing a rating instead of a rental qualification, was carried against ministers by a majority of 11 (for, 315; against, 304), June 18, and the resignation of the Government was announced June 26. (*See* ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION, THIRD DERBY ADMINISTRATION, &c.)

REFORM CLUB (London) was founded in 1830. The edifice in Pall Mall was completed in 1841. The New Reform Club was formed in 1866.

REFORMED PRESBYTERY.—(*See* CAMERONIANS.)

REFRACTION.—(*See* LIGHT, OPTICS, &c.)

REFRESHMENT-HOUSES in England were subjected to a licence duty by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860), and in Ireland by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 28, 1860). The Public and Refreshment Houses Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 64, passed July 25, 1864, was amended by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 77 (June 29, 1865).

REFUGE.—(*See* ASYLUM, HEBRON, RAGGED SCHOOLS, SANCTUARY, &c.)

REGALIA, or the Insignia of England, kept in the jewel-house of the Tower, were made for the coronation of Charles II., April 23, 1661, the former set having been destroyed in 1649 by order of the Long Parliament. An attempt was made to carry off the regalia from the Tower by the notorious Col. Blood, May 9, 1671.

REGATTA, from the Italian, meaning a race on the water, was first applied to a fête at Venice, in which the gondoliers contended for prizes. The term was introduced into this country and applied to boat-races about the end of the 18th century, such a contest, which took place on the Thames June 23, 1775, being announced as a novelty.

REGED (Scotland), corresponding to Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, formed one of the numerous small kingdoms into which the country was divided in 626.

REGENCY BILLS.—A measure of this kind was passed in 1751, appointing the Princess dowager of Wales regent, on the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, should the crown descend to a minor. During the first illness of George III., he himself proposed one, the name of his mother being included, April, 1765. Mr. Pitt moved three resolutions in the House of Commons, when George III. was a second time attacked by his malady, to consider what steps should be taken to provide for the government, Dec. 10, 1788. The decision of the legislature as to what powers should be invested in the regent was submitted to the Prince of Wales, Dec. 30, 1788; and a bill, which passed the Commons, after a warm discussion, was introduced Feb. 3, 1789, and reached the second reading in the Lords, Feb. 19, 1789, after which it was abandoned, owing to the recovery of the king. It was revived and passed Feb. 5, 1811, and the Prince of Wales exercised the regency till the death of his father. (*See* REGENTS.) By 1 Will. IV. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1830), the administration of the government, in the event of the crown descending to the Princess Alexandrina Victoria in her minority, was provided for; and by 3 & 4 Vict. (Aug. 4, 1840), Prince Albert was appointed regent in the event of the demise of the crown during the minority of the next in succession.

REGENSBURG.—(*See* RATISBON.)

REGENT or PITT DIAMOND.—(*See* DIAMOND.)

REGENTS were first appointed in England by Henry III., under the name of *Custodes regni*, about 1230. The Black Prince, then Duke of Cornwall, was left guardian of the kingdom in 1339, when he was but ten years of age, and his son Richard, when still younger, during the absence in France of Edward III. in 1372. During the minority of Henry VI., the Duke of Bedford was appointed protector, and the Duke of Gloucester in his absence in 1422; and the peers elected the Duke of York protector in 1454, Henry VI. having been considered mentally incapable of exercising authority. This regency terminated with the recovery of the king, but he had a relapse after the battle of St. Alban's, and the duke was re-appointed by Parliament, Nov. 19, 1455. During the minority of Edward VI., his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, created Duke of Somerset, was declared protector, March 13, 1547. When George I. went to Germany, he left the Prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom, July 7, 1716; and George II. appointed Queen Caroline regent when he visited Hanover, May 17, 1729. The Prince of Wales (George IV.) assumed the regency on account of his father's mental incapacity, Feb. 5, 1811. On the death of Louis XIV. of France, the Duke of Orleans was recognised as regent of the kingdom, Sep. 2, 1715.

REGENT'S CANAL (London).—The new branch, uniting all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames, which had been nearly seven years incomplete, was

finished under the superintendence of J. Nash, and opened Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK (London).—This park, consisting of part of old Marylebone Park, long disforested, was commenced by James Morgan in 1812, but the public were not admitted to the inner plantations until 1838. The terraces were designed by John Nash and Decimus Burton. The Botanical Gardens were opened in 1839. The ice gave way suddenly whilst crowded with skaters, Jan. 15, 1867. Nearly 200 persons were immersed, and of these about 50 were drowned.

REGGIO (Italy), the ancient Rhegium Julium, in Calabria, was founded by the Chalcidians about B.C. 720; became the head-quarters of the Pythagoreans after the death of their master, B.C. 507; rose to great prosperity under Anaxilas, who obtained power B.C. 494, and died B.C. 476, expelled his two sons B.C. 461, and fitted out a large fleet and army against Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse, B.C. 399. After sundry attempts he took the city, and destroyed it, slaughtering the citizens, or selling them for slaves, B.C. 387. It was restored by the younger Dionysius, whose yoke was thrown off B.C. 351. Through fear of Pyrrhus, it formed an alliance with the Romans, received from them a garrison of Campanian troops, who rose against the inhabitants, putting the men to the sword, and reducing to slavery the women and children, B.C. 280. The Romans took the city, and punished their rebel soldiers, B.C. 270. An earthquake nearly destroyed it B.C. 91, and it became a Roman municipium B.C. 88. Octavius made it the head-quarters for his fleet and army in the war with Sextus Pompeius, B.C. 38—36. It was captured by Alaric I. in 410, and by Totila in 549. Having been subject to the Greek emperors, and taken by the Saracens, it came into possession of Robert Guiscard in 1060. Gonzalvo of Cordova annexed it to the kingdom of Naples early in the 16th century. It was sacked by the Turks in 1543, in 1558, and in 1593. An earthquake in 1783 did not leave a house uninjured, and a second did much damage in 1841.

REGGIO (Italy).—This town in Modena, the ancient Regium Lepidi, or Lepidum, also called Regium, is said to have been founded by Æmilius Lepidus (died B.C. 13), after whom it was named Forum Lepidi. Captured by the Goths in 409, it was restored by Charlemagne. It was taken by the French in 1702, by Prince Eugène in 1706, and by the Sardinians in 1742. A revolt in 1831 was speedily suppressed.

REGICIDES.—(*See* INDEMNITY AND OBLIVION.)

REGIFUGIUM, or FUGALIA.—This festival, which, according to the legend, was instituted in commemoration of the flight of Tarquinius Superbus from Rome (Feb. 24, B.C. 510), was held annually, Feb. 24, according to some authorities, and May 24 according to others.

REGILLUS.—(*See* LAKE REGILLUS.)

REGIMENTS appear to have been first constituted and so designated in France, about 1562. The French guards were raised by Charles IX. for his personal defence in 1563. In England mention is made of them during the threatened invasion in 1588, and in connection with the army in Ireland in 1598. Soon after the Restoration in 1660, the army having been disbanded, two regiments, one of foot and the other of horse, were re-formed. (*See* COLDSTREAM GUARDS, HORSE GUARDS, &c.) The Scotch corps, which returned from France in 1661, and was called the first, or royal regiment of infantry, is the oldest regular corps in Europe. The two regiments of lifeguards at the head of the army list were raised in 1788. One regiment of infantry was raised in Ireland in 1684, afterwards called the Royal Irish, in honour of its gallant conduct at the siege of Namur in 1695.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—The 12th article of Thomas Cromwell's injunctions, issued in Sep., 1538, ordered that a record of these should be kept in each parish. Various subsequent injunctions having met with little attention, a bill to enforce the performance of the royal mandate was introduced into Parliament in March, 1563, but was not passed. The Archbishop of Canterbury made some exertions in the matter in 1597, and again in 1603. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), certain duties on marriages, births, and burials, also on bachelors and widowers, and for having them duly registered, were imposed, to enable the king to carry on the war with France. By 52 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 28, 1812), alterations were made in the existing law. The registration act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836, came into force July 1, 1837. This was amended by 1 Vict. c. 22 (June 30, 1837). A general registry office for births and deaths was formed in Dublin by 26 Vict. c. 11 (April 20, 1863); and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 90 (July 28, 1863) a general registry for marriages was established. The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80 (Aug. 7, 1854).

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—Bargains and sales of land were required to be registered by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1536). A register was established for the West Riding of Yorkshire by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4 (1703); one in the East Riding for wills and deeds by 6 Anne, c. 35 (1707); one for Middlesex by 7 Anne, c. 20 (1709); and one for the North Riding by 8 Geo. II. c. 6 (1734). Bills of sale of personal chattels, to prevent fraud upon creditors, are required to be registered by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 36 (July 10, 1854).

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was established by 2 Will. IV. c. 45, s. 26 (June 7, 1832). The law was amended by 6 Vict. c. 18 (May 31, 1843). The law in Scotland was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 58 (July 21, 1856).

REGIUM DONUM, or Royal Gift, to the amount of £600, was granted in 1672, as secret service money, by Charles II., to be distributed annually among the Presbyterian clergymen of Ireland. Having been discontinued, it was renewed in 1690 by William III., who increased the sum to £1,200. George I. granted a considerable sum for the relief of ministers belonging to the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, in 1723. It was further augmented to

£2,200 in 1784, to £5,000 in 1792, and to £38,953 in 1856.

REGRATING.—(*See* FORESTALLING.)

REGULAR CANONS.—(*See* AUGUSTINES, and CANONS, Regular and Secular.)

REICHENAU (Switzerland).—A Benedictine abbey, founded on this island, in the lake of Constance, by St. Firmin, in 724, was joined to the bishopric of Constance in 1536. In a school, at another Reichenau, in the Grisons, Louis Philippe filled the post of professor.

REICHENBACH (Battle).—The French were defeated in an attack upon the Russian rear guard, near this place, in Saxony, May 22, 1813.

REICHENBACH (Germany).—The Prussians defeated the Austrians near this town, in Silesia, Aug. 16, 1762. Preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria were signed Aug. 5, 1790. A congress was assembled here by the English ministry, to form an alliance against Russian aggression, in 1791. The treaty that laid the foundation of the grand alliance against Napoleon I. was signed here June 14, 1813; and Austria gave her adherence to it July 27.

REICHENBERG (Germany).—The Prussians, under the Prince of Bevern, drove the Austrians, commanded by Count Königsegg, from a strong position near this town of Bohemia, in 1757. It was occupied by the French in 1813.

REICHSRATH, or Council of the Austrian empire, was extended by an imperial patent, March 5, 1860. It met in May, and a new constitution was promulgated Oct. 20. Both houses re-assembled May 1, 1861. It was suspended Sep. 20, 1865, and again convoked Jan. 2, 1867, to meet Feb. 25.

REIGATE (Surrey), anciently called Cherchfelle, or Churchfield, at which place a church existed in 1199, in the reign of King John. Reigate castle is said to have been built before the Norman conquest, and in 1216 was in possession of Louis, Dauphin of France. It was demolished by order of the Long Parliament, July 4, 1648. Reigate priory is said to have been built by William de Warren, who died in 1240. Reigate received a charter from Edward II. in 1313, and another from Charles II. in 1673. It first sent two members to Parliament in 1295, and continued to do so till 1832, when the number was reduced to one by the Reform Bill.

REIGN OF TERROR.—The first period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, called the reign of terror, commenced in France on the election of Robespierre as a member of the Committee of Public Welfare, July 27, 1793, and extended to Danton's death, April 5, 1794. The second period extended from April 5 till the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794. Nearly a million persons were put to death during this short time. (*See* MONTAGNARDS.)

REIMS.—(*See* RHEIMS.)

RELICS.—Those of St. Andrew, St. Luke, and Timothy, were transported in pomp by Constantius II. to the church of the Apostles at Constantinople, in 360; and what were called the ashes of Samuel, the prophet and judge of Israel, received a like distinction about 410. An extensive trade sprang up in relics at Jerusalem, the articles consisting of dry bones, chips of wood, rusty nails, and rotten rags of cloth, which were said to possess the virtue of working every description of miracle, about 604. At the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, April 9, 1204, these formed a valuable portion of the pillage, the abbot Martin securing as his share "a stain of the blood of the Lord, a piece of the holy cross, the arm of the apostle James, some of the bones of John the Baptist, some of the milk of the Blessed Virgin, and many more." Baldwin II. sold to Louis IX. the crown of thorns which had been placed on the head of the Saviour for the sum of 10,000 marks of silver, the relic being transferred from Venice to Paris, where the king, barefoot and in his shirt, carried it in triumph through the streets in 1261. When the Council of Basel met for the deposition of Pope Eugenius IV., and many bishops absented themselves through timidity, their place was supplied by the collected relics of many famous saints, which were borne by the priests through the city, and introduced into the hall of council May 16, 1439. The shrine of Thomas Becket was plundered, and many objects of superstitious veneration in England were destroyed in 1538. The sale of relics was prohibited by Pope Innocent III., in 1198. (*See* COLOGNE, &c.)

RELIGION.—The term is derived, according to the best authorities, from *religare*, to bind fast, implying an obligation, a restraint. The following are the principal divisions:—

	Malte-Brun.	Hassel.	Balbi.
Christians	128,000,000	254,000,000	260,000,000
Jews	5,000,000	3,930,000	4,000,000
Mohammedans	110,000,000	120,105,000	90,000,000
Brahminists	6,000,000	111,353,000	6,000,000
Buddhists	15,000,000	315,977,000	170,000,000
Other sects	100,000,000	134,440,000	147,000,000

CHRISTIANS.

Romanists	148,300,000	Quakers	245,000
Greek Church	63,500,000	Mennonites	150,000
Church of England	16,000,000	Moravians	70,000
Methodists	2,100,000	New Church	40,000
Independents	2,000,000	Mormonites	40,000
Universalists	600,000		

(*See* PEACE OF RELIGION.)

REMI.—(*See* RHEIMS.)

REMONSTRANCE, called the Grand or Great Remonstrance, consisting of 206 articles, condemnatory of the acts of Charles I., was debated 17 hours in the House of Commons, and carried by a majority of 11 (the numbers being 159 for, and 148 against), Nov. 22, 1641. It was presented to the king Dec. 1.

REMONSTRANTS.—The followers of James Arminius were thus named from a remonstrance presented by them to the states of Holland, setting forth the grievances under which they suffered, and praying for redress, in 1610. (*See* ARMINIANS.) They opposed the Gomarists (*q. v.*).

RENAISSANCE.—This style of architecture, which gradually superseded the Gothic, arose in Italy in the 15th, and was introduced into France early in the 16th century.

RENDSBURG (Holstein), encircled by walls in 1539, was till 1581 alternately in the hands of the Holsteiners and Danes. It was fortified

anew by Frederick III. of Denmark in 1609, and additional fortifications were constructed in 1685 and 1695. The Convention of Rendsburg, between Christian V. of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, was signed July 10, 1675. The general assembly of the states met here April 3, 1848, and the town was taken by the Prussian and Holstein troops in 1848. The Danes regained possession and dismantled it in 1852. The Prussian troops took possession of Rendsburg July 21, 1864.

RENIEGA (Battle) was fought in 1521, between the French, under André Lesparre, and the Spaniards, in which the latter were victorious, capturing the French general, and recovering Navarre.

RENNES (France), captured in 841, the capital of a country till 992, taken by the Count de Montfort in 1341, and besieged by the Duke of Lancaster, from Oct. 3, 1356, to July 3, 1357, was the seat of the parliament instituted by Henry II. in 1555. A council was held here May 22, 1273. Rennes was devastated by a fire, which lasted from Dec. 22 to 29, 1720, consuming 850 houses. The parliament house of the states of Britanny, now the Palais de Justice, was erected in 1670. In 1788 1,200 gentlemen of the states of Britanny met at Rennes and St. Brieux and chose 12 of their number as a deputation to bear the remonstrances of the various states to the king. An insurrection broke out Jan. 26, 1789.

RENTS.—The system of paying rents in money instead of in kind was introduced in 1136. Sir Richard Phillips estimates the proportion of rents to produce as follows: "In the age of the Plantagenets, rents were to produce as 1 to 30; at the Revolution 1 to 12; under the funding system they rose as 1 to 7. In the paper-money times they became as 1 to 5 and 4; and under the fall of markets, have, since 1830, been as 3·5, and 3·1." A great reduction in rents was made in 1621, owing to the cheapness of wheat; and in 1703 a sudden fall in prices rendered farmers unable to pay their rents, which experienced the greatest rise about 1812. By 8 Anne, c. 14 (1709), no goods could be taken in execution unless the sheriff has previously paid the landlord the rent due; and by 4 Geo. II. c. 28 (1731), arrears of all kinds of rent were made recoverable by distress. No arrears can be recovered for more than six years, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 42 (July 24, 1833).

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The agitation for the repeal of the union commenced in 1810, and Daniel O'Connell formed associations with that object in 1829. The House of Commons, by a majority of 485, rejected his motion for repeal, April 27, 1834. The National Loyal Repeal Association, which had been formed in 1840, was again in active operation early in 1843, and a monster meeting was held at Trim, March 16, 1843. O'Connell was tried for conspiring, Jan. 15, and convicted Feb. 12, 1844. Having appealed to the House of Lords, the sentence was reversed, Sep. 4, and he was released from custody Sep. 5.

REPHAIM.—(*See* GIANTS.)

REPHIDIM (Battle).—The Israelites, who, after the passage of the Red Sea, suffered from thirst at this place, where Moses smote the rock, and water gushed forth (Exod. xvii.), defeated the Amalekites, B.C. 1491.

REPORTING.—Sir Symonds D'Ewes's (1602—1650) Journal of the Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth appeared in 1682. As the publication of the proceedings of Parliament was declared to be a breach of privilege, various expedients were adopted in order to give the public the necessary information, and reports appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," the "London Magazine," and other periodicals. Some newspaper proprietors were in 1771 summoned to appear at the bar of the House of Commons for having published an account of the debates, but after a struggle the point was conceded. (*See* JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.)

REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.—(*See* REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.)

REPUBLICANS.—A party in the United States, in favour of the abolition of slavery, received this name in 1856. They secured the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and have since been called Unionists. Their opponents go under the general designation of Democrats.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—(*See* CENTRAL AMERICA and NICARAGUA.)

REQUESTS.—(*See* CONSCIENCE.)

RESERVE FORCES.—By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40 (Aug. 13, 1859), the Admiralty was empowered to raise a body of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers; and by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42 (Aug. 13, 1859), the sovereign was empowered to raise and keep up in the United Kingdom a reserve force of soldiers not exceeding 20,000 men. (*See* ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.)

RESTITUTION (Edict).—Issued during the Thirty Years' war, by the Emperor Ferdinand II., was published March 6, 1629. The object of the measure was to restore ecclesiastical matters to the state they were in at the peace of Passau (*q. v.*). It was altogether in favour of the Roman Catholics, and having excited great opposition, was revoked at the end of the Thirty Years' war (*q. v.*), in 1648.

RESTORATION.—(*See* INTERREGNUM.)

RETFORD, EAST (Nottinghamshire).—The first charter was granted to this town, by Henry III., in 1246, and a second by Edward I., Nov. 27, 1279. It first sent representatives to Parliament in 1315, but in 1330 the burgesses petitioned the king to release them from the privilege, on account of their being too poor to pay the expenses of their representatives. A fresh charter, granted by Edward III. in 1336, was confirmed by another granted by Henry VI. in 1424. The town-hall was built in 1388, and rebuilt in 1755. East Retford again sent representatives to Parliament in 1571, but, owing to the bribery and corruption of the voters, an act was passed, July 23, 1830, which extended the franchise of Retford to the whole of the freeholders of the hundred. A great flood happened in 1795, which caused much damage to the town. Retford was first lighted by gas Dec. 22, 1831.

RETHEL (France) is supposed to have been

built on the site of a Roman fort. In the Middle Ages it was ruled by its own counts, and was, in 1581, made the seat of a duchy, conferred by Henry III. on the Duke of Nevers, whose descendants sold it to Cardinal Mazarin, and it was called Rethel Mazarin. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1650, and was retaken by Turenne in 1655. The Austrians were defeated by the French in a battle fought near this town, Dec. 15, 1650.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND, known to the ancients as the "Return of the Cyreian Greeks." Cyrus II., King of Persia, took the field with 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks, commanded by Clearchus, and encountered the army of his brother, Artaxerxes II., near Cunaxa, losing the engagement and his own life, B.C. 401. The Greeks were victorious on their part of the field, and commenced their return homewards to the city of Ephesus, in Ionia. Clearchus having fallen by the treachery of the Persians, Xenophon was chosen leader. The march terminated at Cotyora, after many dangers and difficulties, as narrated by Xenophon in his "Anabasis," the distance, 3,465 English miles, having been accomplished in 15 months, B.C. 400.

RÉUNION.—(*See* BOURBON, CLUBS, Foreign, GEORGE, ST., &c.)

REUS (Spain).—This town of Tarragona was founded in 1151, and its commerce was established by some English merchants, who settled here in 1750.

REUSS (Germany).—Several small states of Germany were thus designated, and three of them became extinct, one in 1236, another in 1532, and the third in 1550. Two only, namely Reuss Greiz and Reuss Schleiz, exist, derived from the two sons of Henry the Peaceful, who died in 1535. The rank of counts of the empire was bestowed upon them in 1673, and the title of prince was conferred upon the elder, or Reuss Greiz line, in 1778, and upon the younger, or Reuss Schleiz line, in 1806. They both joined the Germanic Confederation in 1813. They ceased to exist as independent states by treaties concluded with Prussia in 1866.

REUSS (Germany).—Pope Benedict XII., the tool of Philip VI. of France, having renewed the excommunication of the Emperor Louis V., the electors met at Reuss in 1338, and declared that the Pope had no jurisdiction over the German empire. They prohibited the publication of papal bulls in Germany without the previous consent of the German bishops.

REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, or THE APOCALYPSE, was written in the island of Patmos in 96 or 97. The Alogians (*q. v.*) in the 2nd century rejected it, attributing the authorship to Cerinthus. Justin Martyr (103—167), and Irenæus, about 200, give important evidence in its favour. Dionysius, Bishop of Alexandria (247—265), states that it was rejected by many persons of good character. Jerome, writing early in the 5th century, says that the Oriental Church did not admit it into the canon, and it is not included in the list of books declared canonical by the Council of Laodicea, in 366. The Council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633, excommunicated those who refused to acknowledge its inspiration. Erasmus and Luther doubted its authenticity. It is included in the canon, and accepted as the work of St. John. Several counterfeit books of the kind appeared in the early ages of the Church, such as the Apocalypse of St. Peter, mentioned by Eusebius, and the Apocalypse of St. Paul, said to have been found in a stone chest at Tarsus.

REVEL, or REVAL (Russia), was founded as a bishopric by Valdemar II. of Denmark, about 1218. The oldest church is the Esthonian, mentioned in 1284. That of St. Olai was founded in 1329, and having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1820. Revel, fortified in 1360, and held for some time by the Lithuanian knights, was ceded to Sweden in 1562. The Danes bombarded it in 1569; the Russians attacked it in 1577; and it was captured by Peter I. (the Great), in 1710. The harbour was much improved in 1713. (*See* ESTHONIA.)

REVELS. — (*See* MASTER OF THE REVELS, MISRULE, Lord of, &c.)

REVENUE. — The greater portion of the public revenue of England was anciently derived from the rents of the crown property. As the royal estates decreased in extent, while the national expenditure became more heavy, the system of tenths or fifteenths (*See* AIDS and BENEVOLENCE) was introduced, by Parliament granting to the crown a tenth or fifteenth part of the movable property of the people. This system was gradually abandoned, and the revenue is mainly derived from the customs, stamp, and excise duties, and the assessed, income, land, and property taxes, with the receipts of the post-office. The public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated by 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (July 1, 1816). The following table shows the public revenue of England at different periods:—

William I.	£400,000	Elizabeth	£500,000
William II.	350,000	James I.	600,000
Henry I.	300,000	Charles I.	895,819
Stephen	250,000	Interregnum	1,517,247
Richard I.	150,000	Charles II.	1,800,000
John	100,000	James II.	2,001,855
Henry III.	80,000	William & Mary	3,895,205
Edward I.	150,000	Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
Edward II.	100,000	George I.	6,762,643
Edward III.	154,137	George II.	8,522,540
Richard II.	130,000	George III. (1788)	15,572,971
Henry IV.	100,000	Ditto (1800)	36,728,000
Henry V.	76,643	Ditto (1814)	71,153,000
Henry VI.	64,976	George IV.	58,000,000
Edward IV.	100,000	William IV.	56,000,000
Edward V.	100,000	Victoria (1845)	53,000,354
Richard III.	100,000	Ditto (1850)	52,810,686
Henry VII.	400,000	Ditto (1855)	59,496,154
Henry VIII.	800,000	Ditto (1860)	71,089,669
Edward VI.	400,000	Ditto (1865)	70,313,436
Mary	450,000		

REVIEWS.—The *Journal des Savans*, commenced at Paris in 1665, is said to have been the first publication of the kind. The *Monthly Review*, established in 1749, was the first in England.

A.D.
1864. Anthropological Review.
1859. Bentley's Quarterly (discontinued in 1860).
1835. British and Foreign.
1845. British Quarterly.
1852. May 1. British and Foreign Evangelical Review.
1837. Jan. Church of England.

A.D.
1830. Dublin.
1861, Feb. 1. Dublin Quarterly of Medical Science. New Series.
1861, Jan. Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science.
1802, Oct. Edinburgh.
1863, May. Fine Arts Quarterly.
1827. Foreign Quarterly.
1842. Foreign and Colonial Quarterly, or the New Quarterly (discontinued in 1846).
1853. London Quarterly.
1855. National.
1852. New Quarterly.
1844. North British.
1845. Prospective (being a continuation of the Christian Teacher: discontinued in 1855).
1861, Oct. Popular Science Review.
1809, Feb. Quarterly.
1817. Quarterly Journal of Science. New Series, Jan., 1827.
1820. Retrospective.
1863, Jan. 1. Union Review.
1824. Westminster.

(*See* ESSAYS AND REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c.)

REVIVALS.—The first great period of religious enthusiasm to which the name of "revival" was given, commenced in New England in Dec., 1734. The last great revival occurred Sep. 23, 1857, when J. C. Lamphier commenced a series of weekly prayer-meetings at Fulton Street, New York. These meetings were at first poorly attended, but gradually excited great interest, and were held every day, besides being imitated throughout the United States. The movement afterwards passed into Scotland and the north of Ireland. Belfast was one of its chief centres, and it reached its height about Sep., 1859.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.—The National Convention of France passed a decree, Nov. 24, 1793, for the establishment of the new calendar, according to the report presented by Fabre d'Eglantine, Oct. 6. The year was to consist of 365 days, divided into 12 months, each containing 30 days. Five complementary days, called sansculottides, were added, and a sixth complementary day was to be introduced every fourth year. The first year of the French republic, according to this calendar, commenced at midnight, Sep. 22, 1792. The following calculations are given by a writer in the "National Cyclopædia." "Though every period of four years was a *Franciade*, and the last year of the Franciade was called *Sextile* (having six complementary days), yet in fact An IV., An VIII., &c., are not leap-years. The following list will afford the necessary explanation:—

"An	I.	begins Sep.	22,	1792.
	II.	,, ,,	22,	1793.
Sext.	III.	,, ,,	22,	1794.
	IV.	,, ,,	23,	1795.
	V.	,, ,,	22,	1796.
	VI.	,, ,,	22,	1797.
Sext.	VII.	,, ,,	22,	1798.
	VIII.	,, ,,	23,	1799.
	IX.	,, ,,	23,	1800.
	X.	,, ,,	23,	1801.
Sext.	XI.	,, ,,	23,	1802.
	XII.	,, ,,	24,	1803.
	XIII.	,, ,,	23,	1804.
	XIV.	,, ,,	23,	1805.

"When the Gregorian year is not leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the Republican year begins on Sep. 22, 23, or 24:—

"1 Vendémiaire is	Sep.	22,	23,	24.
1 Brumaire	,, Oct.	22,	23,	24.
1 Frimaire	,, Nov.	21,	22,	23.
1 Nivôse	,, Dec.	21,	22,	23.
1 Pluviôse	,, Jan.	20,	21,	22.
1 Ventôse	,, Feb.	19,	20,	21.
1 Germinal	,, March	21,	22,	23.
1 Floréal	,, April	20,	21,	22.
1 Prairial	,, May	20,	21,	22.
1 Messidor	,, June	19,	20,	21.
1 Thermidor	,, July	19,	20,	21.
1 Fructidor	,, Aug.	18,	19,	20.

"But when the Gregorian year is leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the republican year begins on Sep. 22, 23, or 24:—

"1 Vendémiaire is	Sep.	22,	23,	24.
1 Brumaire	,, Oct.	22,	23,	24.
1 Frimaire	,, Nov.	21,	22,	23.
1 Nivôse	,, Dec.	21,	22,	23.
1 Pluviôse	,, Jan.	20,	21,	22.
1 Ventôse	,, Feb.	19,	20,	21.
1 Germinal	,, March	20,	21,	22.
1 Floréal	,, April	19,	20,	21.
1 Prairial	,, May	19,	20,	21.
1 Messidor	,, June	18,	19,	20.
1 Thermidor	,, July	18,	19,	20.
1 Fructidor	,, Aug.	17,	18,	19.

"For instance, what is 14 Floréal, An XII.? The republican year begins Sep. 24, 1803; so Floréal falls in 1804, which is Gregorian leap-year. Look at the third Table; and, when the year begins Sep. 24, the 1st of Floréal is April 21: consequently, the 14th is May 4, 1804." Brady (Clavis Calendaria, i. 38) quotes the following summary of the revolutionary calendar:—

"Autumn—wheezy, sneezy, freezy.
Winter—slippy, drippy, nippy.
Spring—showery, flowery, bowery.
Summer—hoppy, droppy, poppy."

The Gregorian reckoning was restored from and after Jan. 1, 1806, by an imperial decree, dated Sep. 9, 1805.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL (Paris).—A tribunal for the trial of political offenders, established Aug. 17, 1792, was dismissed Nov. 30. The National Convention was induced by Robespierre and the Montagnards, or Red Republicans, March 10, 1793, to restore it with additional powers. During the trial of the Girondists, its name was changed from Extraordinary to Revolutionary Tribunal, Oct. 30, 1793. Between the date of its establishment, and July 27, 1794, a period of 16 months, no less than 2,730 persons were condemned to the guillotine by this infamous tribunal, the last victims of which were Robespierre and his accomplices, July 28—30, 1794. A third tribunal, reorganized Aug. 9, 1794, was replaced, Dec. 24, by a fourth, which was dissolved June 2, 1795. (*See* REIGN OF TERROR.)

REVOLUTIONS.—The following is a list of the most important, which are described at greater length under the countries where they took place:—

A.D.
1848. Bavaria.
1830. Belgium.
1821. Brazil.
1775. British America.
1830. Brunswick - Wolfenbüttel.
1649. China.
1819. Colombia.
1772. Denmark.
1649 and 1689. England.
1859. Florence.
1789—1830—1848. France.
1797. Genoa.
1821—1843. Greece.

A.D.	A.D.
1848. Hanover.	1795—1830. Poland.
1848. Hesse-Cassel.	1640. Portugal.
1580—1795—1813. Holland.	1798—1848. Rome.
1848. Hungary.	1730—1762. Russia.
1848. Lombardy.	1848. Saxony.
1821—1858. Mexico.	1848—1860. Sicily.
1859. Modena.	1525—1772—1809. Sweden.
1860. Naples.	1859. Tuscany.
1859. Parma.	1860. United States.
1823. Peru.	1797—1848. Venice.

REVOLVER.—The earliest example of a revolving fire-arm in existence is a matchlock, which has a revolving breech with four chambers, in the Tower armoury, supposed to be of the 15th century. A specimen of the 17th century, in the Hôtel Clugni, at Paris, has eight chambers; and a brass pistol with six chambers, and supposed to be of the time of Charles I., forms part of the collection in the United Service Museum, London. Elisha H. Collier patented a rotating chamber-gun in America in 1818; and in Aug., 1819, Cornelius Coolidge patented a weapon in which an attempt was made to introduce a mechanical contrivance for assisting the chambers to revolve. Samuel Colt commenced his improvements in repeating fire-arms in 1829, and patented the revolver which bears his name in 1835. In 1836 he produced a weapon combining his pistol with the American bowie-knife; but the combination proved a comparative failure, and was abandoned. (*See* ARQUEBUS.)

RHÆTIA, or RÆTIA (Europe).—This ancient country, including the Grisons, the Tyrol, and parts of Lombardy, became known to the Romans in the 2nd century B.C. After a struggle of many years, Rhætia was conquered by the Roman consuls Drusus and Tiberius, B.C. 15. According to tradition, the Rhætians were a tribe of Etruscans, driven from the plains of Lombardy by the Gauls.

RHAMANIEH.—(*See* CANOPUS.)

RHEA.—(*See* CYBELE, PESSINUS, PLANETS, &c.)

RHÉ, ISLE OF (France), having been taken by the French Huguenots, was wrested from them by Cardinal Richelieu in 1625. It was attacked by an English fleet and army, under the command of the Duke of Buckingham, July 22, 1627. The attack failed, and Buckingham returned to England, having lost two-thirds of his forces. (*See* PORTLAND.)

RHEGIUM.—(*See* REGGIO.)

RHEIMS, or REIMS (France), the ancient Durocortorum, was the capital of the Remi; and, having been captured by the Romans, was made by them the capital of Belgica Secunda. Christianity was introduced into Rheims about 360, from which date it was the seat of a bishop. Clovis I. and the chief lords of his court were baptized by St. Remi, then Bishop of Rheims, in 496; and in 744 it was erected into an archbishopric. Sigebert I. transferred his capital from Rheims to Metz in 561. The abbey church of St. Remi, the burial-place of St. Remi, the apostle of the Franks, was erected between 1048 and 1162; and the cathedral, commenced in 1212, was finished in 1241. The archbishop's palace dates from the 12th century, and various sovereigns of France have at different times lodged within its walls. Councils were held here in 625; July, 874; Jan. 28, 893; July 6, 900; in 923; 975; 987; Jan. 23, 988; June 17, 991; May 12, 1015; Oct. 3, 1049; in 1093; Sep. 17, 1094; in 1097; July 2, 1105; March 28, 1115; Oct. 19—30, 1119; Oct. 19, 1131; March 21, 1148; Oct. 26, 1157; in May, 1164; July 23, 1235; Oct. 1, 1287; Sep. 30, 1302; and April 28, 1408. In 1421 Rheims was taken by the English, who were driven out by Joan of Arc in 1429, and Charles VII. was crowned in the cathedral, Joan of Arc bearing her sacred banner, July 18. The French kings were crowned here from 1179 to 1830, the only exceptions being Henry IV., Louis XVIII., and Napoleon I. This town, which was taken March 12, 1814, by a corps of Russians under St. Priest, a French emigrant, was recaptured the next day by Napoleon I., when 2,000 Russians and their commander were slain. The town-hall, begun in 1627, was not finished till 1825.

RHEINFELD, or RHEINFELDEN (Switzerland).—This free town was ceded to the Duke of Austria by the Emperor Louis V. in 1330. A battle took place here March 8, 1638, in which the Imperialists were routed by the French, and the town surrendered May 13. The French took it in 1744.

RHEINFELS, or HESSE-RHEINFELS (Germany).—On the partition of the estates of Philip I. (the Magnanimous), Landgrave of Hesse, between his four sons, at his death in 1567, Hesse-Rheinfels was allotted to his third son Philip, who dying without issue, Nov. 20, 1583, it reverted to his elder brother William IV., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It was again separated in March, 1627, when Maurice of Hesse-Cassel abdicating in favour of his eldest son, William V. (the Constant) assigned it to his youngest son Ernest.

RHENISH LEAGUE, formed by the influence of Mazarin, from the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Leagues of Germany, in Aug., 1658, was renewed for three years in Aug., 1660. It was dissolved in Jan., 1668. (*See* LEAGUES.)

RHINE.—(*See* CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, PRUSSIA, &c.)

RHINOCORURA, or RHINOCOLURA (between Egypt and Palestine), the modern El-Arisch (*q. v.*), was founded, according to Diodorus Siculus, as a penal colony, by a king of Ethiopia, and derived its name from the convicts having their noses cut off. Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, returning from his Egyptian expedition, fell sick and died here, in March, 1118.

RHOAS.—(*See* LAODICEA.)

RHODE ISLAND (N. America) was settled by Roger Williams, who fled from religious persecution in Massachusetts, in June, 1636. He received a grant of territory from the Narraganset Indians, March 24, 1638, and obtained a charter in 1644, which was renewed by Charles II. in 1663, and remained in force till 1842. It was seized by the English, Dec. 8, 1776; attacked by the French and Americans without effect, Aug. 8, 1778; abandoned by the English in 1779; and occupied by the French, July 11, 1780. Rhode Island was the last of the states that gave in their adherence to the

federal constitution, which was done in May, 1790. In the war with England, in 1812, it lent no aid to the United States forces. An effort was made to upset the constitution in 1840. A number of the people took up arms, in 1841, under Dorr, who was made prisoner in 1842. A new constitution was agreed to and adopted in 1844.

RHODES (Archipelago), the ancient Rhodos, was taken possession of by a branch of the Doric race, who held it at the time of the Trojan war, B.C. 1184. It was of small political importance among the states of Greece till the city of Rhodes was built and made the capital of the island, B.C. 408. It was compelled to pay tribute to Athens at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431. The inhabitants changed sides in the contest B.C. 412. The appearance of Conon with his fleet in their waters induced them to support the Athenian cause, B.C. 396. The democracy which had been established proving unsatisfactory, the banished aristocrats, with the assistance of Sparta, recovered power, B.C. 390. During the Social war it took part against Athens, B.C. 357—355. It submitted to Alexander III., and received a Macedonian garrison, which was expelled B.C. 323; gaining the highest distinction by its resistance to the successors of the conqueror, till it was besieged by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 304. (*See* COLOSSUS OF RHODES.) Under favour of the Romans it extended its authority to several of the adjacent islands, and fought against Mithridates VI., B.C. 108. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey, the Rhodians, who had long held supremacy at sea, took part with the former, B.C. 50; and continuing their aid to Cassius, were defeated by the Romans and completely subjugated, B.C. 42. They then held their liberties by the caprice of the emperors, and their city was made by Constantine I. the metropolis of the Provincia Insularum in 330. It was taken by Chosroes II., King of Persia, in 616; by the Saracens in 651; and by the Knights of St. John, Aug. 15, 1309. (*See* HOSPITALLERS.) Mohammed II. besieged it ineffectually in 1480, and the Sultan Soliman I. compelled it to capitulate after a vigorous siege and brave defence, that lasted from June to Dec., 1522. An earthquake, which occurred in Rhodes April 22, 1863, destroyed 2,000 houses, and swallowed up or otherwise killed and wounded thousands of the inhabitants.

RHODIUM.—This metal, so called from the rose-colour of one of its solutions, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston, in 1803.

RHŒTEUM (Asia Minor), the post assigned to Ajax for defence at the siege of Troy, where his sepulchre was erected, and the citizens celebrated his memory with divine honours, B.C. 1184.

RHUDDLAN, or RHYDDLAN (Wales), was attacked by Harold II., when he invaded the country with Tostig, and its castle burned, in 1063. It was again destroyed by Llewelyn and his brother David, when fighting for their independence, in March, 1282. The parliament at which the statute of Wales (12 Edw. I.) was enacted, was held here by Edward I., March 19, 1284. Here his infant son was acknowledged Prince of Wales in 1284. The castle, held for Charles I. in the civil wars, was taken by Gen. Mytton in 1646.

RHYMED ENDS.—(*See* BOUTS RIMÉS.)

RIAZAN (Russia), founded in 1208, became the residence of the princes of Riazan in 1487, and was destroyed by the Tartars in 1568. Having been rebuilt, it was made the chief town of the government of Riazan by Catherine II. in 1778.

RIBBON-MEN.—Owing to the secret nature of the constitution of this faction of Irish Roman Catholics, the date of institution is not known. Some authorities refer their origin to about the commencement of the present century, while others state that they were not heard of till nearly 20 years later. Their outrages are mentioned in March, 1820, and they have ever since been intimately connected with the troubles of Ireland. Numerous murders were committed by them in 1858 and 1862.

RIBSTON PIPPIN.—This species of apple-tree is traditionally said to have sprung from some pips brought from Rouen, by Sir Henry Goodricke, and sown at Ribston Hall about the beginning of the 18th century.

RICE, probably originally a native of India, and an important item of food to a large proportion of the human race, was described by Theophrastus, B.C. 322; by Dioscorides about 54; and by Pliny the Elder in 72. It was introduced into Carolina, where the best is produced, towards the end of the 17th century.

RICHARD THE FIRST, the fourth child and third son of Henry II. and his wife Eleanor, was born at Oxford, Sep. 13, 1157; succeeded to the English throne July 6, 1189; and was crowned Sunday, Sep. 3. When young he was betrothed to Adelais, daughter of Louis VII. of France; but the union did not take place, and Richard married Berengaria of Navarre, at Limesol, in the island of Cyprus, May 13, 1191, and she was crowned queen the following day. They had no children. Richard I. died Tuesday, April 6, 1199, from the effects of a wound received before the castle of Chalus Chabrol, March 26. He was buried at Fontevrault. Richard I. was surnamed Cœur de Lion, or lion-hearted, on account of his great bravery. Berengaria, who survived him, died in 1230.

RICHARD THE SECOND, son of Edward the Black Prince and Joan of Kent, was born at Bordeaux in Feb., 1366. He succeeded to the throne Monday, June 22, 1377, and he was crowned at Westminster, July 16. In 1382 Richard II. married Anne of Bohemia, called the "good queen Anne," who died in 1394. He married Isabella, a child seven years old, daughter of Charles VI. of France, in 1396. He was deposed Sep. 30, 1399, and is generally believed to have died at Stirling in 1419. He left no issue by either marriage, and his second queen died Sep. 13, 1409. Richard II. was surnamed Bordeaux from the place of his birth.

RICHARD THE THIRD, the youngest son of Richard, Duke of York, born at Fotherin-

gay, Oct. 21, 1450, assumed the crown June 26, 1483, and was, with his queen, Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Prince Edward, crowned at Westminster, July 6, and again at York, Sep. 8. They had but one child, Edward, born at Middleham, in Yorkshire, in 1473. He died April 9, 1484, and the Queen herself died March 16, 1485. Richard III. was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, Monday, Aug. 22, 1485, and was buried at Leicester, Aug. 25. He was surnamed Crook-back.

RICHBOROUGH (Kent), the Rutupiæ of the Romans, a fortress erected by them for the protection of the sea-board, was commenced in 43, and completed in 205.

RICHMOND (Surrey), originally called Sheen, the name of the palace of Henry I., which, having been burned down, Dec. 21, 1498, was rebuilt, and the name changed to Richmond by Henry VII. in 1499. He died here, April 21, 1509. Chaucer was surveyor of works to the palace in 1389. Edward III. died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, as did the "good queen Anne" of Richard II. in 1394. Philip I. of Spain was here the guest of Henry VII. in 1506, and Charles V. lodged here in 1522. Queen Elizabeth, who had been imprisoned here by her sister, and had afterwards chosen it as her favourite residence, breathed her last within its walls, March 24, 1603. It was destroyed during the great rebellion. A priory of Carthusian monks was founded by Henry V. in 1414. Henry VIII. seized and appropriated it in 1540; Mary restored it in 1557; and it was finally suppressed in 1559. The convent of Observant friars was founded by Henry VII. in 1499, and was suppressed in 1534. Bishop Duppa's almshouses were founded in 1661; the theatre was built in 1766. Richmond bridge, begun Aug. 23, 1774, was finished, at a cost of £26,000, in 1777, and the church of St. John was erected in 1831.

RICHMOND (U. States).—This city, the capital of Virginia, founded by an act of legislature in 1742, was made the seat of government in 1780. A fire, which broke out in the theatre Dec. 26, 1811, caused the death of 72 persons. Richmond became the capital of the Confederate States in July, 1861, and the Congress assembled July 20. The Federals, under Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Dahlgreen, attempted to seize the city, March 1, 1864, but were repulsed with great loss. It was taken April 3, 1865. (*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battles, and UNITED STATES.)

RICHMOND PARK (Surrey), enclosed by Charles I. in 1636, was thrown open to the public Dec. 20, 1752.

RICHMOND SHILLING.—(*See* COAL.)

RIETI (Battles).—The French defeated the Neapolitans at this place in Naples, the ancient Reate, in 1798.——The Austrians defeated Gen. Pepe here, March 7, 1821.

RIFLE CORPS.—(*See* NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, VOLUNTEERS, &c.)

RIFLED FIRE-ARMS.—The citizens of Leipsic are said to have possessed arms with a grooved bore as early as 1498, and Sir Hugh Plat, in the "Jewel House of Art and Nature," of which the first edition appeared in 1594, alludes to the principle. Various improvements were made and many patents were taken out for rifled arms, which were first introduced into the French army in 1826, Capt. Delvigne's plan being adopted. It was much improved in 1846. A cannon, rifled in 1615, is in the Museum at St. Petersburg. (*See* ARMSTRONG GUN, BULLETS, ENFIELD MUSKET, LANCASTER GUN, MINIÉ RIFLE, &c.)

RIGA (Russia), founded by Albert, Bishop of Livonia, in 1200. In the 13th century it joined the Hanseatic League, and in the beginning of the 16th century belonged to the Teutonic knights. It contains two palaces, the most ancient having been, until 1561, the residence of the masters of the Brethren of the Sword, an order of knighthood which preceded the Teutonic in those countries. Riga, taken by Gustavus II. (Adolphus) in 1621, and by Peter I. (the Great) in 1710, was annexed to Russia in 1721. Part of it was destroyed by fire in 1812, and a granite column was erected in 1817, to commemorate the repulse of the French by the citizens in 1812. A council was held here in 1429.

RIGHT-BOYS, a secret association formed in Ireland about 1786.

RIGHTS.—(*See* BILL and DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.)

RIGSRAAD.—This constitution, or "Council of the Realm" of Denmark, was established in 1854, and modified Oct. 2, 1855. It consisted of 80 members, 47 of whom represent Denmark; 13 Schleswig; 18 Holstein; and 2 Lauenburg.

RIMENANT, or RYMENANTS (Battle).—The Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, were defeated at this town, in France, by the allied English and Dutch, under Norris, Aug. 1, 1578.

RIMINI (Italy), the ancient Ariminum (*q. v.*), was made a bishopric in 260. The celebrated council of Arians and Athanasians met here in May, 359. On the fall of the Western empire, it became one of the cities of the Pentapolis, and was subject to the Exarchs of Ravenna till the invasion of the Lombards in the 6th century. It belonged to the Emperor Otho III. in 1002, Malatesta acting as his viceroy; was seized by Venice in 1504; by the French in 1512; and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1672. The church of St. Francesco, now the cathedral, built in the 14th century, assumed its present form in 1450. The library was founded in 1617.

RIMNIK (Battle).—(*See* MARTINESTI.)

RINDERPEST.—(*See* CATTLE PLAGUE.)

RINGING OF BELLS.—This custom, almost peculiar to England, was introduced in the Anglo-Saxon period.

RINGMERE (Battle).—The Danes, having landed at Ipswich, defeated Ulfkytel, the general of the East Angles, in a battle fought here, May 18, 1010.

RING MONEY was in use amongst the Egyptians and other ancient nations. It is alluded to in a Norse law made about 1220, and was current in Sweden and Norway as late as the 12th century. The silver fish-hook money of Ceylon was issued as late as 1659.

RINGS.—Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring

(Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715; the Israelites offered to the Lord, amongst other ornaments, the rings they had taken from the Midianites, B.C. 1451 (Numb. xxxi. 50). The use of rings and seals was common in Egypt B.C. 1700. Rings were also worn by the Etruscans and Sabines. The Romans used iron rings, and gold rings are first mentioned B.C. 321. It is recorded that, after the battle of Cannæ, Aug. 2, 216 B.C., Hannibal collected several bushels of gold rings. Love rings were used in the 15th century. The ring was used in marriage among Christians as early as 860. (*See* CRAMP RINGS, WEDDING OF THE ADRIATIC, &c.)

RIO JANEIRO (Brazil).—The bay of Rio was discovered, Jan. 1, 1531, by Martin Alphonso de Sousa, a Portuguese navigator. An expedition under the Chevalier de Villagagnon, despatched by Admiral Coligni in 1555, established a settlement on the Janeiro, which was visited, in 1557, by three vessels bearing colonists and missionaries from the church of Geneva. In consequence of religious disputes between the governor Villagagnon and the settlers, many returned home. The colony was abandoned in 1560, on account of the attacks of the Portuguese, who founded the city of Rio in 1567. The French captured it in 1711, and it was restored in 1713. In 1763 Don Joseph transferred the viceregal residence from Bahia, previously the capital of Brazil. In 1808 it became the residence of the Portuguese court, and in 1822 was constituted the capital of the independent empire of Brazil. A revolution took place in 1831, when the Emperor Pedro I. abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the sovereignty under the title of Pedro II. An alleged insult, offered by the Brazilian authorities at Rio Janeiro to three officers of the English ship-of-war *Forte*, led to a rupture between the two countries, Jan. 2, 1863. (*See* BRAZIL.)

RIO DE LA PLATA (S. America).—(*See* PLATA, LA.)

RIOT ACT.—Means for the suppression of riots were provided by 17 Rich. II. c. 8 (1393), by 13 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1411), by 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 8 (1414), and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1548). The last-mentioned act made it high treason for an assemblage of 12 or more persons to refuse to disperse upon proclamation. The statute known as the Riot Act is 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5 (1714). The capital penalty it enforced was removed by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 91 (July 17, 1837), and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1841).

RIOTS.—The following is a list of the most serious riots in English history. (*See* PLOTS, &c.)

A.D.
1189. On the accession of Richard I. riots break out at London and York, and many Jews are massacred.
1221. Westminster Convent, London, is destroyed by a mob. The ringleader is hanged, and several of his followers are condemned to lose their hands and feet.
1262. A skirmish takes place in London between the goldsmiths' and tailors' companies. Thirteen of the most violent rioters are hanged.
1271. Norwich cathedral and monastery are burned by rioters.
1381. Disorderly assemblies and incendiary fires occur in London, Cambridge, and other places, during Wat Tyler's insurrection (*q. v.*).
1515. The "clear the causeway" riot at Edinburgh (*q. v.*) results in the death of 250 of the rioters.
1517. The Evil May-day (*q. v.*) riots.
1628. Dr. Lambe is murdered in London by a mob.
1637. July 23. Edinburgh is the scene of religious riots on the introduction of the liturgy.
1682. The Guildhall, London, is the scene of riots on the election of a sheriff.
1710. Feb. 28. The partisans of Dr. Sacheverell cause disturbances in London, and destroy many dissenters' chapels, &c.
1715. May 29. The Newcastle and Ormond riots break out in London.
1716. July 24. The Mug-house riot in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, is raised by the Jacobites. Their leader, Vaughan, is shot.
1725. Jan. 25. The Shawfield riot against the malt-tax breaks out at Glasgow.
1735. Jan. 30. A riot in London. (*See* CALVES' HEAD CLUB.)
1736. Sep. 7. The Porteous riot at Edinburgh. Numerous gin-riots.
1749. Jan. 16 (O. S.). Riot caused by the imposture of the bottle-conjurer (*q. v.*).—Oct. 18. The execution of a sailor at London occasions a riot among his comrades.
1758. Aug. 12. The operatives at Manchester raise riots, with the view of obtaining increased wages.
1763. Oct. 3. A riot breaks out among the Spitalfields weavers, who burn the looms of one of their masters, and destroy large quantities of silk.
1765. May. In consequence of the introduction of French silks, riots break out among the Spitalfields weavers.
1768. May 10. The Wilkes riot takes place in St. George's Fields. The soldiers fire on the mob, and William Allen is killed.
1779. Feb. 2. "No popery" riots break out at Edinburgh.—Oct. 9. Riots against the introduction of machinery take place at Manchester.
1780. The Gordon Riots (*q. v.*).
1791. July 14. An attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the French Revolution occasions a riot at Birmingham.
1797. Numerous riots take place in Scotland, in consequence of the Militia Act.
1798. May 22. The Earl of Thanet and others stir up a riot at Maidstone, on the occasion of Arthur O'Connor's trial and his conviction for high treason.
1806. The "Threshers'" riots in Ireland.
1808. May 14. A riot of cotton-spinners at Manchester is suppressed by the military.
1809. Sep. 18. The "O. P." riot (*q. v.*) commences at Covent Garden Theatre.
1810. April 6. A gang of rioters endeavour to rescue Sir Francis Burdett as he is conducted under escort to the Tower.
1811. Nov. 10. The Luddites (*q. v.*) commence rioting at Nottingham.
1812. Jan. 1. A riot which commenced the last day of the year.
1814. Dec. 16. Riots at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin.
1815. March 6, &c. Robinson's Corn Bill occasions riots in London and Westminster. (*See* CORN LAWS.)—April 6. A serious riot breaks out at Dartmoor military depôt, occasioned by an attempted escape on the part of some American prisoners, seven of whom are shot.
1816. May 4. A bread riot takes place at Bridport.—Dec. 2. The Spafields riot in London. Platt, of Snow Hill, is shot by the rioters.
1817. Jan. 28. Riots take place in London on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the Prince Regent, who is fired at by some one in the mob.—March 10. The blanketeers (*q. v.*) create disturbances at Manchester.
1819. Aug. 16. The riot at Manchester, known as the Field of Peterloo.
1821. Aug. 14. A riot occurs in London, at the funeral procession of Queen Caroline.
1822. Dec. 14. A riot breaks out in Dublin theatre. From the circumstance that a bottle was thrown into the Marquis of Wellesley's box, the disturbance is known as the "bottle riot."
1826. Numerous food riots at Manchester.
1829. Numerous riots in the manufacturing districts and at Spitalfields.—May 2. A factory is burned by the mob at Manchester.

A.D.
1830, June 15. A food riot, attended with loss of life, breaks out at Limerick.
1831, June 3. Riots occur among the iron-miners at Merthyr Tydvil.—June 8. The Forest of Dean (*q. v.*) is the scene of riots.—June 18. A disturbance takes place at Newtonbarry (*q. v.*), in Ireland, in which 12 or 13 persons are killed.—Oct. 8. The rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords occasions riots at Derby and Nottingham.—Oct. 29. Riots at Bristol.
1838, May 28 to 31. Thom's riots at Boughton, near Canterbury.—Dec. 14. A proclamation is issued on account of numerous Chartist riots.
1839, July 15. Chartist riots at Birmingham.—Nov. 4. John Frost, at the head of a gang of Chartist rioters, attacks Newport (*q. v.*).
1840, Jan. 11. An intended outbreak of the Chartists at Sheffield is discovered and prevented.
1842, June 10. Food riots break out at Cork.
1843. The "Rebecca" rioters in Wales destroy turnpikes, &c.
1846, April. Food riots in Tipperary.
1848, March 7. Riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow.—April 10. The Chartist meeting on Kennington Common. (*See* CHARTISTS.)
1849, July 12. A riotous affray between Orangemen and Roman Catholics takes place with fatal results at Dolly's Brae, in Ireland.
1851, May 28. Free-trade riots at Tamworth.—July 14. A fatal Orange and Roman Catholic riot breaks out at Liverpool.
1852, June 29. Stockport is the scene of riots against the Roman Catholics.—July 14. Riots between Roman Catholics and Protestants at Belfast.—July 22. Five men are killed and several wounded at the election riot at Six-mile-bridge (*q. v.*).
1855, Feb. 19. Bread riots at Liverpool (*q. v.*).—June 24. Riotous assemblages against Lord Grosvenor's Sunday-trading Bill commence in Hyde Park (*q. v.*).
1857, July, &c. Religious riots at Belfast, in consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholics to open-air preaching.
1858, March 14. A serious riot at Dublin.—Aug. 8. Riots against machine-labour in agriculture occur at Kilkenny.
1859, March 29. Religious riots at Galway, in consequence of Father Gavazzi's anti-popery orations.
1861, Feb. 11. An outbreak of the convicts at Chatham is suppressed by the military.
1862, Oct. 5. A riot occurs in Hyde Park between the adherents of the Pope and the admirers of Gen. Garibaldi.
1863, March. Riots occur among the distressed cotton operatives at Staleybridge and Ashton-under-Lyne.
1864, Feb. 23. Riots at the Rotunda, Dublin (*q. v.*), in consequence of the proposed erection of a statue to Prince Albert. (*See* FENIANS.)—Aug. 8—19. Riots occur in Belfast, on the occasion of the erection of a statue to Daniel O'Connell at Dublin. Seven persons are killed, and 150 sustain serious injury.
1866, July 23. A monster meeting in Hyde Park (*q. v.*), summoned by the Reform League, ends in a riot.

RIPAILLE (Savoy).—Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, founded a convent of the Knights of St. Maurice, near Thonon, to which he retired after the death of his wife in 1434. The hermits lived so well, that *faire ripaille* passed into a proverb denoting a life of ease and dissipation. Amadeus VIII. was elected Pope, Nov. 17, 1439, by the Council of Basel, which deposed Eugenius IV., and he took the title Felix V. He was not recognized by several states, and at the dissolution of the Council of Basel in 1449, he renounced the tiara.

RIPON (Bishopric).—The erection of this see, recommended in a report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, dated March 17, 1835, was carried into effect Oct. 5, 1836.

RIPON (Yorkshire).—This town is first noticed in 661. The monastery, built by Archbishop Wilfrid in 678, having been totally destroyed by the Danes, was restored and incorporated by Alfred in 886. It was again destroyed by the Danes in the middle of the 10th century, was afterwards rebuilt, and for the third time destroyed by William I. in 1069. It soon revived, but, with its monastery, was burned by Robert Bruce in 1323. Ripon minster was built in 1140 by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, who founded St. Mary's hospital in 1144. During the plague in London in 1401, Henry IV. retired with his court to Ripon, and James I. rested here in 1617, on his way to Scotland. The grammar-school was founded in 1546. Charles I. was at Ripon in 1633. An agreement with the Covenanters (*q. v.*) was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Mauleverer in 1643, and again occupied by Charles I. in 1644. In 1767 an act was passed for making the river Ure navigable from its junction with the Swale. The market was built in 1781, the theatre in 1792, the town-hall in 1801, Trinity Church in 1826, and Ripon minster was erected into a cathedral in 1836.

RIVOLI (Battles).—Davidowich, at the head of an Austrian army, defeated the French between Bardolino and Rivoli, near Verona, Nov. 17, 1796.——The French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Austrians, under Alvinzi, at the same place, near Verona, Jan. 17, 1797.

ROAD MURDER.—Francis Saville Kent, a child about four years of age, was found on the morning of June 30, 1860, in an outhouse close to his father's dwelling at Road, near Frome, Wilts, with his throat cut. Suspicion fell upon several persons, but in spite of the efforts made to discover the perpetrator of the crime, it remained a mystery, until Constance Emily Kent surrendered at Bow Street, April 25, 1865, on her own confession of having killed her brother, she being at the time only 16 years of age. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was tried at Salisbury, July 21, 1865. The capital sentence was commuted, and she was transported to Freemantle.

ROADS.—The invention of paved roads has been ascribed to the Carthaginians, and the Greeks are regarded as the earliest nation that legislated for their repair and maintenance. The Romans were celebrated for the excellence of their military roads, the earliest of which, the Via Appia, was constructed by Appius Claudius B.C. 312. Julius Cæsar caused roads to be made between all the chief cities of Italy, which were thus brought into connection with the Roman forum, the centre of the internal communication of the empire. Milestones were established throughout their entire length, and a system of post-houses was instituted, which enabled the traveller to progress at the rate of 100 miles per day. Gibbon states, "If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication, from the north-west to the south-east point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty Roman miles," of which only 85 miles was by water-communication. He adds :

"They united the subjects of the most distant provinces by an easy and familiar intercourse; but their primary object had been to facilitate the marches of the legions; nor was any country considered as completely subdued, till it had been rendered, in all its parts, pervious to the arms and authority of the conqueror." The most important Roman roads in Britain are Watling Street, Hermin Street, Ikenild Street, and the Fosse. The first, and most celebrated of these, ran from Richborough, in Kent, through London, to Chester, and was named by the Saxons in honour of the sons of Watla, one of their mythic heroes. Hermin Street extended from Pevensey to the south-east of Scotland, and was called Hermin Street by the Saxons, in honour of one of their divinities. Ikenild, or Iknield Street, extended from the coast of Norfolk to the south-west of Cornwall, and is of uncertain etymology; and the Fosse, or Ryknield Street, from the mouth of the Tyne to St. David's, in Wales. From the time of the Romans no measures were taken to secure the proper regulation of the roads of the kingdom, until the passing of 13 Edw. I. stat. 2, c. 5 (1285), which ordered highways between market-towns to be increased in breadth. Toll was first levied in 1346. The earliest statute providing for the systematic repair of roads was 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, c. 8 (1555), which ordered two surveyors of highways to be elected annually in every parish. Turnpikes were established by 16 Charles II. c. 1 (1663), though the system did not become general till 1767, when it was extended to all the chief roads of the kingdom. The use of the spirit-level in laying out roads was commenced in Scotland by Lord Daer in 1790; and in 1815 Thomas Telford introduced his system of road-making in the Holyhead Road. John Loudon Macadam introduced his method, named after him, Macadamizing, about 1815. Wooden pavement was introduced in London about 1839, but proved unsuccessful, and was removed. Again tried in Holborn in 1841, it again failed. Prescott states that the art of roadmaking was carried to extraordinary perfection by the incas of Peru.

ROANOKE (N. America).—This island of N. Carolina was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh in July, 1584. Another expedition, under Sir R. Greenvill, sailed April 9, 1585, landed at Roanoke June 26, 1585, and formed the first settlement in N. America. It did not, however, prove successful, and the settlers, rescued by Sir Francis Drake, arrived at Portsmouth July 27, 1586. Another band of settlers, left at Roanoke by Sir R. Greenvill in 1586, perished. Albemarle Island and Plymouth, at the mouth of the river Roanoke, were taken by the Federals in 1864.

ROASTING ALIVE.—Servetus was, at the instigation of John Calvin, roasted alive at Geneva, on a charge of heresy, Oct. 27, 1553. (*See* BURNING ALIVE.)

ROBBERS.—According to the English laws, robbery is the crime of theft attended with threats or violence. Hallam (Middle Ages, ii. 376) states that "highway robbery was, from the earliest times, a sort of national crime." The Anglo-Saxons punished it with fine, and in the reign of Henry I. (1100—35) it was made a capital offence. It was included in the list of capital crimes by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (June 21, 1827), which was repealed by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87 (July 17, 1837), except in cases where the offence was attended with cutting and wounding. (*See* LATROCINIUM.)

ROBERVALLIAN LINES, named after M. de Roberval (1602—75), who claimed to be their inventor, are said to have been first known in Italy in 1644. They were noticed by James Gregory on his visit to Padua in 1668, and published in his "Universal Geometry" in 1692.

ROBES (Mistress of) was formerly (Thoms, The Book of the Court), during the reign of a female sovereign, held conjointly with that somewhat incongruous office for a lady, the Groom of the Stole. The Duchess of Marlborough held both offices in the reign of Queen Anne (1702—14), and the Countess of Suffolk was in 1734 appointed Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole to Caroline, queen of George II.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.—(*See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.)

ROCCA, or ROCCHA.—(*See* ALUM and EDESSA.)

ROCCASECCA (Battle).—Ladislaus, King of Naples, was defeated by Louis of Anjou, in this action, fought May 19, 1411.

ROCHDALE (Lancashire).—A church existed here prior to 1193. Edmund De Lacy obtained a charter for a market in 1241, and the grammar-school was founded in 1564. John Byron was created Baron Byron of Rochdale by Charles I. in 1642. St. Mary's Church was erected in 1740, St. James's Church in 1814, and the Presbyterian chapel in 1717. The Rochdale canal was opened in 1804. Rochdale first sent a member to Parliament in 1832. The new town-hall was commenced in 1865. (*See* COTTON FAMINE.)

ROCHEFORT (France) was founded by Louis XIV. in 1644, and made a naval station in 1666. An expedition against Rochefort, contemplated by the English in 1757, was not carried out. The Seamen's Hospital was founded in 1787. In 1809 Lord Cochrane burned five French vessels which lay at anchor here. Napoleon I., defeated in a vain attempt to escape to America after the battle of Waterloo, gave himself up at Rochefort, July 15, 1815, to Capt. Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. A million of francs was voted in 1840 for building a fort to protect the roadstead. The convict establishment was closed in 1852.

ROCHELLE (France).—By the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne with Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II., May 18, 1152, this town came into the hands of the English, and was captured by Louis VIII. in 1224. In 1360 it was ceded to England, but was recovered by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. The Huguenots held it from 1557 to Oct. 28, 1628, when it surrendered to Louis XIII., who razed it to the ground. They had sustained a siege from Dec., 1572 to 1573, when peace was made. It was again fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. An attempt made by the English in 1809 to destroy the French fleet here, was only

partly successful. The Carbonari raised an insurrection here in 1821.

ROCHESTER (Bishopric).—This diocese was founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent, in 604, and St. Augustine ordained Justus as its first bishop. The patronage of the see was vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury by King John, Nov. 22, 1214. By an order in council, Aug. 8, 1845, great alterations were made in its extent and territory, large districts in Kent being separated from Rochester and added to Canterbury and London, in exchange for the whole county of Hertford and the greater part of Essex.

ROCHESTER (Kent).—A missionary church, afterwards the cathedral, was established here in 600, by St. Augustine, who consecrated Justus first Bishop of Rochester in 604. The cathedral suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and at the Norman conquest was in ruins. Gundulph, who was made bishop in 1077, restored it, and it was dedicated in 1130. The castle is supposed to have been built by Odo of Bayeux in 1088. The cathedral was roofed with lead in 1109, and it suffered much in 1264 from the troops of Simon de Montfort, who used it as a stable while they were besieging the castle. Queen Elizabeth visited Rochester in 1573, and James I. and the King of Denmark in 1606. Watt's hospital was built in 1579, the church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1624, and the town-hall was founded in 1687. A free school was founded in 1701. The bridge was rebuilt in 1857.

ROCHESTER (N. America), in New York, was incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in 1834. In 1812 the post was brought on horseback by a woman.

ROCKETS for war purposes were invented by Sir W. Congreve, Bart. (*See* CONGREVE ROCKETS.) At the siege of Acre, Nov. 3, 1840, the explosion of the powder magazine, which proved so disastrous to the enemy, is said to have been caused by a rocket.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the dissolution of the Grenville administration (*q. v.*), in July, 1765, and the Marquis of Rockingham was gazetted first lord of the Treasury July 13. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor	Earl of Northington.
President of the Council	Earl of Winchelsea.
Privy Seal	Duke of Newcastle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Dowdeswell.
Principal Secretaries of State	Duke of Grafton and Gen. Conway, who acted as leader of the House of Commons.
Admiralty	Earl of Egmont.
Board of Trade	Earl of Dartmouth.

The Duke of Grafton resigned, and Lord Hardwicke having refused the Secretaryship, though he accepted a seat in the cabinet, the Duke of Richmond was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state in his place, May 6, 1766. Lord Rockingham made overtures to Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham), and Lord Shelburne; and negotiations having been carried on for some time, the Rockingham ministry was dismissed, being succeeded by the Chatham (second) administration (*q. v.*), July 30, 1766.——The second Rockingham administration took office on the dissolution of the North administration (*q. v.*), March 20, 1782. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Duke of Grafton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Lord John Cavendish.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Charles James Fox.
Admiralty	Viscount Keppel.
Commander-in-Chief	Gen. Conway.
Ordnance	Duke of Richmond.
Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Dunning, made Baron Ashburton.

Mr. Thomas Townshend was secretary at war, and Edmund Burke paymaster-general in this administration, which was dissolved on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, July 1, 1782. (*See* SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION.)

ROCKY MOUNTAINS (N. America).—This extensive mountain-range, which commences with the plateau and cordilleras of Mexico and California, extends to Russian America. Alexander Mackenzie, employed by the North-west Fur Company, was the first European who in 1793 crossed these mountains. Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, dispatched in 1805 by the United States Government to reach the Pacific overland, succeeded, after an arduous march of 50 days, in crossing the Rocky Mountains.

ROCOCO.—This debased style of decoration in architecture was adopted in France by Louis XIV. and XV. (1643—1774), and prevailed in Germany in the 18th century.

ROCROY (Battle).—A great victory was gained by the French, under the youthful Prince de Condé, over the Spaniards and Walloons, under Francisco de Melo, at Rocroy, May 19, 1643. In this battle, which laid the foundation of Condé's military renown, 9,000 Spaniards and Walloons were slain.

ROCROY (France) was only a village until fortified by Francis I. to defend the northern frontier, in 1537. It was raised to the rank of a town in the reign of Henry II. (1547—1589). Condé took it for the Spaniards in 1653, and it was restored to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

ROCROY (Treaty).—The truce for three months between Charles the Bold of Burgundy and Louis XI. of France, concluded April 4, 1471, and subsequently prolonged till June 13, 1472, was converted into a treaty of peace at Rocroy, Oct. 3, 1471. Louis XI. refused to ratify the treaty, and war between France again broke out in 1472.

ROD.— *See* BLACK ROD, DIVINING ROD, &c.)

RODEZ, or RHODEZ (France), is mentioned by Ptolemy (139—161), under the name of Segodunum, as the principal town of the Ruteni, a people of Gaul. Rodez became the capital of a county in 820, and was united to France on the accession of Henry IV. in 1589. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a fine Gothic cathedral of the 13th century.

ROGATIONS.—(*See* LITANIES.)

ROGATION WEEK.—In former times it was a general custom for the people to accompany the bishop or some of the clergy into the fields, on one of the three days preceding Holy

Thursday, to implore the mercy of God, to pray that he would avert the evils of plague and pestilence, that he would send good and seasonable weather, and give in due season the fruits of the earth. The litanies or rogations then used gave this week the name of rogation week. They were first observed by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, in 469. He introduced, at the same time, the custom of perambulating parishes. In the canons of Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, made in 747, the clergy and the people are ordered to observe with great reverence the three days before Ascension-day, according to the custom of our forefathers. In the injunctions issued under Elizabeth (1558—1603), it is ordered that the people, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, shall walk about the parishes with willow wands, and at their return to church make their common prayers; that the curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits, saying the 103rd Psalm, &c., at which time the minister shall inculcate this or suchlike sentences: "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour;" or such order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed.

ROHILCUND (Hindostan).—This province was occupied by the Mongols under Baber in 1526, and became a flourishing country. The Rohillas conquered it about 1738. The Nabob of Oudh entered into a treaty in Oct., 1773, with Warren Hastings, for its subjugation. A corps under Col. Champion defeated the Rohillas, April 23, 1774, and the country was handed over to the nabob, who put several tribes to the sword, without regard to sex or age. It was ceded to the English, Nov. 14, 1801. A body of 15,000 Mahratta horse, under Meer Khan, invaded Rohilcund in Feb., 1805, and took possession of its capital, Moradabad. An English force marched on the town, when the Mahrattas fled; but were pursued and defeated, March 2. They suffered a second defeat March 10, which so disheartened the survivors, that the Mahrattas retired across the Ganges.

ROHILLAS.—This body of Affghans, of the tribe of Roh or Rohilla, from the mountains which separate Persia from India, erected an independent state in Hindostan about 1738. They defeated the last army the Mongols ever assembled, in 1750. The Mahrattas invaded and devastated their country in 1771, and Zabita Khan, their chief, concluded a treaty with the Subahdar of Oudh for their expulsion. The Mahrattas, who retired across the Ganges, returned in 1772, and extorted a sum of money as the price of their retreat. (*See* ROHILCUND.)

ROLICA, or RORICA (Battle).—The French, under Laborde, were defeated near this town, in Portugal, by the English and Portuguese, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 17, 1808.

ROLLING MILL, for the working of metals, was introduced by Corb in 1784.

ROLLS CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III. (1216—1272), as an hospital for the reception of converted Jews, was soon crowded with converts. Edward I., in 1279, bestowed upon it half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for chipping the current coin. The expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290, to the number of 16,511, caused the House of Converts to become neglected. They appear to have retained their residence until 1377, when the house was converted into a receptacle for valuable records, or *rolls* of parchment; and hence the present name.

ROLLS COURT (London).—Edward III. in 1377 annexed the house and the chapel to the newly created *Custos Rotulorum*. The first stone of the present Master's house was laid Sep. 18, 1717. The orders and decrees of the Master of the Rolls were made valid by 3 Geo. II. c. 30 (1730).

ROMAGNA (Italy).—This name was given in the Middle Ages to a tract of country north of the Apennines, extending along the coast of the Adriatic, from the river Foglia, near Pesaro, to the Scoltenna, or Panaro, which partly separates Bologna from Modena. The name of Romagna, or Romandiola, is said to have been given to it in consequence of the exarchs having fixed their residence at Ravenna in 568, which thereby became a second Rome, being the seat of the imperial government in Italy. It was annexed to the Papal States by Julius II. (1503—1513). After the division of the country into legations, the name of Romagna continued in use, being applied more especially to the eastern portion, near the Adriatic. The inhabitants of the Romagna decided in favour of annexation to the kingdom of Italy, March 11 and 12, 1860, for which they were excommunicated by Pius IX., March 29.

ROMAINVILLE (Battle).—The French, after a desperate resistance, were defeated by the Allies on this elevation, in the neighbourhood of Paris, March 30, 1814.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE was a mixture of all ancient styles. The Composite, a combination of the Corinthian and the Ionic, invented by the Romans, is sometimes called the Roman order. (*See* ARCH, TUSCAN ORDER, &c.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPRICS.—The Church of Rome has 731 archbishops and bishops on its establishment. After the Reformation, England and Wales were placed under the care of bishops *in partibus*—the first appointment having been made March 23, 1623—and afterwards of Vicars-Apostolic. By a brief dated Sep. 30, 1850, the hierarchy was restored in England, and one archbishop and 12 bishops appointed. In Ireland there are four Roman Catholic archbishops and 24 bishops. The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland is under the jurisdiction of three bishops *in partibus*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC or HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC LEAGUE.—This confederacy, sometimes termed the Holy Union, of the French Roman Catholics, called also The League *par excellence*, was formed at Peronne by the Duke of Guise in 1576, as a barrier to the succession of Henry IV. to the regal dig-

nity. Civil war, called the War of the League, ensued (*See* the Battles of ARQUES, COUTRAS, IVRY, and SENLIS), which lasted till 1593, when Henry IV. became a Roman Catholic and the league was dissolved.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The following are the most important incidents in the history of the Roman Catholics or Papists :—

A.D.
1535. Henry VIII. puts to death several Roman Catholics who deny the royal supremacy, Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More being among the number.
1581. It is declared treason to make Romanist proselytes from the Established Church, by 23 Eliz. c. 1.
1585. It is made felony to relieve a Roman Catholic priest, by 27 Eliz. c. 2.
1593. Popish recusants are prohibited from wandering above five miles from their houses, by 35 Eliz. c. 2.
1604. Roman Catholics are prohibited from sending their children to foreign places for their education, by 1 James I. c. 4.
1605. The Gunpowder Plot (*q. v.*).
1672. Papists are prohibited from holding offices under government, by 25 Charles II. c. 2.
1677. Papists are excluded from Parliament by 30 Charles II. st. 2.
1678. Oates's plot (*q. v.*).
1689. Roman Catholics are not included in the Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, s. 17. Papists are debarred the crown, by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c.
1780. The Gordon Riots (*q. v.*).
1791. Roman Catholics are released from various penalties and disabilities by 31 Geo. III. c. 32.
1824. The Roman Catholic Association is founded.
1829, March 30. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill passes the Commons by a majority of 178.—April 10. It is passed by the Lords, majority 104.—April 13. It receives the royal signature, and appears among the statutes as 10 Geo. IV. c. 7.—April 28. The Duke of Norfolk and Lords Clifford and Dormer take their oaths and seats in the house of Peers, being the first Roman Catholic members of that house.
1832, Aug. 15. Roman Catholics are placed on the same footing as Protestant Dissenters with respect to their places of worship, &c., by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 115.
1840. St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral is erected in Southwark.
1844, Aug. 9. Further concessions are made to Roman Catholics by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102.
1850, Sep. 24. Pius IX. publishes a bull establishing a Romish priesthood in Great Britain.
1851, April 22. The Roman Catholic Defence Association is formed at Dublin.—Aug. 7. The establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain is prohibited by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60,—the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (*q. v.*).

ROMANCE. — The earliest work in this species of writing is a Greek romance, called "Theagenes and Chariclea," by Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, who flourished about 390, and is called the "Father of Romances." European romantic fiction may be said to have originated with the legendary stories, of English origin, relating to Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, which were turned into prose in the course of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. (*See* LANGUE D'OC.)

ROMAN CREED.—(*See* APOSTLES' CREED.)

ROMANESQUE.—A debased style of architecture and ornaments, said to have been brought from Egypt, adopted by the Romans in the reign of Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14), and prevailed till about 800.

ROMAN LAW.—The civil law is thus designated because it is based upon the old Roman law, said to have been founded by Servius Tullius, B.C. 566. (*See* CODES, &c.)

ROMAN LITERATURE.—The earliest literary efforts recorded at Rome were ballads and private and political squibs; written in the Saturnian and Fescennine metres. (*See* VERSE.) Roman literature originated at a later period, being founded upon that of Greece. Browne (Hist. of Roman Classical Literature, preface, p. v.), says :—"The Roman mind, naturally vigorous and active, was still uncultivated, when about two centuries and a half before the Christian era (B.C. 240), conquest made the inhabitants of the capital acquainted for the first time with Greek science, art, and literature; and the last rays of classic taste and learning ceased to illumine the Roman world before the accession of the Antonines (138)." The most eminent Roman poets and dramatists were Livius Andronicus (flourished B.C. 240), Nævius (B.C. 274—202), Plautus (B.C. 254—184), Cæcilius Statius (died B.C. 168), Ennius (B.C. 239—169), Terence (B.C. 194—159), Lucilius (B.C. 148—103), Lucretius (B.C. 95—Oct. 15, B.C. 55), Catullus (B.C. 87—47), Virgil (B.C. 70—Sep. 22, B.C. 19), Tibullus (B.C. 54—18), Propertius (B.C. 51—after B.C. 16), Horace (B.C. 65—Nov. 27, B.C. 8), Ovid (B.C. 43—A.D. 18), Persius (34—Nov. 24, 62), Lucan (39—April 30, 65), Statius (61—96), Juvenal (flourished 83—100), Martial (43—104), and Claudian (died after 404). The chief prose authors were Fabius Pictor (B.C. 225—216), Cato the Censor (B.C. 234—149), Cicero (B.C. 106—Dec. 7, B.C. 43), Julius Cæsar (B.C. 100—March 15, B.C. 44), Sallust (B.C. 86—May, B.C. 34), Cornelius Nepos (died about B.C. 32), Varro (B.C. 116—28), Pollio (B.C. 76—A.D. 4), Livy (B.C. 59—A.D. 17), Seneca (died in 65), Pliny the Elder (23—Aug. 24, 79), Tacitus (61—117). (*See* COMEDY, DRAMA, SATIRE, TRAGEDY, VERSE, &c.)

ROMANOFF.—(*See* CONTROMA, RUSSIA, &c.)

ROMAN REPUBLIC was proclaimed March 20, 1798, and terminated Nov. 29. A republic was again established Feb. 8, 1849, and dissolved after the capture of Rome by the French, July 4.

ROMAN ROADS.—(*See* ROADS.)

ROMANS.—(*See* KING OF THE ROMANS.)

ROMANS (Epistle).—According to Greswell and Neander, this epistle was written by the apostle Paul, at Cenchrea, near Corinth, in 56. Alford dates its production at Corinth, in 58. A person named Tertius acted as his amanuensis.

ROMA SECUNDA, or NEW ROME.—(*See* AQUILEIA, BYZANTIUM, &c.)

ROMAN STATES.—(*See* PAPAL STATES.)

ROMAN STYLE.—(*See* NEW STYLE.)

ROMAN WALLS were erected to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The first wall, 80 Roman miles in length, extended from the Tyne to the Solway Frith, and was constructed by the Emperor Hadrian in 121. (*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.) The second wall, 32 Roman miles in length, extended from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde, and was built by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. (*See*

AGRICOLA'S WALL.) The first wall was renewed and strengthened by Septimius Severus, 208–10. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. Many remains of these walls still exist.

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, ROMAN REPUBLIC (Italy).—Chronologists have referred the foundation of Rome to various dates:—Varro, to April 21, B.C. 753; Cato, to B.C. 751; Polybius, to B.C. 750; Fabius Pictor, to B.C. 747; and Cincius, to B.C. 728. The computation of Varro is usually adopted. The difficulty of discriminating between truth and fiction in the early history of Rome, has been pointed out by various writers. Smith in his comprehensive work (A History of the World from the earliest records to the present time, Ancient History, vol. ii. ch. xx.) remarks:—"We cannot make out a true and consistent history by eliminating the improbabilities of these legends, or by selecting from the interpretations of the ancients that which may seem to us the most reasonable. But, by a careful comparison of language, antiquities, institutions, traditions, and other real elements of fact, illustrated by light reflected on them by the legends, we can arrive at certain broad conclusions. They may be summed up in the steady growth of the city, till it became the head of Latium, on the one hand, and derived wealth and commercial importance from its connection with Etruria on the other. A constitution, based on a patriarchal aristocracy, with an elective monarchy at its head, was modified by the introduction of new elements, chiefly from the conquered Latin states, till the necessity arose for a new military organization, and a new distribution of political power among all classes of the citizens." Councils were held at Rome in 197; 251; 256; 258; 260; 313; June, 342; 349; 352; 358; 364; 366; 367; 369; 372; 374; 375; 377; 378; 379; 382; Jan. 6, 386; in 390; 400; Aug. 11, 430; in May, 431; July 31, 433; in 444; 445; Sep. 29, 447; Feb. 22, 449; in Oct., 449; 451; 458; 462; Nov. 17, 465; July 28, 484; Oct. 5, 485; March 13, 488; in 495; 496; March 1, 499; in 501; Nov. 6, 502; in 503; 504; 530; Dec. 7, 531; in 534; Dec., 590; Feb., 591; July 5, 595; in 600; April 5, 601; in 606; Feb. 27, 610; in 640; Jan., 641; 648; 650; Dec. 19, 667; in Oct., 679; March 27, 680; in 704; 721; 731; 732; March 22, 745; Oct. 25, 745; April 12, 769; in 774; 799; Dec., 800; 816; 823; Nov. 15, 826; in 848; Dec. 8, 855; in 860; 861; 862; 863; 868; Oct. 4, 868; in 872; 875; in April, 876; July, 877; 878; May 1, 879; in Aug., 879; 896 or 897; 898; 949; Nov. 6—22, 963; Feb. 26, 964; in Jan., 967; 968; 969; April 23, 972; in 975; 989; 996; April 24, 998; Jan. 6, 1001; Dec. 3, 1002; Nov. 1, 1007; April 6, 1027; in 1044; Jan., 1047; April 11, 1049; May 2, 1050; in 1051; 1053; April 18, 1057; April 13, 1059; in 1061; 1063; 1065; 1070; 1072; Feb. 24, 1075; in 1076; in Lent, 1078; Nov., 1078; Feb., 1079; 1080; May 4, 1081; Nov. 20, 1083; in 1084; Jan., 1085; 1089; Aug. 7, 1098; April 25, 1099; in March, 1102; 1104; March 26, 1105; in May, 1105; March 7, 1110; in 1144; 1200; Nov., 1210; Nov. 18, 1227; in 1228; Oct. 30, 1302; in 1412; and 1413. Landon (Manual of Councils) omits many of the above given by Sir H. Nicolas (Chronology of History), and mentions in addition councils in March, 487; in 639; in 703; in 744; in 792; in 993; and in 1725. (*See* EASTERN EMPIRE, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, ITALY, POPES, WESTERN EMPIRE, &c.)

B.C.

753. April 21. Romulus, according to the legend, founds Rome on the Palatine Mount.
750. The forcible abduction of the Sabine women leads to a war with the Sabines.
747. The Sabines settle on the Capitoline and the Quirinal, and form a league with Romulus.
732. Romulus founds the Circensian games.
716. Romulus is assassinated by the senators, and an interregnum of one year ensues.
715. The Romans elect Numa Pompilius as his successor.
710. Numa regulates the priesthood.
670. The combat between the Horatii and the Curiatii (*q. v.*).
665. Tullus Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys their city.
640. Ancus Marcius succeeds Tullus Hostilius. Rise of the plebeian order, and foundation of the port of Ostia.
621. The Larentalia festivals are established.
616. Accession of Tarquinius Priscus.
615. Foundation of the Capitol (*q. v.*).
605. The Circus Maximus is erected.
600. The Cloacæ are built.
578. The first Roman money is coined. Death of Tarquinius Priscus, and accession of Servius Tullius.
566. The first census (*q. v.*), the number of citizens being estimated at 84,700.
550. Servius Tullius divides the Romans into six classes, institutes the Comitia Centuriata, and surrounds Rome with a wall and ditch.
534. Servius is murdered by his daughter, Tullia, and her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, who succeeds.
520. The Sibylline books are removed from Cuma or Cumæ to Rome.
510. The violation of Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius leads to the expulsion of the Tarquins (*See* REGIFUGIUM), and the establishment of a consular government, under L. Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus.
509. The Romans conclude a commercial treaty with Carthage.
508. A new census is taken.
507. The Capitol is dedicated.
502. War is commenced against the Latins.
501. The dictatorship is instituted.
500. The patricians and plebeians commence their civil contests.
498 or 496, July 15. The Romans are victorious at Lake Regillus (*q. v.*).
496. The Romans take Fidenæ (*q. v.*).
494. The plebeians secede to Mons Sacer, the Sacred Mountain.
493. Rome is compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Latins. Caius Martius takes Corioli (*q. v.*). The Comitia Tributa are established, and the city is visited by a famine.
491. Coriolanus is banished, and takes refuge with the Volscians.
489. Coriolanus leads a besieging army of Volscians against Rome.
488. At the intercession of his mother, Volumnia, he withdraws from Rome, and is murdered by the incensed Volscians.
485. Quæstors are appointed.
484. The first Agrarian law (*q. v.*) is proposed, for the division of the conquered territory of the Hernici.
477, July 16. The family of the Fabii, with the exception of one child, perishes in battle with the Veientes at the Cremera.
474. A truce of 40 years is concluded with Veii.
471. The Publilia lex is passed, which vests the election of the plebeian magistrates in the Comitia Tributa.
468. The Romans take Antium.
460. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," is elected to the consulship.
458. Cincinnatus is made dictator, and delivers the Romans from the Sabines and the Æqui.

B.C.
456. The Aventine Mount is assigned to the plebeians.
454. An embassy is despatched to Greece to investigate the Grecian laws.
451. Appointment of the Decemviri.
449. In consequence of the attempted violation, by Appius Claudius, of Virginia, who is killed by her father Virginius, to save her from dishonour, the decemvirate is abolished; and the plebeians secede a second time to the Sacred Hill.
445. Marriage between patricians and plebeians is permitted by the Lex Canuleia.
444. Three military tribunes are elected, but the election is annulled.
443. The office of censor and that of the naval duumviri are instituted.
440. Rome is visited by a famine.
438. The Fidenæans revolt.
437. The Fidenæans are reduced to subjection the following year. Three military tribunes are in office.
434. War is declared against the Etruscans.
433. The Temple of Apollo is dedicated.
431. Tubertius defeats the Æqui and Volsci at Mount Algidus.
426. Fidenæ again revolts, and is taken and destroyed by the Romans.
425. A truce for 20 years is concluded with the Veii.
423. Vulturnium is taken by the Samnites.
422. The number of quæstors is raised from two to four. The Samnites take Cumæ.
418. Lavici is taken from the Æqui, and erected into a Roman colony.
414. Bola is taken and colonized by the Romans.
409. Three plebeian quæstors are elected.
407. The Romans are defeated by the Volscians.
406. War is declared against the Veii. The Roman army first receives regular pay.
405. The Romans lay siege to Veii.
403. Bachelors are taxed by the "Æs Uxorum."
402. The Volscians recapture Anxur.
400. The first Lectisternium, or public banquet of the gods, is celebrated, in consequence of a plague.
399. A pestilence prevails.
396. Veii is taken by the dictator Camillus.
393. The lands of the Veientes are partitioned among the plebeians. A truce for 20 years is concluded with the Etruscan confederacy.
391. Camillus, who is impeached, goes into exile.
390. July 18. The Gauls, under Brennus, defeat the Romans at the battle of Allia.—July 21. They enter and burn Rome. The Gauls besiege the Capitol.
389. The city is rebuilt.
387. Institution of the Capitoline games.
384. Manlius Capitolinus, convicted of having aimed at sovereign power, is hurled from the Tarpeian rock.
380. Præneste is taken by the Romans.
376. Civil war recommences between the patricians and plebeians. The "Licinian Rogations," enacting that one of the consuls shall be a plebeian, are passed.
375. Lucius Sextius is the first plebeian elevated to the consular dignity. The office of prætor is instituted; and curule ædiles are first appointed.
364. The Ludi Scenici, instituted in consequence of a pestilence, are the earliest dramatic performances held at Rome.
362. M. Curtius, in obedience to an oracle, leaps into a gulf opened in the Forum.
361. Manlius Torquatus defeats the Gallic champion.
354. An alliance is concluded with the Samnites.
350. The Gallic invaders of Italy are defeated by the consul Popilius.
348. The treaty with Carthage is renewed.
343. The first Samnite war commences.
342. The army mutinies at Capua, and the plebeians rise in insurrection.
341. End of the first Samnite war.
340. The great Latin war commences.
338. The great Latin war is concluded, after three campaigns, by the triumph of the Romans. The Campanians submit to Rome.
337. The vestal Minutia is buried alive for breaking her vow of chastity. The prætorship is thrown open to the plebeians.
334. Cales, in Campania, is made a Roman colony.
332. A league is concluded with Alexander of Epirus.
B.C.
326. The Second, or Great Samnite war, commences. Publius Philo takes Palæopolis.
323. A league is concluded with the Apulcians and the Lucanians.
321. The Romans are defeated at the Caudine Forks (*q. v.*).
315. The Samnites defeat the Romans at Lantulæ.
314. A revolt of the Campanians is suppressed.
312. The Via Appia, the first Roman military road, is constructed by Appius Claudius Cæcus.
310. Roman victory over the Etruscans at the Vadimonian lake.
308. The Marsi join the Samnites.
307. The Samnites are defeated by the proconsul Fabius at the battle of Allifæ.
306. The commercial treaty with Carthage (B.C. 348) is renewed.
304. Close of the second Samnite war.
301. The Marsi again make war against the Romans.
300. The Lex Ogulina admits the plebeians to the priesthood.
298. The third Samnite war commences.
295. The Romans defeat the allied Etruscans, Gauls, Samnites, and Umbrians at Sentinum.
291. The first Roman colony is founded at Venusia, in the territory of the Samnites.
290. The Samnites are defeated, and sue for peace, which terminates the third Samnite war.
289. The Triumviri Capitales are appointed.
286. The last secession of the plebeians.
283. The Romans are defeated at Arretium. Etruria is annexed to the Roman territories.
281. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, engages in war against the Romans.
280. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at the battle of Pandosia, near Heraclea.
279. Pyrrhus is victorious at Asculum.
275. Battle of Beneventum.
273. An embassy is received from Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.
269. The first silver coinage is struck at Rome.
266. The whole of Italy is subjected to Rome.
264. Commencement of the first Punic war (*q. v.*). Gladiators first exhibit at Rome.
261. The Romans build their first fleet.
256. M. Atilius Regulus gains a naval victory over the Carthaginians at Himera.
254. Panormus, in Sicily, is besieged and taken by the Romans.
250. The Roman commander Regulus is cruelly executed at Carthage (*q. v.*); and the revolt of the Falisci is suppressed.
247. The Carthaginians invade Italy.
241. End of the first Punic war. Sicily is reduced to a Roman province; and a revolt of the Falisci is suppressed. Overflow of the Tiber.
235. A revolt is suppressed in Sardinia; and, the empire being at peace, the temple of Janus is closed.
231. Corsica and Sardinia are annexed to the Roman dominions.
228. The Romans send an embassy to Greece for the first time.
225. The Gauls invade Italy, and are defeated at Clusium.
222. Marcellus defeats the Gauls at Clastidium.
220. The Circus Flaminius is built, and the Via Flaminia constructed.
218. Commencement of the second Punic war. Battle of the Ticinus.
217. Hannibal defeats Flaminius at Lake Thrasymene.
216. Aug. 2. The battle of Cannæ (*q. v.*).
215. The extravagance of the Roman ladies is restrained by the Lex Oppia.
213. The Romans engage in war with Philip V. of Macedon.
208. Marcellus is defeated and slain by Hannibal near Venusia.
202. The battle of Zama (*q. v.*).
201. End of the second Punic war.
197. Philip V. of Macedon is defeated at the battle of Cynoscephalæ (*q. v.*), which ends the war against him. Citizens are exempted from scourging and capital punishments by the Lex Porcia.
192. War is commenced against Antiochus III. (the Great of Syria.
188. Peace with Antiochus the Great is ratified.
183. Death of Scipio Africanus.
181. Discovery of the sacred books of Numa Pompilius.

B.C.
179. Tiberius Gracchus subdues the Celtiberians (*q. v.*).
174. The Roman streets are paved.
171. Another war against Macedonia is commenced.
168, June 22. Perseus, King of Macedon, is defeated at the battle of Pydna, and his kingdom is added to the Roman states.
167. The first public library is opened at Rome.
161. Philosophers and orators are banished from the city.
156. Commencement of the wars with Dalmatia (*q. v.*).
153. The first Celtiberian war.
149. Commencement of the third Punic war.
146. Subjection of Epirus, and destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
143. The Celtiberian takes the name of the Numantine war (*q. v.*).
138. Lusitania is annexed to Rome.
134. Commencement of the first Servile war in Sicily.
133. Pergamus and Spain become Roman provinces. Legislation and murder of Tiberius Gracchus.
132. Conclusion of the Servile war.
121. Civil war, in which Caius Gracchus is killed.
115. Submission of the Ligures.
114. Commencement of the Cimbrian war.
111. The Jugurthine war (*q. v.*) is commenced in Africa.
106. Jugurtha is made prisoner, and Numidia becomes a Roman province. Birth of Cicero and of Pompey.
104. The eagle becomes the national standard.
102. The second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
101. Defeat of the Cimbri at Campus Raudius (*q. v.*).
100. July 12. Birth of Julius Cæsar.
96. Cyrenaica is bequeathed to the Roman republic.
91. Commencement of the Marsian or Social war.
88. The inhabitants of Southern Italy are admitted to the rights of Roman citizens. The Mithridatic war and the civil wars of Marius and Sylla commence.
87. Anarchy prevails at Rome, owing to the factions of Sylla and Marius.
86. Death of Caius Marius.
84. End of the first Mithridatic war.
83. The Capitol (*q. v.*) is destroyed by fire, and the second Mithridatic war commences.
82. Sylla, having taken Rome, and published his proscription, is declared perpetual dictator. The second Mithridatic war is concluded.
79. Abdication of Sylla.
74. Commencement of the third Mithridatic war. Bithynia and Cyrenaica become Roman provinces.
73. The Servile war of Italy is commenced by the revolt of 70,000 slaves under Spartacus.
71. Spartacus is killed, and the insurrection is suppressed.
69. War against the Cretans.
67. Crete is erected into a Roman province.
65. Catiline's conspiracy.
64. Pompey erects Syria into a Roman province.
63. Pompey captures Jerusalem. Suppression of Catiline's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
60. Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus form the first triumvirate.
58. The ædile Scaurus erects his marble theatre, which is said to have accommodated 30,000 persons. Banishment of Cicero, and commencement of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul.
55. Cæsar invades Britain (*q. v.*). Commencement of the Parthian war.
52. The murder of Claudius by the partisans of Milo occasions a riot at Rome, in which the senate-house is burned down.
51. Gaul is erected into a Roman province.
49. Civil war commences between Pompey and Cæsar.
48. Pompey is defeated at Pharsalia (*q. v.*).
47. Cæsar defeats Pharnaces, King of Pontus, at Zela (*q. v.*).
46, April 6. Cæsar defeats Scipio and Juba at Thapsus. Suicide of Cato at Utica. Cæsar is made dictator for 10 years.
44, March 15. Assassination of Julius Cæsar, by Brutus, Cassius, and other conspirators.
43. The second triumvirate is formed by Octavius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus.—Dec. 7. Cicero is put to death.
42. Brutus and Cassius are defeated by the forces of the triumvirate at the battle of Philippi (*q. v.*).
41. The Perusian war breaks out between Marcus Antonius and Octavius Cæsar.

B.C.
40. Marcus Antonius is reconciled to Octavius Cæsar, and marries his sister Octavia.
36. Lepidus is excluded from the triumvirate.
34, May. Death of the historian Sallust. Dalmatia is made a Roman province.
32. Civil war commences between Antonius and Octavius.
31, Sep. 2. Defeat of Antonius at Actium (*q. v.*).
30. Octavius Cæsar is sole master of Rome. The temple of Janus is again closed.
27, Jan. Rome becomes an empire under Octavius, who assumes the title of Augustus Cæsar.
25. The Pantheon is built.
22. The conspiracy of Murena is suppressed.
12. Augustus is made *pontifex maximus*.
9. Battle of Teutoberg (*q. v.*).
8. Death of Horace and his patron Mæcenas.
4. April 5. Jesus Christ is born in Judæa.
A.D.
9. Dalmatia is subdued by Tiberius. Ovid is exiled to Tomis.
14, Aug. 19. Death of Augustus.
17. Cappadocia becomes a Roman province. Livy dies.
18. Death of Ovid.
23. Sejanus, the prætorian prefect, obtains absolute ascendancy over Tiberius, and poisons Drusus.
27. Tiberius retires to Capri, and Thrace becomes a Roman province.
31. Condemnation and execution of Sejanus.
42. Conquest of Mauritania, which is divided into two provinces.
48. Messalina, wife of Claudius I., is put to death on a charge of conspiracy. Lycia is made a Roman province.
50. The British chief Caractacus, King of the Silures, is carried prisoner to Rome.
60. Nero puts his mother Agrippina to death. Nero institutes the Quinquennalian Games, or the Neronian festival.
64. Rome is nearly destroyed by a fire, said to have been occasioned by Nero.
65. St. Paul, St. Peter, the poet Lucan, and the philosopher Seneca, are put to death by order of Nero, who kills his wife Poppæa.
68, June 9. Nero, alarmed at the revolt of Vindex in Gaul, and Otho in Lusitania, stabs himself.
69, April 4. Vitellius secures the sceptre by his victory of Bedriacum (*q. v.*).
71. Titus and Vespasian celebrate their triumph for the capture of Jerusalem (*q. v.*), and the temple of Janus is closed.
75. Vespasian founds the Coliseum (*q. v.*). The Temple of Peace is completed.
80. A fire rages at Rome for three days.
84. Domitian assumes the surname of Germanicus.
86. The Dacian war is commenced.
93. Commencement of the Sarmatian war.
100. Dacia is made a Roman province, and Arabia Petræa is conquered. Trajan marches into the East.
113. Trajan's column is erected in the Forum.
115. Armenia becomes a Roman province.
120. Hadrian commences a tour through the provinces.
131. War is commenced with the Jews.
135. End of the Jewish war.
166. The pillar of Antoninus is erected at Rome.
183. Lucilla is exiled and put to death, for conspiring against her brother Commodus.
191. A destructive fire at Rome.
196. Capture and destruction of Byzantium (*q. v.*).
202. The triumphal arch of Severus is erected.
215. Caracalla extends the privileges of Roman citizens to all his subjects who are willing to pay for them.
218, May 16. Elagabalus revolts at Antioch, and secures the imperial throne.
236. The Goths exact tribute from the Romans.
250. Invasion of the Goths.
252. Peace with the Goths is purchased.
255. The barbarians invade the empire on every side.
258. The legions in various provinces set up numerous candidates for the empire; who are known as the Thirty Tyrants; although Gibbon states that their number did not exceed 19.
269. Claudius II. defeats the Goths at the battle of Naissus.
270. Dacia is separated from the empire, and surrendered to the Goths.

A.D.
270. The Alemanni and the Marcomanni are defeated, and the walls of Rome are restored.
272—4. Siege and capture of Palmyra. Aurelian founds the Temple of the Sun.
284, Aug. 29. Commencement of the Diocletian æra (*q. v.*).
286, April 1. Diocletian associates Maximian with himself in the government.
292, March 1. The empire is divided into four sovereignties, under Maximian (at Milan), Diocletian, Galerius (sometimes called Maximian II.), and Constantius.
298. Galerius extends the empire eastward as far as the Tigris.
303. Diocletian's Persecution.
305, May 1. Abdication of Diocletian and of Maximian.
306. Maximian resumes the purple. Constantius dies at York, and is succeeded by his son Constantine I.
307. Constantine I. marries Fausta, daughter of his rival Maximian.
308. Six emperors contend for the Roman empire: viz., Galerius, Licinius, Maximin, Maximian, Maxentius, and Constantine I.
310. Maximian is captured by Constantine I., and strangled at Marseilles.
311. Death of Galerius, or Maximian II.
312. Constantine I. adopts as his ensign the sign of the cross (*q. v.*), and establishes Christianity.—Oct. 28. Maxentius, defeated by Constantine I. at Saxa Rubra, is drowned in the Tiber in his flight.
313, April 30. Maximin is defeated by Licinius at Heraclea, and dies at Tarsus shortly afterwards.
314, Oct. 8. Constantine I. defeats his rival Licinius at Cibalis (*q. v.*).
323, Sep. 18. Licinius is defeated at the battle of Chrysopolis, after which Constantine I. reigns alone.
324. Licinius is murdered by order of Constantine I., who removes to Constantinople (*q. v.*).
327. The empress Fausta is put to death.
330. The seat of government is transferred to Constantinople, and Christianity is formally recognized as the established religion. Constantine I. divides the empire into the Eastern, Illyrian, Italian, and Gallic præfectures.
331. The heathen temples are destroyed.
334. A revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves is suppressed.
337, May 22. Death of Constantine I.—Sep. 11. Constantine II. reigns in Gaul, Constans I. in Italy and Africa, and Constantius II. in the East.
340, March. Constans I. defeats his rival Constantine II. at Aquileia, and puts him to death.
350. Constans I. is put to death in Gaul by the rebel Magnentius.
355. Julian marries Helena, sister of the Emperor, and is proclaimed Cæsar.
361. Julian, proclaimed Augustus by the legions at Paris, immediately abjures Christianity, but publishes a decree of universal toleration.
363. Julian invades Persia.—June 26. He is killed in battle, and is succeeded by Jovian, who restores Christianity.
364, March 28. Valentinian I. shares the empire with his brother Valens, who reigns as Augustus at Constantinople. This originates the Eastern and Western empires (*q. v.*).
395. The government of the Western empire is transferred from Rome to Milan.
404. Honorius restores the walls of Rome.
408. Rome is besieged by Alaric I., King of the Goths.
409. Alaric I. retires on the receipt of a heavy ransom.
410, Aug. 24. It is taken by Alaric I. and undergoes a six days' pillage.
417. The restoration of the city is completed.
455, June 15—29. Rome is taken and sacked by the Vandals under Genseric.
472, July 11. It is sacked by Count Ricimer, general of the barbarians.
476. Odoacer takes Rome and assumes the title of King of Italy, which terminates the history of ancient Rome, and puts an end to the Western empire.
500. Theodoric the Great visits Rome.
536, Dec. 10. Belisarius enters Rome.
537, March 11. Vitiges, King of the Goths, lays siege to Rome.
538, March. Vitiges is compelled to raise the siege by Belisarius.
546, May. Another siege is commenced by the Gothic king Totila.—Dec. 17. Totila takes the city.

A.D.
547, Feb. Belisarius recovers Rome.
549. Totila again seizes the city.
553. It is wrested from the Goths by Narses and annexed to the Eastern empire. Justinian I. abolishes the senate.
595. The Lombards besiege Rome.
600. According to Gibbon, "Rome had reached, about the close of the 6th century, the lowest period of her depression."
727. Ina, King of Wessex, founds an English church at Rome in honour of the Virgin.
728. Rome becomes an independent republic, under the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.
754. Rome is delivered from the Lombards by Pepin.
790. Offa, King of Mercia, extends the payment of Romescot. (*See* PETER PENCE.)
800, Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of Rome and of the West, at Rome.
846. Rome is threatened by the Saracens.
896. The Germans capture Rome.
962, Feb. 2. Otho I. is crowned at Rome by John XII. (*See* HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.)
1055. The title King of the Romans (*q. v.*) is created.
1081. The Emperor Henry IV. lays siege to Rome.
1083, June 9. Henry IV. enters Rome.
1111, Feb. 12. A treaty is signed at Rome between the Emperor Henry V. and the Pope.
1144. The Roman senate is restored.
1155. Arnold of Brescia is burned at Rome.
1167. Battle of Tusculum. Frederick I. takes Rome.
1234. Battle of Viterbo.
1252—58. Rome under the government of the senator Brancaleone.
1265. The Romans elect Charles of Anjou perpetual senator.
1278. Charles is compelled by the Pope to abdicate.
1309. The Pope (Clement V.) removes to Avignon.
1341, April 8. Petrarch is crowned with laurel in the Capitol.
1347, May 20. Cola di Rienzi assumes the government.—Aug. 1. He is invested with the order of the Holy Ghost, in the Lateran, with great pomp.—Nov. 20. He puts to death Stephen and John Colonna.—Dec. 15. He is compelled to abdicate.
1351. Rienzi finds an asylum at Avignon.
1354. Rienzi is restored to power by Pope Innocent VI., and is made senator of Rome.—Oct. 8. Rienzi is murdered by the populace.
1434, May 29. The Romans revolt against the temporal authority of the Pope.
1450. Nicholas V. commences the cathedral church of St. Peter.
1453, Jan. 9. Stephen Porcaro is hanged for sedition.
1506. The building of St. Peter's is resumed by Pope Julius II.
1527, May 6. Rome is assailed by the Constable de Bourbon.
1593. The academy of St. Luke is founded.
1626. Dedication of St. Peter's by Urban VIII.
1773, Aug. 16. The Jesuits are expelled.
1797, Dec. 27. An insurrection breaks out, in which Gen. Duphot is killed.—Dec. 29. The French embassy quits the city.
1798, Feb. 10 The French army under Berthier enters Rome.—Feb. 15. Pius VI., deprived of his temporal authority, is removed from Rome.—March 20. The French proclaim the Roman republic.—Nov. 29. They abandon the city to the Neapolitans.
1800, July 3. Pius VII. repairs to Rome.
1806, Feb. 13. Napoleon I. asserts that he is Emperor of Rome, and the Pope only his viceroy.
1808, Feb. 2. The French enter Rome.—May 21. Napoleon I. annexes the papal states to the kingdom of Italy, of which he declares Rome the second city.
1809, May 17. Napoleon I. declares Rome a free and imperial city of the French empire.—July 5. Arrest of Pius VII. by Gen. Radet.
1811, March 20. Birth of Napoleon's son, who receives the title of King of Rome.
1814, Jan. 23. Pius VII. returns to Rome.—Aug. 7. He restores the Jesuits and the Inquisition.
1819, April 2. The Emperor and Empress of Austria visit Rome.
1823, July 15. The church of St. Paul is destroyed by fire.
1846, June 16. Cardinal Mastai Ferreti is raised to the popedom by the title of Pius IX.

A.D.
68. Galba.
69. Otho. Vitellius. Vespasian.
79. Titus.
81. Domitian.
96. Nerva.
98. Trajan.
117. Adrian, or Hadrian.
138. Antoninus Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.
168. Marcus Aurelius, alone.
180. Commodus.
193. Pertinax. Julianus. Septimius Severus. Albinus Clodius. Pescennius Niger.
211. Caracalla and Geta.
212. Caracalla, alone.
217. Macrinus.
218. Elgabalus.
222. Alexander Severus.
235. Maximin I.
237. The Gordians, father and son.
306. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian (again), Maxentius, and Severus.
307. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian, Maxentius, and Licinius.
308. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximin, and Licinius.
310. Constantine I., Galerius, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximin.
311. Constantine I., Maxentius, Licinius, and Galerius.
312. Constantine I., Licinius, and Maxentius.
313. Constantine I. and Licinius.
323. Constantine I., alone.
337. Constantius II., Constans I., and Constantine II.
340. Constantius II., and Constans.
350. Constantius II., Magnentius, and Nepotianus.
353. Constantius II. alone.
360. Julian, the Apostate.
363 Jovian.

A.D.
238. Balbinus and Maximus. Gordian III.
244. Philippus, the Arabian.
249. Decius.
251. Gallus, Volusianus, and Hostilianus.
253. Æmilianus. Valerianus and Gallienus.
260. Gallienus, alone. (The Thirty Tyrants).
268. Claudius II. and Quintillus.
270. Aurelian.
275. Tacitus.
276. Florianus. Probus.
282. Carus.
283. Carinus and Numerianus.
284. Diocletian.
286. Diocletian and Maximian.
305. Constantius I. (Chlorus) and Galerius.

(*See* EASTERN EMPIRE, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, ITALY, POPES, WESTERN EMPIRE, &c.)

ROMHANY (Battle).—The Austrians defeated Ragotski, the Hungarian rebel, in this encounter, which took place in 1710.

ROMORANTIN (France) was captured by Edward the Black Prince in 1356, on which occasion artillery is said to have been used for the first time in a siege. The edict of Romorantin was issued in May, 1560.

RONCAGLIA (Italy).—Frederick I. held a diet here in 1158, when four doctors of Bologna decided in favour of the imperial authority in Italy.

RONCESVALLES (Battles). — This small village, in the valley of the same name, is celebrated as the spot where Roland and 12 peers of France, who had invaded Spain in 778, were defeated and slain by some marauding Gascons, led by their duke, Lupo. Froissart says there are a hundred places along the pass where 30 men could keep the whole world from passing. The Black Prince invaded Spain through this pass in 1367. The Spaniards were defeated here by the French in June, 1704, and again in Oct., 1704. Sir A. Wellesley defeated Soult in his attempts to force the pass, July 25, 26, 27, and 30, 1813.

RONCIGLIONE (Italy).—This county, which became part of the Papal States in 1650, was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1859–60.

RONDA (Spain) was founded by the Moors, and became the capital of the Moorish chief Abou Melic in 1331. He built a castle, and strongly fortified the town, which was deemed impregnable until taken by Ferdinand of Spain in 1485. The Spaniards were defeated here by the French in May, 1810.

ROOD.—The old term for cross (*q. v.*), or a crucifix. (*See* BLACK ROOD, &c.)

ROOKS.— (*See* CROWS AND ROOKS.)

ROOT-AND-BRANCH MEN.—The extreme republican party, who advocated the overthrow of the monarchy, and the destruction of the Church of England during the great rebellion, assumed this name about 1641.

ROPE-MAKING.—The ancient Greeks and Romans used the tendons of animals for their warlike machines. It was also customary to spin the bark of trees, papyrus, and other substances. Machinery to aid the manual operation was first invented by Sylvester in 1783, and patented in 1784. It has been succeeded by numerous other inventions and patents. Wire was substituted for hemp at the silvermines of the Harz Mountains in 1831, although a patent had been before taken out for the same purpose in England.

ROQUEBRUNE.— (*See* MONACO.)

ROQUE, SAN (Spain).—This town, in Andalusia, was built from the ruins of the ancient Carteia, in 1704.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER.—Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford, became the mistress of Henry II. shortly before his accession to the throne, in 1154. To guard her from injury, Henry II. kept her in a secret bower at Woodstock, the approaches to which formed a labyrinth so intricate that it could only be entered with the guidance of a silken thread which the king used for that purpose. Queen Eleanor is said to have discovered Rosamond's retreat by means of this thread, and to have poisoned her rival. Rosamond was buried at Godstow Church, whence her bones were removed to the common cemetery by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1191; but they were afterwards replaced in the church.

ROSARY.—A Roman Catholic devotional practice, said to have been first instituted by St. Dominic about 1200, by some authorities, and about 1208 by others, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Mosheim, who rejects this account of its origin, says it was in use in the 10th century. It consists in reciting 15 times the Paternoster, and 150 times the Ave Maria; and as the computation is made by means of beads, the string of beads used for this purpose has acquired the name of a rosary. According to the Abbé Prevost, it consists of "fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the Virgin Mary bore a part." Having fallen into neglect, its use was revived about 1460. (*See* ABIPONIANS.)

ROSAS (Spain), anciently called Rhoda, and said to have been founded by the Rhodians in the 10th century B.C., was taken by the Saracens in 713. They were expelled in 797. It was taken by the French in 1645, in 1693, and again Feb. 3, 1795. They were defeated here by the Spaniards, July 11, 1808. A French fleet of 11 armed vessels, anchored in the bay, protected by the powerful batteries of the town and castle, were cut out by the boats of

an English squadron, under Lieut. Tailour, and the whole of them captured or destroyed, Nov. 1, 1809. Rosas, which had been occupied by the Spaniards, was besieged by the French, under Marshal St. Cyr, in Nov., 1809; the town was soon taken, and the citadel and Fort Trinidad were breached, Nov. 27. The governor was about to surrender, when Lord Cochrane arrived in the bay, threw himself into Fort Trinidad with an English force, and repulsed two assaults of the French with great slaughter. The citadel, however, surrendered Dec. 4, and Lord Cochrane retired with the garrison of the fort on board his vessel. Rosas was surrendered by the French in April, 1814.

ROSBACH, or ROSSBACH (Battle). — A victory was gained at this place, in Prussia, by Frederick II., over 30,000 French and 20,000 Austrians, Nov. 5, 1757. The French and Austrians lost nearly 9,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The battle-field of Rosbach was visited by Napoleon I. in Oct., 1806, when he ordered the column, erected by the Prussians to commemorate the victory, to be sent as a trophy to Paris.

ROSBEC, ROSEBEQUE, or ROSBACH (Battle). — Charles VI., King of France, defeated the revolted Netherlanders under Philip von Arteveld, at this town in Flanders, Nov. 29, 1382.

ROSCOMMON (Ireland). — The Auteri, a people mentioned by Ptolemy (139—161), were the earliest inhabitants. At a later period it was occupied by the red and the brown O'Conors, the Macdermots, the O'Dalys, and the O'Kellys. Miles de Cogan, an English adventurer, assisted by Murrough, son of Roderic, King of Ireland, having invaded it, was compelled to retreat in 1073. It was ravaged by William de Burgo Fitzaldelin, Lord of Limerick, in 1204. The abbey for the order of Preaching Friars was founded by O'Conor, King of Connaught, about 1257; and the castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was built by Sir Robert de Ufford in 1268. Athlone Castle was built in 1216. The power of the O'Conors was broken in a victory gained over them by the English in 1315. The county was divided into baronies in the reign of Elizabeth. The O'Conor Don having taken part with the Ulster insurgents, his estates were confiscated in 1641; but he was reinstated in possession of greater part of them at the Restoration in 1660. The abbey of Boyle, now in ruins, was founded in 1148. Roscommon, the chief town of the county, derived its origin from the abbey founded by St. Coman in 550. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised Jan. 1, 1801.

ROSCREA (Bishopric).—St. Cronan, who flourished about 620, founded a monastery at this place in Ireland, and it became the seat of a diocese, joined to Killaloe about 1195.

ROSE.—The Provins rose was introduced from Italy before 1596; the damask rose, from the south of France, before 1573; the moss rose, from N. America, before 1724; the rose without thorns, also from N. America, before 1726; and the China rose, from China, about 1789.

ROSEMARY ISLAND. — (*See* DAMPIER ISLANDS.)

ROSES (War of).—(*See* LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.)

ROSETTA (Egypt), said to have been founded by the son of the celebrated Haroun-al-Rashid, about 875, was taken and fortified by the French in 1798, and wrested from them by the English and Turks, April 19, 1801. An English force was defeated here by an overwhelming body of Turkish horse, April 22, 1807.

ROSETTA STONE is the name given to a stone in the British Museum, which was discovered by Boussard, a French officer, among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near Rosetta, in 1799. It came into the possession of the English on the capitulation of Alexandria, in 1801, and was brought to England in 1802. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages; viz., hieroglyphic, exchorial—or characters of the country—and Greek. The inscription in Greek eulogizes the virtues of Ptolemy (V.) Epiphanes, who succeeded to the throne B.C. 205, when only four or five years old. It appears to have been erected about B.C. 196. (*See* HIEROGLYPHICS.)

ROSICRUCIANS.—A sect of visionary speculators in Germany, whose existence became first known to the public in the 17th century. In 1614 a work appeared at Cassel containing an account of Christian Rosenkreuz (or Rosy Cross), a German noble of the 14th century. After a long sojourn in the East, he returned to Germany and founded a secret society of a few adepts who lived together in a building called Sancti Spiritus, where he died at the age of 106. The society renewed itself from time to time by the admission of new members in silence and obscurity, according to the last injunctions of its founder. The Rosicrucians have not been heard of as a separate order since a little after the middle of the 18th century. Mosheim contends that the name was applied to the Chemists, or Fire-worshippers.

ROSKILD, or ROESKILD (Treaties). — A treaty between Denmark and Sweden was concluded here Nov. 18, 1568. John III. of Sweden refused to ratify this treaty. —— Charles X. (Gustavus), King of Sweden, after gaining several victories over the King of Denmark, concluded a peace at this place in Sweden, through the mediation of France and England, Feb. 25 (O.S.), 1658. (*See* HAGUE, Treaties.)

ROSS (Bishopric).—St. Faughnan founded an abbey at this place in Ireland, in 570. A town was gradually formed around the monastery, and it became the seat of a bishopric. It was united to Cork in 1586.

ROSS (Hereford) was made a free borough by Henry III., and sent members to Parliament in 1305. This privilege was relinquished on the petition of the inhabitants in 1306. Charles I. rested here on his way from Ragland Castle in 1645. John Kyrle, immortalized by Pope as the "Man of Ross," died here at the age of 84, in 1754, and is buried in the parish church, founded in 1316.

ROSS, or NEW ROSS (Ireland), surrounded with walls in 1269, was taken by Cromwell, and the fortifications were demolished in 1649.

Some insurgents who attacked the town were defeated with great slaughter by Gen. Johnston, June 4, 1798.

ROSTOCK (Germany), raised to the rank of a city in 1030, was taken and burned by Valdemar I., King of Denmark, in 1161. It was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323, and joined the Hanseatic League, from which it separated in 1492. St Peter's Church, remarkable for a steeple 420 feet in height, was founded at the end of the 12th century. The university was founded in 1419. Rostock was repeatedly occupied in the 18th century.

ROTA, or COFFEE CLUB (London).—This political society, for contriving an equal government by rotation, was formed in 1659. All the principal officers of state were to be chosen by ballot, and a certain number of members of Parliament were to be changed annually by rotation—whence its name.

ROTHENBURG (Bavaria) was long in the possession of the counts of Rothenburg, who became extinct about 1100, when the town was ceded to the Emperor. It was mortgaged by Conrad IV. and Louis V. to the house of Hohenlohe; but on the last occasion the town redeemed itself, and obtained a promise from Louis V. in 1335 that it should not be mortgaged again. This promise was confirmed by Charles IV. and Wenceslaus. Rothenburg remained in possession of the empire till 1802, when it was bestowed on the Elector of Bavaria.

ROTHERHAM (Yorkshire) is supposed to have been founded early in the Saxon period, and possessed a weekly market and annual fair before the Conquest. Roche Abbey, in the neighbourhood, was built in 1147. A second market and fair were granted by Edward I. in 1307. The parish church, a handsome Gothic structure, was built in the reign of Edward IV. A college, founded in 1482, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. The remains still exist, and are used as an inn. The Free Grammar-school was founded in 1584. Hollis's schools, for the education of 30 children, were founded in 1663. A meeting-house for Dissenters was built in 1705. Almshouses for four aged females were founded in 1780. A public library was established in 1775, which, with the news-room and dispensary, founded in 1806, occupy a substantial building erected in 1828. The new Poor-house was built in 1839.

ROTHERHITHE (Surrey), commonly called Redriff, a parish and suburb of London, is noted for its numerous docks. The great dock, finished in 1700, was leased by the South-Sea Company in 1725, and called Greenland dock. It was purchased by a company of merchants in 1807, and afterwards much enlarged, and called the Commercial dock. A new dock was added to it Jan. 22, 1812. The church was built in 1714 and 1715; but the tower was not finished till 1739. It contains a monument to Lee Boo, Prince of the Pelew Islands, who died of small-pox Dec. 29, 1784. A fire, which consumed 206 houses, occurred June 1, 1765. The Asiatic cholera broke out here in Feb., 1832.

ROTHESAY CASTLE.—This steam-packet was wrecked on the voyage from Liverpool to Beaumaris, near the latter place, Aug. 17, 1831. From 135 to 145 persons were supposed to have been on board, of whom only 22 were saved.

ROTHIÈRE.—(*See* LA ROTHIERE, Battle.)

ROTHWEIL (Germany) was seized by the French in 1643. The imperial forces were defeated here by the French, under Turenne, in 1644, and it was taken by the French in 1796. It was bestowed on the Duke of Würtemberg in 1802.

ROTTERDAM (Holland) derives its name from the river Rotte, which runs through the town. It was surrounded by walls in 1270. Maximilian besieged it in 1489, and after an obstinate defence of six months, the city surrendered, on condition of an amnesty. A body of Spaniards, retreating from the siege of Briel in 1572, were allowed to pass through the town in bodies of 50, with unloaded arms. The first detachment on entering slew the guard at the gates; the rest then rushed in, and all persons found in arms were slain. The inhabitants were treated as if the town had been taken by assault. Rotterdam was at the height of its prosperity in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was occupied by the French in Jan., 1795. The Bank was founded in 1635, the Exchange was built in 1736, and the Academy of Sciences was founded in 1771. The Meuse overflowed in 1775 and 1825. The Museum was destroyed by fire in 1863.

ROUEN (France), anciently called Rotomagus, is first mentioned by Ptolemy (139—161), as the capital of the Velocasses, a Celtic people. It was taken and sacked by the Northmen in May, 841, and July 25, 885; was ceded with the whole of the province of Neustria, of which it was then the capital, to the Normans, under Rollo, about 911 or 912; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Count de Cotentin in 930, and by Otho I. and Louis IV. of France in 948. Prince Arthur was murdered here by order of his uncle John, April 3, 1203. It was conquered by Philip II. June 4, 1204, and remained subject to the kings of France until taken by the English, led by Henry V., Jan. 19, 1419. Joan of Arc was burned here May 30, 1431. The town was recovered by the French, under Charles VII., in 1449. It revolted against Louis XI. in 1465, and was retaken by him in 1466. The Huguenots captured it in 1562, and it was immediately besieged by the Royalists, and captured by the Duke of Guise, Oct. 20, 1562, when it was given up to pillage for eight days. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a splendid Gothic edifice, was commenced in the 13th century, but not completed till the 16th. Rouen was made an archbishopric in 260; and councils were held here in 689, 1049, 1055, 1072, 1073, 1074; Feb., 1096; Oct. 7—Nov. 5, 1118; in Nov., 1119; Oct., 1128; Feb. 11, 1190; March 27, 1223; in 1231; June 18, 1299; and Dec. 15, 1445. Four or five hundred Protestants were massacred here on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. It was besieged for eight months by Henry IV. in 1593, and at last taken by the treachery of its governor. Its parliament, established in 1499, and suppressed in 1771, was restored for a third interval in 1774. An assembly of notables met here in 1596. A famine occurred in 1789; and the Revolution gave rise to some

troubles in 1792, 1793, and 1795. Louis Philippe visited it in May, 1831, and again in 1832. The abbey church of St. Ouen, founded in the 6th century, was rebuilt in the 12th century, and having been destroyed by fire, was again rebuilt in the 14th and following centuries. It was much damaged by the Huguenots in 1562. The great clock-tower was built in 1389, and the court-house was completed in 1499. The railway to Havre was opened May 13, 1847.

ROUGE CROIX, or RED CROSS.—This pursuivant was established, according to Noble, by Henry V. (1413—22).

ROUGE ET NOIR, called also TRENTE-ET-QUARANTE, a game of chance introduced into France about 1787, was prohibited in 1838.

ROUGE or RED DRAGON.—This pursuivant was established by Henry VII., Oct. 20, 1485.

ROULETTE TABLE was introduced on the continent at the commencement of the 19th century.

ROUM.—(*See* ICONIUM.)

ROUMANIA.—The Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, were proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest to be united into one state under the title of Roumania, Dec. 23, 1861. The first meeting of the elective assemblies of both states as a common legislative chamber, was held Feb. 6, 1862, when a ministry was appointed, and Prince Alexander John Couza declared that Roumania should for ever form an independent state. A body of Polish exiles who sought a retreat in the principalities, were disarmed and their leaders arrested, April 15, 1864. The people accepted by vote a new constitution, May 10—14, 1864. A conspiracy was discovered against Prince John, for alleged complicity in which Dr. D. Lamberti and Prince G. Soutzo were arrested, May 22. A large body of troops seized Prince Couza in his palace, and compelled him to sign his abdication, Feb. 22, 1866. The chambers proclaimed the Count of Flanders, the brother of the King of the Belgians, Hospodar, Feb. 23, and on his refusal Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was chosen. A congress on the affairs of Roumania met at Paris, March 10, 1866.

ROUMELIA, or ROMANIA (Europe).—Corresponding to the ancient Thrace and Macedonia, was ravaged by the Turks in 1321, and portions were annexed to their empire in 1350 and 1430.

ROUND, CATCH, and CANON CLUB.—(*See* CONCERTS.)

ROUNDHEADS.—(*See* CAVALIERS.)

ROUND TABLE.—(*See* GARTER, KENILWORTH CASTLE, KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, &c.)

ROUND TOWERS.—(*See* TOWERS.)

ROUNDWAY DOWN (Battle).—An encounter between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians took place on Roundway Down, near Devizes, July 13, 1643, in which the latter were routed with great slaughter.

ROUSSILLON (France).—This old province, nearly identical with the modern department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, obtained its name from the town of Ruscino, afterwards called Rosciliona, now Tour de Roussillon, near Perpignan (*q. v.*). The province was made subject to the Romans about B.C. 58. It was taken by the Visigoths in 462, and by the Saracens in 720, from whom it was wrested by Pepin in 759. It was united in the 9th and 10th centuries with the county of Ampurius, in Spain; from which it was separated towards the close of the latter century, and governed by its own counts, the last of whom bequeathed it to the kings of Aragon in 1178. John II. of Aragon ceded it to Louis XI. of France, in 1462, as security for money borrowed. It was restored by Charles VIII. to Ferdinand of Aragon, in 1493. It was conquered by Louis XIII. in 1642, and was annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrénées in 1659. The Spaniards invaded it in 1793, and were expelled in 1794.

ROUT.—The name given to a fashionable evening assembly in London towards the end of the 18th century.

ROUTIERS.—(*See* BRABANÇONS.)

ROVEREDO (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated by the French near this town, in the Tyrol, Sep. 4, 1796. So close was the pursuit, that the republicans entered Roveredo pell-mell with the fugitives.

ROVEROY, or ROUVRAY.—(*See* HERRINGS, Battle of.)

ROXBURG CASTLE (Scotland), supposed to have been built by the Saxons while they held the sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, was made a royal palace by David I. on his accession to the throne in 1124; was surrendered to the English by William the Lion in 1174, as a part of the price of his freedom; but was restored in 1189. The castle was seized by Edward I.; and the court of King's Bench was held here in 1292. It was taken by Sir James Douglas by stratagem March 6, 1313, and was shortly afterwards demolished by Robert Bruce. Edward III. restored the castle, and kept Christmas here in 1335. Sir Alexander Ramsay took it by escalade in 1342; but it was regained by the English in 1346, who held it till Aug. 3, 1460, when James II. of Scotland lost his life in besieging it. His widowed queen, Mary of Gueldres, then captured the castle, and it was entirely demolished. The Duke of Somerset partly restored it in 1547. It was given up to the Scotch in 1550, and again destroyed.

ROXBURGHE CLUB (London).—Instituted in 1812, in commemoration of the sale of the library of John, third Duke of Roxburghe, who died March 19, 1804, for the purpose of printing a limited number of impressions of MSS. and rare books.

ROXBURY (N. America), in Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1630, and was made a city by charter in 1846.

ROYAL ACADEMY (London).—The Society of Artists, formed in 1761, obtained a charter Jan. 26, 1765. A rupture occurred in Oct., 1768. This led to the formation of the Royal Academy, under the patronage of George III., Dec. 10, 1768. The Associates were created in 1769. The first exhibition of the academicians took place in Pall Mall, Jan. 2, 1769. George III. in 1771 granted them apartments in Old Somerset House; and afterwards, in 1780, in New Somerset House. Their first exhibition at the latter took place in May, 1780. They

removed to the National Gallery, where the first exhibition was opened May 1, 1838. The report of the Royal commissioner appointed Feb. 2, 1863, to inquire into the state of the Royal Academy, appeared in 1863.

PRESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.
1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake.
1866, Feb. 1. Francis Grant.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (London).—A society bearing this title was established in 1720 for the encouragement of the Italian opera. George Frederick Handel, Giovanni Bononcini, and Attilio Ariosto, the three most eminent composers of the day, were engaged to supply works and superintend arrangements; but the institution was not successful, and after an existence of about nine years was dissolved in consequence of the quarrels of the singers. The Academy of Music was founded by the Earl of Westmorland in 1822. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828, and the charter of incorporation was granted in 1830.

ROYAL ADELAIDE.—This steamer, from Cork to London, which arrived at Plymouth March 28, 1850, and left March 29, with about 180 passengers and a crew of 24 men, was totally wrecked on the Tongue Sand, off Margate, on the night of Saturday, March 30, when all on board perished.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(*See* Agricultural Societies.)

ROYAL ASSENT is given to bills by the Sovereign in person in the House of Lords, or by letters patent, under the great seal, communicated to both houses by commissions. The assent is expressed, "Le roy (la reyne) le veult," and refused, "Le roy (la reyne) s'avisera." A militia bill for Scotland in 1707, to which Queen Anne refused to give her assent, is the last instance of a refusal.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Astronomical Society was founded in 1820, and its charter was granted March 7, 1831, since which time it has taken the title of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

ROYAL CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT (Woolwich), for making gun carriages, was organized as a distinct establishment in 1803.

ROYAL CHARTER screw steamer, Capt. Taylor, bound from Port Phillip, Australia, to Liverpool, was totally wrecked in Redwharf Bay, on the Anglesey coast, during the night, Oct. 25, 1859, 459 lives being lost. The vessel had from £500,000 to £800,000 worth of gold on board, much of which was recovered.

ROYAL CHARTERS.—(*See* Charter.)

ROYAL CIRCUS THEATRE (London).—Opened for equestrian performances in 1783, and destroyed by fire Aug. 12, 1805, was rebuilt and its name changed to Surrey Theatre (*q. v.*), April 23, 1810.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—(*See* Chemistry, College.)

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Dublin), founded Aug. 2, 1769, and opened in 1779, was built at a cost of £40,000. This sum was raised partly by Parliamentary grants, partly by subscriptions, and partly by lotteries.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (London).—The foundation of the original edifice was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566. Queen Elizabeth opened it Jan. 23, 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the Royal Exchange. It was destroyed in the great fire in Sep., 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation of another structure, Oct. 23, 1667, and it was opened Sep. 28, 1669, having cost £58,962. It was repaired and extended in 1769, Parliament contributing £10,000 towards the expense. This edifice was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1838, was opened by Queen Victoria in state, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL FORESTS.—*See* Forests.)

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—(*See* Geographical Society.)

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(*See* Geological Society.)

ROYAL GEORGE, of 108 guns, commanded by Admiral Kempenfelt, sank at Portsmouth, nearly 900 lives being lost, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Aug. 29, 1782. A court-martial which was held on Capt. Waghorne, relative to the catastrophe, acquitted him, Sep. 9. Sixteen guns and other things were recovered by the diving-bell, Nov. 21. The wreck was surveyed by aid of the diving-bell, when the whole of the decks were found to have fallen in, May 24, 1817; and much property was recovered in 1839.

ROYAL GIFT.—(*See* Basilikon Doron and Regium Donum.)

ROYAL HOSPITALS.—(*See* Hospitals.)

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The duties of the different officers of the royal household were first defined and reduced to order by Edward III. (1327—77). The expenses connected with it were fixed at £12,059 9*s.* 11*d.* by the private act, 11 Hen. VII. c. 36 (1494), which was amended by subsequent statutes. The duties of the great master of the king's household were regulated by 32 Henry VIII. c. 39 (1540), which was repealed by 1 Mary, st. 3, c. 4 (1553). (*See* Lord Steward of the Household.) The purveyance system, which empowered the officers of the royal household to purchase goods for their master's use without the consent of the vendors, was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). Edmund Burke commenced his efforts against the extravagance of this department in 1780, and procured the suppression of several unnecessary offices by 22 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782). (*See* Marshalsea Court.)

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons from drowning, was founded in London, by Drs. Hawes, Fothergill, and Cogan, in 1774. There were 221 depôts for drags, &c., in connection with this institution, in 1851. A Humane Society was established in Holland in 1767.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE.—The Military Academy at Addiscombe House (*q. v.*), for the training of cadets, received this name on the transfer of the government of India from the company to the crown in 1858.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (London) was founded by Count Rumford and Sir Joseph Banks, March 9, 1799, and received its charter of incorporation Jan. 13, 1800. Sir Humphry Davy and Professor Faraday, both officially connected with the institution, made some of their most important discoveries in its laboratory. Its library was formed in 1803. In 1833, John Fuller, of Rose Hill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology, and in 1838 Mrs. Acton, of Euston Square, gave £1,000 towards establishing a septennial prize for the best essay on the goodness of Providence as exemplified by scientific research.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (Dublin), for the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities, was instituted May 2, 1785, and incorporated Jan. 28, 1786.

ROYALISTS.—(*See* CARDINALISTS.)

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—(*See* LITERARY FUND.)

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB (London).—This club, first established in May, 1838, as the Arundel Yacht Club, was changed to the London Yacht Club in 1845 or 1846. In 1849 the Queen Dowager Adelaide became its patroness, and it assumed the title of the Royal London Yacht Club, receiving from the Admiralty authority to use the blue ensign of the Royal Navy.

ROYAL MARINES.—(*See* MARINES.)

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, 12 Geo. III. c. 11 (1772), prohibited members of the royal family from contracting marriage without the consent of the sovereign, signified under the great seal, until they attained the age of 25 years.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM (London), also called the Duke of York's School, was founded at Chelsea by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801, and opened in 1803.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—(*See* CADETS' COLLEGE, SANDHURST, &c.)

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, founded in 1824, and the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, formed at Bath by Rye in 1839, were amalgamated in 1855 under the name of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Commander Read, by order of the Admiralty, prepared the first wreck-chart in 1854. This useful society has nearly 200 lifeboat stations in England. (*See* LIFEBOAT.)

ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM (London), instituted in 1801, was removed to Greenwich and incorporated with the hospital in 1821.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB (London).—The Naval Club, founded about 1674, was the precursor of the Royal Naval Club formed in 1765. It numbered Boscawen, Rodney, Durham, and other naval heroes, amongst its members, and was a favourite resort of William IV. when Duke of Clarence. It is now extinct.

ROYAL NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 15, 1853), the Admiralty were empowered to raise a number, not exceeding 10,000, of Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, by voluntary entry from among seafaring men and such others as might be deemed suitable. They were to be entered for a period of five years, and were to be exercised on board ship or on shore for a time not exceeding 28 days in each year. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83, s. 10 July 29, 1856), the officers of the coast-guard were to train and exercise the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40 (Aug. 13, 1859), the Admiralty was authorized to enrol a force of seafaring men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called Royal Naval Volunteers, as a volunteer auxiliary force to the navy; such men to undergo systematic drill for 28 days in every year, and to be liable for service in case of emergency for periods not exceeding five years. Officers in the merchant service were made available to command the Royal Naval Reserve by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 129 Aug. 6, 1861).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—(*See* ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.)

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.—Blackstone defines the sovereign's prerogative as "that special pre-eminence which the king has, over and above all other persons, and out of the ordinary course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity." He enjoys supreme sovereignty in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and he is declared politically perfect, it being a constitutional maxim "that he can do no wrong." He is the supreme head of the military and naval force of the kingdom, the fountain of justice, mercy, honour, office, and privilege, and the only person empowered to send or receive ambassadors, to declare war or conclude peace, and to coin the money of the realm. The royal prerogative was defined by 17 Edw. II. stat. 1 (1324), and was continued by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1535). Constitutional limitation of the royal powers was secured by the Bill of Rights, 3 Charles I. c. 1 (1627), which placed the sole power of granting money to the sovereign in the hands of the people's representatives in Parliament. The feudal rights of the king were abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), and the dispensing power of the crown was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, s. 2, c. 2 (1689).

ROYAL RESIDENCE.—(*See* CUTTACK.)

ROYAL SOCIETY (London).—A number of gentlemen residing in London, among whom were Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, and Goddard, with Forster, professor of astronomy at Gresham College, associated themselves for scientific investigation in 1645. Some of them removed to Oxford in 1652, and formed a similar society there. The two were united, and held their meetings in London in 1659. They were suspended for some time, but at the Restoration in 1660, were resumed in Gresham College. A code of rules was drawn up Nov. 28, and the first formal proceedings took place Dec. 5. The society having, in 1662, presented a congratulatory address to Charles II., received from him a charter, which was amended and renewed April 22, 1663. Charles II. also bestowed a mace upon the society in 1663; and signed his name in the charter-book as its founder, Jan. 9, 1665. The first number of the "Philosophical Transactions" was published March 6, 1665. The place of meeting was

changed to Arundel House in Jan., 1667, and again to Gresham College in Oct., 1674. The delivery of lectures was commenced in 1674, and a sum of money for a lectureship was left by Lady Sadlier, widow of Dr. Croone, in 1701, the first of which was delivered in 1738. The Bakerian lecture on electro-chemistry was founded in 1774. A legacy of £400, received on the death of the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Wilkins), was expended in the purchase of certain farm rents at Lewes, in Jan., 1675. The college and lands at Chelsea, which had been granted to the society, were sold, and the proceeds were invested in stock in Jan., 1682. A paid secretary was appointed at a salary of £50 per annum in 1686. The society removed to a house in Crane Court, Fleet Street, in 1701, and the Government assigned it apartments in Somerset House in 1782. Sir Isaac Newton was appointed president in 1703, holding the office till his death, March 20, 1727. The society published the first edition of his Principia in 1687. Originally issued monthly, the "Philosophical Transactions" were collected and published in 90 volumes, embracing the period from 1665—1800. Sir Godfrey Copely founded a gold medal, purchased with the interest of £100, April 14, 1704; Count Rumford presented a sum of £1,000 in the 3 per cents. for a similar purpose in 1796; and George IV. made an annual grant of 100 guineas for two medals in 1825. In 1857 the society removed from Somerset House to rooms in Burlington House. The Society of Arts (*q. v.*) offered prizes for the encouragement of Arts, and established the exhibition of the Royal Academy in their rooms in 1760.

ROYAL SOCIETY (Scotch).—The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, established in 1739, was incorporated as the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by royal charter, March 29, 1783, and was inaugurated June 23, in the College Library, from which it removed to a house in George Street in 1810. It received a second charter in 1811, and obtained apartments in the Royal Institution in 1826.

ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB (London), supposed to be the Virtuoso's Club, mentioned by Ward (Secret History of Clubs, 1709), was established about 1743, under the name of the Royal Philosophers, which title it retained till 1786. Its members met in the city until 1746, when they removed to a tavern near Temple Bar, in 1780 to the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, in 1848 to the Freemasons' Tavern, and in 1857 to the Thatched House.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (London), founded in 1823, and incorporated by royal charter, Sep. 13, 1826. (*See* LITERARY FUND.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS (London) was founded in 1720, and the Royal Society of Female Musicians in 1839.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—*See* NEW ROYALTY, OLD ROYALTY, and BRUNSWICK THEATRES.)

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—(*See* NETLEY HOSPITAL.)

RUBICON (Italy).—This river formed the political boundary of Italy when Julius Cæsar held the government of Cis-alpine Gaul. By crossing it with his army in Jan., B.C. 49, Cæsar was accused of having caused the great Civil War. In the controversy regarding its identification, the arguments in favour of Fiumicino, or Pisatello, seem to preponderate, although a papal bull pronounced in favour of another stream, the Luso, or Lusa, in 1756.

RUBIDIUM.—This metal, discovered by Bunsen, by observation of the Spectrum (*q. v.*), was made known by him in 1861.

RUEL, or RUEIL (France).—Charles the Bald, about 870, gave this domain to the abbey of St. Denis, in the possession of which it remained till 1635, and soon after Richelieu built a castle. During the civil strife between Condé and the parliament on the one hand, and the queen mother with Mazarin on the other, called the War of the Fronde, a treaty of peace was signed at this town, March 11, 1649.

RUFFLES appear to have come into use as an article of dress in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). Hand-ruffs were plaited and edged with lace in the time of Elizabeth (1558—1603). The Rev. William Cole, in his journey to France, in 1765, was taken for a clergyman because he did not wear ruffles. They seem to have gone out of fashion during the French Revolution of 1789.

RUGBY (Warwickshire).—The school was founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman, and native of the place, in 1567. It was regulated by 17 Geo. III. c. 71 (1777), and rose to great distinction under Dr. Arnold, 1827—1842. The Elborow School was founded by Richard Elborow in the 18th century; the parochial schools were built in 1830; St. Matthew's Church was founded in 1841; and the Literary Institute in 1847.

RUGEN (Baltic Sea), the Holy Island of the Slavonic Varini, captured by the Duke of Poland in 1124, and by the King of Denmark in 1169, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. It was taken by the Danes in 1677. Having been restored to Sweden, Sep. 2, 1679, it was taken when Peter I. sent the Russian fleet against Charles XII., Nov. 17, 1715. Rügen was assigned to Sweden by the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. It capitulated to the French, Sep. 7, 1807, and was ceded by them to Sweden by treaty, Jan. 6, 1810; and by Sweden to Denmark by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814; and by Denmark to the King of Prussia, June 4, 1815.

RULE BRITANNIA, supposed to have been composed by Mallet, formed part of the masque of "Alfred," first performed before Frederick, Prince of Wales, Aug. 1, 1740. "Alfred" was the joint production of James Thomson (1700—Aug. 27, 1748) and David Mallet (1700—April 21, 1765.)

RUM.—This West Indian spirit is the product of molasses and the refuse of the sugar-manufactory. It is not known when the manufacture of rum commenced, or whence the spirit derived its name. Ships carrying rum must be of at least 50 tons burden, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 144 (Aug. 20, 1853), which prohibits the importation of the spirit in casks of less than 20 gallons, or in bottles of more than three pints. The duties charged upon its importation have undergone

several changes. By 21 Vict. c. 16 (May 11, 1858), a rate of 8*s.* 2*d.* per gallon is charged on every gallon of rum brought into the United Kingdom.

RUMERSHEIM (Battle).—The Imperialists, commanded by the Count de Mercy, were defeated by the French, commanded by Count Dubourg, at this place in Alsace, Aug. 26, 1709.

RUMP PARLIAMENT. — After the Long Parliament (*q. v.*) had been sitting eight years, Col. Pride, invading the House of Commons, sent 47 members to prison and excluded 96 more, leaving a remnant of about 50, Dec. 6, 1648. It voted the late treaty with King Charles I. dishonourable and dangerous, Dec. 13; and that he should be tried for treason against the people, Dec. 23. On the peers refusing their concurrence, the Commons passed the ordinance for the king's trial, Jan. 6, 1649; and the members who wished to accept the king's concessions were expelled the house Feb. 1. This Parliament voted the House of Lords "useless and dangerous" Feb. 6, and the office of king unnecessary Feb. 7. It passed acts abolishing the office of king and the peerage, March 17 and 19, 1649. It took the style of "Parliamentum Reipublicæ Angliæ" Feb. 9, 1650. It passed the Navigation Act, affecting Dutch commerce, Oct. 9, 1651, and in the same month fixed its own dissolution at Nov. 3, 1654. An act prohibiting the use of titles conferred since Jan. 4, 1642, was passed Jan., 1652; and an act of amnesty Feb. 24, 1652. Between it and the council of officers considerable differences arose as to the constitution of the new legislature. Cromwell entered the house with a strong guard, and terminated its existence by expelling the members, April 20, 1653. The Rump is included in the general term Long Parliament. (*See* BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.)

RUMP STEAK, or LIBERTY CLUB (London), in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole (1676—March 18, 1745), was in existence in 1733.

RUNES, or RUNIC CHARACTERS, the alphabet, consisting of 16 letters, used by the Teutonic nations, was ascribed by tradition to the god Odin, B.C. 508, although it was probably introduced to the people on the coast of the Baltic by Phœnician traders long before the Christian æra. The invention has also been ascribed to Ulphilas, Bishop of the Goths, in 350. They ceased to be used in Sweden in 1001, and were condemned in Spain by the Council of Toledo in 1115.

RUNNERS.—(*See* COURIERS.)

RUNNYMEDE (Surrey).—King John met the barons on this plain, near Egham, and granted Magna Charta (*q. v.*), June 15, 1215.

RUPERT'S LAND.—(*See* PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.)

RUSCIA (Italy), the *navale Thuriorum*, which had been transferred to Ruscianum, or Rossano, was besieged by Totila in 547, and after two attempts on the part of the Romans, under Belisarius, to relieve the garrison, fell in 548.

RUSH-LIGHTS.—(*See* CANDLES.)

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Second Administration, announced in Parliament June 29, 1846. Lord John Russell completed his arrangements early in July, and the cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Lord John Russell, made Earl Russell July 30, 1861.
Lord Chancellor	Lord, created Earl Cottenham June 11, 1850.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Earl of Minto.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr., became Sir C. Wood, Bart., Dec. 31, 1846.
Home Secretary	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Earl Grey.
Admiralty	Earl of Auckland.
Board of Control	Sir John Hobhouse, created Baron Broughton Feb. 26, 1851.
Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Campbell.
Woods and Forests	Viscount Morpeth, became Earl of Carlisle, Oct. 7, 1848.
Paymaster-General	Mr., made Baron Macaulay Sept. 10, 1857.
Postmaster-General	Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade	Earl of Clarendon.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Labouchere, created Baron Taunton Aug. 13, 1859.

The Earl of Beasborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died May 16, 1847, and the Earl of Clarendon succeeded him, May 20. Mr. Labouchere was appointed to the Board of Trade July 22, and his successor, as chief secretary for Ireland, did not receive a seat in the cabinet. The Earl of Auckland died Jan 1, and Sir Francis T. Baring made Baron Northbrook Dec. 19, 1865, became first lord of the Admiralty Jan. 15, 1849. The Earl of Carlisle became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, March 6, 1850, in place of Lord Campbell, appointed lord chief justice. Sir Thomas Wilde, created Baron Truro and lord chancellor July 15, 1850, Lord Cottenham having resigned June 19; and Mr. Fox Maule obtained a seat in the cabinet as secretary at war. The Government, having been for some time in a precarious state, was defeated by 100 to 52, Feb. 20, 1851, upon a motion to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the counties of England and Wales the same as that of the boroughs, and resigned office Feb. 21. The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham having refused to assist Lord John Russell in the reconstitution of his cabinet, and Lord Stanley became Earl of Derby June 30 having declined the task of forming an administration, the Russell ministry resumed office, and the ministerial crisis terminated March 3. Earl Granville, who had succeeded Mr. Macaulay as paymaster of the forces, and Lord Seymour, made first commissioner of works April 15, 1850, obtained seats in the cabinet in 1851. Lord Palmerston resigned the foreign secretaryship, and Earl Granville was appointed as his successor, Dec. 26, 1851. Mr. Fox Maule, created Baron Panmure April 13, 1852, and became Earl of Dalhousie in 1860, replaced Lord Broughton at the Board of Control, Feb. 5, 1852. An amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston to the Government Militia Bill was carried by 135 to 126, Feb. 20; and the announcement of the dissolution of the Russell administration was made in both branches of the legislature Feb. 23. (*See* DERBY ADMINIS-

TRATIONS.)——The Second Russell, sometimes called the Russell-Gladstone administration, was a reconstruction, soon after his death (Oct. 18, 1865), of Lord Palmerston's Second Administration (*q. v.*). The principal appointments appeared in the *London Gazette*, Nov. 6; and the cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl Russell.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyle.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	Sir G. Grey, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Cardwell.
Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
India	Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War	Earl de Grey and Ripon.
Postmaster-General	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Poor Law Board	Mr. C. Pelham Villiers.
Board of Trade	Mr. T. Milner Gibson.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue succeeded Sir Robert Peel as chief secretary for Ireland, Nov. 20, 1865. Mr. Goschen, who became vice-president of the Board of Trade, in place of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Hutt, Dec. 1, 1865, was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, Jan. 11, 1866. At the India Office, Earl de Grey and Ripon succeeded Sir Charles Wood, created Viscount Halifax, Feb. 20, 1866, and the Marquis of Hartington took Lord de Grey and Ripon's place as secretary at war, Feb. 16. Lord Dunkellin's amendment, proposed in committee on the Reform Bill, for a rating instead of a rental qualification, having been carried by a majority of 11, June 18, the resignation of the administration was announced June 25. (*See* REFORM BILLS, THIRD DERBY ADMINISTRATION, &c.)

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (London). — A lease for the ground was obtained from the Duke of Bedford, July 26, 1802, by James Burton, who proposed to erect a suite of assembly and ball-rooms. The progress of the work was delayed by a fire, which occurred in 1802. The Russell Assembly-rooms were opened in Feb., 1804. This speculation failed, and early in 1808 meetings were held for the establishment of a literary and scientific society, and it was agreed to raise 12,500 guineas in 500 shares of 25 guineas each. General meetings were held April 20 and July 7, and the property was transferred to trustees for the formation of the Russell Institution, Oct. 8. The news-room was opened June 4, 1808, the circulation of books commenced Jan. 2, 1809, and lectures were first delivered in 1810. The ball-room, converted into a library, was opened March 23, 1814. The first catalogue was published in 1809, the second in 1814, the third in 1820, the fourth in 1826, the fifth in 1835, and the sixth in 1849.

RUSSIA.—The kingdom, extending over large portions of Europe and Asia, corresponding in some respects with the ancient Sarmatia, is said to derive its name from the Rhoxolani or Roxolani, a Gothic people that settled there at a very early period, though several other derivations are given. It is first mentioned as Russia about 839.

A.D.
862. Ruric the Norman, chief of the Varangians, establishes his government at Novgorod.
865. The Russians attack Constantinople, and are defeated by the Emperor Michael III.
879. Death of Ruric, who is succeeded by his infant son Igor I., under the regency of his kinsman Oleg.
882. Oleg makes Kief his capital.
907. Another expedition against Constantinople is conducted by Oleg, who receives tribute from the Emperor Leo VI.
918. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Eastern empire.
941. Igor I. invades the Eastern empire, and is repulsed by the Emperor Romanus I.
945. A second treaty is signed with the Emperor. Igor I. is assassinated at Korosten, and is succeeded by his son Sviatoslaf I., his widow Olga acting as regent.
957. The queen regent, Olga, visits Constantinople, where she is baptized, and abdicates in favour of her son.
966. Sviatoslaf I. overthrows the empire of the Khozars.
968. He defeats the Bulgarians in battle.
970. He crosses the Balkan and invades Thrace.
971, July. He sustains a defeat from John I. at Dorystolon or Durostole.
977. Civil war breaks out between the brothers Vladimir I., Yaropolk, and Oleg.
980. Yaropolk I. is assassinated by his brother Vladimir I.
988. Vladimir I. (the Great) takes Cherson from the Greek Emperor Basil II., whose sister Anne he marries, and he embraces Christianity.
1015. On the death of Vladimir I., his dominions are divided.
1036. Yaroslav I. re-unites his father's dominions.
1038. Yaroslaf, Prince of Novgorod, promulgates the first Russian code of laws.
1043. Vladimir I., Prince of Novgorod, attacks Constantinople, and is defeated with great loss.
1054. Civil war breaks out at the death of Yaroslav I.
1158. Yury I. founds Vladimir and makes it his capital.
1224, June 16. The Tartars of the Golden Horde defeat the Russians in a great battle on the Kalka, and establish themselves in the south-east parts of Russia.
1235. Russia is invaded by the Mongols, under Batou Khan.
1241. Alexander (Newski) defeats an invading army of Swedes and Danes at the battle of the Neva (*q. v.*).
1252. Alexander I. (Newski) receives the title of Grand Duke from the Tartars.
1300. The Russians make Moscow their capital, and invade Finland.
1320. The principality of Kief is seized by Ghedemin, Duke of Lithuania.
1328. Ivan I., surnamed Kalita, becomes grand prince, and establishes the principle of hereditary succession.
1340. Red Russia is conquered by the Poles and Bungarians.
1352. Red Russia is seized by the Lithuanians.
1380. Dimitri, or Demetrius III., defeats the Tartars at the battle of the Don, and is surnamed Donskoi.
1382. War is carried on against the Tartars, who burn Moscow.
1395. Russia is invaded by Timour the Tartar.
1425. Death of Vasili, or Basil IV., in whose reign the first Russian coinage was established.
1462. Accession of Ivan III., or John Vasilowitz the Great, the founder of the modern Russian empire.
1472. Ivan III. marries Sophia, niece of the last Greek Emperor Constantine XIII., and adopts the two-headed eagle as his badge.
1476. The Russians cease paying tribute to the Tartars.
1477. War with the Tartars.—Jan. 15. Novgorod submits to Ivan III.
1480. The Mongol power in Russia is destroyed by Ivan III.
1481. Ambassadors are first received at the Russian court.
1482. The Russians first use artillery.
1487. Battle of Sviaga.
1488. War with Sweden.
1493. A league against Denmark is concluded with Sweden. The punishment of the knout is introduced into Russia.

A.D.
1506. A war is undertaken against Poland.
1510. The Tartars invade Russia.
1521. Battle of Razan.
1543. Peace is concluded with Poland.
1544. The Russians sustain a defeat from the Tartars on the Volga.
1570. Peace is concluded with the Tartars.
1538. Death of the Queen-regent Helena, whose young son, Ivan IV., is kept in tutelage by the three brothers Shuiski.
1541. A Tartar invasion, under the Khan of the Crimea, is repelled.
1543. Ivan IV. (the Terrible), at the age of 14, puts to death Andrew Shuiski and assumes the government.
1545. Ivan IV. is solemnly crowned czar by the patriarch, being the first Russian monarch crowned with public and ecclesiastical ceremony.
1546. The "Strelitzes," the first standing army in Russia, established.
1550. War is resumed with the Tartars.
1552, Oct. 3. Cazan is captured by the Czar, and its inhabitants are massacred.
1554. The Russians discover Siberia.
1555. Tribute is exacted from the Siberians.
1557. The peasantry are declared the property of the landowners.
1558. War is commenced with the Teutonic knights.
1561. Russia and Sweden unite in a war against Poland.
1570, Jan. In consequence of a pretended insurrection at Novgorod, Ivan IV. massacres 25,000 of the inhabitants.
1571. Russia is overrun by the Tartars, who burn Moscow.
1579. Ivan IV. solicits the hand of Elizabeth, Queen of England. He puts his eldest son to death.
1589. The Greek Church in Russia is declared independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople.
1598. Death of the Czar Feodor I., and extinction of the Ruric dynasty.
1604. A monk pretends to be Demetrius, a deceased son of the Czar Ivan IV.
1605. On the death of Boris Godunow, the throne is seized by the pseudo Demetrius.
1606, May 20. The Matins (*q. v.*) of Moscow.
1607. An alliance is concluded with Sweden.
1609. A second impostor asserts himself to be Demetrius.
1610. The Poles are expelled from Moscow.
1613. Accession of the Romanoff dynasty.
1617, Feb. 27. Treaty of Stolbova.
1618. Ladislaus of Poland marches as far as Moscow.
1634, June 15. Treaty of Wiasma.
1649. The laws are revised.
1651. English traders are excluded from Russia.
1654. The Cossacks are taken under Russian protection, which occasions a war with Poland.
1656, Oct. 3. The truce of Wilna, or Niemetz, is concluded with Poland.
1657. The Czar refuses to receive an ambassador from Oliver Cromwell.
1660, May 3. The peace of Oliva (*q. v.*).
1667, Jan. 30. The treaty of Andrussow (*q. v.*).
1668. Russian ambassadors are first sent to the courts of France and Spain.
1671. The insurrection of Stenko Radzin, who is executed.
1673. Submission of the Tourgouth Tartars.
1678. War is commenced against the Turks.
1681. By the treaty of Bakhtchisaral, the Turks resign all claim to the Ukraine and the Cossack territory, and peace is restored.
1682. A mutiny breaks out among the Strelitzes.
1686, May 6. An alliance between Russia and Poland against Turkey is signed at Moscow.
1688. The Czar Ivan V. resigns his share of the government.
1696. The Russians take possession of Kamtschatka.
1697. Peter I. visits England and Holland.
1698. In consequence of a revolt, Peter I. massacres the Strelitzes.
1700, Nov. 30. Peter I. is defeated by the Swedes at Narva. He builds the first Russian frigate, and founds the navy.
1703, May 27. Foundation of St. Petersburg (*q. v.*). Ingria is invaded by the Russians.
1704, Aug. 20. The Russians recover Narva.
1706. Kamtschatka (*q. v.*) is subdued.
1708. Revolt of the Cossacks under Mazeppa, who is assisted by Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.
1709, July 8. Charles XII. is defeated by Peter I. at Poltava (*q. v.*).
1710. War is commenced with Turkey. (*See* OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)
1711, July 10. The treaty of Falcai (*q. v.*). A directing senate is established.
1713. Catherine I., the wife of Peter I., receives the title of Czarina. St. Petersburg is made the capital.
1718, July 7. Death of the Czarowitz Alexis, who is supposed to have been murdered by his father.
1721, Aug. 30. The peace of Nystadt (*q. v.*). The Czar Peter I. assumes the style of "Emperor of all the Russias."
1723. Persia cedes territory to Russia.
1725, Feb. 8. Death of Peter I., or the Great.
1730, Jan. 29. Death of Peter II., and extinction of the Romanoff dynasty; the throne is conferred upon Anne of Courland.
1733. The Russians invade Poland.
1735. The Russian possessions in Persia are relinquished.
1739, Sep. 18. The treaty of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1740. A conspiracy against the Czarina is detected.
1741. War against Sweden.
1742, Dec. 15. The army revolts and deposes Ivan VI. The throne is conferred on Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Peter I. and Catherine I.
1743, Aug. 17 (O. S.). Treaty of Abo (*q. v.*).
1748. An alliance is concluded with Austria.
1752. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams is sent to Warsaw by the English Government, to effect a union between Russia, Poland, and Saxony.
1757. Russia takes part in the Seven Years' war, and invades Prussia.
1760, Oct. 9. The Russians and Austrians take Berlin.
1762, May 5. Peace is concluded with Prussia at St. Petersburg.—July 10. A revolution breaks out at St. Petersburg, and Peter III. is deposed.—July 14. Death of Peter III. (*See* HOLSTEIN.)
1764. The imprisoned czar, Ivan VI., is put to death.
1766, June 20. A treaty of commerce with England is signed at St. Petersburg (*q. v.*).
1768. Turkey declares war against Russia. (*See* OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)
1772. Russia participates in the first partition of Poland.
1773. Rebellion of the Cossack Pugatcheff, who claims to be the deceased Czar, Peter III.
1774, July 10 (O. S.). Treaty of Kutschouc-Kainardji (*q. v.*).
1775. The impostor Pugatcheff is broken on the wheel.
1776. Prince Potemkin is made minister.
1780. The Armed Neutrality (*q. v.*).
1787. The war with Turkey is renewed.
1788. War against Sweden.
1790. The Swedes fail in an attack upon St. Petersburg.—Aug. 14. The treaty of Werelon.
1791, Jan. 9. The treaty of Jassy (*q. v.*).—June 8. War is declared against Poland.
1793, March 25. An alliance is concluded with England against France. Russia acquires considerable territory by the second partition of Poland.
1795. Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1798, Dec. 29. Russia joins England and Austria in a coalition against France.
1799. Suwarrow assists the Austrians in Italy. Russia secedes from the Anglo-Austrian alliance, and forms a coalition with France.
1800, Dec. 30. The Czar invites the contending sovereigns of Europe to meet at St. Petersburg, and settle their differences by a private combat, in which their ministers should act as squires.
1801, March 24. Paul I. is assassinated by a party of noblemen under Gens. Benningsen and Pahlen.—May 17. A convention is signed with England.
1805, April 11. Russia again joins the coalition against France.
1806. A Russian army occupies Moldavia and Wallachia.—Nov. 28. The French enter Warsaw for the purpose of aiding the Poles against the Russians.
1807, June 25. Alexander I. has an interview with Napoleon I. on the Niemen, at Tilsit.—July 9. Treaty of Tilsit.—Oct. 6. War is declared against Sweden.—Nov. 8. War is declared against England.
1809, May 5. War is declared against Austria.—Sep. 17. Treaty of Frederickshamm (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1812, April 5. A coalition is formed with Sweden against France.—June 24. The French, under Napoleon I., cross the Niemen (*q. v.*).—July 18. Treaty of Orebro.—Aug. 17. The Russians are defeated at Smolensko.—Sep. 7. The French engage the Russians at the Borodino (*q. v.*).—Sep. 14. The French enter Moscow (*q. v.*), which is burned by the inhabitants.—Oct. 19. The French commence their retreat.—Nov. 26—28. Battles of the Beresina (*q. v.*). The French lose about 257,000 men in the campaign.

1813, Feb. 28. Treaty of Kalisch (*q. v.*).—June 4. The armistice of Poischewitz (*q. v.*).—June 14. The convention of Reichenbach (*q. v.*).

1814, March 31. Alexander I. and the Allies enter Paris.—June 6. Alexander I. visits England.

1815, June 20. Alexander I. is proclaimed King of Poland.

1817, Dec. 27. The ministry of public instruction is united to that of religious affairs.

1820. The Jesuits are expelled from Russia.

1823. The Grand-duke Constantine resigns his right to the throne.

1825. Alexander I. sets out on a tour through his dominions.—Dec. 1. Alexander I. dies at Taganrog, and is succeeded by his brother, Nicholas I.—Dec. 26. A military revolt, under Col. Pestal, is suppressed at St. Petersburg.—Dec. 27. The troops at Moscow proclaim Constantine, and 200 are slain.

1826, Feb. The Duke of Wellington visits St. Petersburg.—Sep. 3. Coronation of Nicholas I. at Moscow.—Sep. 28. War is declared against Persia (*q. v.*).

1827, July 9. Nicholas I. visits England, and receives the garter.

1828, Feb. 22. The treaty of Turkmanshai.—April 26. War is declared against the Ottoman empire (*q. v.*).

1829, May 24. Coronation of Nicholas I. at Warsaw, as King of Poland.—Sep. 14. Treaty of Hadrianople (*q. v.*).

1830, Nov. 29. An insurrection breaks out in Poland (*q. v.*).

1831, June 27. Death of the Grand-duke Constantine.—Sep. 8. Capture of Warsaw by the Russians.

1834, Jan. 29. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees to the Russian authorities is concluded with Austria and Prussia.

1840, Jan. Failure of the expedition against the Turcomans of Khiva, in Central Asia.—July 15. Russia, England, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey conclude a treaty at London for the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha from Syria.

1841. The Circassian war commences.

1844, June 1—8. Nicholas I. visits England.

1845. An insurrectionary movement is suppressed in Poland (*q. v.*).

1846, June 9. The Grand-duke Constantine visits Portsmouth.

1847. Poland is made a province of the empire.

1848, March 3. The French revolution occasions great excitement at St. Petersburg.—April. An insurrection commences in White Russia.

1849, May. A Russian force is sent to the assistance of the Austrians in Hungary (*q. v.*).—Nov. Russia demands the expulsion of Hungarian refugees from Turkey.

1850, Jan. 6. A conspiracy against Nicholas I. is detected.

1851. The St. Petersburg and Moscow railway is commenced.

1852, May 8. Nicholas I. visits Vienna.—May 16. Nicholas I. goes to Potsdam.

1853, Feb. Dispute with Turkey (*See* OTTOMAN EMPIRE) respecting the Holy Places (*q. v.*).—July 2. The Russians occupy the Danubian principalities.—Sep. 24. The Emperors of Russia and Austria have an interview at Olmütz.—Oct. 2. Nicholas I. meets the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Warsaw.—Oct. 5. War is declared by Turkey. (*See* RUSSIAN WAR).

1854, Feb. 7. Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, leaves England.—March 5. Ten of the northern governments, inclusive of Poland, are declared in a state of siege.—April 23. Nicholas I. issues a manifesto asserting that his only object in the war is the defence of the Christian faith.

A.D.
1855, March 2. Death of Nicholas I. at St. Petersburg.—Sep. 25. Alexander II. visits Nicolaieff.—Oct. 15. Alexander II. orders a levy of 10 men in 1,000 throughout the empire, seven provinces only excepted.—Nov. 9. Alexander II. visits Sebastopol.—Nov. 18. Alexander II. returns to St. Petersburg.—Nov. 21. A treaty is signed by France and England with Sweden, by which the latter power engages to cede no territory to Russia, and receives the promise of assistance from the other parties in the event of Russian aggression.

1856, Jan. 23. Death of Prince Paskewitch at Warsaw.—March 30. The treaty of Paris.—May 17. The department of public instruction is placed under the immediate control of the Emperor.—May 22. Alexander II. visits Warsaw.—May 27. Alexander II. grants a political amnesty to the Poles.—Sep. 2. Alexander II. publishes a manifesto against English and French interference in the affairs of Naples.—Sep. 7. Alexander II. is solemnly crowned at Moscow.

1857, Jan. 26. The works of the St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway are entrusted to a company of Russian and foreign capitalists.—June 14. A commercial treaty is signed with France.—Sep. 25. An interview between the emperors of Russia and of France takes place at Stutgardt.—Oct. 1. Alexander II. meets the Emperor of Austria at Weimar.—Dec. 16. The department of military colonies is abolished.

1858, Jan. 15. A committee is established under the presidency of the Emperor, to consider the best measures for ameliorating the condition of the serfs.—May 28. A frontier treaty is concluded with China.—June 9. A treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded with Belgium.—July 2. The royal peasants are admitted to personal rights.—Dec. 31. A commercial treaty is concluded with Great Britain.

1859, May 27. The Russian Government protests against any intervention on the part of the Germanic Confederation in the Italian question.—July 27. An expedition against Schamyl is sent into Daghestan.—Aug. 5. Ullu-Kale, in the Caucasus, surrenders to the Russians.—Aug. 8. Prince Baratinski announces the subjection of the tribes of the Caucasus.—Aug. 26. Extension of political rights among the serfs.—Sep. 7. Capture of the Circassian leader Schamyl.—Sep. 20. The Czarowitz Nicholas attains his majority.

1860, Feb. 13. Russia rejects the principle of the sovereignty of the people.—May 5. The Russian Government invites a conference of the European powers to assemble in Russia for considering the condition of Christians in Turkey.—June 12. New regulations are made respecting the national bank.—June 19. War recommences in the Caucasus.—Sep. 14. A commercial treaty is concluded with Austria.—Oct. 10. The Russian ambassador is recalled from Turin.—Oct. 22. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince-regent of Prussia, have an interview at Warsaw.—Nov. 14. Treaty between Russia and China, by which the former obtains territory on the Amur.

1861, Feb. Troubles in Poland (*q. v.*).—March 18. An imperial manifesto is published, which decrees the total emancipation of the serfs of the empire within two years.—April 10. A commission of the States of Finland is summoned to meet at Helsingfors in 1863.—May 30. Death of Prince Gortschakoff.

1862, Jan. 11. A treaty for the establishment of electric telegraph communication with Turkey is signed at St. Petersburg.—March 20. Death of Count Nesselrode.—June 10. A destructive fire at St. Petersburg.

1863, Jan. 22. Difficulties recommence in Poland. (*See* POLAND.)—Feb. 8. A treaty with Prussia is concluded at Warsaw for united action in suppressing the Polish insurrection.—Feb. 18. France remonstrates with Russia on the condition of Poland, and invites the Czar to adopt reconciliatory measures.—April 7. England, France, and Austria send separate notes to St. Petersburg, remonstrating against the Russian cruelties in Poland.—Sep. 7. The French proposal for a congress is rejected.

A.D.
1864, March 31. Major-gen. Heymann defeats three independent Circassian tribes, the remnant of which retreat into Turkey. (*See* CIRCASSIA.)—June 2. Circassia is declared to be entirely subject to Russia.—Sep. 16. Sir A. Buchanan is appointed ambassador from England.
1865, April 24. Death of the Czarowitz Nicholas at Nice.—June 6. His funeral takes place at the cathedral of St. Petersburg.
1866, April 16. Karakasow fails in an attempt to assassinate Alexander II.—July 27. The Abasians defeat the Russians.—Aug. Insurrection in the Caucasus.—Sep. 15. Karakasow is executed.—Sep. 17. Railway from Rostor to Moscow is opened.—Nov. 17. Marriage of the Princess Dagmar with the Czarowitz.

RULERS OF RUSSIA.

DUKES AND GRAND-DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
862.	Ruric.	1073.	Sviatoslav II.
879.	Oleg.	1078.	Vsevolod I.
913.	Igor I.	1093.	Sviatopolk II.
945.	Olga.	1113.	Vladimir II.
957.	Sviatoslav I.	1125.	Mstislav.
972.	Yaropolk I.	1134.	Yaropolk II.
980.	Vladimir I., the Great.	1137.	Viatcheslav.
1015.	Sviatopolk I.	1138.	Vsevolod II.
1018.	Yaroslav I.	1146.	Igor II.
1054.	Isiaslav I.	1146.	Isiaslav II.
1067.	Vseslav.	1149.	Yury I.

SCHISM OF EIGHTY-SIX YEARS.

AT KIEF.		AT MOSCOW.	
1154.	Rostislav I.	1154.	Andrew I. Bogolioubski.
1156.	Isiaslav III.		
1167.	Mstislav II.		
1169.	Gleb. Iourievitch.		
1172.	Iaroslav II., Isiaslavitch.	1175.	Michael I.
1179.	Roman I.	1177.	Vsevolod III.
1179.	Sviastolav III.		
1193.	Ruric II.		
1193.	Roman II.		
1206.	Vsevolod III.		
1212.	Mstislav III.	1213-38.	Yury II.
1230.	Vladimir III.	(1217-18.	Constantin.)
1239.	Michael I., Vsévolodovitch.	1238.	Yaroslav II., Vsevolodovitch.

AT VLADIMIR.

1240.	Iaroslav II., Vsevolodovitch.	1276.	Dmitri I.
1247.	Sviatoslav III., Vsevolodovitch.	1294.	Andrew II.
1249.	Andrew I., Yaroslavich.	1295.	Daniel.
1252.	Alexander I., Newski.	1304.	Vassili or Basil II.
1263.	Yaroslav III., Yaroslavitch.	1304.	Michael II.
1272.	Vassili or Basil I.	1319.	Yury III.
		1323.	Dmitri II.
		1326.	Alexander II.
		1328.	Ivan I., Kalita.

AT MOSCOW.

1340.	Simeon, the Proud.	1389.	Vassili or Basil III.
1353.	Ivan II.	1425.	Vassili or Basil IV., the Blind.
1359.	Dmitri III.	1462.	Ivan III., the Great.
1384.	Dmitri III. or IV., Donski.	1505.	Vassili or Basil V.

CZARS.

1533.	Ivan IV., the Terrible.	1610.	Vladislaus of Poland.
1584.	Feodor I.	1613.	Michael III.
1598.	Boris Godunow.	1645.	Alexis I.
1605.	Feodor II.	1676.	Feodor III.
1605.	Dmitri V. (the False).	1682.	Ivan V. and Peter I. (the Great).
1606.	Vassili or Basil VI. (Chouiski).		

EMPERORS.

1689.	Peter I., the Great (alone).	1762.	Peter III.
		1762.	Catherine II.
1725.	Catherine I.	1796.	Paul I.
1727.	Peter II.	1801.	Alexander I.
1730.	Anne.	1825.	Nicholas I.
1740.	Ivan VI.	1855.	Alexander II.
1741.	Elizabeth.		

RUSSIA COMPANY.—The English trade was opened by some Englishmen who formed a company under the direction of Sebastian Cabot in 1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby and the crews of two vessels perished in 1553 (*See* NORTH-EAST PASSAGE), but a third vessel under Richard Chancellor entered the White Sea. Chancellor, who reached Archangel, was sent for by Ivan IV., and visited Moscow, when international commerce was established, and the company was incorporated as the Russia Company in 1554, Richard Chancellor and Anthony Jenkinson being the agents. Chancellor paid another visit to Moscow in 1555, and the Russia Company was confirmed by the first express statute passed in England in 1566.

RUSSIAN AMERICA consists chiefly of territory used for hunting, and is in the possession of the Imperial Fur Company. New Archangel, on the island of Sitka, is the only town.

RUSSIAN WAR.—The Sultan of Turkey finding it impossible to comply with the demands of the Czar respecting the Holy Places and Turkish subjects professing the Greek religion, the Russian embassy was recalled from Constantinople, May 21, 1853.

A.D.
1853, May 28. A manifesto is issued to the great powers by the Sultan.—June 8. The English fleet, under Admiral Dundas, is ordered to the Dardanelles.—July 2. The Russian army crosses the Pruth.—Oct. 5. Turkey declares war.—Oct. 23. The first encounter takes place at Isatcha.—Oct. 30. The English fleet enters the Dardanelles.—Nov. 4. The Turks are victorious at Oltenitza, the Russians losing 1,000 men.—Dec. 31. The "Ideutic Note" is accepted by the Sultan.
1854, Jan. 2. Swedeu and Denmark declare in favour of neutrality.—Jan. 4. The Allied fleets of England and France enter the Black Sea.—Jan. 6. The Turks are victorious at Citate, with a loss to the Russians of 3,000 men.—Jan. 8. The Russians enter the Dobrudscha.—Feb. 23. English troops embark for the East.—March 11. The Baltic fleet, under Napier, sails from Spithead.—March 19. The French troops for the East begin to embark.—March 20. The French Baltic fleet sails from Brest.—March 28. Declaration of war by England and France.—April 14. The siege of Silistria is commenced by the Russians.—April 15. A convention is concluded between France, Turkey, and England.—April 18. Lüders is defeated by Omar Pasha near Rassova.—April 20. Austria and Prussia agree to remain neutral.—April 22. Bombardment of Odessa by the French and English fleets.—May 12. The *Tiger* is lost off Odessa, and her crew are made prisoners by the Russians.—June 14. Treaty of Boyadji-Keuy between Austria and Turkey.—June 23. The siege of Silistria is raised by the Russians.—July 7. The Turks are victorious at Giurgevo.—July 28. Wallachia is evacuated by the Russians.—July 29. The Turks are defeated by the Russians near Bayazid.—Aug. 6. The Turks are again defeated at Kurekdere.—Aug. 13—15. Bomarsund, besieged by the Allied fleets, surrenders unconditionally.—Aug. 20. The Austrians enter the principalities.—Aug. 24. Kola, in the White Sea, is bombarded by the *Miranda*, and completely destroyed.—Sep. 7. The Allies are foiled at Petropaulovski.—Sep. 14. The Allies (25,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks) land at Old Fort, in the Crimea.—Sep. 15. Moldavia is evacuated by the Russians.—Sep. 20. Battle of the Alma (*q.v.*).—Sep. 23. The Russian fleet is sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol by Menschikoff.—Sep. 26. Balaclava is occupied by the English.—Sep. 29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, the French commander-in-chief.—Oct. 2. The siege army encamps before Sebastopol.

A.D.
1854, Oct. 17. The bombardment commences.—Oct. 25. Battle of Balaclava, and famous charge of the Light Brigade.—Nov. 5. Battle of Inkermann.—Dec. 2. Tripartite treaty between Austria, England, and France against Russia is signed at Vienna.—Dec. 24. Admiral Dundas is succeeded by Sir E. Lyons.—Dec. 24. Admiral Bruat succeeds Admiral Hamelin.

1855, Jan. 26. Sardinia joins the Allies.—June 29. The Sebastopol committee is appointed to inquire into the state of the army.—Feb. 6. A warrant is issued, giving commissions to sergeants and corporals.—Feb. 24. The French are defeated at the White Works.—March 2. Death of Nicholas I. of Russia.—March 15. Conferences are commenced at Vienna.—April 4. A fleet for the Baltic, under Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, sails from Spithead.—April 9. Sebastopol is again bombarded.—April 24. Embarkation of the Sardinian army at Genoa. The conferences at Vienna are closed.—May 16. Gen. Canrobert is succeeded in the Crimea by Pelissier.—May 22. An expedition is sent to the sea of Azof.—May 25. Kertch and Yenikale are taken by the Allies.—May 26. The Allies enter the sea of Azof.—June 3. Taganrog is cannonaded by the Allies.—June 5. Massacre at Hango by the Russians of a boat's crew, under a flag of truce.—June 6. Sebastopol is a third time bombarded.—June 8. The Mamelon, Quarries, and White Works are taken.—June 17. Sebastopol is a fourth time bombarded.—June 18. The Allies are repulsed at the Malakhoff and the Redan.—June 28. Death of Lord Raglan.—Aug. 9. Sweaborg is bombarded.—Aug. 16. The Russians are defeated at the Tchernaya.—Sep. 8. Repulse of the English at the Redan; the Malakhoff is taken by the French; evacuation of Sebastopol by the Russians.—Sep. 9. Entrance of the Allies into Sebastopol.—Sep. 24. Taman and Fanagoria are taken by the Allies.—Sep. 29. The Russians are defeated by the French in a cavalry action at Eupatoria. The Turkish garrison of Kars, under Gen. Williams, repulses the Russians.—Oct. 17. The forts of Kinburn capitulate to the Allies.—Nov. 6. The Turks, under Omar Pasha, defeat the Russians, and force the passage of the Ingour.—Nov. 25. Kars surrenders to Gen. Mouravieff.—Dec. 16. Proposals of peace, approved by the Allies, are sent to St. Petersburg by Austria.

1856, Jan. 16. Bases for peace are agreed to by Russia.—Feb. 1. A protocol is signed at Vienna by the ministers of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey.—Feb. 5. The report of Sir John M'Neill and Col. Tulloch, commissioners to the Crimea to inquire into the state of the army, is published.—Feb. 25. The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, Prussia being afterwards admitted, meet at Paris and agree to an armistice, to continue in force till March 31.—Feb. 29. A suspension of hostilities is agreed upon in the Crimea.—March 30. A treaty of peace is signed at Paris.—April 16. The congress is closed.—April 29. The treaty is ratified at Paris.

RUSTCHUK (Turkey). — This town was taken by the Russians, under Gens. Langeron and Markow, Oct. 14, 1811; and it again admitted a Russian force in 1828.

RUTHENIUM.—Klaus proved the existence of this metal in platinum ores, in 1843.

RUTHVEN.—(*See* GOWRIE CONSPIRACIES, RAID OF RUTHVEN, &c.)

RUTUPIÆ.—(*See* RICHBOROUGH.)

RYAL, or RIAL.—A gold noble of the value of 10*s.*, coined by Edward IV. in 1465, and named in imitation of a French coin which bore the impression of the king in his royal robes. (*See* COIN, and GOLD COINAGE.)

RYE (Sussex), one of the Cinque Ports, supposed to be the Novus Portus of the Romans, was pillaged by a party of piratical Danes, under Hastings, in 893. The castle was built by the Earl of Kent, 1134—1154. A charter, conveying permission to fortify the town, was granted by Richard I. in 1194. The Huguenots, driven from France by Catherine de Medicis, found refuge here in 1572. The harbour was nearly choked up in the 16th century, and an act was obtained for improving it in 1548. An attempt to form a new mouth by a canal, in 1750, having been found useless, was abandoned, and the old one was again resorted to and improved in 1778. The free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Peacock in 1638, and a school for poor children, by James Saunders, in 1702, have been united.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, for an insurrection in England and Scotland, in order to secure the succession to the Duke of Monmouth, was discovered June 12, 1683. The Earl of Essex, son of Lord Capel, was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13; Lord William Russell was executed July 21, and Algernon Sydney Dec. 7, 1683. The Duke of Monmouth was pardoned, and Hampden, grandson of John Hampden, fined £40,000, Feb. 6, 1684. The conspirators intended to murder Charles II. and the Duke of York.

RYMENANTS.—(*See* RIMENANT, Battle.)

RYSWICK (Treaty). — Negotiations were opened at this village, between Delft and the Hague, in Holland, May 9, 1697, to terminate the war which had commenced in 1688, with France against Holland, Germany, Spain, and England. Three separate treaties, by which Louis XIV. resigned some of his conquests and recognized William III. as King of England, were signed by England, France, Spain, and Holland, Sep. 10 (O. S.) or Sep. 20 (N. S.), 1697, and by Germany Oct. 30.

S.

SAALFELD (Germany).—This small walled town of Saxe-Meiningen contains the ruins of an old castle erected in the 8th century. The cathedral of St. John, built in 1212, is remarkable for its fine painted windows. It was the capital of an independent principality till 1749, when it was joined to Saxe-Coburg, passing to Saxe-Meiningen in 1826. Bavaria entered into an alliance with the confederates of Smalcald at this town, Oct. 24, 1531. Lannes, at the head of the French, defeated the Prussians here, Oct. 10, 1806. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed in the encounter.

SAARBRÜCK, or SARREBRÜCK (Prussia), founded in the 10th century, was united to Nassau in 1380. The town, taken by the French in 1676, was soon after re-captured and burned by the Imperialists. The palace, which at one time belonged to the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, was destroyed by the French in 1793. Saarbrück belonged to France from 1749 to 1814, and was given to Prussia in 1815.

SAARDAM, or ZAANDAM (Holland), celebrated as the place where Peter I. (the

Great) resided, when working as a common shipwright, under the name of Peter Mikhailov, in 1696.

SAARLOUIS, or SARRELOUIS (Prussia).—The town was founded by Louis XIV. in 1680, and the fortress was erected by Vauban in 1681. It was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

SAAZ, or SAATZ (Battle).—Ziska defeated the Germans, Sep. 1, 1421, at this place in Bohemia, founded in the 7th century.

SABEANS.—(*See* SHEBA.)

SABA, ST.—The Venetians erected Herzegovina (*q. v.*) into a duchy, under the name of St. Saba.

SABBATARIANS.—The term was applied in the 4th century to the followers of Sabbatius. (*See* MARCIANISTS.) In the 16th century some Anabaptists, who observed the seventh, instead of the first day of the week, received the name of Sabbatarians. It is uncertain when they first appeared in the Protestant Church, but Fuller says they existed as early as 1633. The republication of King James's Book of Sports (*q. v.*), Oct. 18, 1633, revived the Sabbatarian controversy. There are two congregations of Sabbatarians in London, the first dating as far back as 1678. One is among the General, and the other among the Particular Baptists. A tract supporting this doctrine was published in 1740. They are sometimes called the Seventh-Day Baptists.

SABBATH, as a name for Sunday (*q. v.*), was, according to the elder Disraeli, first used in England in 1554. In Low Latin, and the languages derived from the Latin, the term designates Saturday.

SABBATICAL YEAR.—The Jews received the command for its observance every seventh year, in which they were neither to sow their fields nor prune their vineyards (Exod. xxiii. 10 & 11), B.C. 1491. The injunction, repeated Lev. xxv. 2—7, is referred to Deut. xv. 1—11, and xxxi. 10—13. The Jews observed it after their return from the Babylonish captivity.

SABELLIANS.—The followers of Sabellius, according to some authorities a bishop, and according to others a presbyter of Upper Egypt, who flourished 256—270, and taught that the Father suffered on the cross, and that there is but one person in the Godhead. Pope Dionysius pronounced condemnation of the doctrines of Sabellius in a council held at Rome in 260. Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra, maintained the doctrine in 325. The "Historia Sabellina" was published by Wormius in 1696. The Sabellians were also called Patripassians (*q. v.*). Hallam says that Servetus held what were nearly Sabellian opinions.

SABINES, an ancient people of Italy, supposed to have been named from Sabus, one of their deities. Little is known of their history. They were at war with the Romans at a very early period. A contest broke out between them B.C. 504, and a body of the Sabines migrated to Rome, where they were welcomed, and founded the powerful family and tribe of Claudii. The Sabines carried their ravages to the very gates of Rome, B.C. 469. On their defeat by Marcus Horatius, B.C. 449, their camp was found full of plunder obtained in the Roman territories. They were again at war with the Romans B.C. 290, and having been vanquished many of them were sold as slaves. The remaining citizens were admitted to the Roman franchise, but without the rights of suffrage. These were granted to them B.C. 268, and from that time they enjoyed all the privileges of Roman citizens. The last time they are mentioned as a distinct people is during the second Punic war (B.C. 218—B.C. 202), when they served as volunteers in the army of Scipio.

SABRINA LAND (Antarctic Ocean) was discovered by Balleny, March 20, 1839.

SAC (BRETHREN OF THE).—This religious order, established in the beginning of the 13th century, had monasteries in France, Germany, Italy, and England. They never ate flesh or drank wine, and only wore wooden sandals in addition to the sac, from which they took their name.

SACCATOO, or SOKOTO (Africa).—A kingdom under this name was established in Soudan in 1816. The town of Saccatoo was founded in 1803. The traveller Clapperton died here, April 13, 1827.

SACHEVERELL RIOTS (London). — Dr. Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, preached two sermons, one at Derby and the other at St. Paul's, the latter Nov. 5, 1709, of which Mr Dolben complained as being contrary to Revolution principles. The House of Commons voted them "scandalous and seditious," and ordered Dr. Sacheverell to be impeached, Dec. 13. Dr. Sacheverell, brought to trial Feb. 27, 1710, was found guilty March 23, and sentenced to suspension for three years. The people, conceiving the Church in danger, during the progress of the trial broke into several meeting-houses, tore down the pulpits and pews, and made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Soldiers were called upon to disperse the mob, and the London trained bands were kept on duty. In 1713 Sacheverell was presented to the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and he died June 5, 1724.

SACRAMENT.—In the primitive ages of Christianity there were but two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Otho, Bishop of Bamberg, was the first who, in 1124, enumerated seven sacraments. Through the influence of Peter Lombard and of Gratian, this number was generally adopted by the Romish clergy, and received the approval of Pope Eugenius IV. at the Council of Florence in 1439. The Council of Trent (Dec. 13, 1545—Dec. 3, 1563) decided that there were seven; namely, Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, or Supper of the Lord, Extreme Unction, Marriage, Ordination, and Penance, instead of the two instituted by Jesus Christ. The Benediction with the Sacrament arose in the Romish Church soon after the institution of the Festival of Corpus Christi in 1264. A sect sprang up in England early in the 18th century, founded by Dr. Deacon, who increased their number to 12. The founder published his views on Christianity in 1748.

SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY, amongst the Lutherans, commenced in 1524, when Martin Luther engaged in a dispute

with Andrew Carlstadt. Luther taught the real presence of Christ in the elements of the Lord's Supper, as fire is in heated iron, the doctrine being termed Consubstantiation. Carlstadt, who was supported by Bucer and Capito, maintained that the Eucharist was only a commemoration of the Saviour's sacrifice. Zwinglius took the same view in 1525, and Luther's doctrine was condemned by an assembly of Swiss divines at Berne in 1528. The diet of Spires, in 1529, resolved to suppress the Sacramentarians or Sacramentaries, as the opponents of Luther were called. Their supporters drew up the Tetrapolitan Confession (*q. v.*), for presentation to the diet of Augsburg, in 1530. They existed in England in considerable numbers about 1537.

SACRAMENTARIES.—These liturgical books, containing the prayers and order of the celebration of mass and of the sacraments, were used in the Roman Catholic Church. The most celebrated sacramentaries are those of Pope Gelasius I. (492—496) and of Pope Gregory I. (the Great) (590—604). About the 11th or 12th century they were incorporated with the mass-books or missals (*q. v.*). No sacramentaries were employed by the Greek Church. (*See* SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY.)

SACRAMENTO (California).—A settlement was made in 1839, and the first house was built in the spring of 1849. Gold was discovered in the Sacramento River, in Sep., 1847. It became the capital of California in 1854.

SACRED.—The Christian emperors did not use the term until the time of Justin II., in 565. It was first added to the title of majesty, in this country, by James I., in 1603.

SACRED COLLEGE.—(*See* CARDINAL.)

SACRED FIRE.—(*See* KILDARE, VESTALS, &c.)

SACRED HARMONIC.—(*See* CONCERT, LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, &c.)

SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—This feast, said to have originated with a French nun towards the end of the 16th century, was approved by Clement XII. in 1732 and in 1736, and by Clement XIII. in 1765.

SACRED STANDARD.—(*See* LABARUM.)

SACRED WARS.—The first, in which the Amphictyonic Council declared war against the Cirrhæans, B.C. 595, in defence of Delphi, lasted until B.C. 586, when Cirrha was taken, razed to the ground, and the surrounding country dedicated to the god. The second lasted from B.C. 448 to B.C. 447. The Phocians having been sentenced by the Amphictyonic Council to pay a fine for having, as they pretended, cultivated the Cirrhæan plain, B.C. 357, seized the temple, which led to the Phocian or the third Sacred war. It was brought to a close by Philip I. of Macedon, B.C. 346, and the temple was restored to the Amphictyons. By some writers the first contest is termed the Cirrhæan war, and the two latter the first and second Sacred wars. The fourth Sacred war was waged B.C. 339—B.C. 338.

SACRIFICE.—Cain offered one of the fruit of the ground, and Abel of the firstlings of his flock, B.C. 3875 (Gen. iv. 2—4). Noah, after leaving the ark, offered up a burnt-offering, B.C. 2347 (Gen. viii. 20). Abraham was commanded by God to offer up his son Isaac as a sacrifice, B.C. 1872 (Gen. xxii. 2). The Jewish system of sacrifice was instituted B.C. 1496. A decree of the Roman senate abolished human sacrifices B.C. 99. The Egyptians, says Herodotus, offered up swine to Dionysus, god of the Nile, and to the Moon, B.C. 408; and the Scythians to their deities sacrificed chiefly horses, B.C. 408. Julius Cæsar found the Druids of Britain practising human sacrifices, B.C. 55. Gibbon (ch. l.) remarks, "The altars of Phœnicia and Egypt, of Rome and Carthage, have been polluted with human gore," and the Arab tribe of the Dumatians annually sacrificed a boy in the 3rd century. The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca is consummated by a sacrifice of sheep and camels. The tribes of the Suevi were in the habit of resorting to the sacred wood or sonnenwald, in the marquisate of Lusace, and there offering human sacrifice, in 248. Theodosius I. prohibited sacrifice at Rome in 385. (*See* HECATOMB.)

SACRILEGE.—A statute (4 Hen. VIII. c. 2) was enacted against it in 1512. It was made punishable with death by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 10 (1827), and with transportation for life by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 81 (Sep. 10, 1835). The penalty was reduced to a term of imprisonment for three years by 6 Will. IV. c. 4 (1836).

SACRIPORTUS (Battle).—The consuls Marius the younger and Papirius Carbo were defeated by Sylla, at this place, in Italy, with the loss of 20,000 slain and 8,000 prisoners, B.C. 82.

SADDLES.—Zonaras relates that Constantine the younger was killed, in 340, by a fall from his saddle, which seems to be the first mention of them. They appear to have been made of wood in the time of the Emperor Theodosius I. In 385 he ordered that saddles of more than 60 pounds weight should not be put upon post-horses. The Emperor Maurice ordered those of the cavalry to have large coverings of fur in the 6th century. Ethelbert, King of Kent, bestowed one adorned with gems upon St. Augustine's abbey, in 605. In a reformation of the Cluniacs, in 1233, it is ordered that no abbot or prior ride without one. Among the old Germans and Franks, carrying a saddle from place to place was an ignominious punishment. The saddlers of London, who are said to have formed a company before 967, were incorporated in 1272.

SADDUCEES.—A party amongst the Jews, who did not believe that the Oral Law was a revelation of God to the Israelites, denied the existence of departed souls, and the resurrection from the dead. According to the Jewish account, now generally rejected, they derived their name from Sadoc or Zadoc, a follower of Antigonus of Socho, president of the Jewish Sanhedrim about B.C. 250. Some writers pretend that they rejected all the Old Testament, except the Pentateuch. They are not heard of after the 1st century.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE (London).—A band of music was provided for the entertainment of the drinkers of the medicinal waters here, in 1683. Rosoman sold three-fourths of his interest in the place for £7,000,

June 10, 1771. The theatre was opened in 1765. An accident caused by a false alarm of fire, by which 18 persons were suffocated or trampled to death, occurred Oct. 19, 1807. Two benefits took place for the relief of the sufferers, Nov. 2 and 3, and two brothers were convicted at the Middlesex sessions for having caused the riot which led to the catastrophe, Dec. 4, 1807.

SADOWA, or KÖNIGSGRATZ (Battle).—The Prussians, commanded by King William I. in person, defeated the Austrians, under Field-Marshal Benedek, at the village of Sadowa, near Königsgratz, in Bohemia, Tuesday, July 3, 1866. The attack was commenced by the Austrian artillery about 7.30 A.M. At ten o'clock the Prussians, under Gen. Stuhnapl, advanced upon the villages of Sadowa, Dohelnitz, and Mokrowena, whence, after hard fighting, in which the needle gun (*q. v.*) did good service—for this battle, like Molwitz (*q. v.*), was gained by rapidity of firing—they expelled the enemy; and by 2.30 P.M. they had seized the village of Chlum, or Klum, the centre of the Austrian position. The advantage, however, remained with the Austrians till about 3.30, when the Prussian Crown Prince drove their left flank from the village of Lipa. By 4.30 the retreat had become general, but the firing continued till nine. Three Austrian archdukes were wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz, with about 15,000 men, were made prisoners; and 160 guns, 11 sets of colours, and 3 cavalry standards were captured. The Austrian army consisted of about 190,000, and the Prussians of 220,000 men.

SAFETY.—(*See* GENERAL SAFETY, PUBLIC WELFARE, &c.)

SAFETY LAMP.—The "Davy" was invented by Sir Humphry Davy, and the "Geordy" by George Stephenson in 1815. It was decided to be sometimes a source of danger when ventilation was neglected, by a committee formed to inquire into the subject after the great explosion near Sunderland in 1839.

SAFFRON, the same as the Latin crocus, mentioned by King Solomon and Homer, which was much used by the ancients as a perfume and in cookery, was first introduced into Spain by the Arabs, and into England by a pilgrim, who brought a bulb from the Levant in 1339. Its cultivation was an important feature of European husbandry in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden it was much grown about 1582. Henry II., King of France, issued an order against its adulteration in 1550.

SAGAN (Prussia) was sold to Wallenstein by Ferdinand II., for 150,800 guilden, in 1627. It passed at his death in 1634 to the princes of Lobkowitz, who sold it to Peter, Duke of Courland, in 1785. The duke abdicated in 1795, and his second daughter was created Duchess of Sagan in 1845.

SAGE.—Mexican sage was introduced into this country from Mexico in 1724, and blue African sage from the Cape in 1731.

SAGONE BAY (Corsica) is also called Lazono Bay. Here two French store-ships and a large transport were discovered lying under the protection of a battery by Capt. R. Barrie, who attacked and destroyed the vessels and demolished the fortification, May 1, 1811.

SAGRAMENTO, ST., or COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO (S. America).—This Portuguese settlement on the Rio de la Plata was founded by the governor of Rio Janeiro in 1678, and was claimed by the Spaniards in 1680. They relinquished their claim by the treaty of Lisbon, June 18, 1701, and by a treaty signed at Utrecht Feb. 6, 1715. It was ceded to Spain by treaty, Jan. 13, 1750. Portugal recovered it by a convention, signed Feb. 12, 1761; but on the commencement of war between the two countries, in 1762, it was again seized by the Spaniards, who resigned it for the fourth time by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Hostilities recommenced, and continued until the Portuguese ceded it to Spain by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1777. It was finally annexed to the empire of Brazil in 1825.

SAGRAS (Battle).—Fought B.C. 560, according to some authorities, and B.C. 510 according to others, on this river of Bruttium, between Caulonia and Locri, on which occasion 10,000 Locrians are said to have defeated 130,000 Crotoniats.

SAGUNTUM, or SAGUNTUS (Spain), sometimes called Zacynthus, because said to have been founded by a colony of Greeks from that island, was besieged while in alliance with the Romans, by Hannibal, in the spring, B.C. 219, and taken, after a brave resistance, when all the male adults were put to death, B.C. 218. This led to the second Punic war. It was recovered by the Romans, who restored and made it a colony, B.C. 210. A mosaic pavement of Bacchus was discovered here in 1745. The town of Murviedro (*muri veteres*) occupies its site, and the convent of La Trinidad that of the great temple of Diana.

SAIGON (Asia).—The French defeated the Chinese at this place in Cochin China, Feb. 17, 1859, and an armistice was concluded July 30. The port and river were opened to trade by Jan. 1, 1860, and Saigon became French territory Jan. 1, 1863.

SAILORS' HOME (London Docks) was founded in 1820, and the new building, by Green, was opened in May, 1835.

SAINTES (France).—The ancient Mediolanum Santonum, capital of the Santones, contains a cathedral, built on the site of a church founded by Charlemagne (768—814). The town was destroyed by the Normans in 850. It was rebuilt, and Louis IX. defeated the English in the vicinity in 1242. It suffered much during the wars of religion. The church of St. Eutrope was built in the 11th century. Councils were held here in 562; Jan., 1081; Nov. 4, 1089; March 2, 1097; and in 1282.

SAINTS.—(*See* CANONIZATION, INVOCATION, &c.)

SAINT, SAN, SANTA, or ST.—Many subjects with this prefix will be found under the word itself in the alphabetical arrangement.

SAINT SIMONIANS, followers of the Count de Saint Simon, a French Communist (Oct. 17, 1760—May 19, 1825), who ruined himself by his expensive mode of living.

SAIS (Egypt), the capital of Lower Egypt, was one of the sacred cities. The Saite dynasty of kings came to an end B.C. 408.

SALAMANCA (Battle).—Lord Wellington, at the head of 46,000 English, Portuguese, and Spanish troops, defeated a French army, equal in point of numbers, near this town in Spain, July 22, 1812.

SALAMANCA (Spain), the Roman Salmantica, and called by the Spaniards, from its fine architectural remains, Roma la Chica, or Little Rome, was stormed and captured by Ordoño I. in 862. An agreement between the Archduke Philip and King Ferdinand, concluded here Nov. 24, 1505, is called the Concord of Salamanca. It capitulated to the Earl of Galway, June 7, 1706, and was occupied by a Spanish force, under the Duke del Parque, in Oct., 1809. Lord Wellington reached it June 17, 1812; took the forts by assault June 27. (*See* SALAMANCA, Battle.) The bridge of 27 arches across the Tormeo rests on the piers of Trajan's bridge. The university, founded by Alphonso IX. of Leon in 1200, was united with that of Palencia in 1240. It had 14,000 students in the 14th century. Councils were held here Oct. 21, 1310; May 24, 1335; Nov. 23, 1380—May 19, 1381; and in 1410. The schools of the university were built in 1415; the four *colegios mayores* were founded—San Bartolomé, in 1410; Cuenca in 1506; Santiago in 1521; and King's College in 1625. Their privileges were much curtailed in 1770. The Jesuits' college was built in 1614. The old cathedral was erected in the 12th century; the new one, begun in 1513, was finished in 1734. The Plaza Mayor, capable of containing nearly 20,000 persons, and sometimes used as a bull arena, was erected between 1700 and 1733. Twenty convents, and about 20 colleges, were destroyed by the French during their occupation of the town before the retreat of 1812.

SALAMIS (Greece), also called Pityoussa, the Island of Pines, the modern Kuluri, was colonized by the Æacidæ of Ægina at an early period. Ajax, the son of Telamon, king of the island, joined the expedition against Troy, taking with him 12 ships, B.C. 1193. It continued independent till a dispute arose, B.C. 620, between the Athenians and the Megarians for its possession, both claimants citing the "Iliad" in support of their pretensions, when it was finally adjudged to the Athenians. It voluntarily received a Macedonian garrison, B.C. 318, and they held it until it was purchased by the Athenians, B.C. 232. Budorum, the western promontory of the island, was taken by the Peloponnesians, B.C. 429.

SALAMIS (Sea-fights).—The Persian fleet, under Xerxes, was defeated in the Bay of Salamis by the Greek fleet, commanded by Themistocles, in Dec., B.C. 480. The Persian fleet consisted of 1,207, and the Greek of 366 ships. ——The Greeks defeated the Persians in a sea-fight off Salamis, in Cyprus, B.C. 449.——The Greco-Egyptian fleet, under Menelaus and Ptolemy (I.) Soter, were defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes off the same place, B.C. 306.

SALAMONICA.—(*See* CULVERIN.)

SALANG, or JUNKSEYLON (Bay of Bengal).—This island, belonging to Siam, was captured by the Burmese in 1810.

SALANKEMAN (Battle).—At this place, on the borders of Hungary and Transylvania, Louis, Margrave of Baden, defeated the Turks, 20,000 of whom, the Vizier Mustapha Köprili being among the number, were slain, Aug. 19, 1691.

SALASSI.—This powerful Alpine tribe, probably of Ligurian origin, is first mentioned in history in connection with an unprovoked attack made upon it, B.C. 134, by the Roman consul Appius Claudius, who suffered a defeat and lost 5,000 men in the engagement. Having repaired his disaster in another attack, and slain a great number of his opponents, he claimed a triumph. To prevent the ravages of the tribe, a Roman colony was established at Eporedia (Ivrea), at the mouth of the valley leading to their country, B.C. 100. Having revolted, B.C. 35, they were subdued by Valerius Messala, B.C. 33. Again revolting, Terentius Varro compelled them to lay down their arms, and sold the whole nation (42,000 persons) into slavery, B.C. 25. The gold-washings of the valley constituted the chief cause of dispute.

SALBAN (Battle).—The Persian general Sarbaraza having retired within the walls of this town, it was suddenly attacked by the Romans under Heraclius, and taken, after a brave defence, in 624. Sarbaraza effected his escape.

SALCÈDE'S CONSPIRACY.—Salcède, a Spaniard by birth and distantly connected with the House of Lorraine, arrested at Bruges, July 21, 1582, revealed a conspiracy formed by the Guises to seize Henry III. of France, assassinate the Duke of Anjou, and place France under the control of Philip II. of Spain. Salcède was condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses, Oct. 25, 1582.

SALDANHA BAY (Africa).—A Dutch fleet was captured by Commodore Johnstone in this bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, three ships, of 1,100 tons each, being saved from the fire, and afterwards brought to England, July 21, 1781. A Dutch squadron, with 2,000 troops on board, destined to attack the English at the Cape of Good Hope, was captured in the same place by Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALEM (N. America.)—This place in Massachusetts was settled in Sep., 1628. A fire did great damage in 1692.

SALEM (Palestine), a city of Sechem, of which Melchizedek was king (Gen. xiv. 18, Heb. vii. 1 and 2), is, by the Jewish commentators, said to be Jerusalem (Ps. lxxvi. 2). Jerome (345—Sep. 30, 420) declares that Salem existed in his time, and that it was near Scythopolis.

SALERNO (Italy), the Roman Salernum, capital of the province of Salerno, or Principato-Citra. The Romans decided to establish a colony here B.C. 197, the settlement being actually formed B.C. 194. It was taken by Papius, the Samnite general, during the Social war, B.C. 90—88, and again by the Goths in the 6th century. Having fallen into the hands of the Lombards, it was besieged by the Saracens in 872. The siege was raised by the

Emperor Louis in 873. The Saracens eventually succeeded in capturing it in 905. The Greek emperor dispossessed the Saracens in 920. Having reverted to the Lombards, the Saracens laid siege to it in 1005. They were defeated by the Crusaders, in a great battle in the neighbourhood, in 1016. In another attempt, in 1016, a force of Norman knights, on their way from Jerusalem, came to the rescue. It was captured, after a siege of eight months, by Robert Guiscard, who deposed Gisulph, the last of the Lombard princes, in 1077, and the city rose to great eminence, being classed with the *opulentissima urbes* of Campania. Its school of medicine was celebrated as early as 1069. Pope Gregory VII., who took refuge here in 1084, died here, May 24, 1085. An assembly of barons met and elected Roger II., Duke of Apulia, King of Naples and Sicily, in 1130. The citizens betrayed the Empress Constance to Tancred, King of Sicily, in 1191. It was sacked by the Emperor Henry VI. in 1193. Urban VI., in his struggles with Charles III., King of Naples, took refuge here in 1385. The crew of the *Cagliari* were undergoing their trial here when they were, with the vessel, delivered up to the English Government, June 8, 1858. The cathedral of St. Matthew was built by Robert Guiscard in 1084, on the site of an older edifice destroyed by the Saracens. The bronze doors were erected in 1099; the harbour was commenced by John of Procida in 1260; the tomb of Pope Gregory VII. was restored in 1578; and the university, probably the oldest in Europe, was replaced by the Lyceum in 1817.

SALE, or SALLEE (Africa).—This port of Morocco, long a haunt for pirates, whence the expression "a Sallee rover," was, with the assistance of an English squadron, destroyed in 1632, when 300 Christian captives were rescued. The French bombarded Sallee in Nov., 1851.

SALICES (Battle), fought in 377, near one of the mouths of the Danube, between the Romans and the Goths, under Fritigern, was attended by great slaughter on both sides, without any decided advantage to either.

SALIC LAW, supposed to have been instituted, in 511, by Clovis I., to exclude females from inheritance, is still in operation in France. Philip II. of Spain attempted, in defiance of this law, to secure the crown for his daughter Isabella Clara Eugenia, niece of Henry III., in 1590. Charles VI. of Austria dying without male issue, Maria Theresa succeeded to the throne by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, in 1740. The Salic law was abolished in Spain March 29, 1830. (*See* CARLISTS.) Queen Victoria was excluded from the throne of Hanover in 1837 by the operation of the Salic law.

SALISBURY (Bishopric was originally established at Sherborne, in 705, and St. Aldhelm was appointed its first bishop. It was removed to Salisbury, then known as Old Sarum, by Bishop Herman, in 1072. By an order in council, dated Oct. 5, 1836, the county of Berkshire was separated from the diocese of Salisbury, and annexed to Oxford.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM (Wiltshire), had its origin in a quarrel between the bishop and canons of Old Sarum. The captain of the castle sided with the clerical party, and founded a cathedral at New Sarum in 1220. It was completed in 1258, and the city received a charter from Henry III. (1216—72), and was walled in 1315. It has returned members to Parliament since 1294. A council was held here by Edward II., Oct. 20, 1324; a parliament by Edward III., Oct. 16, 1328; and another by Richard II., April 29, 1384. The poultry-market contains a hexagonal cross of the time of Edward III. (1327—77). A rising in favour of Charles II. was made by Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, who surprised the judges, March 11, 1665. During the great plague the court removed from London to Salisbury, July 27, 1665. James II. having joined the main body of his army here, was deserted by the Duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill, Nov. 22, 1688.

SALLEE.—(*See* SALE.)

SALLENTINES, or SALENTINES, inhabiting the southern part of the Italian peninsula, are mentioned by Livy as having been defeated by the consul L. Volumnius, who took some of their towns B.C. 306. According to some writers, the historian confounds them with a neighbouring nation. In the fourth Samnite war they joined the confederacy against the Romans, and were defeated by L. Æmilius Barbula, B.C. 281. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 267; and they were subdued B.C. 266. Having revolted, they were defeated B.C. 213, after which their name disappears from history.

SALMON FISHERY.—The laws relating to salmon fisheries in England were amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109 (Aug. 6, 1861), which came into operation in Oct. of that year. This act was amended by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 121 (July 5, 1865). The Irish salmon fisheries are regulated by separate acts, and the laws relating to salmon fisheries in Scotland were regulated and amended by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 7, 1862), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1863.

SALONA, or SALONÆ (Dalmatia), became the chief town of Dalmatia after the fall of Dalminium, B.C. 117, was taken by Cosconius B.C. 78, and by Asinius Pollio B.C. 39. M. Octavius, commanding a squadron for Pompey, was compelled to retreat from before it with loss, B.C. 34. It maintained a siege against Bato, the native leader, in the year 6. Diocletian built the palace, which gives its name to the modern town of Spalato (*q. v.*), to which he retired after his abdication, May 1, 305. Glycerius, Emperor of the West, accepted its bishopric when he resigned his sceptre in 474. It was taken by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, in 481. Belisarius made it his starting-point in the expedition to Italy in 544, as did Narses in 552. It was pillaged and burned by the Avars in 639. A council was held here in Oct., 1076.

SALONICA, or SALONIKI (European Turkey), the ancient Thessalonica, in early times also called Emathia, Halia, and Therma, was the resting-place of Xerxes on his march to invade Greece, B.C. 481. It was taken by Pausanias about B.C. 479, occupied by the Athenians B.C. 421, and appears to have been

rebuilt by Cassander and named Thessalonica in honour of his wife, B.C. 315. It surrendered to the Romans June 22, B.C. 168. Cicero found refuge here during his banishment, B.C. 58. It was the head-quarters of the Pompeian party in the first civil war, B.C. 49, and, siding with Octavius and Antonius in the second, was made a free city B.C. 42. The apostle Paul addressed epistles to its church in 52. It was made a Roman *colonia* in the middle of the 3rd century. The widow and daughter of the Emperor Diocletian were beheaded here in 313. Its inhabitants were massacred for sedition by order of Theodosius (the Great) in 390, and it was besieged by the Ostrogoths, who were defeated by Sabinianus in 479. Salonica was stormed after a few days' fighting, and the citizens were slaughtered or sold into slavery by the Saracens, whose fleet appeared before the city July 29, 904. It was taken by the Normans of Sicily Aug. 15, 1185. Boniface III., Marquis of Montferrat, founded the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica in 1204. Theodore Angelus expelled Demetrius, the son of Boniface III., and assumed the title of emperor in 1222. Vataces, Emperor of Nicæa, united it to his own empire in 1234. On the marriage, in 1284, of Violante with Andronicus II., the Greek emperor, her father William, Marquis of Montferrat, gave up as her dowry the nominal sovereignty of Thessalonica. After various changes, it was taken from the Venetians by the sultan Amurath II., in March, 1430.

SALSETTE (Hindostan).—This island, formerly part of the Mongol empire, was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The Mahrattas conquered the island in 1750, and the English Dec. 28, 1774. The causeway connecting it with the island of Bombay was constructed in 1813. The temple-caves of Kenhari or Kenery, the largest of which is a Buddhist temple, are of great antiquity.

SALT was, according to Fosbroke, imported into England by the Phœnicians, and the Romans made pits and mines (those at Droitwich being mentioned) in 816. The art of making common salt was published by Dr. Brownrigg in 1748. Beds of rock-salt were discovered in searching for coal at Marbury, near Northwich, about 1670, and near Lawton in 1779. A second stratum was found at Northwich in 1781. In Lower Normandy it has been procured by filtration through sea-sand and evaporation from sea-water since the 9th century; and in Sardinia since 1550, from which place the process was introduced into Saxony in 1559. The works at Ostia, on the Tiber, were formed B.C. 640; those at Welicska, in Poland, in 1237; and at Bochnia, Galicia, in 1251. Those on the banks of the lagunes originated a quarrel between Venice and Padua in 1336. A duty of 10*s.* per bushel was imposed on salt in this country in 1798. It was increased to 15*s.* in 1805, reduced to 2*s.* in 1823, and abolished Jan. 5, 1825. (*See* CHELTENHAM, ETON MONTEM, GABELLE, ISCHL, &c.)

SALTERS' COMPANY (London).—A livery was granted to this company by Richard II. in 1394. The Salters' Hall, built in Bread Street about 1451, was destroyed by fire in 1533. Arms were granted by Henry VIII. in 1530. The company, one of the 12 chief companies, was incorporated by letters-patent of Elizabeth, July 20, 1558. The hall, mentioned in 1578 as having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire in 1598. The present hall, commenced Oct. 16, 1823, was finished in 1827.

SALT LAKE CITY (N. America). — The capital of the Mormonite state of Utah, was founded near the Great Salt Lake in 1847.

SALTPETRE, or NITRE, is mentioned in the works of Roger Bacon (1214—June 11, 1292). Lully speaks of obtaining aquafortis from it before 1315. Gunther, Archbishop of Magdeburg, granted the right of collecting it, as it occurred in the form of an incrustation on walls of houses, in 1419. A burgher of Halle obtained a similar grant in 1460; and another had a contract for collecting it from two heaps of rubbish before the gates of Halle in 1544. The magistrates of that town had a manufactory for saltpetre in 1545. In the Prussian states the royal right of collecting it was, on the urgent representation of the people, abolished,—an indemnification being made to government in 1798.

SALUZZO, or SALUCES (Italy). — The French, under the Duke of Montmorency, took possession of Saluzzo in 1630. The marquisate was ceded to the duchy of Savoy by Henry IV., in exchange for other territory, by a treaty concluded at Lyons Jan. 17, 1601; and the ancient castle, once the residence of the marquises of Saluzzo, has been converted into a prison. The abbey of Staffarda, built in 1135, was destroyed by fire in 1341. The cathedral was commenced in 1480.

SALVADOR, SAN or ST. (Central America). —This state, at one time called Cuscatlan, or the Land of Riches, was conquered by Alvarado, one of the officers of Cortes, in 1523, and remained under Spanish rule, attached to Guatemala, till united to Mexico by the revolution of 1821. A confederation was formed with Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, under the name of the Confederation of Central America, in 1821. It was dissolved in 1839. The capital, bearing the same name, was totally destroyed by an earthquake, April 16, 1854. Gen. Barrios was elected president of this republic Feb. 1, 1860. The neighbouring state of Guatemala declared war against San Salvador, Jan. 23, 1863, and despatched an invading army under the president Raphael Carrera, which entered the country Feb. 1, and sustained a defeat at Ocotepeque Feb. 24. Honduras declared for San Salvador, March 1, and war was announced with Nicaragua, March 23. The troops of San Salvador having been defeated by Carrera at Santa Rosa, June 16, a faction of the inhabitants proclaimed François Dueñas president, and established a government under his direction at Sansonate. Gen. Gonzales assumed the same title at Santa Anna, during the absence of Barrios, June 29, but was defeated and put to flight by the army of Guatemala, July 2. The troops of Nicaragua occupied the port of La Union July 26. Negotiations having failed between Gens. Barrios and Carrera, the latter laid siege to the town

of San Salvador Sep. 29, and compelled his opponent to surrender Oct. 26. Barrios took to flight, and embarking on an American vessel Nov. 19, quitted the republic. François Dueñas entered the capital as president Feb. 12, 1864, and opened a constituent assembly Feb. 18, which sanctioned his assumption of the office of the ex-president Barrios, Feb. 20.

SALVADOR, SAN or ST., or CAT ISLAND (Bahama or Lucayos Islands), called by the native Indians Guanahani, or Cat Island, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage to America, Oct. 11, 1492, was the first land in the New World reached by this enterprising navigator.

SALVAGE CORPS. — (*See* FIRE SALVAGE CORPS.)

SALVATIERRA.—(*See* CALATRAVA.)

SALZBACH, or SASBACH (Baden).—Turenne, who commanded the forces of Louis XIV., was killed near this town, as he was visiting a battery on the eve of giving battle to the troops of the Emperor, under Montecuculli, July 27, 1675. A monument was erected on the spot in 1829.

SALZBURG (Austria), built on the site of the ancient Juvavum, was destroyed by Attila in 448. It was the capital of the duchy of Salzburg, the residence of the native kings of Noricum, and was restored in the 7th century. Charlemagne held a conference here with the ambassadors of Nicephorus I. in 803. Councils were held here Jan. 26, 807; Feb. 1, 1178; in 1274; in 1281; in 1287; Nov. 11, 1288; in 1291; in 1310; in 1340; July, 1380; Jan., 1386; Nov. 18, 1418; Feb. 8, 1451; and Oct. 19, 1490. The Benedictine church contains fine painted glass windows of 1480. St. Margaret was built in 1485. Paracelsus, whose grave is in the churchyard of St. Sebastian, died here Sep. 24, 1541. The university church was built between 1696 and 1707; the cathedral, with a façade of white marble, between 1614 and 1668. One of its eight gates, called the New Gate, was cut through the Monk's Hill by Archbishop Sigismund, in 1767. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, Salzburg was ceded to Austria. The French were defeated here in a great battle, by the Austrians under the Archduke John, Dec. 14, 1800. The university was abolished, and a lyceum or academy established, in 1806. Salzburg was ceded to the Duke of Tuscany in Dec., 1802; was occupied by the French in 1805; and again ceded to Austria by the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805. The Austrian general Jellachich was defeated here by the French, April 29, 1809. In 1818 the city was partly destroyed by fire. The botanic garden was opened in 1850.

SALZBURG (Duchy).—This country, having been wrested from the Celts by the Romans, and reduced to a state of ruin on the fall of the empire, was visited by Hrodbert, or Rupert, a Scotsman, who converted the people to Christianity, and became their first bishop, in 716. Arno, the seventh in succession, was made archbishop by Pope Leo III. in 798. The Protestants, having received permission, left the duchy in 1732, to the number of 30,000, and settled in Prussia, Würtemberg, and Georgia (North America). The see having been secularized, was given, with the title of elector, to the ex-duke of Tuscany, in 1801. It was annexed to Austria by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805; was transferred to Bavaria by the treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809; and restored to Austria in 1815.

SAMANIDES.—Ismael, founder of this dynasty, invited by the Abbassides, crossed the Oxus with 10,000 horse, conquered the Soffarian army, and established himself in Persia, in 874. He was recognized as padishah, or king, by the caliph in 900. After a duration of 125 years, the Samanides were conquered by the Ghiznevides in 999.

SAMARA (Russia) was built in 1591, as a defence against the Calmucks, and surrounded by a wall and moat. The fortifications were destroyed in 1703. The country was formed into a government by a ukase issued in Dec., 1850, and Samara was made the capital.

SAMARCAND, or SAMARKAND (Asia), the ancient Maracanda, the capital of Sogdiana, supposed to have been founded by an Arab chief about B.C. 465, was taken by Alexander III. (B.C. 336—B.C. 323). Zingis Khan took it in 1220, and Timour in 1359. Silk paper was manufactured here in 650. It was united to Bokhara by Abdullah at the close of the 16th century.

SAMARIA (Palestine).—This city, known to the Assyrians as Beth-Khumri, or "the House of Omri," was founded by Omri (1 Kings xvi. 23, 24), and made the capital of the kingdom of Israel, about B.C. 924. The Syrians were defeated in attempts to capture it (1 Kings xx. 1), B.C. 901, and (2 Kings vi. 24, &c.) B.C. 892. Shalmaneser IV., King of Assyria, took it after a siege of three years' duration (2 Kings xviii. 9, 10), B.C. 721, and the 10 tribes were carried into captivity. After their return a feud sprang up between the Jews and the Samaritans, and a rival temple was erected on Mount Gerizim, B.C. 409. Alexander III. (B.C. 336—332) took the city, and John Hyrcanus destroyed it after besieging it one year, B.C. 109. Having been rebuilt by the Jews it was taken by Pompey, and restored to the Samaritans. Gabinius fortified it, and Herod the Great restored it, B.C. 25, under the name of Sebaste (*q. v.*).

SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH, differing in some respects from the Hebrew text, was first edited in the Polyglott of J. Morinus, in 1632. It is said by some authorities to have come into the hands of the Samaritans as an inheritance from the 10 tribes. Others contend that it was introduced by Manasseh, when the temple on Mount Gerizim was founded, B.C. 409. Various theories respecting its origin have been advocated.

SAMARITANS, the name given to the colonists brought from beyond the Euphrates to inhabit (2 Kings xvii. 24) Samaria (*q. v.*), by Esar-haddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 678. Great enmity existed between them and the Jews, though they claimed to be of the same descent (John iv. 12). A small remnant of the Samaritans exists at Nablus, the ancient Sechem, and missionaries were sent to them in 1823 and 1838.

SAMAROBRIVA.—(*See* AMIENS.)

SAMBAS (Borneo).—The Dutch began to trade here about 1604. In consequence of the piratical habits of the inhabitants, an English expedition was despatched against Sambas in 1812, and it was repulsed with great loss. Another expedition was sent, in 1813, under Col. Watson, who carried the fort by storm, July 3, and compelled the rajah to retire into the interior of his dominions.

SAME, or SAMOS (Ionian Sea).—The name given by Homer to the island of Cephallenia, the modern Cephalonia, of which the earliest inhabitants were Taphians. Its chief city, of the same name, was founded at a very early period. All the towns of the island joined the Athenian alliance, B.C. 431, and Same submitted to Rome B.C. 187. It must not be confounded with Samos or Samus (*q. v.*).

SAMIAN WAR, between the Athenians and the Samians, occurred about B.C. 440. In the beginning of this war Pericles, the Athenian commander, defeated the Samian fleet, landed his troops on the island, and besieged Samos. Having heard that a Phœnician fleet was coming to the assistance of the Samians, he drew off part of his forces to intercept it. The besieged, taking advantage of his absence, carried the naval encampment of the Athenians by surprise. Pericles returned, and again closely besieged the town. The Samians, who ventured upon another battle, in which they were defeated, defended the town for nine months, when they capitulated through famine. They were condemned to dismantle their fort, deliver up their ships, and pay the cost of the siege by instalments.

SAMNITES.—This people, of Sabine origin, conquered Campania between B.C. 440 and B.C. 420, afterwards overran Lucania, and within a century spread to the southern extremity of Italy. The Samnites concluded a treaty with Rome B.C. 354. The first Samnite war began B.C. 343, and after several victories gained by the Romans, was concluded B.C. 341. In the Great Latin war, B.C. 340—B.C. 338, the Samnites were allies of the Romans. The second or Great Samnite war commenced B.C. 326. The Roman army, having been decoyed by the Samnites into a narrow pass called the Caudine Forks (*q. v.*) in the spring B.C. 321, had to pass under the yoke in the presence of the whole Samnite army. A truce for two years was made B.C. 318; but the war was renewed, and, after suffering many defeats, the Samnites were compelled to sue for peace, which was granted B.C. 304. The third Samnite war commenced B.C. 298. The Samnites, with their allies the Gauls, were defeated in a great battle B.C. 295, and were compelled to sue for peace B.C. 290. They joined Pyrrhus B.C. 282, and again submitted to Rome B.C. 272. The Samnites declared for Hannibal B.C. 216, but renewed their submission to Rome B.C. 209. They joined in the Social war, and many of them were in the army of the younger Marius, which was defeated at Sacriportus (*q. v.*) B.C. 82. The Samnites, having again revolted, were defeated by Sylla at the battle of the Colline gate, Nov. 1, B.C. 82.

SAMOAN ISLES.—(*See* NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.)

SAMOSATA (Syria).—The capital of Commagen (*q. v.*), taken by Ventidius, the general of Marcus Antonius, B.C. 38, was the native place of Paul, Bishop of Antioch, who denied the divinity of Christ, and was deposed in 269. Captured by Chosroes II. in 609, it was recovered by Heraclius in 625.

SAMOS, or SAMUS (Ægean Sea), called by ancient writers Anthemus, Cyparissia, Dryusa, Melamphylus, and Parthenia, was occupied by Carians and Lleges, and afterwards by Ionians. The Samians became remarkable for their commerce about B.C. 776. During the rule of Polycrates, B.C. 532—522, the Samian navy was the most powerful in Greece. Near this island was fought the celebrated battle of Mycale, B.C. 479, in which the Greeks gained a decisive victory over the Persians. The maritime strength of Samos was broken B.C. 440 (*See* SAMIAN WAR); and from B.C. 439 to B.C. 412 Samos remained without a fleet. It formed part of the Roman province of Asia B.C. 84, and was the residence of Antonius and Cleopatra B.C. 32. Smith (Hist. of World, Anct. Hist. iii. ch. xxxvi.) says, "The Ionian island, where, five hundred years before, the praises of wine and love had been sung by Anacreon, while Polycrates feasted a former King of Egypt, witnessed orgies amidst which there was no Amasis to lift the voice of warning." It was plundered by the Saracens in the 8th century. Mohammed II. assailed it in 1453, and it was sacked by the Turks in 1550. A battle was fought here between the Greeks and Turks, Aug. 17, 1824, in which the latter were defeated. Mustapha Pasha suppressed an insurrection, Feb. 1, 1851. (*See* PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY.)

SAMOTHRACE, SAMOTHRACIA, or the THRACIAN SAMOS (Ægean Sea).—The inhabitants of this island joined Xerxes in his expedition against Greece, and a Samo-Thracian ship sank an Athenian ship at the battle of Salamis, in Cyprus, B.C. 449. The Mysteries of the Cabiri were celebrated here. Perseus took refuge here after his defeat by the Romans at the battle of Pydna (*q. v.*), B.C. 168. St. Paul passed a night here at anchor on his first voyage from Asia to Europe (Acts xvi. 11), in 48.

SAMPFORD-COURTENAY (Battle).—The insurgent Roman Catholics of Devon and Cornwall were defeated by the Protestant forces under Lord Russell, at Sampford-Courtenay, in Devonshire, Aug. 17, 1549. This action completely crushed the Cornish rebellion. The leaders were taken prisoners and executed.

SAMUEL (Books of), forming originally one book, were divided into two in the Septuagint. It is believed that the larger part of the first book was written by the prophet Samuel about B.C. 1060. The question of authorship of both books has been keenly discussed.

SANCIOS.—(*See* ITALICA.)

SANCTUARY.—The custom of setting apart places in which criminals were safe from legal penalties is of great antiquity, and was sanctioned by the Levitical appointment of cities of refuge. (*See* ASYLUM.) The right of sanctuary was expressly recognized by the code of Ina, promulgated in 693. Alfred the Great in 887 allowed criminals to obtain safety for three

days by fleeing to a church; and in 1670 William the Conqueror made express laws on the subject. Sanctuary was understood to be merely a temporary privilege, and by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1529), felons or murderers availing themselves of it were to be branded with the letter A on the right thumb, in token that they abjured the realm. (*See* ABJURATION OF THE REALM.) The privilege of sanctuary was taken away from all persons guilty of high treason by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1534), and from pirates by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1535), all persons in sanctuary were to wear badges, and were prohibited from wearing weapons, and from going abroad before sunrise or after sunset. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1540), many sanctuaries were abolished, and the only places permitted to retain the privilege were cathedrals, parish churches, and hospitals, together with Wells, Westminster, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, York, Derby, and Lancaster. The same statute abolished the privilege of sanctuary in cases of wilful murder, rape, burglary, highway robbery, and arson. Westchester was substituted for Manchester as a sanctuary city by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1541). These acts were repealed by 1 James I. c. 26, s. 34 (1604), and the abolition of sanctuary was again enforced by 21 James I. c. 28, s. 7 (1624). In the case of debtors, however, it continued to exist in a modified form until it was abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 (1697). The London sanctuaries were the Minories; Salisbury Court, Whitefriars; Ram Alley and Mitre Court, in Fleet Street; Fulwood's Rents, Holborn; Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; the Savoy; Montague Close, Deadman's Place; and the Mint, in Southwark. Owing to the laxity of the authorities, the Mint retained some of its privileges as a sanctuary until the reign of George I. (1714—27).

SANDALS.—The ancient Egyptians wore sandals of papyrus and sometimes of leather, and people of rank are said to have carried magnificence in this article of dress to a great extent. The Emperor Elagabalus (218—22) wore sandals adorned with precious stones, never using the same pair twice.

SANDEMANIANS.—(*See* GLASITES.)

SANDHURST (Berkshire).—The Royal Military College, established at High Wycombe in 1799, was removed to Great Marlow in 1802 by its founder, the Duke of York, and to the new edifice erected at Sandhurst in 1812. The Cadets', or Staff College, was established in 1858.

SANDOMIR (Russian Poland).—A confederacy of the nobles of Little Poland was formed against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in favour of Frederick Augustus I., at this fortified town, in 1702, and was afterwards joined by the nobles of Lithuania and Great Poland. It was renewed after the battle of Poltava in 1709.

SANDWICH (Kent), supposed to be the Portus Rutupensis of the Romans, was the harbour of Rutupiæ. The Danes, defeated here by Athelstan in 851, destroyed the town in 993, and again landed in 1011, when they besieged Canterbury, which they burned. Canute visited the town on leaving England in 1014; landed here in 1016, and again in 1029. The Danes ravaged it in 1047; Harold II. assembled a large fleet here in 1066; and William I. made it the chief of the Cinque Ports in 1067. The corporation held the power in 1315 of inflicting capital punishment by drowning. The French, under Marshal de Brézé, plundered the town in 1438, and again Aug. 28, 1457. The castle was held in 1471 against Edward IV. by Falconbridge and his followers. A mole was constructed in 1493. The harbour began to be difficult of access in 1500, and a century later was quite closed. A great number of Flemings settled here in 1561, and introduced silk-weaving. St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1392, and the grammar-school in 1563. Queen Elizabeth visited the town in 1573, and the Guildhall was erected in 1579.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. — (*See* HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

SAN FELIPE DE MONTE VIDEO.—(*See* MONTE VIDEO.)

SAN FRANCISCO (N. America). — The original name of this seaport in California was Yerba Buena, and it was connected with a Spanish settlement of missionaries, called San Francisco, founded in 1776. The property was secularized in 1834. The modern city was founded in 1839. Gold was discovered in the neighbourhood in Sep., 1847, and San Francisco was ceded to the United States in 1848. A mint was established in 1853.

SANGALA (Hindostan).—This ancient city was captured and destroyed by Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 326, when 17,000 Indians were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners.

SANHEDRIM, GREAT SANHEDRIM, or SANHEDRIN.—The great council of the Jews consisted of 71 or 72 members, and decided the most important affairs of Church and State. It is usually considered to have originated in the 70 elders who were appointed by Moses (Num. xi. 16) to assist him in his judicial duties, B.C. 1490. It was in existence in the time of Jesus Christ (John xi. 47, Acts ix. 2). The Great Sanhedrim was summoned by Napoleon I. in July, 1806, and met at Paris to the number of 71, March 9, 1807. This was the first meeting of the kind since the dispersion of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, in 70. According to the Talmud, there was in every large city of Palestine a Lesser Sanhedrim, consisting of 23 members.

SANITARY SCIENCE. — A writer in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (xix. 602) remarks,—"In the books of Moses we have a surprising instance of the care which was taken to prevent disease by the inculcation of hygienic precepts and the adoption of sanitary laws." Hippocrates, who died B.C. 357, embodied many valuable directions for the preservation of health in his work on "Airs, Waters, and Places;" and the Roman physician Celsus, who is supposed to have flourished at the commencement of the Christian era, devoted considerable attention to the same subject. The earliest measures directing attention to sanitary matters in modern Europe, were adopted in consequence of the epidemics which repeatedly depopulated

entire nations. (*See* PLAGUE and LAZARETTO.) In 1802 the French Government established a council of health for the sanitary regulation of Paris; and in 1851 the entire country was brought under control of a central council, with minor branches in each department. The public health movement in England was commenced by Dr. Southwood Smith, who made several suggestions tending to sanitary reform in his work on fevers, published in 1830. In 1838 his report on the state of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel excited considerable attention. The first report of the Registrar-General appeared in 1839. Mr. Edwin Chadwick's report on the condition of the labouring poor appeared in 1840, and his report on interment in towns in 1843. The Health of Towns Association was formed in Nov., 1844, and numerous legislative and popular measures, amongst which the following deserve particular notice, have since been adopted :—

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74 (Aug. 26, 1846), amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61 (July 2, 1847). (*See* PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.)

Common Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28 (July 24, 1851), extended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41 (Aug. 4, 1853).

Diseases Prevention Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 14, 1855).

Labouring Classes Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 34 (July 24, 1851). (*See* LABOURERS.)

Metropolitan Interments Acts, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 5, 1850), repealed by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85 (July 1, 1852), which was amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 20, 1853), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 128 (Aug. 14, 1855).

Nuisances Removal Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 28, 1846), renewed, amended, and made perpetual by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sep. 4, 1848), and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849). The provisions on the subject were consolidated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121 (Aug. 14, 1855), which was amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 6, 1860), and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 117 (July 28, 1863).

Public Health Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1848), amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 50 (Aug. 1, 1851), by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858), by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 1, 1861), and by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 7, 1866).

Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128 (Aug. 20, 1853), amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107 (July 29, 1856).

Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34 (June 21, 1847).

(*See* ALKALI WORKS ACT, BOARD OF HEALTH, THAMES, VACCINATION, &c.)

SAN JOSÉ, or SAN JOSE DEL INTERIOR (Central America), the capital of Costa Rica, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1831.

SAN JUAN.—(*See* GREY TOWN, NICARAGUA, &c.)

SAN LUCAR.—(*See* CIRCUMNAVIGATION, LUCAR, SAN, &c.)

SANQUHAR (Scotland) is supposed to have originated the old castle of Sanquhar, the ruins of which exist on an eminence to the south-east of the town. Taken by the English in the reign of Edward III., it was made a burgh in 1484, and a royal burgh by James VI., in 1596. (*See* CAMERONIANS.) The town-hall was built and presented to the town by the Duke of Queensberry in 1734. The old church, part of which is supposed to have been built by the Picts, was taken down, and a new one erected on its site, in 1823.

SAN REMO (Italy) was a republic in 1170, and entered into an alliance with the Pisans against Genoa. The English bombarded it in 1745.

SANSCRIT, or SANSKRIT, the ancient language of the Hindoos, is a branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It was introduced into India by the Brahmins. Its earliest literature is the Vedas, in which it is nearly related to the Zend, the ancient language of Persia. Sir William Jones (1746—April 27, 1794) translated the books of Mana and other Sanscrit works. A professorship of Sanscrit was founded at Oxford in 1830.

SANSCULOTTIDES.—(*See* REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.)

SANTA CRUZ, or ST. CROIX (Canary Isles), the chief town of Teneriffe, and the capital of the Canary Islands, was founded by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486. A Spanish fleet of 16 vessels, protected by the guns of the castle and seven batteries erected on the shore, was attacked and destroyed by Admiral Blake, April 20, 1657. An unsuccessful attempt to take Santa Cruz was made by Nelson, who lost his right arm in the engagement, July 24, 1797. It is the name of one of the Virgin Isles belonging to Denmark.

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA (S. America), the capital of New Granada, was founded by the Spaniards in 1538, was the seat of the Congress of Columbia in 1811, and remained the capital till 1831. The Spaniards took it in 1816, and it was delivered by Bolivar in 1819. An earthquake did much damage in 1827.

SANTA HERMANDAD. — (*See* HOLY BROTHERHOOD.)

SANTA LUCIA (Battle). — An indecisive engagement took place at this village, near Verona, between the Sardinian forces under Charles Albert, and the Austrians under Radetsky, May 6, 1848. The Sardinians lost 98 killed and 694 wounded, and the Austrians nearly as many.

SANTA MARIA DE LA VITORIA. — (*See* CEUTA.)

SANTA MAURA.—(*See* LEUCADIA.)

SANTANDER (Spain).—This seaport town, capital of a small province of the same name, was taken and sacked by the French in June, and again in Nov., 1808. The Spaniards carried it by assault in the beginning of June, 1809; and it was retaken with great slaughter by the French, June 10. It was evacuated by them Aug. 15, 1812. Santander was declared a free port by a government decree, March 30, 1818.

SANTAREM (Portugal). — Alphonso I. wrested it from the Moors in 1147, and it was much improved by Alphonso III. in 1254.

SANTIAGO, or SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (Spain), was one of the first towns wrested from the Moors by the successors of Pelayo, and was held by them until 997, when it was retaken by the Moors, who destroyed the temple, and placed its bells in the mosque at Cordova, where they remained till that town was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. They were then brought back to Santiago on the shoulders of his Moslem captives. On the building of the cathedral, about the end of the 9th century, the bodies of the apostle St. James, and two of his disciples, Athanasius and Theodorus, were, according to tradition, discovered, and placed in a subterranean

chapel, underneath the principal altar. It became a resort for pilgrims (*See* JAMES, ST., Order); and no less than 916 left England for Santiago in 1428; and this number increased to 2,280 in 1433. The offerings of the pilgrims were supposed to have made the church immensely rich. The cathedral was founded in 1082. An hospital for pilgrims was erected in the 15th century. Santiago is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university founded in 1533. When the town was taken by the French in 1809, Marshal Ney ordered half of the money to be handed over to pay his troops, and it amounted to £40,000. The town was abandoned by the French in 1814. (*See* CARACAS, CUBA, HOLY COAT, &c.)

SANTIAGO, ST. IAGO, or ST. JAGO DE CHILI (*S. America*), the capital of Chili, was founded by Pedro de Valdivia, Feb. 24, 1541. It suffered severely from earthquakes in 1822 and 1829. A fire broke out in the Jesuit church of La Compania, during the celebration of a feast in honour of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8, 1863. The interior of the building, with the roof, being constructed of timber, the flames spread with great rapidity, and as there was only one door for egress, upwards of 2,000 victims, mostly women and children, perished. One hundred and sixty waggon-loads of corpses were taken from the ruins.

SAPIENZA (*Mediterranean*).—This island, on the south coast of the Morea, anciently called *Sphacteria*, is celebrated for a naval victory, gained in the vicinity, by the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 425. The Genoese captured and destroyed the Venetian fleet here, Nov. 4, 1354.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—(*See* ENGINEERS.)

SAPPHIC VERSE, attributed to the poetess Sappho, who was born at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, about B.C. 610. In consequence of a hopeless love for Phaon, a young Lesbian, Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, B.C. 590. (*See* LEUCADIA.) The Lesbians paid her honour after her death, and stamped their coinage with her image.

SAPPHIRE was one of the jewels employed in constructing Aaron's breast-plate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18), and mention is made of it Job xxviii. 6. It was used in the costume of the Tyrian nobles. Sapphires are found in greatest abundance in Pegu, Ava, and Ceylon. A few specimens have been found in Bohemia, France, and Saxony. They are, next to diamonds, the hardest and most valuable of precious stones, although their constituents are almost entirely clay, with a little iron as colouring matter. (*See* CORUNDUM.)

SARACENS, the name of an Arab tribe, is by some authorities derived from *Sarah*, the wife of Abraham, whom they are said to claim as their foundress, to avert the stigma of their descent from the bond-woman Hagar. Bochart denies this theory, and asserts that they were called Saracens in consequence of their nomadic and predatory habits, *Saraka* being the Arabic verb "to plunder." Reland states that the word simply denotes the eastern origin of the Saracens, *Sharaka* being a modification of the Arabic "to rise," and applied in this case because the east is the quarter in which the sun rises. They are mentioned by the classical geographers, who do not define very exactly the locality they occupied. In consequence of their predatory encroachments, the Emperor Decius caused a number of lions to be conveyed into their country from Africa, and turned loose among them, in 251. The name, at first applied to a tribe, then to the Bedouin Arabs, was afterwards given to all Moorish and Mohammedan people, and especially to the opponents of the Crusaders, and in fact to all opponents of Christianity. (*See* CRUSADES, MOORS, MOHAMMEDANISM, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, &c.)

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA (*Spain*), capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, said to have been founded by the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, was rebuilt by the Roman Emperor Augustus, who gave it the name of Cæsarea Augusta. It was taken in 470 by the Goths, who were expelled by the Saracens in 712. It was made the capital of a separate Moorish state in 1017. Alphonso I. of Aragon besieged and took it in 1118, and it was subsequently united to the kingdom of Castile. Councils were held here in 381; Nov. 1, 592; Nov. 1, 691; and Dec. 15, 1318. Saragossa is celebrated in modern history for the two sieges it sustained during the Peninsular war. The French, who attempted to carry it by assault, June 16, 1808, were repulsed with great loss. They then commenced a regular siege, and succeeded in effecting an entrance, Aug. 4, when a deadly struggle commenced, which lasted for 11 days. The Spanish commander Palafox having been reinforced, the French abandoned the siege during the night, Aug. 14, with the loss of several thousand men. The second siege commenced Dec. 20, 1808. The outworks were soon taken by the French, and a series of sanguinary combats ensued day and night until Jan. 27, 1809, when a general assault was made, and the French succeeded in getting within the walls. The garrison made an obstinate defence; but an epidemic fever broke out amongst them, and Palafox surrendered on honourable terms, Feb. 20, 1809. During the siege, 54,000 persons perished, of whom only 6,000 were killed by the enemy, the rest having been destroyed by the plague. The Spaniards were defeated in the neighbourhood by the French, June 16, 1809. Saragossa was abandoned by the French in July, 1813. A body of Carlist troops occupied the principal posts, March 2, 1838. The inhabitants, without chiefs, and badly armed, attacked the assailants, made 2,000 prisoners, and expelled the remainder.

SARAH SANDS.—This iron screw steamer, with 300 soldiers on board, left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of Aug., 1857. A fire broke out in the hold Nov. 11. The soldiers succeeded in clearing out the powder-magazine, with the exception of two barrels, one of which exploded shortly afterwards, and the ship became a mass of flames. The fire, after raging 24 hours, was subdued by the exertions of the soldiers and the crew. A strong gale sprang up, and the vessel, with 15 feet of water in the hold, succeeded in

reaching the Mauritius, Nov. 21, and not a single life was lost.

SARATOGA (N. America).—Near this town an English force under Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to the revolted Americans under Gen. Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

SARAWAK (Borneo), the capital of a settlement of the same name, was founded in 1841 by Sir James Brooke, who was appointed its rajah. An outbreak of the Chinese settlers took place Feb. 18, 1857. They attacked and burned the dwelling-houses of the Europeans and killed several persons. Sir James Brooke and the greater part of the English escaped. The arrival of a small steamer enabled the rajah to drive the Chinese out of the town, when they were attacked by the native Dyaks, and after a guerilla warfare of several days, utterly routed. The Chinese settlements were destroyed, and out of a population of 4,000 or 5,000, not more than 2,000 escaped.

SARDICA.—This ancient town of Illyria was considerably enlarged by the Emperor Trajan (98—117). According to Zonaras, the Emperor Basil I. besieged it without success in 870. A council, at which English bishops are said to have been present, was held here in 347.

SARDINIA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, which was also called Ichnusa and Sandaliotis, is said to have been originally peopled by a colony of Libyans, who crossed over from Africa under the leadership of Sardus, whence the name Sardinia, about B.C. 1200; but the traditions relating to its early history are obscure and conflicting. Its authentic history commences with its capture by the Carthaginians, of which the precise date is unknown. From Sardinia the Romans obtained large supplies of corn.

B.C.
510-480. Sardinia is conquered by the Carthaginians.
379. The Sardinians revolt against the Carthaginians.
259. L. Cornelius Scipio defeats the Carthaginian fleet off Olbia, in Sardinia, and afterwards takes the city.
258. The island is ravaged by the Romans, under C. Sulpicius.
238. The Carthaginians cede their right to the island to the Romans.
237. Corsica and Sardinia, erected into the second of the Roman provinces, are placed under a prætor.
235. T. Manlius Torquatus gains several victories over the inhabitants.
215. The inhabitants revolt under the native chief Hampsicora, who is subdued by Torquatus, and commits suicide.
177-5. A revolt is suppressed, with great severity, by the consul Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus.
114. An insurrection is suppressed by M. Cæcilius Metellus.
49. Julius Cæsar expels the forces of the Roman senate from Sardinia.
39. It is ceded to Sextus Pompeius by the treaty of Misenum.

A.D.
456. Sardinia is wrested from the Roman empire by Genseric the Vandal.
534. It is recovered for Justinian I. by Cyrillus.
551. It is seized by the Goths, under Totila.
594. Zabardus, governor of Sardinia, compels the barbarous mountaineers to embrace Christianity.
720. The Saracens obtain a footing in the island, and pillage Cagliari.
739. The Saracens are expelled.
1000. It is conquered by the Moor Musat, who assumes the title of King of Sardinia.
1022. Musat is expelled by the allied forces of Genoa and Pisa.

A.D.
1164. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) sells Sardinia to Barisona, native prince or judge of the province of Arborea, who adopts the royal title, and is crowned at Pavia, but is unable to support the dignity.
1165. The Pisans obtain the sovereignty of Sardinia.
1309. James II. of Aragon receives the investiture of Sardinia and of Corsica from Pope Clement V.
1324, Feb. 28. The infant Don Alphonso of Aragon conquers the Pisan admiral Manfred, at the battle of Lucocisterna.
1352. The defeat of the Pisan fleet, under Gaspar Doria, by the Aragonese admiral Francisco Carroso, in the bay of Cagliari, establishes the authority of the King of Aragon over the greater part of the island.
1355, April 15. Pedro IV. of Aragon establishes the representative government of the Stamenti.
1395. The code of laws known as the "Carta de Logu" is promulgated.
1409, June 26. Don Martin, Infant of Sicily, gains a great victory over the rebellious Sardinians near Cagliari.
1428. Alphonso V. of Aragon obtains the formal cession of the province of Arborea, and thereby extends his authority over the whole island.
1478. A rebellion, headed by the Marquis of Oristano, is suppressed.
1492. The Inquisition is established.
1547. Andrea Doria, with the combined fleet of the Holy League, fails in an attack upon Sardinia.
1540. The island is desolated by a famine.
1637, Feb. 21. Sardinia is invaded by the French, under Count Harcourt.
1668, July 21. Assassination of the Marquis of Camarussa, the Spanish viceroy, in Sardinia.
1708, Aug. 12. An English fleet, under Sir John Leake, anchors off Cagliari, and conquers the island.
1710. The Spaniards, under the Duke of Tursis, fail in an attempt at its recapture.
1714. Sardinia is ceded to the Emperor by the treaties of Utrecht, Radstadt, and Baden.
1717, Aug. 22. A Spanish fleet, under the Marquis de Lede, arrives at Cagliari, and recovers the whole island in less than two months.
1720, Feb. 17. Sardinia is restored to the Emperor Charles VI., who cedes it to Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy, in exchange for the island of Sicily.

(*See* SARDINIA, KINGDOM.)

SARDINIA, KINGDOM (Italy), comprising Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia, was established by Victor Amadeus I. (II. of Savoy) in 1720. (*See* SAVOY.)

A.D.
1730, Sep. 3. Abdication of Victor Amadeus I. in favour of his son Charles Emanuel I.
1732, Oct. 31. Victor Amadeus I. expires in prison, where he is confined for an attempt to regain the throne.
1733, Sep. 26. Charles Emanuel I. engages in the war of the Polish succession.
1736, June 6. Tortona and Novara are ceded to Sardinia by the treaty of Luxemburg.
1742, Feb. 1. A convention is signed at Turin with Maria Theresa.
1743, Sep. 13. By the alliance of Worms, Sardinia obtains the marquisate of Finale on condition of assisting Austria against Spain.
1745, Dec. 26. By the preliminary treaty of Turin, peace with France is restored, and Sardinia acquires the Milanese.
1748, Oct. 18. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Milan reverts to Austria, and Finale to Genoa.
1762. A decree is issued liberating the serfs in Savoy.
1770. A new code of laws is adopted in Savoy.
1792, Sep. The French invade the Sardinian territories, and occupy Savoy and Nice.—Nov. 27. Savoy and Nice are annexed to France.
1796, May 15. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris, by which Savoy and Nice are ceded to France.—Oct. 16. Death of Victor Amadeus II.
1798, Dec. 9. Charles Emanuel II. is deposed by the French, and compelled to retire to Leghorn.

A.D.
1799, March 3. Charles Emanuel II. removes to Cagliari, and is acknowledged king by the Sardinian islanders.—May 27. Turin is occupied by the Austrians and the Russians.
1802, June 4. Abdication of Charles Emanuel II. in favour of his brother, the Duke of Aosta.—Sep. 11. Piedmont is incorporated with the French republic.
1805, May 26. Napoleon I. is crowned King of Italy at Milan, and includes Sardinia in his kingdom.
1814. Victor Emanuel I. is restored, and returns to Turin.—Dec. 14. Genoa is annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia.
1821, March 13. Abdication of Victor Emanuel I. in consequence of a popular insurrection.
1824, Jan. 10. Death of the ex-king Victor Emanuel I.
1830. The army is increased by 120,000 men.
1839, Nov. 28. A commercial treaty is concluded with Sweden.
1847. The department of public instruction is created.
1848, Feb. 8. A new constitution is granted, establishing a free press and two legislative chambers.—March 23. Charles Albert joins Milan and Venice against Austria.—April 3 and 4. A revolution is suppressed in Savoy.—April 8. The Austrians are defeated by the Sardinians at Goito (*q. v.*).—April 15. Charles Albert decrees that the national flag of Italy shall be a tricolour of green, white, and red.—May 30. Peschiera is surrendered by the Austrians to Charles Albert.—June 28. The Sardinian chambers vote the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia.—July 4. The Venetian assembly votes the incorporation of Venice with Sardinia.—Aug. 5. Milan capitulates to the Austrian marshal Radetsky.—Aug. 9. An armistice is concluded between the Sardinian and Austrian armies.
1849, Feb. 1. Meeting of the Sardinian parliament.—March 12. Sardinia announces the termination of the armistice.—March 20. Hostilities are resumed.—March 21. The Austrians defeat the Sardinians at Gambolo, and take Mortara.—March 23. Battle of Novara.—Charles Albert abdicates in favour of his son Victor Emanuel II.—March 25. The new king has an interview with Radetsky, at Novara.—March 26. They conclude an armistice.—July 28. The ex-king Charles Albert dies at Oporto.—Aug. 6. A peace is concluded with Austria at Milan.—Sep. 24. A commercial treaty is concluded with Tuscany.
1850, April 9. All ecclesiastical jurisdiction is abolished by the Siccardi law.—April 18. The Archbishop of Turin publishes a pastoral letter to his clergy, enjoining regulations opposed to this law.—May 4. He is arrested.—May 14. The papal government protests against his imprisonment.—Nov. 5. A commercial treaty is concluded with France.
1854, Jan. 20. The corn laws are repealed in Sardinia.
1855, Jan. 10. Sardinia joins the Allies against Russia.—March 2. The chambers pass a bill for the abolition of convents.—March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Turkey.—May 9. A Sardinian army, under Gen. de la Marmora, lands in the Crimea.—Aug. 16. The Sardinian general Montevecchio is mortally wounded in the battle of the Tchernaya.—Nov. 23. Victor Emanuel II. visits Paris.—Nov. 30. He visits London.
1856, April 16. The Sardinian plenipotentiaries request England and France to decide against any military occupation of Italy by foreign powers.—May 26. Lord Clarendon replies, condemning such occupation.
1857, March 16. In consequence of the attacks of the Sardinian press upon the Austrian government, the Austrian ambassador is recalled from Turin.—March 23. Count Cavour recalls the Sardinian representative from Vienna. (*See* CAGLIARI AFFAIR.)—June 29. An insurrection is suppressed at Genoa.—Oct. 30. Death of Count Joseph Siccardi.
1859, Jan. 30. Marriage of the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of Victor Emanuel II., to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor of the French.—April 19. The Austrian government demands that the Sardinian army should be restored to a peace footing.—April 25. A French force disembarks at Genoa to the assistance of the Sardinians.

A.D.
1859, April 26. The Sardinian government rejects the Austrian ultimatum.—April 29. The Austrians, under Gen. Gyulai, enter the Sardinian territory.—April 30. Victor Emanuel II. confides the government to his cousin, Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, and takes the command of his army in person. (*See* AUSTRIA, and ITALY.)—July 11. The preliminary treaty of Villa Franca is signed.—July 13. Resignation of the Cavour ministry.—July 19. It is succeeded by the Ratazzi administration.—Aug. 8. Victor Emanuel II. makes his solemn entry into Milan.—Sep. 3. A deputation from Tuscany requests Victor Emanuel II. to incorporate that country with his own kingdom.—Sep. 15. He receives the oaths of deputies from Parma and Modena.—Sep. 24. A deputation from Bologna requests him to annex the Legations.—Oct. 10. The customs barriers between Lombardy, Piedmont, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, are abolished.—Oct. 20. The Emperor of the French, in a letter to Victor Emanuel II., advocates the formation of an Italian confederation, which the latter declares impracticable.—Oct. 31. The enlarged kingdom of Sardinia is divided into 17 provinces.—Nov. 10. The preliminary articles of Villa Franca are confirmed by the treaty of Zurich.—Dec. 7. The Sardinian constitution is proclaimed.
1860, Jan. 15. Count Cavour undertakes the formation of a new ministry.—Feb 25. The French government recommends the complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia; the establishment of a protectorate, administered by the King of Sardinia in the name of the Pope, in the Romagna; the re-establishment of the duchy of Tuscany, and the incorporation of Savoy and Nice with the French empire.—Feb. 29. Sardinia accedes to the French propositions, except in the cases of Tuscany, Savoy, and Nice, which are referred to the votes of the people.—March 11. A public demonstration is made in Nice against annexation to France.—March 15. France repeats her desire for the preservation of the duchy of Tuscany.—March 16. The result of the public votes in Tuscany is declared to be in favour of annexation to Sardinia.—March 18. Æmilia is annexed to Sardinia.—March 22. Tuscany is annexed to Sardinia.—March 24. Savoy and Nice are ceded to France by a treaty signed at Turin.—March 27. Prussia protests against the annexation of Savoy and Nice by France.—March 31. Victor Emanuel II. releases the inhabitants of the ceded provinces from their allegiance, and officially announces the approaching annexation to France.—April 15. The inhabitants of Nice vote in favour of annexation to France.—April 22. The inhabitants of Savoy declare in favour of annexation to France.—May 18. The government asserts its disapprobation of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily.—May 29. The Chambers confirm the cession of Savoy and Nice.—June 14. The French take possession of their Piedmontese acquisitions.—July 31. Lord John Russell addresses a note to the Sardinian government, dissuading it from attacking Austria and Naples.—Sep. 7. Count Cavour demands that the foreign troops shall quit the Roman states.—Sep. 11. The papal government rejects the Sardinian ultimatum, in consequence of which Gen. Cialdini enters the Roman states. (*See* ROME.)—Sep. 18. The French ambassador quits Turin. (*See* NAPLES.)—Oct. 10. The Russian ambassador is recalled from Turin.—Oct. 26. The Spanish minister is summoned from Turin.—Nov. 3. The results of the voting in Naples in favour of annexation to Sardinia are published.—Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel II. enters Naples, and announces his assumption of the sovereignty of the country.—Dec. 26. Four decrees are published, annexing the Marches, Umbria, Naples, and Sicily to the dominions of Victor Emanuel II.
1861, Feb. 18. The first national parliament of Italy assembles at Turin.—March 7. A frontier treaty is concluded with France.—March 17. Publication of the law conferring upon Victor Emanuel and his descendants the title of King of Italy.—June 6. Death of Count Cavour at Turin. (*See* ITALY, &c.)

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

A.D.
1720. Victor-Amadeus I.
1730. Charles-Emanuel I.
1773. Victor-Amadeus II.
1796. Charles-Emanuel II.
1802. Victor-Emanuel I.
1805. Continental Sardinia forms part of the kingdom of Italy.
1814. Victor-Emanuel I., again.
1821. Charles-Felix.
1831. Charles-Albert.
1849. Victor-Emanuel II.

SARDIS, or SARDES (Asia Minor), the ancient capital of Lydia, was taken by the Cimmerians about B.C. 635, and remained in their possession until Alyattes II. drove them out of Asia, B.C. 617. It became subject to the Persians B.C. 554, and was taken by the Ionians, assisted by the Athenians, B.C. 499, when the town was destroyed by fire. The Persians were defeated by the Greeks in the plain before Sardis, B.C. 395. It surrendered to Alexander III. (the Great), B.C. 334, and was taken by Seleucus I., in his war against Lysimachus, B.C. 283. Antiochus the Great made himself master of it B.C. 214, and held it for 25 years, when the inhabitants, in his absence, delivered it up to the Romans, in whose custody it remained. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius (14—37), who ordered it to be rebuilt. Sardis was one of the first towns to embrace Christianity, its people having, it is said, been converted by the apostle John. It is one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in Revelation (i. 11). It was captured by the Turks in the 11th century, and again in the 14th century. It was also taken by Tamerlane (1370—1405). Sart, which now occupies the site of Sardis, is a miserable place, consisting of a few mud huts.

SAREPTA (Russia).—This fortified town, on the Volga, was founded by a colony of Moravian Brethren in 1765.

SARMATIA, a name given by the Romans to all the country in Europe and Asia between the Vistula and the Caspian Sea. The people inhabiting this country were usually called Sauromatæ by the Greeks, and Sarmatæ by the Romans. The Sarmatians began to threaten the Roman empire in the reign of Nero (54—68). They assembled on the borders of Thrace in 64, for the purpose of invading that province; some of them having been defeated by the Romans, the rest dispersed. They entered Mœsia in 69, defeated 10 Roman cohorts, and ravaged the country, but were defeated and driven across the Danube. Hadrian defeated them in 119, and Marcus Aurelius in 161, and again in 180; and the Emperor Caracalla gained some victories over them in 215, assuming, on that account, the surname of Sarmaticus. They were defeated by Aurelian in the reign of Claudius II., and by the Emperor Carus, 16,000 having been cut to pieces and compelled to recross the Danube in 282. They were subdued by Constantine I. (the Great) in 322; and he espoused their cause in 332 against the Goths, whom he defeated, and nearly 100,000 perished by famine and the sword. The Goths defeated them in 334. The Sarmatians joined the Goths against the Romans in 378, and were defeated with great slaughter by Theodosius I. They joined the Vandals and other barbarians in an invasion of Gaul in 407. Those who remained in Sarmatia were afterwards subdued by Attila, and, with their princes, served in his army when he invaded Gaul in 451. Upon his death, in 453, they recovered their liberty, and were allowed by the Roman emperor to settle in Pannonia, Mœsia, and other provinces on the Danube, where they remained in peace, till finally subdued by the Goths, with whom, in process of time, they were amalgamated.

SARMIZEGETHUSA, or ZARMIZEGETHUSA (Dacia), for some time the capital, was taken by Trajan in 101.

SARNO (Battles). — A battle was fought near this river, in Italy, between the troops of Justinian I. under Narses, and the Goths, under their king Teias, in 553. The battle lasted two days, and ended in the defeat of the Goths, whose king fell in the encounter. —— John of Anjou defeated Ferdinand I. of Naples near the Sarno, July 7, 1460.

SAROSCHÜTZ (Moravia).—After the battle of Austerlitz, Francis I. of Austria opened negotiations with Napoleon I., who received him, Dec. 4, 1805, in his tent at Saroschütz, when an armistice was agreed upon that was definitively concluded at Austerlitz, Dec. 6.

SARUM, or OLD SARUM (Wiltshire), originally a British settlement, is supposed to have been taken by Vespasian (48—50), and made a Roman station, called *Sorbiodunum* or *Sorviodunum*. The Saxons wrested it from the Britons in 552, and named it *Searesbyrig*. It was the residence of the kings of Wessex till the octarchy. The town was fortified by Alfred the Great, and here Edgar convoked a witenagemot in 960, to deliberate on the best means of defence against the incursions of the Danes. It was taken and burned by Sweyn, afterwards King of Denmark, in 1003. The seat of the bishopric of Sherborne was removed to this place in 1072, and a cathedral founded which was finished in 1092. On the completion of the Norman survey in 1086, William I. summoned all the bishops, abbots, barons, and knights of the kingdom to Sarum, to do homage for the lands they held by feudal tenure. William II. assembled a council here in 1095 or 1096, in which William, Count of Eu, was impeached for high treason. Henry I. resided here in 1100, in 1106, and in 1116. A council was held here, at which Henry I. was present, March 20, 1116. The castle was repaired on the accession of Henry II. in 1154. The oppressions of the castellans, or captains of the castle, and their disputes with the bishops and clergy, led to the removal of the cathedral to its present site at New Sarum, or Salisbury (*q. v.*), in 1220. Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament from 1294 until the passing of the Reform Bill. The inhabitants gradually established themselves in the vicinity of the new cathedral, and Old Sarum began to decay.

SARZANA (Italy).—This town, founded B.C. 176, was taken from the Florentines by the Genoese in 1407, and ceded to Thomas de

Campo Fregoso, on his abdication of the dignity of Doge of Genoa, in 1421. It was recovered for Florence by Lorenzo de Medici, May 22, 1487. It is the seat of a bishopric, which was founded at Luna, under Bishop Habetdeus, who flourished in 484, and removed to Sarzana in 1204. The cathedral was founded in 1200, and a fortress was built in 1262.

SASSANIDES, a name given to the Persian dynasty, founded by Artaxerxes or Ardshir I. about 226. They governed Persia until the Mohammedan conquest in 651.

SATARA, or SATTARA (Hindostan), taken by the English in 1818, was absorbed in the Indian empire in 1848.

SATELLITES. — (*See* GEORGIUM SIDUS, JUPITER, PLANETS, SATURN, &c.)

SATIN.—This variety of silk is mentioned in the 13th century. It was originally imported into Europe from China.

SATIRE, from the Latin *satura*, originally signifying a collection of various things, is said to have been first written by Ennius B.C. 235—169). Lucilius was the first who used it in a regular poetical form, B.C. 148, and formed the model which Horace avowedly followed B.C. 65—A.D. 8). Varro, B.C. 116—28, the most learned of all the Romans, wrote the "Menippean," or cynical satires. Juvenal (59—128) adopted it to lash the vices of his age. Persius, who lived in the reign of Nero, applied it with great circumspection to that tyrant (34—62). In this country it was used by Butler to ridicule the Puritans in his "Hudibras," the first part of which appeared in 1663. Dryden (1631—1700) and Pope (1688—1744) employed it in numerous compositions.

SATURDAY, the seventh and last day of the week, so called from the idol Seater, worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons. Others say it derived its name from having been dedicated by the Romans to Saturn.

SATURN.—This planet was known to the ancients. Its ring was first noticed by Galileo (1564—Jan. 8, 1642). Huyghens discovered the first of its satellites in 1655; four more were discovered by Dominic Cassini between 1671—84. Two more were discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1789; and the eighth was discovered by Lassell in England, and by Bond in America in 1848. Goldschmidt, in April, 1861, believed that he had discovered a ninth.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, instituted, according to some authorities, before the foundation of Rome. Others assert that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (B.C. 673—B.C. 640), after a victory gained over the Sabines; whilst some maintain that they were first celebrated B.C. 497, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius.

SATURNIANS.—The followers of Saturnius, a Gnostic of Antioch, who founded a school between 110 and 134. The sect, which did not extend beyond Syria, soon came to an end.

SAUCHIEBURN. — (*See* BANNOCKBURN, Battle.)

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES (Hindostan), conquered by Akbar and annexed to the empire of Delhi about 1599. The peishwa obtained a nominal supremacy when Delhi fell in 1803. The country was ceded to the English in 1818. In the fort of Saugor the 42nd native regiment attempted to incite the 31st to mutiny. The latter not only remained faithful, but drove the 42nd from the station, July 7, 1857.

SAUMUR (France), the capital of the Saumurois, was taken from the Count of Blois by Fulk of Anjou, in 1026, and was annexed to the French crown in 1570. It was captured by the Vendeans after a brilliant victory over the republican army, June 7, 1793. They were forced to abandon it June 24. The castle was constructed at different periods between the 11th and 13th centuries. A Protestant academy, founded by Duplessis Mornay, while governor of the town, in the reign of Henry IV. (1589—1610), was dissolved by Louis XIV. in 1684. Gen. Berton, who in 1822 raised an insurrection and marched upon Saumur, was taken and executed. Councils were held at Saumur Dec. 2, 1253; Aug. 31, 1276; March 9, 1294; May 9, 1315; and in 1342.

SAUROMATÆ.—(*See* SARMATIA.)

SAVAGE'S STATION.—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY, Battle.)

SAVANDROOG (Hindostan). — This strong fortress of Mysore, seated on the top of a rock, was, notwithstanding its great strength, taken by the English, after a siege of seven days, in 1791.

SAVANNAH (N. America).—This town in Georgia, founded by Gen. Oglethorp in 1733, was taken by the English in 1776, and held by them till 1782, when it was abandoned. A fire, which destroyed 463 buildings, and other property to the value of nearly £800,000, occurred June 10, 1820. It was taken by Sherman, Dec. 20, 1864.

SAVENAY (Battle).—The Vendeans were defeated at this town on the Loire, near Nantes, by Kléber and Marceau, Dec. 22, 1793.

SAVIGLIAN, or SAVILLIAN (Italy).—This town of Sardinia, taken by Francis I. (1515—47), was restored by Henry III. in 1574. The battle of Genola (*q. v.*) was fought near this town.

SAVINGS-BANKS.—Defoe, in his "Giving Alms no Charity," published in 1704, suggested a substitution of savings for poor-rates, by passing acts of Parliament "which shall make drunkards take care of wife and children; spendthrifts lay up for a wet day; lazy fellows diligent; and thoughtless, sottish men careful and provident." Francis Maseres carried a bill through the Commons, which was, however, rejected by the Lords, to enable ratepayers of parishes to receive and invest savings, in 1771. A savings-bank was established at Hamburg in 1778, and one at Berne about 1787. Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield opened one for children at Tottenham in 1798, and another for adults in 1804. The Rev. J. Smith, of Wendover, issued propositions to his parishioners on the subject in 1799. One was founded at Bath, by eight ladies and gentlemen, in 1808. The first institution carefully organized was the Parish Bank Friendly Society of Ruthven, by the Rev. H. Duncan, in 1817. Savings-banks were first placed under the protection of Government by 57 Geo.

III. cc. 105 & 130 (July 11 & 12, 1817). By 9 Geo. IV. c. 92 (July 28, 1828), the laws relating to savings-banks in England and Ireland were consolidated, and all former statutes repealed. This act was slightly amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. (June 10, 1833). These acts were extended to Scotland by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37 (Sep. 9, 1835). Further amendments to the savings-banks acts were made by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1844). The laws respecting the purchase of Government Annuities by means of savings-banks were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 4, 1853). Further provision was made by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 137 (Aug. 28, 1860), and by 26 Vict. c. 25 (June 8, 1863). (*See* Post-Office Savings-Banks.)

SAVIOUR.—(*See* Blood of Our Saviour, Brigettines, &c.)

SAVOIR VIVRE CLUB.—(*See* Boodles's Club.)

SAVONA (Italy).—The ancient Savo, destroyed in 639, was restored in 981. A harbour was formed in 1197. It had formerly two harbours, but one was filled up by the Genoese, from commercial jealousy, in 1525. The Sistine chapel at Savona was founded by Sixtus IV. (1471—84), and the cathedral was built in 1604. (*See* Cambray League.) An explosion of gunpowder in the citadel destroyed half the houses in the town in 1648. A fleet of 16 French and Spanish vessels, laden with munitions of war, was sunk in the harbour, by an English squadron, in 1745. Savona was taken by the Sardinians in 1746. A corps of 10,000 Austrians and Piedmontese was defeated here by the French in 1794, and the town was occupied by the French in 1795. It was taken by the Austrians in April, 1800, and was surrendered by them to the French, June 15. Pope Pius VII. was detained here from 1809 till 1812, by order of Napoleon I.

SAVOY (Europe).—Part of the ancient Sapaudia, whence the name Saboia, or Savoy, is derived.

A.D.
413. Savoy is annexed to Burgundy.
561. Savoy becomes a province of France.
888. Savoy forms part of Arles.
1027. Death of Berthold, Count of Maurienne, and founder of the house of Savoy.
1034. Humbert I. receives large accessions of territory from the Emperor Conrad II.
1111. Amadeus II. of Maurienne receives the title of Count of Savoy from the Emperor Henry V.
1174. Savoy and Piedmont are invaded by the Emperor Frederick I.
1207. Count Thomas receives large grants of land in Piedmont from Philip of Germany.
1220. The remainder of Piedmont is annexed to Savoy.
1262. Count Boniface is made prisoner by his subjects at Turin.
1266. Peter of Savoy acquires the city of Berne, which he greatly improves.
1285. Geneva enters into alliance with Savoy.
1310. Amadeus V., or the Great, receives Maulevrier, in Normandy, from Philip V., or the Long, of France.
1416, Feb. 19. Savoy is erected into a duchy under Amadeus VIII. Geneva is brought under the dominion of the Counts of Savoy.
1418. The territory of Piedmont is added to Savoy.
1419, Oct. 5. Nice and other territories are ceded to Savoy by the treaty of Chambery.
1487. Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus, confers that island upon the dukes of Savoy, who assume the title of King of Cyprus, though they never take possession of their kingdom.
A.D.
1534. The inhabitants of Geneva rebel against Charles III., and are assisted by Francis I. of France.
1537, Feb. Francis I. claims Piedmont as part of his hereditary kingdom.
1557, Aug. 10. Battle of St. Quentin.
1559, April 2. The French conquests in Savoy are restored by the treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (*q. v.*).
1564. The Genevois passes to the house of Savoy.
1601, Jan. 17. By the treaty of Lyons the marquisate of Saluces is ceded to Savoy.
1656, Jan. 22. Death of Thomas Francis, founder of the house of Savoy-Carignan.
1659. The Genevois is incorporated with Savoy.
1703. Victor Amadeus II. declares war against France and Spain.
1706, Sep. 7. The French, under the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin, are defeated by Victor Amadeus II. and Prince Eugène at the battle of Turin, and compelled to leave Italy.
1707, March 13. The treaty of Turin.
1713, April 11. Savoy is recognized as an independent state by the treaty of Utrecht, and Sicily is annexed.
1720. By the Quadruple Alliance, the Duke of Savoy exchanges Sicily for Sardinia, and assumes the title of King of Sardinia (*q. v.*).
1860. Savoy and Nice are ceded to France.

RULERS OF SAVOY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1020.	Berthold.	1383.	Amadeus VII.
1027.	Humbert I.	1391.	Amadeus VIII.
1048.	Amadeus I.	1451.	Louis.
1060.	Amadeus II.	1465.	Amadeus IX.
1072.	Humbert II.	1472.	Philibert I.
1103.	Amadeus III.	1482.	Charles I.
1148.	Humbert III.	1489.	Charles II.
1188.	Thomas.	1496.	Philip II.
1233.	Amadeus IV.	1497.	Philibert II.
1253.	Boniface.	1504.	Charles III.
1263.	Peter.	1553.	Emanuel Philibert.
1268.	Philip I.	1580.	Charles Emanuel I.
1285.	Amadeus V., the Great.	1630.	Victor Amadeus I.
1323.	Edward.	1637.	Francis Hyacinth.
1329.	Aimon.	1638.	Charles Emanuel II.
1343.	Amadeus VI.	1675.	Victor Amadeus II.

(*See* Sardinia.)

SAVOY CONFERENCE, between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians, was held at the Savoy Palace in 1661. The meeting, arranged for March 25, was put off till April 13. The conference was dissolved, without coming to any agreement, July 25.

SAVOY PALACE (London) was built by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, in 1245. He bestowed it upon the friars of Montjoy, from whom it was bought by Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., for her son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. John II., King of France, resided here, when a prisoner in England, in 1357, and again in 1363, and died here April 8, 1364. It was destroyed by Wat Tyler, May 24, 1381, and was restored by Henry VII., who endowed it, in 1505, as the hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of 100 poor people. Henry VIII. completed the building and granted the hospital a charter, July 5, 1513. Edward VI. (1547—1553) suppressed the hospital, but it was re-endowed by Queen Mary (1553—1558). The sick and wounded in the Dutch war of 1666 were lodged in the Savoy. The hospital, dissolved in 1702, was removed to make way for Waterloo Bridge and the Strand approaches in 1819. The old Savoy chapel, which formerly possessed the right of sanctuary, repaired in 1721, and restored in 1843, was burned down July 7, 1864. It was restored and reopened for public service, Nov. 26, 1865.

SAW.—According to Pliny, the saw was invented by Dædalus, an Athenian, who flourished about B.C. 1000. Others attribute the invention to Talus, the nephew of Dædalus. Saws to work with water-power, first introduced at Augsburg in 1322, were erected in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, and in Norway about 1530. The Bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary, Queen of England, to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill he inspected at Lyons in 1555. The attempts to introduce them into England met with great opposition, and the attempt to erect one near London, in 1663, had to be abandoned. When again introduced, in 1767 or 1768, the first mill erected at Limehouse was destroyed by the mob. The damage was made good by the Government, and a new one erected.

SAXA RUBRA, or the RED ROCKS (Battle).—Constantine I. defeated his rival Maxentius at this place on the river Cremera, about nine miles from Rome, Oct. 28, 312.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (Germany), a small duchy on the northern frontiers of the Thuringian forest, formed part of the ancient Osterland, and appears to have been governed by the margraves of Meissen from a very early period. After undergoing many changes, it was formed into a separate principality in 1603. The house of Altenburg becoming extinct in 1672, the greater part of the principality fell to Ernest the Pious, Duke of Gotha, and from this period it remained in the Saxe-Gotha family, till the decease without issue of Frederick IV., in Feb., 1825, when by a compact between the three junior branches of the house of Gotha (Meiningen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg), the Duke of Hildburghausen resigned his own territory to Meiningen, and received in lieu the duchy of Altenburg, Nov. 15, 1826. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg was a member of the Germanic Confederation, and joined the Prussian alliance Sep. 8, 1866.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Germany), formerly dependent upon the Emperor, came into possession of the house of Meissen in 1348, and fell to the house of Saxony in 1428. By the treaty of Leipsic in 1485, it was allotted to the Ernestine branch of that family, was made a separate duchy in 1542, and became an independent state in 1640. Ernest left seven sons, who reigned jointly from 1675 till 1680, when they partitioned the country and formed seven new lines. That of Coburg expired, and the division was annexed to Saalfeld, in 1699. The line of Eisenberg having become extinct, its possessions were united to Gotha in 1707. Frederick II. introduced the right of primogeniture into Gotha in 1710. Gotha was joined to Coburg, and Saalfeld to Meiningen, in 1826. The constitution of the duchy was reformed by Ernest II., brother of Prince Albert, in 1846. Prince Alfred was formally recognized as heir Aug. 6, 1865. It joined the Prussian alliance Sep. 8, 1866.

SAXE-LAUENBURG.—(*See* LAUENBURG.)

SAXE-MEININGEN (Germany), originally a portion of the domains of the counts of Henneberg, fell to Bernhard, third son of Ernest the Pious of Gotha, in 1680. The line of Coburg became extinct in 1699, a part of its territory was adjudged to Meiningen by the Aulic council in 1723; and it acquired nearly the whole of the duchy of Hildburghausen in 1826. It formed an alliance with Prussia Sep. 8, 1866.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (Germany) formerly belonged to the electorate of Saxony, and was apportioned to the Ernestine line, in 1485. John Frederick I. was deposed in 1547, and Weimar was given to his eldest son, the remaining portion being awarded to the second son in 1566. A subdivision took place in 1672; and a reunion by the extinction of the line of Jena in 1690, and that of Eisenach in 1741. The right of primogeniture was introduced in 1710. Charles Augustus received some acquisition of territory and the title of Grand-duke from the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. Representative government was introduced in 1816. It joined the Prussian alliance Sep. 8, 1866.

SAXON BLOOD ORDER.—(*See* BLOOD ORDER.)

SAXONS—the name probably derived from *saks* or *sachs*, a knife—are first mentioned by Ptolemy (139—161), who describes them as occupying the country now called Holstein, together with three islands off the coast, in 140. Their descents upon the eastern shore of England became so frequent, that the Roman emperor appointed an officer, who afterwards received the title of "Count of the Saxon shore," in 286. Eutropius represents them in alliance with the Franks infesting the coast of Armorica and Belgica in 287. A horde of Saxons, in one of their predatory excursions to the coast of Gaul, was almost exterminated by the Roman army under Valentinian I., in 371. Stilicho erected several fortifications to defend Britain from their attacks in 399. A large body under Hengist and Horsa succeeded in forming permanent settlements in the country after the departure of the Romans about 449. (*See* ANGLO-SAXONS.) Some Saxons, aided by the Franks, conquered, but afterwards abandoned, the northern part of Thuringia, about 530. The southernmost part was made tributary to the Franks about 550. Their long contest with Charlemagne was brought to a close by the treaty of Salz, by which they consented to become Christians, and were put upon a footing of equality with the Franks, 803.

SAXONY (Germany), invaded by Charlemagne, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, in 804, was made a duchy in 850. Henry I. (the Fowler), elected emperor in 919, was the first of the Saxons who obtained that distinction. He erected the margraviate of Meissen in 922, as a bulwark against the Slavonians, and so formed the nucleus of the kingdom. The family of Wettin, in whom the office has become hereditary, added their own possessions to the margraviate in 1130. The Emperor Sigismund invested Frederick the Warlike with the electoral title and the duchy of Saxony in 1422. Ernest and Albert, sons of Frederick II., by the division of the country at their father's death, founded the two lines that bear their names in 1464. Frederick III. (1486—1525) supported the cause of the Reformation and patronized Luther. John the Constant headed the Protestant

princes at the diet of Spires in 1529. John Frederick the Magnanimous took a prominent part in the war against Charles V., and was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, April 24, 1547. He was deprived of his dignities, which were transferred to his cousin Maurice, of the Albertine line, in 1548. John George I. obtained part of the see of Magdeburg, and the two Lusatian margraviates in 1635. Frederick the Strong, made King of Poland, had to defend his territory against Charles XII. of Sweden in 1697. His son Frederick Augustus II. was also elected King of Poland in 1733. He took part with France and Prussia in the war of the Austrian Succession in 1740, but sided with the empire in the Seven Years' war (1756—1763). A rising of the peasantry led to the redress of some of their grievances in 1790. Having supported Prussia against France for some time after the battle of Jena, Frederick Augustus allied himself with Napoleon I., taking the title of king, by treaty Dec. 11, 1806, and becoming a member of the confederacy of the Rhine. The territory was nearly doubled by other cessions from Austria in 1809. It became the theatre of the struggles with Napoleon I. in 1813; and the king was deprived of above one half of his dominions by the treaty of peace with Prussia, signed May 18, 1815. A new constitution was framed in 1831. The old system was restored by the diet elected in 1852. The Prussians invaded Saxony in June 1866, and by a treaty signed Oct. 21, the King of Saxony agreed to pay about a million and a half sterling, and ceded the fortress of Königstein.

RULERS OF SAXONY.

DUKES.

Began to reign A.D.		Began to reign A.D.	
880.	Otho I.	1062.	Otho III.
912.	Henry I., the Fowler.	1073.	Magnus.
936.	Otho II.	1106.	Lothaire.
960.	Herman-Billing.	1136.	Henry II., the Proud.
973.	Bernard I.	1139.	Henry III., the Lion.
1010.	Bernard II.		

ELECTORS.

1180.	Bernard III.	1370.	Wenceslaus.
1212.	Albert I.	1388.	Rodolph III.
1260.	Albert II.	1418.	Albert III.
1298.	Rodolph I.	1423.	Frederick I.
1356.	Rodolph II.	1428.	Frederick II.

ERNESTINE LINE.		ALBERTINE LINE.	
1464.	Ernest.	1464.	Albert.
1486.	Frederick III.	1500.	George.
1525.	John.	1539.	Henry.
1534.	John Frederick.	1541.	Maurice.

ELECTORS.

1548.	Maurice.	1691.	John George IV.
1553.	Augustus.	1694.	Frederick Augustus I.
1586.	Christian I.	1733.	Frederick Augustus II.
1591.	Christian II.		
1611.	John George I.	1763.	Frederick Christian.
1656.	John George II.	1763.	Frederick Augustus III.
1680.	John George III.		

KINGS.

1806.	Frederick Augustus I.	1836.	Frederick Augustus II.
1827.	Antony Clement.	1854.	John.

SCACCARIUM.—(*See* EXCHEQUER.)

SCALPING appears to be alluded to in Psalm lxviii. 21, B.C. 1045, and according to Herodotus (Book iv. 64) was practised by the Scythians upon their enemies, B.C. 678. The custom was found to exist among the Indians of America on its discovery, in 1492.

SCAMANDER.—(*See* ILIUM.)

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, or scandal against peers, judges, or other officers of state, was defined with its penalties by 2 Rich. II. c. 5 (1378). Although this statute is still in force, it has not for a long period been resorted to, the last instance being that of the Duke of Richmond against Castellon in 1710.

SCANDINAVIA, or SCANDIA Europæ, the ancient name of the modern Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, is first mentioned by Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79), who speaks of it as an island. It was the native land of the Vikings or Sea kings who invaded different parts of Europe in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. (*See* DANES, DENMARK, EDDAS, NORMANDY, NORTHMEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, &c.) The monarchies of Sweden and Norway were formed by a combination of numerous small sovereignties in the 12th and 13th centuries. Margaret, Queen of Denmark, obtained Sweden by conquest and Norway by inheritance; and by the union of Calmar, concluded July 12, 1397, they were never to be separated.

SCARABANTIA.—(*See* OEDENBURG.)

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire), probably of Saxon origin, the name signifying a fortified rock, was incorporated by Henry II. (1154—89). The castle was built in 1136. Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, having failed in his attempt to effect a landing on the isle of Thanet, arrived here in 1066. Piers Gaveston, having been besieged by the barons in the castle, was obliged to surrender, May 19, 1312. The town was made a bonding port in 1841. Christ's Church was erected in 1828.

SCARLET, the oriental kermes dye, was known from the earliest times. The dye, made from cochineal and tin, was accidentally discovered in 1634. A bailiff of Shrewsbury, Thomas Edwards, refused, on religious grounds, to wear robes of that colour in 1509. It is recorded by Julius Ferretus that soldiers commonly wore a short red sagum to conceal the blood from their wounds, about 1550.

SCARLET FEVER.—(*See* FEVER.)

SCEATTÆ.—Small silver coins used by the Anglo-Saxon occupants of Britain during the 6th century, probably struck before the conversion of Ethelbert in 597, as several specimens exist unstamped with the cross. The term *sceatta* was used by the Saxons for money in general.

SCEPTICS.—Socrates, who flourished B.C. 468—B.C. 399, has been called the founder of this sect, from his acknowledgment that "all he knew was, that he knew nothing;" although its real founder was Pyrrho of Elis, B.C. 340. (*See* PYRRHONISM.) The schools called the "latter sceptics," originated with Ænesidemus, a physician, about the 2nd century. Of modern sceptics, the most noted are Montaigne (1533—1592); Glanvill, a member of the Royal Society (1636—80); Peter Bayle (1647—1706); and David Hume (1711—1776). (*See* RATIONALISM.)

SCEPTRE, originally a mere walking-staff, came to be the symbol of sovereign authority,

and is mentioned by the patriarch Jacob—"the sceptre shall not depart from Judah, &c."—when imparting counsels to his sons (Gen. xlix. 10), B.C. 1089. Achilles swears by his staff or sceptre (Iliad, i. 246), B.C. 1193. Cyrus, according to Xenophon, was always attended by 300 sceptre-bearers, B.C. 401. It was first assumed among the Romans by the elder Tarquin, B.C. 621. The sceptre of the Merovingian kings of France, in 448, was a golden rod the same height as the monarch himself.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland), the principal town of the canton of the same name, originated in the building of a large monastery in the neighbourhood in the 11th century. It was walled and received imperial rank in the 13th century. The cathedral was founded in 1052. Austria acquired possession in 1330. It recovered its independence, and joined the Swiss cantons in 1415; became a member of the confederation in 1501, and of the new league in 1815. The single arch bridge across the Rhine was burned by the French in 1799. The constitution of the canton became democratic in 1831. It was revised in 1834.

SCHÄSBURG, or SCHÄSSBURG (Battle).—The Hungarian insurgents, commanded by Bem, were defeated by the Russians under Gen. Lüders, at this town, in Transylvania, July 31, 1849.

SCHAUMBURG.—*See* LIPPE.)

SCHEHALLIEN (Perthshire).—The Royal Society having resolved, in 1772, to make some experiments to determine the mean density of the earth, Mason selected this mountain for the purpose in 1773. Dr. Maskelyne effected the measurements between June 30 and Oct. 24, 1774. The subsequent calculations, entrusted to Dr. C. Hutton, were published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1778.

SCHELDT TOLLS.—The navigation of the Scheldt was closed by the 14th article of the treaty of Münster, Jan. 30, 1648. The Emperor Joseph II. having demanded the free navigation of the Scheldt in 1784, France came to the aid of the Dutch, and the dispute was settled by a treaty signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 8, 1785, by which the restriction was maintained. Regulations were made by the Congress at Vienna in 1815, and a treaty signed in London, April 19, 1839, settled the amount of toll, which was abolished, compensation being granted by another treaty signed at Brussels July 16, 1863.

SCHELLENBERG (Battle).—The Duke of Marlborough drove the Bavarians from a fortification erected by them on this eminence, near Salzburg, July 2, 1704.

SCHEMNITZ (Hungary).—In consequence of the importance of its mines, yielding 300lb. of gold and 43,400lb. of silver annually, a mining academy was founded here by Maria Theresa, in 1760. It must not be confounded with Chemnitz, a mining town in Saxony.

SCHENECTADY (United States).—The inhabitants of this town of New York, settled by the Dutch in 1661, were massacred by the French and Indians in 1690.

SCHISM ACT (13 Anne, c. 7, 1713), requiring, from those desirous of exercising the profession of a teacher, a licence from the bishop, and a declaration of conformity to the Established Church, was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4 (1719).

SCHISM OF THE WEST.—(*See* PAPAL SCHISM.)

SCHLESTADT, or SCHELESTADT (France), in the Bas-Rhin, occupies the site of the ancient Elsebus, destroyed by Attila. Having been restored in the 13th century, it became one of the 10 imperial cities of Alsace, was taken by the Swedes in 1632, and by the French in 1648.

SCHLESWIG.—(*See* SLESWIG.)

SCHMALKALD.—*See* SMALCALD.)

SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY.—The name given to the philosophy of the Schoolmen, which took its rise in Europe in the 9th century, lasted till the 14th, and was at its height in the 12th and 13th centuries. (*See* NOMINALISTS AND REALISTS, MYSTICS, SCOTISTS AND THOMISTS, &c.)

SCHÖNBRUNN (Peace), between France and Austria, was signed at the palace of Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, and consisted of six articles. France obtained possession of Trieste, Carniola, Friuli, and several other places. Russia, Saxony, and the Confederation of the Rhine gained some advantages, and the Tyrol was given up to Bavaria.

SCHOOLS.—(*See* CHARITY SCHOOLS, EDUCATION, GRAMMAR, INDUSTRIAL, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, &c.)

SCHUMLA, or SHUMLA (Turkey), was taken by the Turks in 1389. The Russian general Rudiger, who had intrenched himself at this town, July 20, 1828, was driven from his position by the Turks, under Hussein Pasha, Aug. 25. The Russians defeated the Turks in a battle fought near Schumla, July 27, 1829.

SCHWABACH (Bavaria).—The earliest Protestant confession was drawn up here by Luther, in Oct., 1529, and its articles were adopted by the Smalcald League in 1531. The handsome fountain in the market-place was erected in 1716.

SCHWARZBURG (Germany).—A party of the electors assembled here and chose Gunther emperor, in opposition to Charles IV., in 1347. The town, originally dependent upon Saxony, purchased its independence in 1697. The two reigning families of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, are descended from the two sons of Gunther IX., who died in 1552. Schwarzburg Rudolstadt received a representative constitution in 1816, and an alliance was concluded with Prussia Sep. 8, 1866.

SCHWEIDNITZ (Prussia), having sustained several sieges during the Thirty Years' war, was fortified by Frederick II. in 1747; taken by the Austrians, after a siege of 16 days, Nov. 12, 1757; recovered by the Prussians April 16, 1758; and carried by assault by the Austrian marshal Laudohn, Oct. 1, 1761. The Austrians, under Marshal Daun, were attacked and defeated near this town by Frederick II. of Prussia, May 16, 1762. In this battle the Prussians put feathers in their caps to enable their Cossack allies to distinguish them

from the Austrians, a practice since generally adopted in European armies. Frederick's campaign in Silesia was closed by the surrender of its garrison, after a siege of 64 days, Oct. 9, 1762. It was captured by the French in Feb., 1807.

SCHWEIZ, or SCHWYZ (Switzerland), which has given its name to the country, declared its independence of the house of Austria in Jan., 1308. It had a dispute with Zurich respecting the county of Toggenburg in 1436. The French defeated the Swiss here in 1799, and the Austrians Aug. 14, 1799. In a diet convoked here in 1802, the ancient democratic constitution was re-established. It declared against Napoleon I. Dec. 31, 1813, and joined the Sonderbund (*q. v.*) in 1844.

SCHYREMOTES.—County-courts, held in English shires, twice every year, by the bishop and the ealdorman or sheriff, during the Anglo-Saxon period. In the reign of Canute (1017—35) the Schyremotes were held thrice a year. Edward the Confessor, in 1065, appointed the Schyremote to be held 12 times a year.

SCIACCA (Sicily), the ancient Thermæ Selinuntiæ, of which the waters are mentioned by Strabo (B.C. 60—A.D. 21). (*See* GRAHAME'S ISLAND.)

SCILLY ISLES (Cornwall), known to the ancients under the name of Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, were used by the Romans as a place of banishment. In the 10th century they were annexed to the English crown by Athelstan. They were held from the time of Elizabeth till 1830 by the family of Godolphin. After the defeat of the Royalists in the west, in 1645, they afforded shelter to Prince Charles. They were fortified in 1649 by Sir John Grenville, the Royalist, who converted the rocks into a stronghold for privateers, and did so much damage to the trade of the Channel that the Parliament fitted out a powerful fleet under Blake, which compelled Sir John to surrender in June, 1651. The fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked off these islands, Oct. 22, 1707, when upwards of 2,000 lives were lost. They were declared to belong to the diocese of Exeter, July 30, 1838. The Prince of Wales visited the Scilly Islands July 26, 1865.

SCINDE (Hindostan) was occupied by the Aryan nation B.C. 1400, and they possessed the country when Alexander III. made his Indian expedition, B.C. 326. It was subdued by the Mohammedans in 711, and held by the caliphs till conquered for Mahmoud of Ghizni in 1026. The Sumna tribe acquired it about 1200. They were supplanted by another native tribe, the Sammao, in 1340. Shah Beg Arghun reduced them in 1541, and Akbar brought the country under Mongol sway in 1591. The Kalhoras threw off their allegiance to Delhi in 1736, and that of the kings of Cabul, which they had previously acknowledged, was altogether renounced in 1813. It was conquered by the English and annexed March 24, 1843.

SCIO (Ægean Sea), the ancient Chios (*q. v.*), was taken in the early part of the 14th century by the Turks, who massacred the inhabitants. The Genoese seized it in 1346, and retained it until it was again taken by the Turks in 1566. In the war with the Greeks the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants, April 11, 1822. Out of a population of 100,000, only 10,000 are said to have escaped.

SCOLDS.—(*See* CUCKING STOOL.)

SCONE (Scotland).—A monastery founded at a very early period was replaced by an abbey for regular canons in 1115. It was destroyed by the mob in 1559. The first Scotch parliament assembled at Scone Feb. 9, 1292. Edward I., King of England, brought away, in 1296, from this village, near Perth, the stone upon which for many ages the kings of Scotland had been crowned, and placed it in Westminster Abbey. (*See* CORONATION STONE.) Charles II. was crowned here, Jan. 1, 1651.

SCORPION, a kind of tube for firing gunpowder, was in use about 1440. It was held in the hand, and called by the English hand-cannon, or hand-culverin, and was introduced into England by the Flemings in 1471.

SCOTCH BISHOPRICS.—Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland in 1561, restored in 1606, again abolished in 1639, again restored in 1661, and abolished at the Revolution in 1689, when the bishops were expelled. Before the Revolution there were two archbishoprics and 12 bishoprics in Scotland, the last, that of Edinburgh, having been founded by Charles I. in 1633. Though the Presbyterian Church was acknowledged as the national church at the Revolution, some of the old Episcopalian bishoprics have been revived. There are now seven, the last being that of Argyle and the Isles, re-established Oct., 1847.

ARCHBISHOPS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1477.	St. Andrews.	1488.	Glasgow.

BISHOPRICS.

360.	Isles.	1130.	Dunkeld.
500.	Galloway.	1139.	Aberdeen.
560.	Glasgow.	1150.	Brechin.
800.	St. Andrews.	1153.	Dunblane.
1010.	Mortlach.	1188.	Orkney.
1066.	Caithness.	1200.	Argyle.
1115.	Moray.	1633.	Edinburgh.
1124.	Ross.		

The above were suppressed at the Revolution, and the following Sees have since been erected:—

1712.	Aberdeen and Orkney.	1796.	*Ross.*
1718.	Edinburgh.	1837.	*Fife, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.*
1727.	*Dunkeld.*		
1727.	*Moray.*	1837.	Glasgow and Galloway.
1731.	Brechin.	1838.	Moray, Ross, and Caithness.
1731.	*Dunblane.*		
1731.	*Glasgow.*	1844.	St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.
1743.	*Fife.*		
1776.	*Dunblane and Dunkeld.*	1847.	Argyle and the Isles.

(The Sees printed in Italics have either been suppressed or merged in others.)

SCOTCH GUARDS.—(*See* GUARDS.)

SCOTISTS AND THOMISTS.—With reference to these parties, who long divided the schools, Milman (Lat. Christ. b. xiv. ch. iii.) remarks, "It is not easy to define in what consisted their implacable, unforgiven points of difference. If each combatant had been compelled rigidly to define every word or term which he employed, concord might not perhaps have been impossible; but words

were their warfare, and the war of words their business, their occupation, their glory. The Conceptualism or Eclecticism of St. Thomas (he cannot be called a Nominalist) admitted so much Realism under other forms of speech; the Realism of Duns Scotus was so absolutely a Realism of words, reality was with him something so thin and unsubstantial; the Augustinianism of St. Thomas was so guarded and tempered by his high ethical tone, by his assertion of the loftiest Christian morality: the Pelagianism charged against Scotus is so purely metaphysical, so balanced by his constant, for him vehement, vindication of Divine grace, only with notions peculiar to his philosophy, of its mode of operation, and with almost untraceable distinctions as to its mode of influence, that nothing less than the inveterate pugnacity of Scholastic Teaching, and the rivalry of the two Orders, could have perpetuated the strife. That strife was no doubt heightened and embittered by their real differences, which touched the most sensitive part of the Mediæval Creed, the worship of the Virgin. This was coldly and irreverently limited by the refusal of the Dominican to acknowledge her Immaculate Conception and birth; wrought to a height above all former height by the maintenance of that tenet in every Franciscan cloister, by every Franciscan Theologian." The controversy commenced about 1299, and the Scotists received the name as followers of John Duns Scotus (1265—Nov. 8, 1308), and the Thomists as followers of Thomas Aquinas (1224—March 7, 1274), called the Angelic Doctor.

SCOTLAND.—The ancient Caledonia, afterwards called Scotia. According to tradition, the Scots derive their origin from Gathelus, son of the Athenian king Cecrops, who married Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, and removed with his family into Spain. Here he is said to have established a government over a nation whom he called Scots, in honour of his wife Scota. Under his descendants the Scots removed into Ireland, and subsequently into the northern part of Albion. War afterwards broke out with the Picts (*q. v.*). Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) is the first author who uses the term Caledonia, and the name Scotia, which for a long time referred exclusively to Ireland, was about the 9th century applied to the kingdom formed by the union of the Picts and Scots. It was also called Scotia Nova, or New Scotland.

B.C.
55. The Scots assist the Britons against Julius Cæsar.
A.D.
84. Battle of Ardoch (*q. v.*).
184. The Caledonians are repulsed by Ulpius Marcellus.
360. The Picts and Scots invade Britain.
368. Theodosius defeats the Picts and Scots.
382. Maximus drives the Picts and Scots out of Britain.
394. Ninian, a Briton, is ordained to the bishopric of the Southern Picts by Pope Siricius.
412-32. Ninian is believed to have preached among the Picts.
445. The Britons are harassed by the Picts and Scots.
562. St. Columba lands in Scotland.
842 (about). The Picts and Scots become one nation under Kenneth II.
881. The Danes ravage Scotland.
933. Scotland is ravaged by Athelstan.
1010. Battle of Mortlach (*q. v.*).
1031. Scotland is invaded by Canute, who exacts tribute.
A.D.
1040. Duncan I. is murdered by his cousin Macbeth, who usurps the crown.
1054, July 27. Battle of Dunsinane (*q. v.*).
1056. Macbeth is slain at Lanphananan.
1061. The Scotch invade Northumberland.
1067. Malcolm III. marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the Saxon heir to the English throne.
1093, Nov. 13. Battle of Alnwick.
1094. The throne is usurped by Duncan II., who is assassinated by his subjects after a reign of about six months.
1136. David I. captures Alnwick.
1138, Aug. 22. David I. invades Northumberland, and is defeated at the battle of Cuton Moor, or Northallerton (*q. v.*).
1139. By the treaty of Durham the entire earldom of Northumberland, except Newcastle and Bamborough, is ceded to Scotland.
1174, July 12. William I., or the Lion, is made prisoner by the English at Alnwick.—Dec. By the treaty of Falaise, Henry II. agrees to liberate him on condition of his paying homage to England for his kingdom.
1181. Scotland is laid under a papal interdict.
1189. Richard I., on his accession to the English throne, releases William I. from his feudal subjection, on the receipt of 10,000 marks.
1263. Haco VI., of Norway, invades Scotland.—Oct. 3. Battle of Largs (*q. v.*).
1266. The Hebrides (*q. v.*) are ceded to the Scotch, who invade the Isle of Man (*q. v.*).
1290, Oct. 7. Margaret, the maid of Norway, dies at Orkney on her voyage to Scotland, and the question of the succession is referred to Edward I.
1291, June 2. Eight competitors for the Scotch crown assemble at Norham, and submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward I.—Aug. 3. Twelve competitors appear.
1292, Nov. 30. Edward I. decides in favour of John Baliol.
1293. John Baliol supports his claim in presence of the English Parliament.
1296. John Baliol renounces his homage, in consequence of which he is dethroned by Edward I., who invades Scotland, and receives the submission of the Scotch nobility.
1297, Sep. 10. Battle of Cambuskenneth (*q. v.*).
1298, July 22. Battle of Falkirk (*q. v.*).
1303, Feb. 24. Sir John Comyn and Sir Simon Fraser defeat an English army near Roslin.
1305, Aug. 23. Execution of Sir William Wallace at Smithfield.
1306, Jan. 29 or Feb. 10. Murder of Sir John Comyn by Robert Bruce at Dumfries.—March 25. Bruce is crowned king, as Robert I., at Scone.—July 11. Aymer de Valence defeats the Scotch under Robert I., who quits the kingdom.
1310, Sep. Edward II. invades Scotland.
1312, Jan. 8. Robert I. takes Perth from the English.
1313, March 6. Roxburgh Castle is taken from the English.—March 14. Edinburgh Castle is taken.
1314, June 24. Battle of Bannockburn (*q. v.*).
1318, Oct. 14. Death of Edward Bruce at Dundalk, in Ireland.
1320. A conspiracy is formed against the king by his nephew, the Earl of Brechin, and others, who are detected and executed.
1328, March 17. Peace with England is concluded at Edinburgh.—May 4. It is ratified at Northampton (*q. v.*).
1329, June 7. End of the reign of Robert I.
1332. Edward III. invades Scotland.—Aug. 11. The battle of Dupplin Moor (*q. v.*).—Sep. 24. Edward Baliol is crowned at Scone, and young David Bruce is sent to France, where he remains for nine years, although his rival only enjoys the crown for three months.
1333, July 19. Battle of Halidon Hill (*q. v.*).
1339. A famine desolates Scotland.
1341, June 4. David II. returns from France.
1346, Oct. 12. Battle of Durham, or Neville's Cross (*q. v.*).
1357, Oct. 3. David II. is released on payment of 100,000 marks as ransom.
1363. Death of Edward Baliol, the last of the family.—Nov. 26. David II. acknowledges Edward III. of England as his successor in the event of his decease without male issue.

A.D.
1371, Feb. 22. Death of David II. without an heir.—March 26. The Stuart line commences by the coronation at Scone of the nephew of David II. as Robert II.
1388, Aug. 10. Battle of Chevy Chase or Otterburn (*q. v.*).
1402, Sep. 14. Battle of Homildon Hill (*q. v.*).
1405, March 30. James, only son of Robert III., is made prisoner by the English off Flamborough Head.
1406, April 4. Death of Robert III., who is succeeded by his imprisoned son, James I., under the regency of the Duke of Albany.
1411, July 24. The Highlanders, under Donald, Lord of the Isles, are defeated by the Lowland forces of the Earl of Mar, at the battle of Harlaw, which establishes the superiority of the Lowlands. St. Andrew's university is founded.
1426. A treaty is concluded with Denmark, by which James I. agrees to pay an annual sum of 100 marks for the sovereignty of the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1437, Feb. 21. James I. is murdered by a band of conspirators, under Sir Robert Graham.
1452. Shrove Tuesday. The Earl of Douglas is murdered by James II. at Stirling Castle, and civil contests commence between the king and his nobles.
1460, Aug. 3. James II. is killed at the siege of Roxburgh by the accidental bursting of a cannon.
1488. James III. is killed after the battle of Sauchie Burn (*q. v.*), near Bannockburn.
1503, Aug. 8. Marriage of James IV. with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.
1513, Aug. 22. James IV. invades England.—Sep. 9. Battle of Flodden Field (*q. v.*).
1526, June. Battle of Linlithgow (*q. v.*).
1528. James V. banishes the Douglases, in consequence of the tyrannous treatment received by him from his stepfather, the Earl of Angus.
1532, May 17. James V. founds the Court of Session.
1537, July 17. Lady Glamis is burned for conspiring to poison James V.
1542, Dec. 7. Birth of Mary, afterwards known as the Queen of Scots.—Dec. 14. Death of James V., her father, whom she succeeds.
1543, Jan. 26. Imprisonment of Cardinal Beaton, on a charge of treason, in consequence of which the clergy refuse to perform any ecclesiastical ceremonies.—April 10. He is liberated, and secures possession of the infant queen's person.
1544-5. Scotland is ravaged by an English army under the Earl of Hertford.
1546, March 28. Execution of George Wishart for heresy, by order of Cardinal Beaton.—May 28. Cardinal Beaton is assassinated at St. Andrew's.
1547, Sep. 10. Battle of Pinkie.
1548, Aug. 7. The young Queen Mary is removed to France.
1554, April 2. The Queen dowager, Mary of Guise, is made regent.
1558. Marriage of Queen Mary to the French dauphin.
1559, May 31. Peace is concluded with England at Norham.—Oct. 21. Deposition of the queen-regent.
1560, June 10. Death of the queen-regent.—Aug. An act is passed abolishing the papal power.—Dec. 5. Death of the French king Francis II., husband of Queen Mary.
1561, Aug. 19. Queen Mary returns to Scotland.
1562. Revolt and death of the Earl of Huntley.
1564. Elizabeth proposes the Earl of Leicester as a match for Mary.
1565, July 29, Sunday. Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.
1566, March 9, Saturday. Murder of the queen's favourite, David Rizzio, by Darnley and others.—June 19. Birth of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in Edinburgh Castle.
1567, Feb. 10, Monday. Lord Darnley, the king-consort, is blown up by gunpowder at Edinburgh.—April 12. James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, is tried for the king's murder, and acquitted.—April 21. Bothwell seizes the queen, and conveys her to Dunbar.—May 15. They are married at Holyrood.—June 15, Sunday. Mary is made prisoner by the confederate lords at Carberry Hill.—July 24. She is confined in Lochleven Castle, and compelled to abdicate in favour of her son James VI.—July 29. He is solemnly crowned at Stirling.—Aug. 22. James Stewart, Earl of Murray, is declared regent.—Sep. Bothwell escapes to Norway.

A.D.
1568, May 2. Mary escapes from Lochleven Castle.—May 13. She is defeated by Murray at the battle of Langside.—May 17. She takes refuge in England.
1569. The rebellious Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland seek shelter in Scotland.
1570, Jan. 22. Murder of the regent Murray at Linlithgow, by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.—July 12. The regency is conferred upon the Earl of Lennox.
1571, Sep. 4. Lennox is assassinated by Capt. Calder. The Earl of Mar is elected regent.
1572, Oct. 28. Death of the regent Mar.—Nov. 24. The Earl of Morton is made regent. John Knox expires at Edinburgh.
1578. James VI. dismisses the regent, and assumes the government in person.
1581, June 2, Friday. Execution of the ex-regent Morton, for implication in the murder of Lord Darnley.
1582, Aug. 23. The raid of Ruthven. James VI. is seized by a confederacy of the Scottish nobles, under the Earls of Mar and Gowrie, at Ruthven Castle.—Sep. 28. Death of George Buchanan.
1583, June 27. James VI. escapes from the Ruthven confederacy.
1584. Trial and execution of the Earl of Gowrie.
1586, April. A treaty is concluded between James VI. and Queen Elizabeth.—Aug. 8. Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned on a charge of participating in Babington's conspiracy.—Aug. 25. Mary is removed to Chartley, under the custody of Sir Amias Paulet.—Oct. 11. Her trial commences at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire.—Oct. 15. It is adjourned.—Oct. 25. It is resumed at Westminster, and Mary is condemned to death.
1587, Feb. 8. Mary, Queen of Scots, is beheaded at Fotheringay Castle.
1594. James VI. suppresses a rebellion under the Earl of Huntley.
1600, March 28. Episcopacy is established in the Scotch Church.—Aug. 5. Failure of the Gowrie conspiracy.
1603, March 24. James VI. is proclaimed King of England as James I.—April 5. James I. leaves Edinburgh, and arrives in London May 26.—July 25. James I. is crowned King of England at Westminster.
1605. The English and Scotch parliaments reject a proposal for union between the two nations.
1610. James I. establishes two courts of high commission in Scotland.
1617. James I. revisits Scotland.
1633. Charles I. visits Scotland, and is crowned at Holyrood (*q. v.*).
1637. Charles I. fails in an attempt to introduce the Church of England liturgy into Scotland. (See EDINBURGH.)
1638, March 1. The Solemn League and Covenant is subscribed.
1639. The Scotch appeal to arms.—June 7. Episcopacy is abolished.
1641. Charles I. again visits Scotland.
1644. An army of 20,000 Scots enters England to assist the Parliamentarians.
1645, Sep. 13. Battle of Philiphaugh (*q. v.*).
1646, May 5. Charles I. takes refuge with the Scotch army.
1647, Jan. 30. Charles I. is surrendered to the Roundheads for £400,000.
1648. A Scotch force, under the Duke of Hamilton, enters England for the liberation of Charles I., and is defeated by Cromwell.
1649, March 9. Execution of Hamilton.
1650, May 21. Execution of the Marquis of Montrose at Edinburgh.—June 23. Charles II. arrives in Scotland.—July 22. Cromwell invades Scotland.
1651, Jan. 1. Charles II. is crowned at Scone.—Sep. 3. Battle of Worcester (*q. v.*). Scotland is declared to be united with the English commonwealth.
1661, May 27. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle.
1666. The Scottish covenanters resort to arms, and are defeated in a battle on the Pentland Hills (*q. v.*).
1669, Oct. 19. A union with England is proposed and abandoned.
1678, Jan. The "Highland Host," an army of 10,000 men, chiefly from the Highlands, is employed by government in suppressing conventicles.

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A.D.
1679, May 3. Murder of James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, by the covenanters.—June 1. The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Loudon Hill. (*See* DRUMCLOG.)—June 22. They are defeated at Bothwell Bridge (*q. v.*).
1685. A rebellion breaks out under the Earl of Argyle.—June 30. The Earl of Argyle is executed.
1687, Feb. 12. James II. abolishes tests and penal laws throughout Scotland.
1689, March 14. Meeting of the Scotch convention, which accepts William and Mary and abolishes episcopacy. A rebellion in favour of James II. breaks out under Johnt Graham of Claverhouse.—July 27. He is killed at Killiecrankie (*q. v.*).
1692. The Glencoe massacre (*q. v.*).
1707, May 1. The legislative union of England and Scotland is completed by 5 Anne, c. 8.
1708. A French squadron in favour of the exiled Stuarts is driven from the Scottish shores by Admiral Byng.
1715, Sep. 6. A rebellion in favour of the Stuarts breaks out under the Earl of Mar.—Nov. Battles of Preston and Sherriff-muir (*q. v.*). The disarmament of the Scotch clans is ordered by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 54.
1719, June 10. Battle of Glenshiel.
1724. Numerous riots against the malt-tax.
1736, Sep. 7. Capt. Porteous is hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.
1740. A Jacobite confederacy, in favour of the Pretender, is established.
1745, July 25. The young Pretender lands at Moidart. (*See* ENGLAND.)
1746. The Highland costume is prohibited by 19 Geo. II. c. 39.
1747. Abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43.
1778. Lord George Gordon forms an anti-Catholic association in Scotland.
1782. The Highland costume is again permitted by 22 Geo. III. c. 63.
1793. The Scotch National Convention is organized.
1796, July 21. Death of Robert Burns.
1797. The country is in a disturbed state on account of the militia act.
1807, Aug. 31. Death of Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal Duke of York, and claimant of the English crown as Henry IX. With him the family of the Stuarts becomes extinct.
1822. George IV. visits Scotland. (*See* EDINBURGH.)
1842. Queen Victoria visits Scotland.
1843. Establishment of the Free Church (*q. v.*).
1853. The association for the vindication of Scottish rights is founded at Edinburgh.
1854, July 31. The Scottish Jury Act is passed (17 & 18 Vict. c. 59).
1860, Nov. 21. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh presents an address to the Empress Eugénie.
1861, Oct. 23. Prince Albert lays the foundation stone of the new General Post-Office and of the Industrial Museum of Scotland.
1862, Oct. 13. An accident on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway causes the death of 15 persons.
1863, March 31. Freedom of the city of Edinburgh presented to Lord Palmerston.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

A.D.
403. Fergus II.
419. Eugenius II.
454. Dongardus.
457. Constantine I.
475. Congallus I.
501. Goranus.
535. Eugenius III.
558. Congallus II.
568. Kinatellus.
570. Aidanus.
604. Kenneth I.
605. Eugenius IV.
622. Ferchardus I.
636. Donald IV.
650. Ferchardus II.
668. Malduinus.
688. Eugenius V.
692. Eugenius VI.
702. Amberkelethus.
704. Eugenius VII.
721. Mordacus.
730. Ethinus.
761. Eugenius VIII.
764. Fergus III.
767. Solvathius.
787. Achaius.
819. Congallus III.
824. Dougal.
831. Alpin.
834. Kenneth II.
854. Donald V.
858. Constantine II.
874. Ethus.
876. Gregory.
892. Donald VI.
914. Constantine III.
944. Malcolm I.
958. Indulphus.
968. Duffus.
972. Culenus.
973. Kenneth III.
994. Constantine IV.
997. Grimus.
1003. Malcolm II.
1033. Duncan I.
1040. Macbeth.
1056. Malcolm (Canmore) III.
1093. Donald (Bane) VI.
1095. Duncan II.
1095. Donald VI., again.
1098. Edgar.
1107. Alexander I.
1124. David I.
1153. Malcolm IV.
1166. William I., or the Lion.
1214. Alexander II.
1249. Alexander III.
1286. Margaret.
1292. John Baliol.
1296. Interregnum.
1306. Robert I.
1329. David II.
1332. Edward Baliol.
1332. David II., again.
1371. Robert II.
1390. Robert III.
1406. James I.
1437. James II.
1460. James III.
1488. James IV.
1513. James V.
1542. Mary.
1567. James VI.

(*See* ENGLAND.)

SCOTS GREYS.—(*See* DRAGOONS.)

SCOTTISH INDEPENDENTS.—(*See* NEW INDEPENDENTS.)

SCOTUSSA (Thessaly).—The inhabitants joined the other towns of Thessaly in resisting the march of Agesilaus II., B.C. 394. Alexander, Tyrant of Pheræ, seized the town B.C. 367; and in its neighbourhood the battles of Cynoscephalæ (*q. v.*) were fought.

SCREW.—Archimedes is said to have invented a screw for facilitating irrigation in Egypt, about B.C. 250. A screw, called by the Germans a water-screw, was invented in 1746, by Andrew Wirtz, a pewterer at Zurich. A patent was obtained in 1800 by Maullin for casting screws, and in 1817 a patent was obtained for making wire screws.

SCREW PROPELLER.—A screw to work in water, on the plan of a windmill, was invented by Robert Hooke, in 1680. This was improved by the aquatic propeller, patented by Wm. Lyttleton, Nov. 11, 1794; by the perpetual sculling machine, patented by Edward Shorter, March 1, 1800; by an invention patented by B. Wooderoft, Sep. 20, 1832; and by many others. F. P. Smith, a farmer at Hendon, took out a patent for a screw propeller, May 31, 1836. It was first fitted to a model boat which worked on a pond at Hendon; and a boat of six tons burden, propelled by a screw, was exhibited to the public on Paddington canal, Nov. 1, 1836. The Admiralty, wishing the invention to be tested on a larger scale, built the *Archimedes*, of 237 tons burden, which was launched Oct. 18, 1838, and made her first trip in 1839. The *Rattler*, 888 tons, the first screw vessel built for the Royal Navy, was laid down at Sheerness in 1841, and launched in 1843.

SCRIBLERUS CLUB (London), of a literary rather than a political character, was formed by Dean Swift in 1714, in place of "The Brothers Club." Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Gay, Harley, and Pope were members.

SCRIVENERS (London) were incorporated in 1616.

SCROFULA.—(*See* KING'S EVIL.)

SCROPES INN (London) was inhabited by serjeants in the reign of Richard III. (1483–5). Little is known of its history.

SCULLABOGUE MASSACRE.—During the rebellion in Ireland, 184 Protestants, men, women, and children, were forced into a barn by the Roman Catholic rebels, who then set

fire to it, and every soul perished, June 5, 1798.

SCULPTURE.—The inventor of this art, and indeed the nation with which it originated, are alike unknown. Sculptured monuments have been discovered in Egypt of as early a date as B.C. 1700, and the art was brought to its greatest perfection in that country about B.C. 1350. The Assyrian school of sculpture ranks next to the Egyptian in point of antiquity, and after that the Etruscan. The Greek school became celebrated in the 7th century B.C., and attained its greatest perfection about the middle of the 5th century B.C., when Pheidias, or Phidias, Myron, and Polycletus flourished. Praxiteles, who lived B.C. 360, and introduced statues of the nude female figure, and Cleomenes, who probably flourished about B.C. 220, are among the most celebrated Greek sculptors. The reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines (98—180) are usually regarded as the golden age of Roman sculpture, though it is doubtful whether the art was practised by the natives. After the decline of the arts, sculpture remained in abeyance till the early part of the 13th century, when it was revived by Nicolo Pisano. Donatello (1383—Dec. 13, 1466); Michael Angelo, (1474—Feb. 17, 1564); Roubiliac (1695—Jan. 11, 1762); Thomas Banks, R.A. (1735—Feb. 2, 1805); Joseph Nollekens (1737—April 23, 1823); John Bacon (1740—Aug. 7, 1799); and John Flaxman (1755—Dec. 7, 1826) are amongst the most celebrated of modern sculptors. (*See* LOUVRE, PHOTO-SCULPTURE, &c.)

SCUTAGE, or ESCUAGE, a pecuniary payment instead of personal service, assessed at first only on military tenants who were ecclesiastics, but made general in 1159. King John, by chapter 12 of Magna Charta (1215), consented that in future no scutage should be imposed without the consent of the great council of the kingdom. This clause was omitted by Henry III. in his confirmation of Magna Charta in 1225, and the 37th clause only provided that scutage should be taken as it was in the time of Henry II. By 25 Edw. I. c. 5 & 6 (1297), it was enacted that no scutage should be taken by the king without the consent of the realm.

SCUTARI (Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Chrysopolis, was the scene of the defeat of Licinius by Constantine I. in 323. The Sultan Mahmoud's barracks were occupied in 1854 by English troops on their march to the Crimea. They were converted into an hospital for the wounded of the Allied armies Sep. 24, 1854, and Miss Nightingale and 38 nurses arrived Nov. 6. A monument in memory of those that fell in the Crimea was erected in 1865.

SCYLLA (Italy).—A fort is said to have been erected on this rock, at the entrance to the Straits of Messina, on the coast of Italy, by Anaxilas II. of Rhegium in the 5th century B.C. The whirlpool of Charybdis was in the Straits of Messina; hence the reference to Scylla and Charybdis by ancient writers. The town, near the cape, was almost destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 1783. Most of the inhabitants, who, with the aged Prince of Scylla, had sought refuge on the beach, perished from the effects of another shock in the evening. The French took Scylla in 1806.

SCYROS, or SCYRUS (Ægean Sea).—The original inhabitants of this island were Pelasgians, Carians, and Dolopians. According to tradition, Theseus, driven from Athens, retired to Scyros, where he was at first hospitably received, though he was afterwards treacherously cast into the sea. The Athenians conquered the island and recovered the bones of Theseus B.C. 469. The Macedonians afterwards obtained possession of the island, which the Romans compelled them to restore to the Athenians, B.C. 196.

SCYTALE.—(*See* CIPHER.)

SCYTHIA.—Territory in the eastern half of northern Europe, and in western and central Asia, but of very uncertain extent, was inhabited by the Scythæ, or Scoloti, who invaded Media, and defeated Cyaxares B.C. 632, and were driven out soon after Darius I. invaded the country, B.C. 507. Xenophon and the 10,000, in their retreat, had to march four days through it, B.C. 400. Alexander III. gained a success over the people dwelling between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, B.C. 329. They merged into tribes of various names soon after their attack upon the King of Bosporus, about B.C. 63.

SEA.—The Venetians claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic about 1400, and imposed a toll on all vessels navigating its waters. Austria resisted this claim in 1508, and a war that lasted 20 years ensued. According to Selden, most of the maritime states of Europe admitted the claim of England to the sovereignty of the seas in the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307). Holland acknowledged it by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667 (O.S.).

SEA-FIGHTS.—(*See* INDEX.)

SEAL.—The use of seals is very ancient. Jezebel sealed the orders for Naboth's death with the king's seal (1 Kings xxi. 8), B.C. 899. The first sealed charter extant is that of Edward the Confessor for the foundation of Westminster Abbey, in 1065. The impression upon all laymen's seals until 1218 was a man on horseback. Only archbishops and bishops were allowed, by a decree dated 1237, to bear on their seals their title, office, dignity, and names. In 1540 it was ordered that all deeds, writs, &c., should be signed as well as sealed. (*See* GREAT SEAL, INTAGLIO, &c.)

SEALED LETTERS, or LETTRES DE CACHET, issued by the kings of France, and countersigned by a secretary of state, on the authority of which persons were suddenly seized and imprisoned, were not frequently employed until the time of Louis XIV. (1643—1715). Disraeli (Curiosities of Lit. iii. 196) says: "Father Joseph, the secret agent of Cardinal Richelieu, was the inventor of *lettres de cachet*, disguising that instrument of despotism by the amusing term of a *sealed letter*." During the reign of his successor, Louis XV. (1715—1774), they were openly sold by the mistress of one of that monarch's ministers. The practice afterwards led to great abuses. Michelet says that Saint Florentine alone gave away 50,000; adding, "they were the object of a profitable traffic; they were sold to fathers who wanted to get rid of their sons,

and given to pretty women who were inconvenienced by their husbands." They were abolished at the Revolution.

SEAL ISLANDS.—(*See* LOBOS.)

SEA SERJEANTS.—A secret association of gentlemen (Notes and Queries, 3rd series, i.), belonging to the four maritime counties of South Wales, formed for recreation and social intercourse, has been traced as far back as 1726, when an old society appears to have been revived. They held an annual meeting at a seaport town, and the last of which any record remains took place July 31, 1762. Sir R. Phillips, Baron Milford, in the Irish peerage, the last surviving member of the society, died June 28, 1823.

SEBASTE (Pontus).—The ancient Cabira (*q.v.*), made a city by Pompey, who named it Diopolis, afterwards fell under the sway of Queen Pythodoris, widow of Polemo, King of Pontus and Bosporus, whose title Augustus had confirmed B.C. 26. Pythodoris made it a royal residence, and changed its name to Sebaste, which is equivalent to Augusta. (*See* ANCYRA, SAMARIA, &c.)

SEBASTIANISTS.—Sebastian, King of Portugal, was supposed to have perished with his entire army at the battle of Alcazarquiver, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; but as his body was never identified, an opinion prevailed that he had escaped from the field, and was living in captivity among the Moors, or in retirement in his own kingdom. In consequence of this notion, a native of Alcazova, of low birth and vicious character, asserted, in 1585, that he was the missing monarch. He was arrested, convicted of gross imposture, and condemned to the galleys for life. A second claimant appeared the same year, in the person of a stonecutter, named Alvares, who was made prisoner and hanged. In 1594 Gabriel de Spinosa claimed identity with the lost Sebastian. He was also seized and publicly executed. The most remarkable of the pseudo-Sebastians was a person who asserted his claim at Venice in 1598, and who exhibited, in manners and features, a most wonderful resemblance to the king. His age corresponded with that of Sebastian, his body exhibited moles and other marks which the king was known to have possessed, and he related circumstances connected with the private life of the sovereign which afforded the strongest confirmation of his statements. His story was, that after the battle he had returned to Portugal, with the intention of assuming a religious life, in expiation of the distress in which he had involved his country; but the fear of discovery had induced him to visit Persia, where he had long been engaged in the service of the shah. Notwithstanding the plausibility of this person's tales, and the interest his appearance excited, his ultimate fate is unknown. The strangest fact connected with the story of the lost sovereign is, that the belief in his re-appearance existed long after he must naturally have died, and even as late as the present century. The Sebastianists have been encouraged in their superstition by numerous prophecies, which asserted that the Hidden One, or the *Encoberto*, was concealed in an undiscovered island, and that his return might be expected about 1808.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (Spain), was captured by the French Aug. 19, 1719, and again Aug. 4, 1794, when the guillotine was erected, and many priests and nobles were executed. Again taken by the French in 1808, it was besieged by the English, under Gen. Graham, June 29, 1813. An assault, which was repulsed, took place July 24. The siege was converted into a blockade, which was raised July 28. The siege was resumed Aug. 26. The town was captured Aug. 31, and the castle Sep. 8. The Carlists were defeated here by the Queen's forces, Oct. 1, 1836.

SEBASTOCRATOR.—This title of honour was introduced by Alexius I. Comnenus, in 1081, to reward the piety of his brother Isaac without giving himself an equal.

SEBASTOPOL (Russia), the Tatar Akhtiar, near the site of the ancient Cherson, was founded by Catherine II. in 1780. The docks and other important works, planned by Upton, at one time assistant to Telford, and carried on by him for nearly 30 years, were commenced about 1826. The land defences were begun in 1837. Its siege was commenced by the Allies during the Russian war (*q. v.*), Sep. 26, 1854; and it was captured Sep. 9, 1855. The fortifications having been demolished, the town was restored to Russia July 12, 1856. (*See* MALAKHOFF, REDAN, &c.)

SEBASTOPOLIS (Battle).—Justinian II., having broken his truce with the Turks, collected an army near this town, on the Phasis, where he was defeated in 692.

SECOND or NEW ROME.—(*See* BYZANTIUM.)

SECOND TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—(*See* TRIPLE ALLIANCE.)

SECRETARY OF STATE.—This title occurs for the first time in 1253. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1535), all grants passed under the king's seal were to be first delivered to the principal secretary of state. At the commencement of the reign of Charles I. there were two secretaries of state. The number has varied in different reigns. A secretary of state for India was added in 1858, which makes the number five.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—(*See* ASSASSINS, ROSICRUCIANS, VEHMIC or FEHMIC COURTS, &c.)

SECTIONS.—Paris, at that time in 21 districts, was, by an ordinance of Louis XVI., dated April 13, 1789, divided into 60 arrondissements. The constituent assembly promulgated a decree for a fresh division into 48 sections, June 27, 1790. These sections wielded a dangerous power during the reign of terror.

SECULAR CANONS.—(*See* CANONS, Regular and Secular.)

SEDAN (France), only a hamlet till 1424, for many years the capital of a principality belonging to the dukes of Bouillon, was forfeited to the crown in 1642. Near this town the Count of Soissons, who perished in the encounter, defeated the army of Richelieu in 1641. Codeau founded the first cloth manufactory here in 1646. Mazarin took up his abode here in 1652.

SEDAN CHAIRS, invented at Sedan, in France, whence their name, were first used in England in 1581, and in London in 1623. Sir Sanders Duncombe obtained a patent in 1634, and they were in general use in 1649. An act was passed in 1711 limiting the number of licensed sedan chairs to 200. It was increased to 400 in 1726. The Princess Amelia went from London to Bath by this mode of conveyance, April 13–19, 1728.

SEDERUNT.—(*See* ACTS OF SEDERUNT.)

SEDGEMOOR (Battle).—The Duke of Monmouth was defeated on this plain, near Bridgewater, by the Royal troops, under the Earl of Faversham, July 6, 1685 (O.S.). Monmouth, who was taken July 8, and conveyed to London July 13, was beheaded on Tower-hill, Wednesday, July 15.

SEDITION.—(*See* GAGGING BILL.)

SEEKERS.—This sect, which received this name because its members maintained that the true Scripture and ordinances for which they pretended to be seeking were lost, arose in England in 1645.

SEENAPUTTEE.—(*See* CACHAR.)

SEFFAVEAN, SEFI.—(*See* SUFFIDE DYNASTY.)

SEGEDIN, SEGED, or SZEGEDIN (Hungary), was in the hands of the Turks from the 16th century till Sep. 2, 1686. The Hungarians were defeated by the Austrians in a battle here, Aug. 4, 1849.

SEGEDIN, SEGED, or SZEGEDIN (Treaty).—The celebrated treaty of peace between Amurath II. and Ladislaus IV., King of Poland and Hungary, was concluded at this town July 12, 1444. A truce of 10 years was agreed upon, but it only lasted 10 weeks. Cardinal Julian declared the treaty null and void, because it had been made without the consent of the Pope, and Christian princes he declared were not bound to keep faith with infidels.

SEGESTA (Sicily), also called Egesta, said to have been founded by a band of Trojan settlers, was engaged in war with Selinus B.C. 580. It withstood a siege from Dionysius, B.C. 397. Agathocles, who obtained possession by stratagem B.C. 307, put the citizens to the sword, sold their women and children as slaves, and changed its name to Dicæopolis.

SEGESTAN (Asia).—This fertile and flourishing country, now called Seistan, containing many large cities and towns, was devastated by Tamerlane in 1383. The first European traveller who penetrated into the country was George Forster, in 1788. Capt. Christie traversed it from north to south in 1810.

SEGOULEE (Treaty).—(*See* NEPAUL.)

SEGOVIA (Spain).—The capital of a province of the same name, contains one of the finest cathedrals in Spain, commenced in 1525. Charles I., then Prince of Wales, visited the town Sep. 13, 1623. The French captured Segovia in 1808, and occupied it until 1814.

SEGRIM or SEGREVE HALL.—(*See* PEMBROKE COLLEGE.)

SEIDLICE (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians at this village, near Warsaw, April 10, 1831. They captured 2 standards, 15 pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners.

SELA, or SELAH.—(*See* EDOM and PETRA.)

SELBY (Battle) was fought at this town in Yorkshire, between the Royal troops under John Bellasis, governor of York, and the Parliamentarians, under Lord Fairfax, April 11, 1644. The former was made prisoner, and his army defeated.

SELENIUM.—This non-metallic solid elementary body was discovered in 1818 by Berzelius.

SELEUCIA (Asia).—This city in Syria, supposed to have been at one time called Cocbe, was founded on the banks of the Tigris by Seleucus (I.) Nicator (B.C. 312—B.C. 280). It was taken by Alexander and Clarus, the generals of Trajan, in 117, and by Severus in 198. Councils were held here Dec. 25, 410, in 485, and in 576. Seven places in Asia bore the name Seleucia.

SELEUCIA PIERIA (Asia).—This city of Syria, the seaport of Antioch, called "Rivers of Water," according to Strabo, was founded by Seleucus (I.) Nicator B.C. 312—B.C. 280). Ptolemy III. Euergetes, having captured it during his Syrian expedition, B.C. 245, held it by an Egyptian garrison until Antiochus the Great, besieging it by sea and by land, compelled it to surrender, about B.C. 220. Paul and Barnabas embarked from this port on their first mission to Asia Minor, in May, 44 (Acts xiii. 4). The only communication between the city and the sea was by means of an extraordinary excavation through the solid rock, upwards of 20 feet in width and height, and 1,088 yards long, which was surveyed by Capt. Allen in 1850.

SELEUCIA TRACHEOTIS (Asia).—This town in Cilicia, represented by the modern Selefkieh, was founded by Seleucus (I.) Nicator B.C. 312—B.C. 280). Under the Romans, it remained a free city from the time of Augustus, in 14. It was the birthplace of Xenarchus, B.C. 40, and of Athenæus the Peripatetic, B.C. 30. The Isaurians made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 355. A council was held here Sep. 27, 359.

SELEUCIDÆ.—This æra commenced with the conquest of Babylon by the Seleucidæ, B.C. 311. (*See* ALEXANDER, ÆRA OF.)

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.—A resolution, advocated by Cromwell and the Independents, that during the war no member of either house should hold any office or command, military or civil, conferred by either house of Parliament, or any authority derived from them, passed the House of Commons, Monday, Dec. 9, 1644; and an ordinance to this effect was ordered to be introduced. It was passed Dec. 19, and sent up to the Lords, who rejected the third reading, Jan. 13, 1645. After much controversy, the ordinance was, with certain amendments, agreed to by the Lords, April 3, 1645.

SELGAE (Battle).—Tribigild the Ostrogoth, having rebelled against the Eastern empire, was in 399 attacked by the peasants of Pamphylia, in this narrow pass, and defeated, with the loss of his bravest troops.

SELINUS (Asia).—Trajan died at this city in Cilicia, Aug. 8, 117.

SELINUS (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Megara about B.C. 628. The inhabitants

were engaged in war with the people of Segesta B.C. 580. They joined the Carthaginians B.C. 480, assisted the Syracusans to eject Thrasybulus B.C. 466, and were again at war with the Segestans B.C. 416. The latter, having sought aid from the Carthaginians, defeated the people of Selinus B.C. 410. The Carthaginians sent an army, under Hannibal, and, after a siege of only 10 days, the city was taken and most of the inhabitants were slain, B.C. 409. Hannibal destroyed the walls, but allowed the surviving inhabitants to return and occupy it as tributaries to Carthage. They took part with Dionysius in his war against Carthage, B.C. 397, and submitted to Pyrrhus B.C. 276. Before the close of the first Punic war the Carthaginians removed all the inhabitants of Selinus to Lilybæum, and destroyed the city.

SELLASIA (Battle).—Cleomenes III., King of Sparta, was defeated near this ancient town of Laconia, B.C. 221, by the Achæan League, under Antigonus Doson, King of Macedon. This victory extinguished the power of Sparta.

SELSEY (Sussex).—Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, was wrecked on the coast near this town, in 680, when Christianity was introduced, and a bishopric established. It was removed to Chichester about 1078.

SELTERS, or SELTZ (Germany). — The spring from which selters or seltzer water is obtained, was discovered in Lower Selters, near Limburg, in Nassau, in the 16th century.

SELYMBRIA (Turkey). — This town of Thrace, the modern Silivri, is believed to have been founded by a colony from Megara, about B.C. 602. Alcibiades received pecuniary aid from the inhabitants B.C. 410, and took the town by treachery B.C. 408. Xenophon met Medosades, the envoy of Seuthes, here, B.C. 400. It was in alliance with the Athenians B.C. 351, blockaded by Philip II. B.C. 343, and captured by the Turks, after a vigorous resistance, in 1453. It was for some time called Eudoxiopolis, in honour of Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius (383—408).

SEMI-ARIANS. — Dissensions commenced in the Arian sect in 321, and it separated into two divisions in 358. The Arians maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; the Semi-Arians refused to receive the Word substantially, but acknowledged the Son of God to be of a like essence or substance with the Father. From this they were called Semi-Arians. They took the name of Macedonians from Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, expelled in 360, and afterwards that of Pneumatomachians.

SEMINARA (Battles).—A body of Spaniards, sent to aid the King of Naples, under the command of Gonzalo of Cordova, was completely defeated at this place in Italy, by a small body of French and Swiss, under Stuart d'Aubigny, in 1495.——The Spanish general Andrades defeated d'Aubigny here and compelled him to retire into the fortress of Angitola, April 21, 1503. Large portions of the town were destroyed by earthquakes in 1638 and 1783.

SEMI-NORMAN, or MIXED.—(*See* GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.)

SEMI-PELAGIANS, at first called Massilians, took their rise in 428, from John Cassian, a pupil of Chrysostom, at Marseilles. The monks of southern Gaul, including Vincent, had generally adopted the tenets by 434; and their doctrines were sanctioned by councils held at Arles and Lyons in 475. The Council of Orange, July 3, 529, established the Augustinian doctrines in opposition to those of the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians, as did that of Valencia in July or Aug., 530; and Pope Boniface II. confirmed the decree in 530.

SEMPACH (Battle).—Leopold, Duke of Austria, in an attempt to reduce Lucerne to obedience, is said to have been defeated at this town in Switzerland, by the Swiss, July 9, 1386.

SEMPACH (Confederation), between some of the Swiss cantons, was concluded in 1393.

SEMPER EADEM. — This motto, used by Hen. VII. in 1485, and by some of his successors, was substituted for *Dieu et Mon Droit*, or "God and my right," by Queen Anne (1702—14). George I. restored the old motto.

SEMPRINGHAM.—(*See* GILBERTINES.)

SENATE.—That of Rome, which consisted at first of 100 members, was raised by Tarquinius Priscus to the number of 300. Tarquinius Superbus put many to death, and sent some of them into exile. The principal plebeians of the equestrian order were admitted, under the name of "conscripti," after the expulsion of Tarquin, B.C. 509. Sylla raised the number to 600, B.C. 82, and Julius Cæsar to 900, B.C. 59. Augustus purified it, and reduced the number to 600, taking upon himself the title of "prince of the senate." Severus deprived it of all legislative as well as executive power, in 193. Soæmias, the mother of Elagabalus (218—22), having sat by the side of the consuls and subscribed the decrees as a regular member, a law was afterwards enacted excluding women for ever from the senate, and devoting to the infernal gods anybody who should violate it. Alexander Severus restored its lost dignity and authority in 222. The senators met in the temple of Castor, according to an ancient form of secrecy, and ratified the election of the two Gordians, once more assuming the reins of government in 238. After the death of the Gordians, they elected two of their own body, Maximus and Balbinus, to be joint emperors, July 9, 238. A decree was issued by Gallienus prohibiting senators from holding any military employment, or even approaching the camp of the legions, in 259. It regained its most important prerogatives in 275, refusing the emperor's request to nominate his brother, Florianus, to the consulship. Diocletian and Maximian I. took measures to degrade the body and abolish its power, getting up imaginary plots against its most illustrious members, in 303. At a full meeting of the senate, the question whether paganism or Christianity should be the religion of the state, was decided in favour of Christianity, in 388. A warm discussion took place in 488, on the demand of Alaric II., the Goth, for a ransom, which resulted in the payment, under the name of a subsidy, of 4,000 pounds of gold.

In the reign of Justinian I., about 553, it seems to have become altogether extinct. It was restored in 1144.

SENEF (Battles).—The first, in which neither side gained a very decided advantage, was fought near this town, in Hainault, between the French, commanded by Condé, and the allied Spaniards and Dutch, under William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III. of England), Aug. 11, 1674.——Moreau defeated the Austrians near the same place in 1794.

SENEGAL (Africa), the name given to a French colony on the banks of the Senegal, in Senegambia, was settled by them in 1626. Two forts erected by the Dutch were taken by the French in 1678, and by the English in 1692. They were retaken in 1693 by the French, who had built Fort Louis in 1692. This fort, commanding the mouth of the river, surrendered to the English, April 22, 1758. Commodore Keppel took possession of the island of Goree, with its forts, Dec. 29, 1758. Goree was restored to France, the English retaining St. Louis, by the treaty signed at Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. St. Louis was taken by the French, who thereupon abandoned Goree, in Jan., 1779. Sir Edward Hughes seized and garrisoned Goree, Aug. 8, 1799. The whole of the settlements ceded to France by the treaty signed at Versailles Sep. 3, 1783, were retaken by the English July 13, 1809. They were restored to France in 1814, though the French did not take possession until 1817.

SENEGAMBIA (Africa), named after its rivers the Senegal and the Gambia, said to have been visited by Hanno, the Carthaginian general, about B.C. 260, was discovered by the Portuguese 1444—1469. Their settlements were neglected after the discovery of the route to the East Indies by the Cape in 1497. A settlement was formed at Senegal by the French in 1626 (*See* SENEGAL, and LOUIS, ST.), and one at Gambia by the English in 1686. A large portion of the country was, in 1817—1820, traversed by an expedition sent out by the English Government. Explorations were made by Laing in 1822, and by the French travellers Mollien in 1813, and Caillié in 1827.

SENLAC (Sussex), supposed to be the modern Battle, near Hastings (*q. v.*).

SENLIS (France), the ancient Augustomagus and the capital of the Sylvanectes, fell under the power of the Duke of Burgundy in 1414. Charles VII. retook it in 1429. The army of the League entered this town in 1589, and was expelled May 17. Councils were held here in 873; July, 988; Nov. 14, 1235; in 1310; Oct., 1315; March 27, 1318; and April 11, 1326.

SENLIS (Treaties).—The first, between Louis XI. and the Duke of Britanny, was concluded at this town March 22, 1473.——The second, between Charles VIII. of France and the Emperor Maximilian I., was signed May 23, 1493.

SENNAAR (Africa), at one time forming a portion of Abyssinia and subsequently of Nubia, was wrested from the latter by a family which came from Soudan about the 14th century. The vizier appointed to transact business possessed himself of supreme power about 1650. The country was conquered by the Pasha of Egypt and reduced to a state of vassalage in 1820—22. The capital, of the same name, was destroyed during the invasion of the Egyptians in 1822.

SENONES, a Gaulish nation settled on the coast of the Adriatic, laid siege to Clusium B.C. 390, and afterwards advancing towards Rome, defeated the Romans at the confluence of the Allia and the Tiber. They entered Rome and besieged the Capitol, but, withdrawing to a distance of eight miles from the city, were defeated by Camillus. In a second attack upon Rome they were driven off, B.C. 367. From that time they made repeated attacks upon Rome until, having laid siege to Arretium and gained a victory over a body of Roman troops, they were routed in a pitched battle by the consul Dolabella, B.C. 283. (*See* VADIMONIAN LAKE.) Greece was invaded by them, and Macedon plundered, B.C. 279. They were slaughtered by the Greeks near the banks of the Sperchius, B.C. 278; and having returned with reinforcements, suffered severely in an engagement with Antigonus Gonatas, and sued for peace, B.C. 277. In alliance with the transalpine Gauls they invaded the Roman territory, and, quarrelling over the division of the booty, turned their arms against each other, B.C. 237. On the coast of Pisæ they were routed by the Romans, with a loss of 40,000 men, their king Congolitanus being among the slain, B.C. 225. Marcellus completed their overthrow at Clastidium, where their king Viridomarus fell, B.C. 222.

SENS (France), the ancient Agendicum, chief town of the Senones, formed the winter quarters of Julian, where he was besieged for 30 days by the Germans, in 357. Clovis I. seized it in 486. On payment of a ransom by Charles II., the Northmen, who were besieging Paris, retired to this town in 886. It was made a bishopric about 100. The country of which it was the capital was united to the French crown about 1031. Councils were held in 601; in 846; in 1048; June 2, 1140; in 1239; Nov. 15, 1252; Oct. 24, 1256; Oct. 26, 1269; Sep. 25, 1280; May 22, 1320; and June 23, 1485. Thomas Becket retired to Sens when he fled from England in 1164, and his canonical vestments are still exhibited. It was taken by Henry V. of England in 1420. The Protestants were massacred here in 1562. It was captured by the Allies on their march to Paris in 1814.

SENTINUM (Battle), fought B.C. 295, during the third Samnite war, near this city of Umbria, when the united forces of the Sabines and Gauls were defeated by the Romans under Quintus Fabius, and the younger Decius. The latter, imitating the example set by his father at the battle of Vesuvius (*q. v.*), when the Romans began to waver, animated them to further exertions by devoting himself to the infernal gods, plunged into the thickest of the fight, which is sometimes called the battle of Umbria.

SEPHARVAIM (Asia), supposed to be Sippara of the Sun in Babylonia, taken by Tiglath-Pileser I., King of Assyria, about B.C. 1110 (2 Kings xvii. 24). There were two cities bearing the name Sippara, one on each side of the Euphrates. The other, taken at the same time, was called Sippara of Anunit.

SEPOYS (from the Hindustani *sipahi*, soldier); the native troops of the East India Company were so called in 1708. Great alterations were made in their constitution, and a larger proportion of English officers introduced, in 1796. A serious mutiny broke out amongst them at Vellore in 1806, when 800 were executed; at Madras in 1809; at Barrackpore, the troops refusing to march to the Burmese territory, Nov. 1 and 2, 1824; and over the greater part of India (*q. v.*) in 1857.

SEPTA, or SEPTEM.—(*See* CEUTA.)

SEPTEMBER, the seventh month of the Roman year, was introduced into the calendar by Romulus B.C. 753.

SEPTEMBRISERS, or SEPTEMBRISTS.—After the news of the capture of Verdun, in 1792, reached Paris, an indiscriminate slaughter of the unfortunate nobles and priests confined in the Abbaye (*q. v.*) and other prisons of Paris commenced. It was continued Sep. 3—7, and the perpetrators of the massacre were called Septembrisers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS were ordered by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 38, called the Septennial Act (1715). A motion for its repeal in the House of Commons was negatived by 247 to 184, March 13, 1734. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt's motion for leave to bring in a bill for its repeal was rejected by 96 to 87, May 8, 1837.

SEPTIMANIA.—(*See* LANGUEDOC.)

SEPTINSULAR REPUBLIC.—(*See* IONIAN ISLANDS.)

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—The Sundays previous to Lent were first set apart for the purposes of preparation for that solemn fast by Pope Gregory I., the Great (590—604). The first Sunday in Lent was called Quadragesima Sunday, and, reckoning by decades, the Sunday preceding Quadragesima was called Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

SEPTUAGINT, or ALEXANDRINE (from Alexandria, where it was made), version of the Old Testament, in Greek, was undertaken for the benefit of the captive Jews in Egypt, by order, it is said, of Ptolemy (II.) Philadelphus, about B.C. 277; but there is much uncertainty as to the precise time. The story is that six interpreters were chosen from each of the 12 tribes, making 72, and that the task was accomplished in 72 days; hence the name. A fac-simile of the Alexandrine codex was edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber (1816—1820). The Aldine edition was published at Venice in 1518; the Grabe edition at Oxford, 1707—1720; and Holmes and Parson's edition at Oxford, 1798—1827. The Septuagint version of the book of Daniel was supposed to have been lost till it was discovered and published at Rome in 1772.

SEPULCHRE.—(*See* HOLY SEPULCHRE, LAMPS, &c.)

SEQUANI.—This Celtic nation, dwelling in the upper valley of the Arar or Saône, their territory extending to the Jura and the Rhine, defeated their neighbours, the Ædui, B.C. 61, and joined the other tribes in the attack upon Julius Cæsar before Alesia, B.C. 52. They defeated Julius Sabinus, who had assumed the title of Cæsar in 69.

SEQUIN.—This gold coin was first struck at Venice towards the end of the 13th century.

SERAPÆUM, or SERAPION, the temple of Serapis, erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy (I.) Soter, surpassing in beauty and magnificence all the temples of the world, except the Capitol of Rome, received the image of the god from Pontus, B.C. 284. It was burned in 181. That portion of the building devoted to the immediate service of the god was destroyed by Theophilus, Bishop of Alexandria, about 391. It was totally destroyed by the Saracens in 640.

SERFDOM.—A capitulary of Charles I. the Bald of France, in 864, permitted *serfs* to be redeemed at an equitable price. Twenty-five thousand serfs, or one-eleventh of the population of England, were registered in the Domesday Book in 1086. The Emperor Frederick II. emancipated all those on his own estates in 1230, and those in Italy became free early in the 15th century. In some countries of Germany the greater part had acquired their liberty before the end of the 13th century. In France, Louis X. emancipated the *serfs* on the royal domains, on payment of a composition, in 1315. An edict with the same object was issued by Philip V. in 1318. Predial service was not abolished in all parts of France till the revolution of 1789. A decree for its gradual abolition in Denmark was issued in 1766. The alteration in the land-tax in Austria by the Emperor Joseph II., to effect the same object, was made in 1782. A ukase was issued by Nicholas I. of Russia, to ameliorate the condition of the serfs, April 14, 1842; and the gradual abolition of serfdom in that country was decreed by Alexander II. in 1862.

SERINGAPATAM (Hindostan), said to have been founded by a devotee of Vishnu, in 1454, was in the possession of Raj Wadegar, a Mysore chief, in 1610. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Mahrattas to capture it in 1697. Hyder Ali made it the seat of his government in 1765, and having been attacked, the city paid a ransom of £150,000 in 1772. It was besieged by Lord Cornwallis in 1791 (*See* ARIKERA) and 1792, and was taken by the English, under Major-Gen. Baird. Tippoo Saib being killed, May 4, 1799. A mutiny was quelled Aug. 23, 1809.

SERJEANT-AT-LAW, *serviens ad legem*, was established as a legal degree, when the professors of law formed themselves into a society about 1216.

SERJEANT'S INN (London), in Chancery Lane, was called Faryndon Inn, when first occupied by serjeants in 1411, the name having been changed to Serjeant's Inn in 1484. Serjeant's Inn in Fleet Street was occupied by serjeants in the reign of Henry VI. (1422—61). (*See* SCROPE'S INN.)

SERPENT-CHARMING, referred to Psalm lviii. 4 and 5, Jer. viii. 17, and in other passages in the Bible, is still practised in the East.

SERPENTINE.—(*See* HYDE PARK.)

SERPENT-WORSHIP, OBEAHISM, or OPHIOLATREIA.—The Rev. John Bathurst Deane, in his treatise on the "Worship of the Serpent," p. 357, states that "in every known

country of the ancient world, the serpent formed a prominent feature in the ordinary worship, and made no inconsiderable figure in their hagiographia, entering alike into legendary and astronomical mythology." He traces its origin from the traditions connecting the serpent with the fall of man, and asserts that it preceded antediluvian polytheism, and originated in Babylonia, whence it found its way into Persia, China, Phœnicia, Mexico, Britain, Scandinavia, Africa, and indeed over the entire globe. According to tradition, it was re-introduced into Egypt after the Deluge by Taautus Thoth, or Hermes, the great founder of Egyptian civilization. (*See* LITHUANIA, OPHITÆ, &c.)

SERTORIAN WAR.—(*See* CELTIBERIANS.)

SERVANTS.—The apparel and diet of servants were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8 (1363). By 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), servants were protected from sudden discharge or prohibited from sudden desertion of their situations, by the rule that a quarter's warning might be claimed by the master or servant. (*See* MASTER AND SERVANT.) A duty was imposed upon male servants by 17 Geo. III. c. 39 (1777), and other acts, which were repealed by 25 Geo. III. c. 43 (1785). This act altered the then existing duties on male servants, and also taxed the employers of female servants. The duties on female servants were abolished by 32 Geo. III. c. 3 (1792). Persons employing domestic servants are guilty of a misdemeanour if they neglect to supply them with necessary food, or if they assault them, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11 (May 20, 1851). (*See* LABOURERS.)

SERVIA Europe.—The Servi, or Serbs, a tribe of Slavonians, received some land south of the Danube from the Emperor Leo VI. in the 10th century. The Greeks failed in an attempt to reduce Servia under their control in the 11th century. The Greeks, who penetrated into Servia in order to re-establish their dominion, were annihilated in 1043. Pope Honorius III. erected Servia into an independent kingdom in 1217. The Servians, Hungarians, and other Christian nations, were defeated in the plain of Cossova in Sep., 1389, by the Turks, who, in the next century, reduced the whole country under their sway; and it remained a province of the Ottoman empire with but slight interruption until 1717. Austria, having conquered part of Servia in 1718, was obliged to resign it in 1739. Marshal Laudohn retook Belgrade Oct. 8, 1789. Austria restored it to the Sultan in 1791. In 1805 the Servians rose against the Turks and expelled them. The Turks regained what they had lost in 1813–14, and Servia again became a pashalic. Another insurrection broke out in 1815, when the country secured its independence. By the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, Servia was placed under the protection of the Great Powers. The succession to the throne of Servia was declared hereditary in the family of Obrenovitch by the national Skuptchina, Sep. 1, 1861. A dispute with the Turks, which broke out in Belgrade (*q. v.*), June 15, 1862, was terminated by an armistice, June 18. Negotiations were subsequently entered into between the Porte and the Powers engaged in the treaty of Paris of 1856, by which the Turks agreed (Sep. 4) to evacuate two of their six fortresses in Servia, reserving to themselves the right of holding garrisons in Belgrade, Fetislau, Schabatz, and Semendria.

SERVILE WARS.—The slaves in Sicily rebelled against their Roman masters and commenced the first Servile war, B.C. 134. They proclaimed Eunoüs, a Greek of Syria, king, sacked Henna, and defeated the Roman armies. Messana was taken by the Romans, who killed 8,000 rebels, crucifying all the prisoners, B.C. 133. Tauromenium and Henna fell, B.C. 132, and Eunoüs was captured and cast into prison, where he died. Cleon, the second leader, fell in a sally, and the war terminated with the complete subjection of the slaves, B.C. 132.—The slaves again took up arms, B.C. 104, and elected one Salvius, who took the name of Tryphon, king. In the west, Athenion, who had been a bandit chief, assumed the chief command, and on the death of Tryphon, B.C. 102, succeeded to the royal title. The slaves gained possession of the whole island. Manius Aquilius Nepos, after two years of cruel warfare, reduced the island to subjection, B.C. 99. There were other servile wars in the Roman empire. (*See* SPARTACUS' INSURRECTION.)

SESSION, COURT OF, the principal tribunal of civil jurisdiction in Scotland, was constituted, established by statute, May 17, 1532, and opened in 1533, being based upon institutions of a much earlier date. The Court of Session was separated into two divisions in 1808, the lord president presiding in one, and the lord justice clerk in the other. (*See* JURY COURT.)

SESTOS.—*See* DARDANELLES.

SETTLEMENT.—*See* ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

SEVARAMBIANS.—In 1675 a book was printed in England, entitled "History of the Sevarites," purporting to narrate the adventures of one Capt. Siden, or Liden, among a people of that name, inhabiting an unknown country in the Southern Ocean. The book was, in fact, a very clever romance, and formed the basis of a "Histoire des Sévarambes," published at Amsterdam, in 3 vols., between 1677 and 1679. Both works have attracted considerable attention on account of the uncertainty respecting authorship, the English edition being ascribed to Denis Vairasse d'Alais, Algernon Sidney, and Isaac Vossius, and the French, with much greater certainty, to Denis Vairasse d'Alais. The subject of the authorship was discussed in *Notes and Queries*, vols. iii. & iv.

SEVEN BISHOPS (Trial of).—A declaration for liberty of conscience, intended to pave the way for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, was issued by James II. in Scotland, Feb. 12, and in England, April 4 and 27, 1687. The king issued it again, April 25, 1688, and, May 4, ordered it to be read in the churches, May 20 and May 27. William Sancroft (1616—Nov. 24, 1693), Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Ken (1637—March 19, 1711), Bishop of Bath and Wells; John Lake, Bishop of Chichester; William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol; Francis Turner (died Nov. 2, 1700), Bishop of Ely; and Thomas White, Bishop of

Peterborough, presented a petition to James II., praying to be excused, May 18, were examined by the council and committed to the Tower, June 8, were admitted to bail June 15, and were tried June 29 and 30, being acquitted on the last-mentioned day. The verdict was received with great popular rejoicing.

SEVEN CAPTAINS, or CHIEFS (War).—According to the legend, Polynices, having been driven out of Thebes, obtained the aid of Adrastus, King of Argos, and, with five other chieftains, made an attack upon each of the seven gates of Thebes, B.C. 1225. All the chiefs, with the exception of Adrastus, were killed, and some years afterwards the sons of the chiefs, led by Adrastus, formed another expedition against Thebes, which they captured. The former was also called the first Theban war, and the latter the war of the Epigoni, or Descendants. These expeditions were celebrated in two epic poems called the Thebais and the Epigoni.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, addressed by the apostle John from the isle of Patmos in 96 (Revelation i. 4, &c.), were,—1. Ephesus, in Asia Minor, founded by St. Paul, about 65, of which he ordained Timothy first bishop; 2. Smyrna, settled by a colony of Ephesians, the first bishop, Polycarp, having been put to death in the Stadium, about 166; 3. Pergamus, in Mysia, which rose into importance under Lysimachus, B.C. 283; 4. Thyatira, in Lydia, which existed under other names prior to receiving this designation from Seleucus (I.) Nicator, about B.C. 312. Lydia, a seller of purple, converted by St. Paul, at Philippi, in 48, was a native of this city (Acts xvi. 14). 5. Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia. The two Greek servants of a Turkish miller were the only remaining representatives of the church here in 1826. 6. Philadelphia, in Lydia, founded by Attalus Philadelphus, B.C. 159. It contained 24 churches, mostly in ruins, in 1827; and 7. Laodicea, in Phrygia, called Diospolis and Rhoas, until rebuilt by Antiochus Theus, and named after his wife, B.C. 260. St. Paul mentions the church here (Colossians iv. 16), in 62.

SEVEN DAYS OF RICHMOND.—(*See* CHICKAHOMINY.)

SEVEN DAYS' or SEVEN WEEKS' WAR.—The name given to the campaign in 1866, between Austria and Prussia (*q. v.*), in alliance with Italy, on account of its short duration.

SEVEN DOLOURS, or SORROWS, OF THE VIRGIN MARY.—This feast, in the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated the Friday before Palm Sunday, was instituted in the 14th century. The Seven Dolours are 1. The prediction of Simeon (Luke ii. 34–5); 2. The flight into Egypt; 3. The loss of the infant Jesus in Jerusalem; 4. The sight of Jesus bearing his cross to Calvary; 5. The sight of Jesus on the cross; 6. The sight of his side being pierced by a lance; and 7. The burial of Jesus.

SEVEN JOYS OF THE VIRGIN MARY.—(*See* FEASTS.)

SEVENOAKS (Kent).—The grammar-school was founded in 1418, by Sir William de Sevenoke, or Sonnocke. Here, in the reign of Henry VI., Jack Cade and his rebel army defeated the royal army, under Sir Humphrey Stafford, who fell in the action, June 27, 1450. (*See* CADE'S INSURRECTION.) A school for poor children was founded in 1675, by Lady Margaret Boswell.

SEVEN PINES (Battle).—The Confederates, commanded by Gens. Longstreet and Stuart, defeated the Federals near Richmond, Saturday, May 31, 1862. The Federals were 45,000 strong, whilst the Confederates could only bring 30,000 men into the field. The battle received its name from seven solitary pine-trees at the spot where the fiercest fighting took place.

SEVEN SACRAMENTS.—(*See* SACRAMENT.)

SEVEN SAGES, or WISE MEN.—This title was, about B.C. 600, given to seven sages of Greece. Ancient writers do not agree respecting the names of the seven. The principal authorities are in favour of Bias (about B.C. 570), Periander (B.C. 625—B.C. 585), Pittacus (B.C. 652—B.C. 569), Thales (B.C. 640—B.C. 550), and Solon (B.C. 638—B.C. 558). Chilo, Ephor of Sparta, and Cleobulus, Tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes, are generally supposed to have completed the list.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES.—Gold coins of this value were first issued in England, Nov. 29, 1797.

SEVEN SLEEPERS.—This feast, kept July 27, was introduced in the early ages of Christianity. According to the legend, the Emperor Decius set up a statue in Ephesus in 250, and issued an order that all the inhabitants were to worship it. Seven youths refused, and took refuge in a cavern in a neighbouring mountain. Decius, hearing of this, ordered all the caverns to be closed up; and when this one was opened by accident in 447, the youths were found sleeping. Various versions of this legend exist in different countries, and a similar one is given in the Koran. The festival of the Seven Brothers, martyrs, is July 10.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.—A name given to a Baptist sect of Sabbatarians (*q. v.*).

SEVEN UNITED ISLANDS.—(*See* IONIAN ISLANDS.)

SEVEN WONDERS.—(*See* WONDERS OF THE WORLD.)

SEVEN YEARS' or THIRD SILESIAN WAR, waged in Germany by Prussia, in alliance with England and some smaller German states, against Austria, in alliance with France, Russia, and Sweden (*See* PRUSSIA), commenced with the invasion of Saxony by Frederick II., Aug. 31, 1756. The preliminaries of peace were signed at Hamburg between Prussia and Sweden April 7, 1762; and the definitive treaty was concluded May 22; and between Prussia and Russia at St. Petersburg, May 5, 1762. The treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, between England, France, Portugal, and Spain, was followed by the treaty of Hubertsburg, between Austria and Prussia, Feb. 15, 1763. Silesia was definitively ceded to Prussia, which from this time took rank as the fifth great European power.

SEVERIANS.—These Monophysites, a remnant of the Acephali, received this name from

Severus, Bishop of Antioch, about 518, whose followers they became. They held a conference with the Catholics at the Council of Constantinople in 532, and many of them renounced their errors.

SEVERUS' WALL.—(*See* HADRIAN'S WALL.)

SEVILLE (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, was the ancient Hispalis. The Romans called it Romula, to which Julius Cæsar, who made it his capital, B.C. 45, added Julia. The Goths wrested it from the Romans, and it was taken by the Moors, who called it Ishbilliah, in 711. Abderahman made it his capital in 756, and it continued subject to his dynasty till 1031. It was besieged, Aug. 20, 1247, by Ferdinand III., King of Castile, and taken by him Nov. 23, 1248, and he made it his capital. (*See* MADRID and VALLADOLID.) From that time it formed a part of Castile, until the whole of Spain became one kingdom. The cathedral, occupying the site of a Moorish mosque, was commenced in 1349, and opened in 1519. The giralda, a lofty tower, part of the ancient mosque, and built in 1196, serves as a belfry to the cathedral. Councils were held here Nov. 4 and 5, 590, and Nov. 13, 619. Seville was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1395. The Inquisition (*q. v.*) commenced operations at Seville, Jan. 2, 1481. The university was founded in 1502, and the exchange erected by Philip II. in 1553. A junta was formed at Seville in 1808, which issued a proclamation against Napoleon I., June 6. It surrendered to the French Jan. 31, 1810, was occupied by Soult in May, 1810, and again July 7, 1811. Seville was bombarded by Espartero, July 21, 1848. (*See* ITALICA.)

SEVRES (France).—The porcelain-works of Vincennes were transferred to this small town on the Seine, between Paris and Versailles, in 1755.

SEWERS.—The remains of sewers have been discovered in the ruins of the great palace of the Assyrian kings at Nimroud. The earliest known to the classic authors were those by Pheax, in Sicily, which were constructed of freestone. The celebrated Cloaca Maxima, or Great Sewer of ancient Rome, said to have been constructed by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 600), is still used in the drainage of the city. Commissioners of sewers were first appointed by 6 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1427), and their authority was regulated and defined by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1531). This act, after having been continued by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8 (1549), and 13 Eliz. c. 9 (1570), was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 22 (June 28, 1833). Facilities for the more useful application of sewage in Great Britain and Ireland are given by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 75 (June 29, 1865). (*See* DRAINAGE.)

SEWING-MACHINES.—Thimonnier patented a sewing-machine at Paris in 1831, and Heilman exhibited an embroidering sewing-machine in 1834. The first machine for producing what is called the mail-bag stitch was invented by Walter Hind, of New York, in 1834. Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, took out a patent for one in May, 1841. It was greatly improved by Thomas, of London, who took out a patent in June, 1846. Great improvements have been effected of late years in the sewing-machine, for which numerous patents have been taken out.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—(*See* SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.)

SEXTANT.—Newton made some improvements on the old instrument used for taking altitudes at sea in 1699. (*See* QUADRANT.)

SEXTILIS.—The month of August was called by the Romans Sextilis, *i. e.*, the sixth month from March, from which they began their computation. It was changed to August in honour of the Emperor Augustus, B.C. 8.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), called by the Portuguese Mascarenhas, and by the French La Bourdonnais, afterwards changed to Seychelles, discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1502, were explored by Lazarus Picault in 1743. A French colony was formed on the island of Mahé, the largest of the group, about 1768. They capitulated to the English in 1794, were not occupied till 1810, and were formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris in 1815.

SHÂFÆITES, or SHAFIITES.—(*See* SONNITES.)

SHAFTESBURY (Dorsetshire), called Shaston, was built in 880 by Alfred the Great, who founded a monastery in 887. Two mints were erected in the reign of Athelstan (924—941). Canute died here Nov. 12, 1035. This town was made the see of a suffragan bishop by Henry VIII., John Bradley being consecrated first bishop Feb. 23, 1538. The town-hall was built in 1578.

SHAHJEHANPORE (Hindostan).—The province and town formed part of the possessions of the Rohillas previous to their defeat by the English in 1774, when Shahjehanpore was transferred to Oudh. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1801.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVALS.—The first great festival in honour of Shakespeare, called the jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sep. 6—8, 1769. The entertainment, which comprised a public breakfast in the town-hall, a performance of the oratorio of Judith in the church, an assembly, a masquerade, a recitation by Garrick in praise of Shakespeare, a display of fireworks, and a horse-race, was severely ridiculed by many contemporary writers. A similar festival was celebrated in Sep., 1770, and April 23, 1830. (*See* SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.)

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.—William Shakespeare, the son of John Shakespeare and his wife, Mary Arden, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and baptized April 26. He married Anne Hathaway in 1582, and repaired to London about 1586. He died at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford church, April 25. The first collected edition of his works was published in folio in 1623; the second edition in 1632; the third in 1664; and the fourth in 1685. The Shakesperian forgeries were executed by Samuel William Henry Ireland, son of a dealer in curiosities in Norfolk Street, Strand. He first conceived the idea of committing the fraud in 1795, while on a visit with his father at Stratford. One of the plays, "Vortigern," was purchased by Sheridan for

Drury Lane, and produced, with John Kemble as Vortigern, in 1796, when it failed. Ireland acknowledged the fraud, and exonerated his father from any participation in the same, in his "Confessions," published in 1805. (*See* CONCORDANCE.) The house in which the poet is supposed to have been born was sold by auction, Sep. 16, 1847, and purchased for £3,000, by an association formed for the purpose. Two amateur performances were held at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the project, in May, 1848; and it was proposed to establish Mr. James Sheridan Knowles (1784—Dec. 1, 1862) in the office of curator; but this portion of the plan was abandoned. In May, 1856, Mr. John Shakespear, professor of Oriental languages at Addiscombe, signified his willingness to give £2,500 for the purpose of purchasing and pulling down the contiguous houses, to remove the danger of fire; and the gift was accepted, and applied as proposed. This gentleman, who was not related to the poet, died June 10, 1858.

First known edition.	Written.	Dramatic Works.
1623	Uncertain	All's Well that Ends Well.
1623	Ditto	Antony and Cleopatra.
1623	1599	As You Like It.
1623	Uncertain	Comedy of Errors.
1623	1610	Coriolanus.
1623	1609	Cymbeline.
1604	Uncertain	Hamlet.
1623	1603	Julius Cæsar.
1598	1597	King Henry IV., Pt. I.
1600	1598	King Henry IV., Pt. II.
1600	1599	King Henry V.
1623	1591	King Henry VI., Pt. I.
1623	Uncertain	King Henry VI., Pt. II.
1623	Ditto	King Henry VI., Pt. III.
1623	Ditto	King Henry VIII.
1623	Ditto	King John.
1608	1606	King Lear.
1597	1593	King Richard II.
1597	1593	King Richard III.
1598	About 1590	Love's Labour's Lost.
1623	Uncertain	Macbeth.
1623	Ditto	Measure for Measure.
1600	1594	Merchant of Venice.
1602	1598	Merry Wives of Windsor.
1600	1594	Midsummer Night's Dream.
1600	1598	Much Ado about Nothing.
1622	1604	Othello.
1609	Uncertain	Pericles.
1597	1591	Romeo and Juliet.
1623	Uncertain	Taming of the Shrew.
1623	Before 1611	Tempest.
1623	1610	Timon of Athens.
1594	Uncertain	Titus Andronicus.
1609	Ditto	Troilus and Cressida.
1623	1600	Twelfth Night.
1623	About 1591	Two Gentlemen of Verona.
1623	1611	Winter's Tale.
		MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.
1609	Uncertain	A Lover's Complaint.
1599	Ditto	Passionate Pilgrim.
1609	Various times	Sonnets.
1593	Uncertain	Venus and Adonis.
1594	Ditto	Lucrece.

SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY, Saturday, April 23, 1864, was celebrated in many parts of England. An oak was planted on Primrose Hill, London, and a statue of Shakespeare was unveiled at the Crystal Palace. The chief commemoration, which took place at Stratford-upon-Avon, commenced with a banquet in a pavilion erected for the purpose, Saturday, April 23, followed by a display of fireworks in the evening. Handel's "Messiah" was performed Monday, April 25. An excursion to Charlecote and other places occupied the morning, and "Twelfth Night" was performed in the evening, Tuesday, April 26. A reading from Shakespeare was given in the morning, and "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Comedy of Errors" were performed in the evening, Wednesday, April 27. A miscellaneous concert was given in the morning, and "As You Like It" was performed in the evening, Thursday, April 28; and the Tercentenary terminated with a fancy ball in the pavilion, Friday, April 29.

SHALDIRAN, CALDERAN, or KALDEROON (Battle).—Ishmaël, Shah of Persia, was defeated in the valley of Shaldiran, in Persia, by Selim I., Sultan of the Ottomans, Aug. 23, 1514.

SHAMROCK, used by the Druids for curing diseases, and by the Irish as food, is said to have been employed to symbolize the Trinity, by St. Patrick, in 433.

SHAN COUNTRY.—(*See* LAOS.)

SHANGHAI, or SHANGHAE (China).—This city, captured by the English June 19, 1842, was restored to the Chinese in the following year. It was captured by the insurgents Sep. 7, 1853, but was soon after recovered by the Imperialists. The Taopings were defeated near this city by the united English and French troops, March 1, 1862.

SHAPED VERSES, by which a poem was made to assume the form of various objects, as altars, bottles, &c., were invented by Simmias, of Rhodes, who flourished about B.C. 324. Shahin Ghiray, Khan of the Crimea in the 18th century, wrote a Turkish ode in the form of a circle or star.

SHARPSBURG, or ANTIETAM (Battle).—The Confederate generals Lee and Jackson, having united their forces Sep. 16, 1862, attacked the Federals under McClellan, at Sharpsburg, near Antietam Creek, Sep. 17. The engagement, which lasted from sunrise till evening, with heavy losses on both sides, terminated without decisive results, Gen. Lee withdrawing his army, and recrossing the Potomac without opposition. The Confederates had only 35,000 men against above 100,000 Federals.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—The name by which riflemen were formerly known. (*See* CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.)

SHAWLS.—The manufacture of shawls originated in Cashmere, whence the finest kinds are still imported; and it was introduced into this country by Barrow & Watson, of Norwich, in 1784. A shawl-manufactory was established at Paris in 1802, and in 1805 the Norwich makers succeeded in producing an article entirely wrought at the loom, the pattern having been previously embroidered by hand.

SHEBA (Arabia).—This kingdom of southern Arabia, embracing the greater part of Arabia Felix, was named after Sheba, one of the sons

of Joktan (Gen. x. 28). The Queen of Sheba visited Solomon B.C. 990 (1 Kings x. 1—13). The Greeks and Romans called the people Sabaei, or Sabæans.

SHECHEM, or SICHEM (Palestine), also called Sychar, Neapolis, and Nablus, the first city in Canaan visited by Abraham, and the place where he received a renewal of the promise that his posterity should inherit the land (Gen. xii. 6 & 7), B.C. 1921, was appointed as one of the cities of refuge (Josh. xx. 7), B.C. 1444. Joshua assembled the tribes of Israel, and delivered to them his valedictory address here (Josh. xxiv. 1), B.C. 1427. Abimelech was elected king by its inhabitants (Judges ix. 6), B.C. 1235, and "all Israel" came there to make Rehoboam king (1 Kings xii. 1), B.C. 975. At Jacob's well, near this city, our Saviour talked with the woman of Samaria (John iv. 5), May 13, 27. It was the birthplace of Justin Martyr, about the beginning of the 2nd century.

SHEEP.—Cotswold sheep were sent by Edward IV. to Henry IV. of Castile and John II. of Aragon, in 1464. Merino sheep (*q. v.*) were first introduced into England in 1788. The Leicester breed of sheep first came into notice in 1755, and in 1780 the South Downs were introduced. Chinese sheep were introduced into this country by the Acclimatisation Society, in Jan., 1862, and gained prizes at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in June. Great mortality was occasioned among the sheep flocks of the west of England in 1862, by small-pox. An order in council, issued Sep. 10, for the prevention of the disease by the slaughter of infected animals, led to its speedy suppression. (*See* Dog.)

SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION.—This collection of paintings, which embraces many of the best productions of Sir Edwin Landseer, Mulready, Leslie, and other English artists, was presented to the English people by John Sheepshanks, Feb. 2, 1857, and has been deposited in the gallery erected for the purpose at South Kensington Museum.

SHEERNESS (Kent).—A fort was built at this place in the Isle of Sheppey, mounting 12 guns, in 1667. The Dutch entered the river Medway, and captured this fort, July 10, 1667. (*See* Nore, Mutiny.) The docks, formed in the reign of Charles II. (1660—87), were much improved in 1815. A great fire, which destroyed 50 houses and much property, occurred July 31, 1827.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire).—Early in the reign of Henry I. the manor of Sheffield was in the possession of the family of De Lovetot, who built a bridge over the Don, and formed the nucleus of a town. The castle was built in 1237, and Edward I granted the town a charter to hold a weekly market Nov. 12, 1296. Sheffield was noted for its steel manufactures in the 13th century. The wooden bridge was replaced by one of stone in 1485. Cardinal Wolsey was detained prisoner, Nov. 8, 1530, and Mary Queen of Scots was brought to Sheffield castle in 1570. The Earl of Shrewsbury's hospital was built in 1616, and in 1624 the cutlers obtained an act of incorporation. Sheffield castle surrendered to the Parliamentary army Aug. 10, 1644. It was demolished by order of the Long Parliament, April 23, 1648. The town-hall was erected in 1700, and St. Paul's church in 1720. The first silk-mill, which proved a failure, was erected in 1758. The first bank was opened in 1770, and a cotton-mill, commenced in 1792, was soon after abandoned. The general infirmary was erected in 1798, the Mechanics' Institute was established in 1832, and the town received its charter of incorporation as a municipal borough Aug. 24, 1843. The railroad to Manchester was opened Dec. 22, 1845. John Arthur Roebuck, whose family was connected with the town, was first returned as its member in May, 1849. Sheffield suffered from the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (*q. v.*), March 11, 1864. The theatre was burned down March 25, 1865.

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, which occurred Monday, July 1, 1782. This ministry, gazetted July 10, was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Earl of Shelburne.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Duke of Grafton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Pitt.
Principal Secretaries of State	Lord Grantham and Mr. Thomas Townshend, created Baron Sydney March 4, 1783.
Admiralty	Viscount, created Earl Keppel April 22, 1782.
Secretary at War	Sir G. Yonge, Bart.
Treasurer of the Navy	Mr. Henry Dundas.
Ordnance	Duke of Richmond.

This ministry was dissolved in consequence of the vote of censure passed on the peace of Versailles, Feb. 21, 1783. (*See* Coalition [North and Fox] Administration.)

SHELL.—This warlike weapon, at first called a bomb (*q. v.*), came into general use in the 17th century. The Shrapnell shell was invented by Col. Shrapnell in 1808. (*See* Argonauts of St. Nicholas, Mortars, &c.)

SHELL CAMEO.—(*See* Cameo.)

SHENDY (Nubia).—Little is known of this place, formerly of much importance. It was laid waste by the Egyptian forces in 1822.

SHENE, SCHEEN, or SHEEN.—(*See* Richmond.)

SHEPHERD KINGS.—(*See* Hycsos.)

SHEPHERDS.—(*See* Flagellants, and Pastoureaux.)

SHEPPEY (Kent).—This island was ravaged by the Danes in 832. They wintered here in 851, and in 1052 it was plundered by Earl Godwin. Queenborough Castle was built by Edward III. in 1340, and so named in honour of his Queen Philippa. It was rebuilt by him in 1361, William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, being the architect. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII. in 1536. The Long Parliament passed an ordinance (July 16, 1650) for the sale and destruction of the castle, which was soon afterwards demolished.

SHERBORNE (Bishopric).—This town in Dorsetshire was made an episcopal see in 705, by Ina, King of Wessex. In accordance with a decree that several bishops' sees should be

removed from obscure places to more important towns, the bishopric of Sherborne was transferred to Old Sarum in 1072. (*See* SARUM.) The grammar-school was founded in 1551.

SHERBORO.—(*See* LIBERIA.)

SHERBURN HOSPITAL.—(*See* DURHAM.)

SHERE THURSDAY. — (*See* MAUNDY THURSDAY.)

SHERIFF-MUIR (Scotland).—The Scotch rebel army, under the Earl of Mar, was attacked on this plain, near Dumblane, by the royal troops, under the Duke of Argyle, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715. The loss was nearly equal on both sides, and no advantage was gained by either.

SHERIFF, SHIRE-REVE, from the Saxon *reafan*, to levy, to seize, was appointed by Alfred the Great (871—901) to assist the alderman and the bishop in the discharge of their judicial functions in counties. One of the "Provisions of Oxford," June 11, 1258, required that the freeholders should have the privilege of electing a sheriff annually. This privilege appears to have been confirmed or renewed by 28 Edw. I. c. 8 (1300). In making the periodical circuit of his shire the sheriff was attended by the nobles until they were relieved from the duty by 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267). By 14 Edw. III. c. 7, it was enacted that he should be "ordained on the morrow of All Souls, Nov. 3, by the chancellor, treasurer, and chief baron of the Exchequer" (1341). Although the sheriffs are now nominated on the morrow of St. Martin's (Nov. 12), the "pricking" takes place on the morrow of the Purification (Feb. 3). The office for Durham was hereditary in the bishop till 1836. By 1 Edw. IV. c. 2, all sheriffs except those of London were forbidden to proceed judicially (1461). The only instance of a female sheriff is that of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, who on the death of her father, the Earl of Cumberland, without male heirs, in 1643, succeeded to the office in Westmoreland and attended the judges to Appleby. (*See* EXECUTIONS, POULTRY COMPTER, &c.)

SHETLAND ISLES.—(*See* ORKNEY ISLES.)

SHIBBOLETH, in Hebrew a stream or flood, was the test applied by the Gileadites to the fugitive Ephraimites. When required to utter the word, they pronounced it Sibboleth, and were put to death, 42,000 falling victims on that occasion, B.C. 1187 (Judges xii. 6).

SHIELD is mentioned in the Bible as part of the equipment of warriors, Goliath being preceded by "one bearing a shield" (1 Sam. xvii. 7) in his contest with David, B.C. 1063. The Egyptian sculptures have illustrations of shields, generally about half as broad as they are long, and covered with bulls' hides strengthened with metal rims and studs. The Assyrian shields were remarkable for the variety of their form and construction. Large wicker defences named *gerrhas*, equalling in height the warrior by whom they were used, were employed by archers and soldiers engaged in undermining the walls of besieged cities, but the shields most in use were of smaller size, circular, and generally convex in form, being frequently adorned with elegant inlaid patterns, and armed with spikes. They were constructed of bronze, iron, silver, and gold. The Greeks used large circular convex shields, made in the early ages of wicker, or wood, protected by bulls' hides and bound with metal, and at a later period constructed entirely of metal, and frequently adorned with artistic sculptures and devices. The Romans used oblong shields curved over the arm. The Anglo-Saxons used leather shields with iron rims. Pointed kite-shaped shields, common in ancient Sicily, were brought into England by the Normans in 1066, and became, under various modifications, the most usual type of the shields of chivalry. During the 15th and 16th centuries shields commonly had an indenture termed a *bouche* cut into the right-hand top corner, through which the spear of the knight was passed when about to charge an adversary.

SHIITES, or SECTARIES, also known as the sect of Ali, the followers of Ali (cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed), are called by the Sonnites, or Sunnites, Shiites, *i. e.* reprobates. Ali became caliph in 651, and reigned till Jan. 21, 661, when he was assassinated. The Sonnites are the established sect in Turkey, and the Shiites in Persia and parts of India. Picart enumerates the various points of difference between them. They were afterwards called Fatimites. (*See* CARMATHIANS.)

SHILLING, or TESTOON, was first coined by Henry VII. in 1504, although Pinkerton says coins of that name were struck at Hamburg in 1407. Henry VIII. caused the pound of silver, one-third fine, to be coined into 48 shillings in 1547. The ministers of Edward VI. produced 72 out of the pound, three-fourths being alloy (1547—1553). It was first completely milled in 1651.

SHILOH.—(*See* PITTSBURG LANDING, Battle.)

SHIP.—(*See* COCKLE, Order.)

SHIP-BUILDING.—This art is said to have originated in Egypt, whence it was imported into Greece by Danaus, B.C. 1485. The Phœnicians practised it at an early date, and were the first people who ventured on long sea-voyages. Masts and sails are said to have been invented by the Athenian mechanician Dædalus, about B.C. 1240, and triremes, or galleys with three banks of oars, by the Corinthians, B.C. 786. The Romans constructed three classes of ships: the *naves longæ*, used in war; the *naves onerariæ*, or ships of burden, employed in commerce; and the *naves liburnæ*, vessels of great speed, which served as dispatch boats. Oak was first employed in marine architecture by the Veneti. Copper and brass fastenings were substituted for iron in the reign of Nero (54—68), and caulking with flax and sheathing with metal were also practised at the same time. The Danes and Saxons used stout single-masted ships, adorned at the prow with the sculptured head of some animal as an ensign. (*See* NAVY, ENGLISH.) Carracks, an important class of large vessels, are first mentioned about 1449; and lateen sails were used in small ships in 1483. The *Great Harry*, built by Henry VII. in 1488, had five masts. Port-holes were invented in France by Descharges about the year 1500, and in 1572 sprit-sails are mentioned. The first three-decker on record is a Spanish vessel

engaged in an action with Sir Richard Grenville off the Azores in 1591. The Shipwrights' Company, founded in 1605, was incorporated by royal charter in May, 1612. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, launched in 1637, was the first English three-decker; and the *Constant Warwick*, built in 1649, the first English frigate. The earliest English work on ship-building is "The Invention of Shipping," by Sir Walter Raleigh, published in 1650. A Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture was instituted in 1791; and in 1811 a government school of naval architecture was established at Portsmouth dockyard. Steam-ships (*q. v.*) were first constructed, with success, in 1812. In 1833 and 1834 two iron steamers were built by Fairbairn, of Manchester, for passenger traffic on the Humber; and in 1836 iron ship-building yards were opened at Millwall, on the Thames. In 1837 the General Steam Navigation Company started the *Rainbow*, an iron vessel built by Laird, of Deptford, and the material has since been generally adopted in the construction of ships. A series of experiments, instituted by the Admiralty, commenced early in 1834, and iron ships have since been constructed for the royal navy. (*See* ARMOUR-PLATED SHIPS, FLOATING BATTERIES, &c.)

SHIP-MONEY.—Ethelred II. ordered a fleet to be prepared to oppose the Danes by a levy on all land throughout England, in 1008. The impost was also collected under Elizabeth in 1588. Under Charles I. a writ from the council ordered it to be enforced in London and other seaport towns in Oct., 1635. The sum thus raised being insufficient, writs were issued to all counties and towns alike, and the judges supported it by the opinion that it was legal, in 1636. John Hampden, refusing to pay it, was cited in the court of Exchequer, when 10 of the 12 judges, the exceptions being Croke and Hutton, gave judgment for the crown, June 12, 1637. A bill (16 Charles I. c. 14) was passed in Parliament, annulling this judgment and declaring the tax illegal, five of the judges who had argued in favour of it being imprisoned in 1641.

SHIPWRECKS.—(*See* ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, WRECKS, &c.)

SHIRAZ (Persia), once the capital of the kingdom, and residence of the Shahs, is said to have been founded in 697. The principal mosque was built in 1226. It suffered from earthquakes in 1812 and 1824, and was nearly destroyed in April, 1853.

SHIRE.—(*See* COUNTIES, KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, &c.)

SHIRT.—This article of dress was in general use in the 4th century. The Anglo-Saxons wore shirts in the 8th century. They were embroidered with silk and gold and silver thread in the 16th, and the doublets were greatly shortened, so that a large portion of the shirt might be seen, in the 17th century.

SHIRVAN, or SHIRWAN (Russia in Asia).—This province formed part of the Armenian monarchy until the 6th century, when it came under the sway of Persia. At a subsequent period it recovered its independence, and in the 9th century passed under the sway of the caliphs. It was conquered by the Persians in 1580, ceded by them to Turkey in 1589, restored soon after, and ceded to Russia in 1812. It was divided into two governments in 1847.

SHOA, or SHOOA (Africa).—This kingdom, in Abyssinia, has been visited by many European travellers. Capt. Baker and his wife reached Shoa Jan. 13, 1864, on the journey for the exploration of the Nile.

SHOEBLACKS.—The ancient Greeks and Romans cleaned shoes with a sponge, and the mediæval Europeans by washing. Oil and other kinds of grease, and soap, were employed as preservatives of leather, previous to the invention of blacking, which was originally composed of soot, and produced no polish. Owing to the unpaved condition of the streets, shoeblacks were common in London during the 18th century, but gradually became extinct. Charles Knight alludes to "*the last of the shoeblacks*" as plying his vocation in Fleet Street about 1820. The existing ragged school shoeblack brigade was founded in 1851, to provide for the foreign visitors to the Great Exhibition. Five boys were sent out on Monday, March 31, in that year, and by March 31, 1854, 256 boys plied their vocation as shoeblacks under the auspices of the Ragged School Union.

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex).—A Danish camp was formed here in 895, and the ground was set apart as ranges for the use and practice of artillery by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 36 (July 17, 1862).

SHOEMAKERS formed a separate trade in Egypt as early as B. C. 1495. Among the Romans they wrought in stalls, which proved so obstructive to the streets of the city, that an order for their removal was issued by Domitian (81—96). The "cobblers' wax" of the present day was employed by the ancients, and bristles appear to have been substituted for needles at least as early as the 12th century. St. Crispin and his brother Crispinian, the patron saints of shoemakers, according to the old legend, became converts to Christianity, and travelled through France and Britain, supporting themselves by making shoes for the poor, for which an angel supplied them with leather. Their day is Oct. 25, and they are said to have suffered martyrdom in England in the 3rd century. (*See* CORDWAINERS.)

SHOES.—The ancients usually wore sandals (*q. v.*), which are mentioned under the title of buskins and cothurni, and were often very costly. The crescent was employed as an ornament in the shoes of Romans of exalted rank, who appear to have carried on the art of shoemaking with great taste and skill. Only one instance is known of an ancient monument exhibiting shoes with separate heel-pieces. The custom of making shoes right and left was common in classical times. The earliest coverings for the feet used by the Britons were brogues of raw cow-hide, with the hairy side turned outward, and known as *esgidiau*; they also wore a species of buskin, called the bwutais, or butis. The Saxon and Norman shoes mostly covered the ankles, and were convenient in form and tasteful in appearance; but in the reign of William II. (1087—1100) boots and shoes with peak toes,

called *ocrea rostrata*, were introduced. In the time of Richard II. (1377—99) the peak-toed shoes were carried to such an excess that the toes were chained to the knees of the wearer, to enable him to walk with freedom. This fashion gave way to the opposite extreme towards the end of the reign of Edward IV. (1461—83), when shoes with extremely broad toes were introduced and worn till the reign of Elizabeth. Slashed shoes with large rosettes were then introduced, and continued in fashion till the Puritans obtained the ascendancy. Philip Stubbes enumerates, among the excesses of the gentry, that "they have corked shoes, puisnets, pantofles, and slippers; some of them of black velvet, some of white, some of green, and some of yellow; some of Spanish leather, and some of English, stitched with silk, and embroidered with gold and silver all over the foot, with other gewgaws innumerable." *Chopines*, or *Chapineys*, a kind of over-shoe with very thick soles, were introduced from the East in the 17th century, and are mentioned by Thomas Coryate (Crudities, 1611), as forming a remarkable part of Venetian female attire, and as being "of a great height, even half a yard high; and by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her chapineys." He adds that the wearers of these chopines "are assisted and supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall." Allusion is made to these in Hamlet (act ii. sc. 2), who, addressing one of the players, says, "Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine." They were discontinued in Venice in 1670. At the Restoration, an ugly shoe, with high heels, square toes, and enormous stiff ties, which stood out on both sides for some inches, was introduced; and in the reign of William III. (1689—1702) small buckles were substituted for the ties. At this period the fashion of colouring the high heels red became general, and continued till about 1790, when ladies ran into the other extreme, and adopted shoes without raised heels. Shoe-strings were substituted for buckles about 1800. (*See* Boots, Quoits, &c.)

SHOLAPORE (Hindostan) is mentioned in 1478 as one of the principal strongholds of the Bahmani sovereigns. Aurungzebe took it in 1685. In the early part of the 18th century it fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and was taken by the English in Jan., 1818. It was formed into a separate collectorate in 1838.

SHOP-TAX.—A scale of duties on all shops except those occupied by bakers was prepared by 25 Geo. III. c. 30 (1785). This act was explained and amended by 26 Geo. III. c. 9 (1786), and the duties were repealed by 29 Geo. III. c. 9 (1789).

SHORTER CATECHISM.—(*See* Catechism.)

SHORTHAND, or STENOGRAPHY.—Among the Greeks its invention was variously ascribed to Pythagoras (B.C. 580—B.C. 507) and to Xenophon (B.C. 444—B.C. 357). Ennius (B.C. 239—B.C. 169), the Latin poet, is also said to have been the inventor. It is likewise ascribed to Cicero (B.C. 106—43), who certainly practised it and taught the art to his freedman Tiro, the oration on the conspiracy of Catiline having been preserved by this means, B.C. 63. The first English work on the subject, by Dr. Timothy Bright, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, appeared in 1588. Another, by Peter Bale, was published in 1600. The first regular alphabet was published by John Willis in 1602. Treatises on the art, by Edmund Willis, appeared in 1618; by Witt in 1630; and by Dix in 1633. Another, by Rich, which received the commendation of John Locke, was issued in 1654. Mason's system was published in 1682. Thomas Gurney's system was published in 1753, and Dr. Byrom's was completed in 1720. Fifty copies for his friends were printed in 1749, and having been secured by act of Parliament, was published after his death in 1767. Taylor's system appeared in 1786; Mavor's in 1789; and Lewis's in 1815. Mr. Isaac Pitman's system, under the name of phonography, was published in 1837. (*See* Notaries, Public.)

SHORT-LIVED ADMINISTRATION.—(*See* Long-Lived Administration.)

SHOT.—Stone shot was employed in China as early as 757, and a cannon to fire square shot was tried at Bruges in 1346. Bullets of iron, lead, brass, and stone are mentioned during the 14th century. The method of making shot by pouring melted lead from a great height into cold water was invented about 1782 by Watts, a plumber of Bristol. Red-hot shot was used by the English with great effect against the Floating Batteries (*q. v.*) at Gibraltar in 1782. (*See* Chain Shot.)

SHREWSBURY.—(*See* Hateley Field, Battle.)

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), called Pengwern by the Welsh, is a very ancient town. It was taken by Llewelyn in 1212. The statute of Acton Burnel was passed at a Parliament held here by Edward I., Sep. 30, 1283. The town was captured by the Parliamentary army in 1644. The statue to Lord Clive was inaugurated Jan. 18, 1860.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION.—Two days previous to her death (July 29, 1714), Queen Anne appointed Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury (at that time lord chamberlain and lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treasurer, in place of the Earl of Oxford, who had been compelled to resign, July 27. The Duke of Shrewsbury was the last to hold the office of Lord High Treasurer. The other members of the Oxford ministry (*See* Harley Administration) remained in office. No sooner had Queen Anne expired (Aug. 1, 1714) than, by order of the Elector of Brunswick, the following 19 peers were appointed under the Regency Bill as lords justices of the kingdom.

The Archbishop of York.	Earl of Anglesey.
Duke of Shrewsbury.	Earl of Carlisle.
Duke of Somerset.	Earl of Nottingham.
Duke of Bolton.	Earl of Abingdon.
Duke of Devonshire.	Earl of Scarborough.
Duke of Kent.	Earl of Orford.
Duke of Argyle.	Lord Townshend.
Duke of Montrose.	Lord Halifax.
Duke of Roxburgh.	Lord Cowper.
Earl of Pembroke.	

By the 11th clause of the Regency Act the

administration of the government until the sovereign arrived devolved upon the following seven great officers:—

Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor.
Duke of Buckingham, Lord President.
Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer.
Earl of Dartmouth, Privy Seal.
Earl of Strafford, First Lord of Admiralty.
Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice.

The lords of the regency appointed Joseph Addison their secretary, Aug. 3. Lord Bolingbroke was dismissed by order of George I.; and three of the lords of the regency went to receive his seal of office Aug. 31. Lord Townshend was appointed in his place Sep. 17. Lord Harcourt was removed from the lord chancellorship Sep. 19. George I. entered London Sep. 20. Other changes were made, and a ministry was formed by Lord Halifax, Oct. 5. (*See* HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION.)

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, founded by letters patent of Edward VI. in 1551, was not opened till 1562. Elizabeth granted a new charter in 1571. By an indenture, dated Feb. 11, 1577, a constitution was granted, and great alterations were made by 38 Geo. III. c. 68. (June 28, 1798).

SHROVE-TUESDAY.—This day was formerly known as Fasguntide, Fastingtide, Fastens, or Fastmass, from its having been a time of fasting, and Confession-Tuesday because it was a day on which it was customary for Roman Catholics to confess themselves. The custom of eating *pancakes* on Shrove-Tuesday originated in the circumstance that penitents were permitted to indulge in amusements after confession, but not to exceed any of the usual substitutes for flesh-meat in their repasts. In 1445 Simon Eyer, Lord Mayor of London, commenced the practice of giving a pancake-feast to the apprentices of the city on this day, and the custom was continued by several of his successors. The Monday preceding Shrove-Tuesday was vulgarly known as Collop-Monday, from a peculiar dish which was eaten on that day. (*See* QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.)

SHUMLA.—(*See* SCHUMLA.)

SIAM (Asia).—Ayuthia, or Yuthia, the old capital, was founded in 1350. The Portuguese, after the conquest of Malacca, established communications with Siam in 1511. Having been subjected by the Burmese, it recovered its independence about the close of the 16th century. The Dutch obtained a footing in the early part of the 17th century. The first English vessel visited Ayuthia in 1612. Phaulkon, a native of Cephalonia, who had been a sailor on board English vessels, gained considerable influence with the king, and was promoted to an important office about the end of the 17th century. He persuaded the king to send an embassy to Louis XIV., and it reached France in 1684. The embassy also visited London, and concluded a commercial treaty with the government of Charles II. in 1684. A French embassy was dispatched with the view of converting the king to the Roman Catholic religion, in 1685; and another, accompanied by a corps of 500 soldiers, in 1687. The French soldiers having been put in possession of the fort of Bangkok, by Phaulkon, a revolution took place. The king was dethroned, the ministers were slain, and the French driven from the country in 1690. Bangkok was made the capital in 1760. It was invaded by the Burmese, who captured Ayuthia, or Yuthia, the capital, in 1766. The king having lost his life, a Chinese adventurer, who seized upon supreme power, was dispossessed in 1782. The Burmese again invaded Siam in 1786, and were repulsed. They returned in 1792, and peace was concluded in 1793. The Marquis of Hastings, while Governor-general of India, endeavoured to establish commercial relations with Siam in 1822, but with little success. The English received its support in their war with the Burmese in 1824, and negotiated a commercial treaty in 1826. Missionaries have laboured amongst the people since 1828. A new treaty was concluded with England by Sir John Bowring, April 30, 1855, and it was ratified April 5, 1856. Ambassadors from Siam having arrived at Portsmouth, Oct. 27, 1857, Queen Victoria held a court for their reception, Nov. 16, when they presented letters and presents from the two kings of the country.

SIAMESE TWINS, two youths, Chang and Eng, born in Siam in 1811, united by a band of flesh, were exhibited in America in 1829, in England, and in parts of Europe soon after.

SIBERIA (Asia) was invaded by the Mongols, who, to the number of 15,000 families, settled in 1242. Yermak Timofeyew, a Cossack, crossed the Ural and made considerable conquests in 1579. He was drowned in the Irtish in 1584. The Russian power gradually extended, and the city of Tomsk was built in 1604. An expedition conquered the Yakutes, and reached the Sea of Okhotsk in 1639. The nation of the Buriates, partly subdued in 1620, was conquered in 1658. The town of Irkutsk was built by Iwan Pochaboff in 1661. Disputes with the Chinese government, respecting the conquest of Da-Uria, were settled by treaty in 1689. It was confirmed by another, which fixed the boundaries between the two countries, in 1727. The Swedish prisoners taken in the war were exiled to Siberia by Peter I., in 1710. The Russians explored the north-eastern coasts in 1790.

SIBYL.—The sibyl of Cumæ is the most famous of these female soothsayers. According to the legend (B.C. 520), "A woman of strange appearance presented herself to King Tarquinius Superbus, offering him nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl, for 300 pieces of gold. The offer was contemptuously refused; whereupon the prophetess burned three of the books, and offering the remainder for the same price, these were again scornfully refused. The Sibyl then retired, and having burned three other books, again returned, asking the same price for the remaining three. The king, much amazed, demanded of the augurs what he should do. They said that he had acted unwisely in refusing them, and commanded him by all means to purchase the remaining books. The sacred volumes were put into a stone chest, which was deposited under-ground in the Capitol, and two persons, called the

guardians of the sacred books, were appointed in charge of them." The number was afterwards raised. (*See* QUINDECEMVIRI.) A new collection of sibylline verses was made when the temple of Jupiter was burned down, B.C. 83. They were again burned and restored in the reign of Nero (54—68). A proposal was made in the senate to consult them in 270. The collection was burned in 363, and again in 395. A complete collection was published at Amsterdam in 1689. Some fragments, discovered in the library of Milan, were published in 1817, and some others by Struve in 1818. (*See* PESSINUS.)

SICAMBRI. — This German tribe, having retreated before Julius Cæsar, returned and gained some successes over the Romans on the left bank of the Rhine, B.C. 51. Driven across the Rhine, they again invaded Gallia Belgica, B.C. 16. Drusus compelled them to retire into their own country B.C. 10. Tiberius obtained considerable success against them B.C. 8. Marcus Vinicius, when holding command in Germany, was attacked by them in the year 1, and they joined the Frankish confederation in 240.

SICILIAN VESPERS.—Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., King of France, having seized Sicily by virtue of a grant from Pope Alexander IV., the natives rose against the French the day after Easter, March 30, 1282. The massacre which ensued commenced at Palermo, extended to Messina and other parts of the island, and is known in history as the Sicilian Vespers.

SICILY (Mediterranean Sea). — According to tradition this island, called Thrinacria, Trinacria, or Trinacris, in consequence of its triangular form, was originally peopled by the Sicani, Sicelli, or Siculi, a people whom Thucydides regards as of Iberian extraction. It received the name of Sicily from its ancient inhabitants, who are said to have crossed over from Italy about B.C. 1293.

B.C.
735. Naxos is founded by the Carians.
734. The Corinthians found Syracuse (*q. v.*).
730. Catana and Leontini, or Leontium, are founded.
728. Megara (Hyblæan) is founded.
690. Gela is founded by the Rhodians and Cretans.
599. The Syracusans found Camarina (*q. v.*).
582. A colony from Gela founds Agrigentum (*q. v.*).
485. Gelo, or Gelon of Gela, takes Syracuse, and makes it the most important city of Sicily.
480-461. Gelo defeats the Carthaginians under Hamilcar, who is slain at Himera. A general congress is held between the chief Sicilian cities.
465. The tyrants are expelled from several Sicilian cities.
451. Ducetius, a Sicilian chief in the interior of the island, conspires against the supremacy of the Greek cities, and is defeated and banished by the Syracusans.
424. A peace is concluded between the Greek cities in Sicily.
415. Sicily is invaded by the Athenians, who fail in an attack upon Syracuse.
414. Syracuse is besieged by the Athenians.
413. Sep. 21 or 22. The Athenian army surrenders.
410. The Carthaginians invade Sicily.
405. Dionysius I. or the Elder, of Syracuse concludes a peace with the Carthaginians, on terms which leave them masters of the greater part of the island.
399. Dionysius I. renews the war.
396. The Carthaginians, who are defeated, leave the island.
B.C.
357. Dion revolts against Dionysius II., or the Younger, and takes Syracuse.
353. Assassination of Dion.
343. The Corinthian general Timoleon expels Dionysius II., and restores the Greek cities to freedom.
317. Agathocles establishes a despotate at Syracuse.
310. Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians at Himera.
289. Death of Agathocles.
278. Sicily is invaded by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.
276. Pyrrhus is compelled to return to Italy.
264. The Romans invade Sicily, which becomes the theatre of the first Punic war.
263. Hieron II. of Syracuse forms an alliance with the Romans.
262. The Romans take Agrigentum, and sell the inhabitants into slavery.
241. The Carthaginians are defeated in a sea-fight off the islands of the Ægates, and abandon their Sicilian possessions to the Romans, who establish the province of Sicily, which embraces the whole island, excepting Syracuse.
215. Hieronymus, King of Syracuse, abandons the Romans, and concludes an alliance with the Carthaginians.
212. The Romans take Syracuse.
210. The whole of Sicily is formed into a Roman province.
134. First Servile war (*q. v.*).
104. The Second Servile war (*q. v.*).
73—70. Sicily suffers much during the prætorship of Verres, who is publicly accused by Cicero.
49. Julius Cæsar wrests Sicily from Pompey's generals.
41. Sextus Pompeius seizes Sicily.
39. Sextus Pompeius receives Sicily by the treaty of Misenum.
36. Sextus Pompeius is defeated by Agrippa in the great sea-fight of Naulochus, which restores Sicily to the Roman empire.

A.D.
440. The Vandals, under Genseric, ravage Sicily.
493. Sicily is conquered by Theodoric, the Goth.
535. Belisarius annexes it to the Eastern empire.
827. Sicily is invaded by the Saracens.
878. The Saracens take Syracuse, thereby completing the conquest of the island.
1061. Sicily is invaded and subdued by the Normans, under Roger Guiscard.
1072. Guiscard takes the title of Count of Sicily.
1130. The governments of Sicily and Naples are united by Roger II.
1139. Innocent II. invests Roger II. with the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies.
1194. Sicily is ruled by Henry VI. of Germany.
1224. The Inquisition (*q. v.*) is introduced.
1266, Feb. 26. Battle of Grandella.
1282. The "Sicilian Vespers" (*q. v.*).
1302. Sicily is invaded by Charles of Valois.
1394. The Sicilian barons rebel against Mary and Martin I.
1409. Sicily becomes a province of Aragon.
1435. Alphonso I., of Sicily and Aragon, takes possession of Naples.
1503. Sicily, Naples, and Spain form one monarchy under Ferdinand II. of Spain.
1513. Palermo (*q. v.*) is made the capital of the island.
1654. An unsuccessful rebellion under the Duke of Guise is suppressed.
1672. Messina (*q. v.*) revolts against Spanish supremacy, and is assisted by the French.
1713. Sicily is ceded to Victor Amadeus, of Savoy.
1715. The Pope endeavours to excite a revolt against Victor Amadeus, on the part of his Sicilian subjects.
1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to the Emperor Charles VI. in exchange for Sardinia.
1735, July 3. Don Carlos is crowned King of the Two Sicilies, at Palermo, by the title of Charles III.
1768. The Jesuits are expelled.
1774. An insurrection is suppressed in Sicily.
1806. The French conquer Naples (*q. v.*), in consequence of which Ferdinand III. removes his court to Sicily.
1808, March 24. Sicily is garrisoned by the English.
1810, Sep. 18. Joachim Murat, King of Naples, fails in an attempt to take Sicily.
1812. Lord William Bentinck, the English ambassador, obtains a new constitution for Sicily.

A.D.
1815, June 17. Ferdinand IV. of Naples and III. of Sicily returns to Naples (*q. v.*) and abolishes the Sicilian constitution. He reigns as Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies.
1817, Nov. Sicily is divided into intendancies.
1820. The Sicilians revolt.
1848, Jan. 12. A revolution commences at Palermo and other places.—Jan. 16. The King appoints his brother, Count of Aquila, viceroy of Sicily.—Jan. 29. A new constitution is promised.—Feb. 10. A constitution is published.—April 13. The Sicilian parliament vote the deposition of the King.—July 11. The Duke of Genoa is elected King of Sicily.—July 15. Ferdinand II. protests against this election.—Sep. 7. Messina is taken by the Neapolitans.
1849, Feb. 28. Ferdinand II. grants a new constitution to the Sicilians.—March 9. It is rejected by the Sicilian chambers, which order every Sicilian between the ages of 18 and 30 years to join the army.—April 2. Catania surrenders to the Neapolitans.—April 23. They take Syracuse.—May 13. Palermo falls into their power.
1853, Feb. Numerous arrests take place in consequence of a political agitation.
1856, Nov. 22. An unsuccessful insurrection breaks out under Baron Bentivenga.
1859, June 25. An amnesty is published in favour of the exiled Sicilians.
1860, April 4. The Sicilian revolution commences at Palermo, Messina, and Catania.—April 21. The Royal troops burn the port of Carini.—May 5. Garibaldi embarks for Sicily at Genoa.—May 10. He lands at Marsala.—May 14. He assumes the dictatorship of the island in the name of King Victor Emanuel II.—May 15. He defeats the Royalists at Calatafimi.—May 18. Gen. Lanza is made Neapolitan viceroy in Sicily.—May 27. Garibaldi takes Palermo.—May 28. The bombardment of Palermo is commenced by the Royalists.—June 6. Palermo is evacuated by the Neapolitans.—July 18. Garibaldi leaves Palermo. —July 20. Garibaldi defeats the Royalists at Melazzo.—July 25. The Neapolitan forces at Messina retire into the citadel.—July 28. Garibaldi occupies Messina and concludes a truce with the Neapolitans, who agree to evacuate Sicily, with the exception of the castle of Messina. —Aug. 3. The Sardinian constitution is introduced into Sicily.—Aug. 19. Garibaldi leaves Sicily for Italy.—Nov. 3. The results of the popular voting for and against annexation to Sardinia are published: 432,054 declare in favour of, and 667 against, the proposition. — Dec. 1. Victor Emanuel II. makes his public entry into Palermo.
1861, March 13. The citadel of Messina surrenders to the Sardinian general Cialdini.
1862, Aug. 1. Garibaldi raises an insurrection in Sicily.—Aug. 20. Garibaldi takes possession of Catania.—Aug. 21. The government proclaims Sicily in a state of siege.—Aug. 28. Gen. Cialdini is repulsed at Reggio.—Aug. 29. Garibaldi is defeated and made prisoner at Aspromonte (*q. v.*).—Oct. 5. A decree of amnesty is issued by Victor Emanuel II.

The Rulers of Sicily are given under NAPLES (*q. v.*).

SICYON (Greece), also called Ægialeia and Mecone, under which latter name it has been celebrated as "the dwelling-place of the blessed," is said to have been founded B.C. 2089. It was conquered by Agamemnon B.C. 1201, and, having become a Dorian state, joined the Messenians in the first Messenian war, B.C. 743. It became subject to the Orthagoridæ about B.C. 676. The Sicyons sent a large force to aid in resisting Xerxes, B.C. 480. The territory was invaded by the Athenians under Tolmides, B.C. 456, and again under Pericles, B.C. 454. It assisted the Megarians in their revolt against Athens, B.C. 445, took part with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431, and aided Brasidas against the Athenians, B.C. 424. In union with Corinth it opposed the erection of a fortress on the Achæan promontory of Rhium, B.C. 419. A revolution took place, and an oligarchy was formed by the Lacedæmonians B.C. 417. It aided Lacedæmon in the war against Corinth, B.C. 394, and against Thebes, B.C. 371. Epaminondas compelled it to join the Spartan alliance, B.C. 368; and in the Lamian war it took part with the Greeks against Macedonia, B.C. 323. Alexander, the son of Polysperchon, having obtained possession, was murdered B.C. 314, and his wife Cratesipolis betrayed the city to Ptolemy B.C. 308. Demetrius Poliorcetes took it B.C. 303. Demetrius removed the inhabitants to the site of the ancient Acropolis, giving it the name of Demetrias, which it soon, however, lost, and Aratus, having delivered it from the tyrant Nicocles, induced the inhabitants to join the Achæan league, B.C. 251. It was invaded by Cleomenes III. B.C. 233, by the Ætolians B.C. 221, and was conquered by Rome, B.C. 146. Under the Byzantine empire it was called Hellas, and the inhabitants Helladici. It continued to exist till the 6th century. (*See* DRAWING.)

SIDDIM (Battle).—The first battle of which any record exists was fought in this plain, now the basin of the Dead Sea, B.C. 2000. The kings of the five cities (the Pentapolis of the Canaanites), having revolted against the Chaldæans were assailed and defeated by Chedorlaomer and three kings, his allies (Gen. xiv. 1—11). Abram, with a small band of followers, went in pursuit and rescued Lot, who had been carried off, and all the spoil (Gen. xiv. 12—16).

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE (Cambridge). —Frances Sidney, second wife of the Earl of Sussex, bequeathed by will, dated Dec. 6, 1588, the sum of £5,000 to found a college for a Master, 10 Fellows, and 20 Scholars. The bequest not being sufficient, only seven fellowships and four scholarships were established. Statutes were framed in 1594. The first stone of the building was laid May 20, 1596, and it was completed in three years. New statutes were sanctioned by the Queen in Council, April 16, 1861.

SIDON, or ZIDON (Syria), the "city of fishermen," the modern Saida, deriving its origin and name, according to Josephus, from the first-born son of Canaan, was founded about B.C. 2750. In the division of Canaan, B.C. 1444 (Josh. xix. 24), it fell to the share of the tribe of Asher, although it was never conquered by them, and was one of the chief Phœnician cities. The Sidonians were defeated by the King of Ascalon, and took refuge in Tyre, B.C. 1210; and they are mentioned as the oppressors of Israel (Judges x. 12), B.C. 1187. It separated from Tyre and surrendered to Shalmaneczer, B.C. 728, was taken by Esarhaddon, B.C. 680; furnished ships for the fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 480; took a leading part in the revolt against Persia, B.C. 352; and was betrayed to Artaxerxes II. (Ochus) by the king, Tennes, when the people burned the city, 40,000 persons being consumed in the flames, B.C. 351. Having been rebuilt, it submitted to Alexander III. (the

Great), B.C. 333. Ptolemy annexed it to his kingdom after the death of Alexander III., B.C. 323; but it was taken from him by Antigonus, B.C. 315. With the rest of Syria it fell under the Roman power, B.C. 64; and was deprived of its ancient privileges by Augustus, B.C. 20. It was invested by the Crusaders, in 1108; and taken by Baldwin I. in 1111. Having been captured by the Saracens in 1115, it was recovered in 1197 by the Christians, who abandoned it in 1291. Commercial relations were established with France in 1658; the French holding a monopoly of the trade till they were driven out by Jezzar Pasha in 1791. It was bombarded and taken by Admiral Napier, Sep. 27, 1840. The manufacture of glass for which it was renowned, made from the fine sand on the coast near Mount Carmel, is spoken of by Pliny. Lady Hester Stanhope, after a long residence at D'joun, eight miles from the town, died June 23, 1839.

SIEGES.—See list in Index.

SIENA, or SIENNA (Italy), the ancient Sena Julia, was probably founded by Julius Cæsar about B.C. 50. It was a bishop's see in the 6th century. Nicholas II. was elected Pope at a council held here, Dec. 28, 1058. It sided with the Ghibelline party in the struggle between the Emperors and the Popes, and their militia, with the aid of auxiliaries, defeated the Guelphs from Florence at Monte Aperto, in 1258. The intestine dissensions which had harassed the republic for half a century resulted in the expulsion of the reformers, to the number of 4,000, in 1384. It was visited by the Emperor Sigismund in 1432; and by Pope Pius II., who attempted to heal the discord, in 1460. Another revolution took place in 1482; and the exiles in returning recovered power in 1487. Pandolfo Petrucci acquired a dictatorship, which he held till 1512. The Emperor Charles V. imposed a Spanish garrison upon it in 1547, which was driven out in 1552. Duke Cosmo of Florence uniting his troops with those of the Emperor, the Maremma was reduced to a wilderness, and the town was starved into a capitulation April 21, 1555. Bestowed by Charles V. on his son Philip, it was given up to Cosmo, and united with Tuscany in 1557. Pius VI. took refuge here Feb. 23, 1798. The cathedral, with its rich marbles, sculptures, and paintings, was erected in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, and consecrated by Pope Alexander III. in 1180. The university was founded in 1203; the Palazzo Pubblico, begun in 1295, was finished in 1327; the Piazzo del Campo, celebrated by Dante in his "Purgatorio," contains the Loggia di San Paolo, the seat of a commercial tribunal in the Middle Ages. The Academy of St. Luke was established in 1355. The Council of Pavia, transferred to Sienna, June 22, 1423, lasted till Feb. 26, 1424. (*See* BASEL.)

SIERRA LEONE (Africa).—Discovered by Pedro de Cintra in 1462, chosen for the reception of negroes, 470 having been removed from London to it, was settled in 1787. It was attacked and burned by a neighbouring chief in 1789; and 1,196 negroes were removed to it from Nova Scotia in 1790. It was plundered by a French squadron in 1794; received an addition to its population of 550 Maroons, who were transported from Jamaica in 1800; and was made an English colony in 1808. The Isles de Loss were added to it in 1818. On the disbanding of a coloured regiment in the West Indies, 1,222 of the soldiers and their wives were settled here in 1819. The slaves captured by British cruisers have been sent here since 1807. Free Town was founded in 1790. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, was murdered by the Ashantees at the time engaged in hostilities with the Fantee tribes, Jan 21, 1824. It was made a bishopric in 1850.

SIGNAL-FIRES.—(*See* BEACONS.)

SIGN-BOARDS were in use amongst most ancient nations. Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) says that Lucius Muminius was the first in Rome who put a picture outside of a house. Several Roman signs were found in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Sign-boards were for some time used by most trades, not as at present confined to inns. Much information on the subject is given in "The History of Sign-boards," Hotten, 1866. Bonnell Thornton held an exhibition of sign-boards at his house in Covent Garden, in 1762, and announced it as the "Exhibition of the Society of Sign-Painters of all the curious signs to be met with in town or country."

SIGNET.—(*See* PRIVY SEAL.)

SIGN-MANUAL.—The royal sign-manual came into use soon after the reign of Richard II. (1377—99), previous to which time the kings of England employed their seals to attest a document. In Germany, Maximilian introduced it when he abolished the use of monograms in 1486. Henry the Eighth's hands became so swollen that he could not write, and he granted power to three of his ministers, Aug. 31, 1546, to sign all the royal commissions and acts of grace, in his name. Similar authority to some of his council, to seal with his signet, and put his stamp to all acts to which the king's hand was required, was granted Oct. 16, 1546. During the illness of James I. a number of instruments were signed by his stamp, which was in the keeping of the Earl of Annandale, Oct. 28, 1624. The same plan was resorted to in the last illness of George IV., May 29, 1830.

SIGNS.—(*See* OMENS.)

SIKHS.—Nanak (1469—1539) was their first teacher, and founder of their religion. His descendants continued to occupy the office of guru, and to disseminate his doctrines, till one of their number, Har Govind, who died in 1645, taking up the sword, transformed his disciples into a nation of warriors. Govind, the tenth leader, who developed the martial character of his followers, entered upon an unsuccessful war against the Mongol emperor, and was murdered in 1708. After suffering much persecution, the Sikhs figured prominently in the invasion of India by Nadir Shah, of Persia, in 1739. They captured Lahore in 1756; they erected several forts and were successful in operations against the Affghans; but were defeated by Ahmad Shah, with a loss of 20,000 men, at the battle of Ghalu Ghara, in 1762. Lahore, which they had lost, was recovered, coins were struck, and they separated into

12 confederacies in 1764. A treaty between them and the English, precluding Runjeet Singh from extending his territory southward, and establishing friendly relations, was signed April 25, 1809. They took Mooltan in June, 1818, and annexed Cashmere and other territory in 1819. Having defeated the Affghans at Naushahra, they sacked Peshawur, March 14, 1823. The tripartite treaty, which led to the Affghan war (*q. v.*), was concluded June 26, 1838.

SIKH WARS.—The first Sikh war commenced in 1845, hostilities having been proclaimed Nov. 17. The battle of Moodkee, Lord Gough commanding the English, was fought Dec. 18, 1845. The battle of Sobraon, in which the Sikhs were defeated, closed the campaign, Feb. 10, 1846, and the treaty of Lahore was signed March 9, 1846.——The murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, April 18, 1848, led to the second Sikh war, brought to a close by the battle of Goojerat, which lasted from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, the English being victorious, Feb. 21, 1849. This was followed by the annexation of the Punjaub (*q. v.*), March 29, 1849.

SIKIM (Hindostan).—A portion of this country, conquered by the Nepaulese, and by them ceded to England in 1815, was restored to the Rajah of Sikim by treaty executed at Titalyah in Feb., 1817. The Rajah of Sikim ceded some territory at Darjeeling, or Dorjiling, *i. e.* the "Holy Spot," where the English desired to establish a sanatorium in 1835. On account of depredations by the Sikimese, the English in 1850 took possession of the whole of the country ceded in 1817. Hostilities broke out in 1861. Toomlong, the capital, was occupied March 9, and a treaty was concluded March 28.

SILESIA (Prussia).—This territory, occupied by the Quadi and Lygii, afterwards formed part of Moravia and then of Bohemia, and became a province of Poland in the 10th century. It was divided and governed by three independent princes in 1163; invaded by the Mongolians in 1241; by John of Bohemia in 1327; and it placed itself under the protection of the King of Bohemia in 1459. Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, took possession of Silesia, and extended his protection to the descendants of John Huss, in 1478. It fell to the house of Austria in 1526. Baner, the Swedish general, entered it in 1639. After the battle of Molwitz, April 10, 1741, it submitted to Frederick II., and the Austrians having failed in their efforts to recover it (*See* SILESIAN WARS, SEVEN YEARS' WAR, &c.), ceded it to Prussia by the treaty of Hubertsburg (*q. v.*). Austria refused the offer of Napoleon I. to receive it in exchange for her share of Poland in 1806. The fortresses having been all reduced, Jerome Buonaparte was made governor in 1806; and it was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807.

SILESIAN WARS.—Frederick II. of Prussia having occupied Silesia in 1740, Austria waged a war for its recovery, which was brought to a close by the peace of which the preliminaries were signed at Breslau June 11, the definitive treaty being signed at Berlin July 28, 1742, ceding Silesia to Prussia. This was called the first Silesian war.——The second commenced in Aug., 1744, when, in consequence of certain negotiations between Austria and other powers, Frederick II. marched through Saxony, and invaded Bohemia. The Austrians attacked Silesia, and by the end of 1744 the Prussians had been expelled. This war was terminated by the treaties signed at Dresden Dec. 25, 1745.——The Seven Years' war (*q. v.*) is sometimes called the third Silesian war.

SILHOUETTE, a side face or profile, generally cut in black paper, is named from Etienne de Silhouette (1709—Jan. 20, 1767), finance minister in France in 1757. On account of his parsimonious ways, he was frequently caricatured, and hence arose the peculiar application of the word.

SILICIUM, or SILICON, the principal constituent of the earth's crust, was first separated from silica by Sir Humphry Davy in 1823.

SILISTRIA (Turkey) was besieged by the Russians in 1773, and threatened by Marshal Romanzoff in 1774. The Russians took it June 23, 1810. Gen. Rosh failed to take it, after a siege of some months' duration, in 1828. The Russians captured it June 30, 1829. It was invested by the Russians March 28, 1854. After a brave defence, during which the fortifications were nearly destroyed, the Turks compelled them to raise the siege, June 15, 1854.

SILK was cultivated and manufactured by the Chinese as early as B.C. 2000. It was woven in the island of Cos by Pamphilia and her maids, B.C. 1000. Aristotle (B.C. 384—B.C. 322) is the first Greek writer who mentions it. Two Nestorian monks of Persia brought some eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople, and taught the subjects of Justinian I. the art of rearing them, in 551. The art was transferred to Sicily by Roger II. in 1146, and to Spain by the Saracens in 1253. Artisans were conveyed, in 1521, from Milan to Lyons, by Francis I., to commence the manufacture, and the artisans of Antwerp who took refuge in England in 1585 introduced it there. By an act passed in 1542, a person whose wife wore a silk dress was bound to find a charger for government. Silk armour, proof against bullet or steel, was in vogue about 1660. James I. issued circular letters recommending the subject to persons of influence in 1608. The duty on raw and thrown silk was abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). The silk-throwsters were incorporated in 1630, and the silkmen in 1631. (*See* COVENTRY, DERBY, HAT, SPITALFIELDS, &c.)

SILURES, the early inhabitants of South Wales, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, were conquered in 50 by Ostorius Scapula, and their king, Caractacus, was treacherously given up to the Romans. (*See* MONMOUTHSHIRE.)

SILVER.—Abraham paid 400 shekels of silver for the field of Ephron for a burying-place (Gen. xxiii. 16), B.C. 1860. Silver was introduced into Attica by Erichthonius, about B.C. 1487. It was wrought into lace and threads for mixing with stuffs by the Romans, about 170. The mines of Potosi were discovered in

1545; those of Kongsberg, in Norway, in 1623; those of Sierra Almagrega, in Spain, which have proved very productive, were opened in 1839; and the mines of Hiendelencina in 1843. A mass of the native metal, weighing 154 lb., was found in a Chilian mine in 1850. (*See* MINES.)

SILVER BOOK.—This ancient illuminated copy of the gospels, written on vellum, and called Argenteus Codex from its silver letters, is supposed to be a fragment of the Mœso-Gothic translation of the Bible, made about 360, by Ulphilas, whom Gibbon terms the bishop and apostle of the Goths. Afraid of exciting the fierce and warlike passions of his people, he suppressed the four books of Kings. The first fragment was discovered in 1587, in the library of the Benedictine abbey of Werden, in Westphalia, whence it was removed to Prague; and on the capture of that city in 1648, was sent as a present to Queen Christina, of Sweden. Other portions of the Mœso-Gothic Bible were found in the library at Wolfenbüttel, in that of Mai, at Rome, and in other places; and a complete edition was published at Leipsic in 1836—47. The manuscript was ultimately presented to the university of Upsal.

SILVER, CITY OF.—(*See* CHUQUISACA.)

SILVER COINAGE.—(*See* COIN, CROWN AND HALF-CROWN, FLORIN, SHILLING, &c.)

SILVER, RIVER OF.—(*See* PLATA, LA.)

SILVER WIRE.—(*See* GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS.)

SILVESTRIANS.—(*See* SYLVESTRIANS.)

SIMNEL'S CONSPIRACY.—Lambert Simnel, born in 1472, said to have been an intelligent youth, was, in 1846, induced by Richard Simon, a priest, to personate Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick. Simnel repaired to Ireland, and was there crowned as Edward VI., May 2, 1487. Having collected an army, he landed in Lancashire June 4. The king's army defeated his forces at Stoke-upon-Trent, near Newark, June 16, when several of the leaders were killed, Simnel and his tutor Richard Simon being taken prisoners. The latter was imprisoned for the rest of his life, and Simnel became first a scullion and then a falconer in the king's household.

SIMOIS.—(*See* ILIUM.)

SIMONIANS.—Simon Magus wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money at Samaria, in 35 (Acts viii. 9—24). He is said to have gone to Rome in 42, and his followers were called Simonians. (*See* SAINT SIMONIANS.)

SIMONY.—Gregory I., in 596, denounced the practice of buying and selling ecclesiastical offices, calling it the heresy of Simon Magus, or Simony. The Council of Toledo, in 675, enacted canons against this practice, which increased to such an extent in the Church, that a council held at Rome in Jan., 1047, acknowledged that if the laws against it were strictly enforced, the Church would be deprived of nearly all its pastors. A complete system of sale of ecclesiastical offices was organized by Boniface IX. in 1393. By 44 Geo. III. c. 43 (1803), a person obtaining orders by money forfeits £10, and is incapable of preferment for seven years; and the persons giving such orders forfeits £40.

SIMPLON (Switzerland).—Napoleon Buonaparte sent an agent to negotiate with the republic of the Valais, for the establishment of a communication, by means of the Simplon pass, with the cis-alpine republic, in 1797. (*See* ALPS.) Napoleon's engineers commenced the construction of the famous road across the Simplon in 1802; it was completed in 1807. The sovereignty was assumed by Napoleon I. when he incorporated the Valais republic with the French empire, Nov. 12, 1810. It was occupied by the Allies in 1814. The hospice was damaged by storms in 1834, 1839, and 1850.

SIN.—(*See* PELUSIUM.)

SINAI, or HOREB (Arabia).—The children of Israel arrived at this mount the third month after their flight from Egypt (Exod. xix. 1, 2), B.C. 1491, and Moses received the commandments here (Exod. xx.). (*See* CATHERINE.)

SINCERITY or RED EAGLE ORDER.—(*See* EAGLE.)

SINDE.—(*See* SCINDE.)

SINDHU.—(*See* INDIA.)

SINECURES in the Church are regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 30 (Aug. 21, 1835), by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 67 (Aug. 13, 1836), and by 1 Vict. c. 71 (July 15, 1837).

SINFONIA.—(*See* OVERTURES.)

SINGAPORE (Straits of Singapore).—This island, being the chief portion of the Straits Settlements, was annexed by the Sultan of Jahore in 1811, and was purchased by the English in 1819. A treaty for its cession was concluded with the Sultan of Jahore in 1824. Its chief town, of the same name, was taken by the King of Java, in 1252, and was placed under the provincial government of the Straits Settlement in 1826. With Malacca and Prince of Wales' Island, it was constituted a separate government, included in Bengal, in 1851. The institution for instruction in English, Malay, and Tamil, was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823.

SINGARA (Babylonia).—At this town, the modern Sinjar, the Romans, under Constantius II., sustained a signal defeat from the Persians, commanded by Sapor II., in 348. The town was captured and the fortifications were dismantled by Sapor II. in 360.

SINGIDUNUM (Servia).—This town, the site of which is occupied by the modern Belgrade, captured by the Huns in 441, was destroyed by the Avars, and its inhabitants were sold into slavery, in the 6th century.

SINGING ACROSTICS.—(*See* ACROSTICS.)

SINKING FUND.—(*See* NATIONAL DEBT.)

SINOPE (Asia Minor), the modern Sinab or Sinoub, after various vicissitudes, was recovered by the Milesians, B.C. 632. The inhabitants assisted Xenophon and his force on their return from Persia, B.C. 400. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Mithridates IV. of Pontus, B.C. 220. Pharnaces I. captured it B.C. 183, when it was made the chief residence of the kings of Pontus. After the repulse of Mithridates VI. (the Great) at Cyzicus, Lucullus obtained possession of the town, and put the Pontian garrison to the sword, B.C. 73. It

formed part of the empire of Trebizond in 1204, was captured by the Sultan Azeddin in 1214, and was taken by the Turks in the reign of Mohammed II. in 1461. It was treacherously bombarded, and the Turkish fleet destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853.

SINUESSA (Italy).—The Romans planted a colony here B.C. 296. Hannibal attacked it B.C. 217. Its ruins are shown near Mondragone.

SION (Switzerland), the ancient Civitas Sedunorum, was taken by the French in 1798. The castle of Tourbillon was built in 1294.

SION COLLEGE (London), organized by a mercer of the city, after whom it was called Elson's Spital, or hospital, in 1329, was dissolved in 1539. It was endowed as a collegiate establishment by Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, in 1622, built in 1624, incorporated in 1631, and received a charter from Charles II. in 1664. The library was founded in 1635.

SIPAHIS.—(*See* SPAHIS.)

SIPHON FORCE PUMP.—(*See* HYDROSTATICS.)

SIPONTUM, or SIPUS (Italy), said to have been founded by Diomed, was captured by Alexander I., King of Epirus, B.C. 330. A Roman colony was settled here B.C. 194, and it was deserted B.C. 184. Owing to the malaria from the marshes, the population was removed by Manfred, afterwards King of Naples, to a distance of a mile and a half, where he built the city of Manfredonia, at first called Novum Sipontum, in 1250.

SIRINUGGER, or SERINAGUR.—(*See* CASHMERE.)

SIRIS (Magna Græcia), said to have been colonized from Troy, and inhabited by the Chones, the native Œnotrians of this part of Italy, who were dispossessed by a colony of Ionians from Colophon between B.C. 690 and B.C. 660. Damasus, one of its citizens, was a suitor for the hand of the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, B.C. 580. A league was formed against it, B.C. 550, by the Metapontines, Sybarites, and Crotoniats, which resulted in the destruction of the city. At the time of the Persian war, B.C. 480, the Athenians thought of occupying the site and removing hither with their wives and families. A dispute arose regarding the right of possession, between the Athenians and the Tarentines, which was compromised by a joint settlement on the territory: the colony, being afterwards removed to a distance of three miles, founded the city of Heraclea, about B.C. 432.

SIRMIUM (Illyricum) rose into importance during the Roman wars against the Dacians and other Danubian tribes, B.C. 34—A.D. 106. The Emperor Probus, born here in 232, was murdered during a mutiny of his troops, Oct., 282. An edict was issued from this place by Constantine I. against the exaction of heathen observances from Christians, May 25, 323. The first council, held here in 351, deposed Photinus, the bishop, for Arianism. At the second council, in 357, Hosius was induced to subscribe an Arian confession of faith. A third council was held here in 358. The formularies drawn up at these councils were known as the creeds of Sirmium. The inhabitants acknowledged Julian as their sovereign in 361. It was attacked in 375 by the Quadi and Sarmatians, who were defeated through the vigilance of Probus, the prætorian prefect. Having been taken by the Bulgarians in 502, they were dispossessed by Theodoric in 504. The city, after a siege of three years' duration, capitulated in 590.

SISAPON.—(*See* ALMADEN.)

SISTERS OF CHARITY, or GREY SISTERS, a religious association of females for the assistance of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, Châtillon-les-Dombes, in 1617. In 1629 he established a similar society at Paris, where he was shortly joined by a widow named le Gras, who formed a staff of nurses, which received the sanction of Cardinal de Retz, under the title of "Servants of the Poor," in Jan., 1655. This institution was the origin of the celebrated Sisters of Charity, who have distinguished themselves by their acts of beneficence. (*See* RECULVER.)

SISTERS OF ST. GERVAIS, called also FILLES-DIEU.—This order of nuns was founded in France in 1300, to attend the sick in the hospital of St. Gervais.

SISTOVA (Turkey).—A treaty of peace between Austria and Turkey was signed at this town in Bulgaria, Aug. 4, 1791. It surrendered to the Russians, who reduced it to a heap of ruins, transporting the inhabitants, 20,000 in number, across the Danube, in 1812.

SITHIEU, or SITHIU.—(*See* OMER, ST.)

SIX ACTS.—A name given to six measures for the prevention of seditious meetings and the regulation of political publications, passed in 1819.

SIX ARTICLES, or BLOODY STATUTE, the name given to an act (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14) passed June 28, 1539. It was enacted for "abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Christian religion." The six articles enforced were transubstantiation, communion in one kind, celibacy of the clergy, vows of chastity, private masses, and auricular confession. All persons denying the first were to be punished as heretics, and those who denied any of the remaining five as felons. This statute was repealed in 1547.

SIX CLERKS, officers who received and filed proceedings in Chancery, and performed other duties, the number being limited to six by 12 Rich. II. (1388). An order was made limiting the number of under-clerks in 1596. The office was altogether a sinecure in 1630. An order was made for dividing the fees between them and the under-clerks in 1668. The office was abolished by 5 Vict. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841).

SIX-MILE BRIDGE (Clare).—An election riot took place here, when five persons were killed by the military and several wounded, July 22, 1852. The bills of indictment against the soldiers were ignored by the grand jury, Feb. 24, 1853.

SIXTEEN (COUNCIL OF).—Formed in Paris in 1584, the city being divided into 16 sections, each having its leader. They organized a conspiracy against Henry III. in 1588, and appointed a supreme council, called the Council of Union, consisting of 40 members. Philip II.,

of Spain, intrigued with the Council of Sixteen in 1589. The Council of Union was suppressed in 1590, and the Council of Sixteen, after gaining a perilous ascendancy, was suppressed.

SKINNERS. — (*See* CABOCHIENS, LEATHER, &c.)

SKINS.—God made coats of skins for Adam and Eve before they were expelled from Eden (Gen. iii. 21), B.C. 4003. They appear to have been an article of commerce in the time of Job, B.C. 2130 (Job ii. 4). According to Julius Cæsar, the ancient Britons were clad in skins, B.C. 55.

SKIPTON (Yorkshire) took its rise from the castle built by Robert de Romille about 1087. It surrendered, after a three years' siege by the Parliamentary forces, Dec. 22, 1645. The fortifications, destroyed by order of Parliament in 1649, were afterwards rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke. The free grammar-school was founded in 1548, and Christ's Church was erected in 1838.

SLAVERY.—Its institution is referred to the "giants" who flourished in the antediluvian period. After the Deluge it was denounced upon Ham and Canaan by Noah, B.C. 2347 (Gen. ix. 25—27), and it appears to have prevailed universally in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1920. The Levitical laws contain many regulations for the condition of slaves, and draw a wide distinction between such as were native Jews and such as were acquired from other nations by purchase or conquest. By the Roman laws creditors exercised the right of ownership over their debtors, and Tacitus relates that the ancient German gamblers frequently staked their liberty, and became the slaves of the successful player. Constantine I., in 334, passed a law prohibiting the separation of slave families, and made the murderer of a slave amenable to the same penalties as that of a free man. (*See* SERVILE WARS.) Slaves, or villeins, were very numerous in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, when they enjoyed some sort of legal protection. If a master struck out the eye or tooth of a slave, he recovered his freedom, and if he killed him, the murder was recompensed by a fine. (*See* SERFDOM.) Under the Normans the slaves exceeded the free tenants in number, and the oppressive manner in which they were treated occasioned many of the insurrections of the period.

A.D.
1547. By 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, any person found wandering and unemployed is ordered to be branded with a V, and to be made a slave for two years. The first attempt at escape renders the offender liable to be branded with S, and to become a slave for life; and the second attempt is regarded as a capital felony.
1574. Queen Elizabeth abolishes serfdom on her own estates.
1660. Personal slavery is abolished in England by 12 Charles II. c. 24.
1671. Slavery is adopted in Carolina.
1685. Louis XIV. publishes the Black Code, for the regulation of French negro slaves.
1702. Slavery is partially abolished in Prussia.
1716. Negro slavery is allowed in France.
1740. The legislature of South Carolina imposes a penalty of £100 on any one convicted of teaching slaves to write.
1766. Slavery is abolished in Denmark.

A.D.
1772. Granville Sharpe (1734 — July 6, 1813) obtains a judgment in favour of the negro Somerset, in the English court of King's Bench. This decision establishes the great principle that a slave attains his freedom immediately he touches British soil.
1780, March 1. An act for the gradual extinction of slavery is adopted in Pennsylvania.
1781. Slavery is abolished in Bohemia.
1782. Slavery is partially abolished in Germany.
1784. The legislatures of New Jersey and Connecticut pass acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.
1785. Vassalage is abolished in Hungary.
1787, July 13. The territory to the north-west of the Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, is declared free ground.
1793. The French abolish slavery in Hayti (*q. v.*).
1799. The legislature of New York commence a series of acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.
1803. Indiana is purchased by the United States government, and made a slave state.
1818. Personal slavery is abolished in Courland.
1820. The United States congress adopts the Missouri Compromise (*q. v.*).
1823, March. Wilberforce presents a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of slavery.
1833, Aug. 28. Slavery is abolished throughout the British empire by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, which takes effect from Aug. 1, 1834. The slave-owners receive £20,000,000 as compensation. (*See* EMANCIPATION).
1838, Aug. 1. Slavery is abolished in the East Indies.
1840, June. An international congress for considering the most effectual means of abolishing slavery meets at London.
1845. Texas is admitted into the United States as a slave state.
1848. Slavery is abolished in the French colonies.
1850, Aug. Henry Clay passes his "omnibus measure," by which California is admitted a free state of the union.—Sep. 18. The Fugitive Slave Bill (*q. v.*) is passed, for recovering runaway negroes escaped into free states.
1854. Nebraska and Kansas are erected into slaveholding territories by an act of the United States congress, which ignores the Missouri compromise.
1859, Oct. 17. John Brown fails in an attempted negro insurrection, at Harper's Ferry (*q. v.*) against the United States government.
1861. Serfdom is abolished in Russia.
1862, Feb. 21. Capt. Gordon is executed at New York for slavery piracy.—April 3. The senate of the United States abolishes slavery in the district of Columbia.—June 9. Slavery is interdicted in all the territories of the United States.—June 19. The Federal house of representatives passes a bill for confiscating the slaves of rebels.—Sep. 22. President Lincoln issues a proclamation declaring the emancipation of all the slaves in the States that should be still in rebellion by the 1st of Jan., 1863.
1863, Jan. 1. President Lincoln publishes a second proclamation, confirming the previous manifesto of Sep. 22, 1862, and declaring all the slaves in the states of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and parts of Louisiana and Virginia as free, and under the military protection of the Union.—July 1. By a law passed Aug. 6, 1862, slavery is abolished in Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

SLAVES TO VIRTUE, or "THE ORDER OF LADIES," was instituted in Austria in 1662.

SLAVE-TRADE. — Nimrod is usually regarded as the first dealer in slaves, and Babylon as the earliest slave-market. A writer in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" observes (vol. xx. p. 319), "with other abominable customs, the traffic in men quickly spread from Chaldæa into Egypt, Arabia, and over all the East, and by degrees found its way into every known region under heaven." The Greeks and Romans sold their

captives into slavery, and until comparatively recent times the same fate awaited all prisoners of war (*q. v.*).

A.D.
651. The King of Ethiopia undertakes to send the Mohammedans of Egypt a large number of negro slaves annually.
1000 (about). Fairs (*q. v.*) for the sale of slaves are held in Germany.
1103. The exportation of English slaves to the continent is prohibited by a council held at London.
1443. An association is formed in Portugal for the prosecution of the slave trade. Ten slaves are brought to Seville by Gonzales.
1495, Feb. 24. Columbus sends a cargo of American Indian slaves to Spain.
1503, Dec. 20. Ferdinand V. and Isabella I. authorize the Spanish colonists of America to compel the native Indians to work for them.
1508. African slaves are imported into Spanish America.
1562. Sir John Hawkins, the first English slave-dealer, commences a trade between Guinea and Hispaniola.
1620. African slaves are imported into Virginia by the Dutch.
1701. Foundation of the Asiento (*q. v.*) or Guinea Company, for the African slave-trade.
1712. The importation of slaves is prohibited in Massachusetts.
1762. Anthony Benezet, a Quaker, publishes a work on the abuses of the slave-trade.
1776. The first motion for abolishing the trade is made in the English Parliament.
1787, May. The Society for the Suppression of the Slave-trade is founded in London, by William Dillwyn, Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, and William Wilberforce.
1789, May 12. Wilberforce delivers his first Parliamentary speech against the slave-trade.
1794, Feb. 5. The French Convention abolishes the slave-trade, which is restored during the Consulate.
1807, March 23. The slave-trade is in the dominions of Great Britain abolished by 47 Geo. III. c. 36, which takes effect from May 1.
1808, Jan. 1. The importation of Africans into the United States is prohibited by Congress. (*See* PRUSSIA.)
1811, May 14. The trade in slaves is declared felony; punishable by 14 years' transportation, or five years' imprisonment, by 51 Geo. III. c. 13.
1814, May 30. A treaty for the extinction of the trade is concluded with France, at Paris.—Aug. 13. A similar treaty is signed with the Netherlands at London.
1815, March 29. Napoleon I. abolishes the slave-trade in France.—June 9. The representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, at the congress of Vienna, record their desire to abolish the trade.
1817, July 28. A treaty for the suppression of the trade is concluded between Great Britain and Portugal.—Sep. 23. A similar treaty is signed with Spain at Madrid.—Oct. 23. Radama I., King of Madagascar, concludes a treaty with the English for the suppression of the trade, at Tamatave.
1820. The United States congress makes it piracy to engage in the foreign slave-trade.
1824, March 31. The conveyance of slaves from Africa is made piracy by 5 Geo. IV. c. 17.
1825, Nov. 6. A treaty for suppressing the trade is concluded with Sweden at Stockholm.
1826, Nov. 23. An abolition treaty is signed with Brazil at Rio Janeiro.
1833. A treaty for the abolition of the traffic is concluded with France.
1834, July 26. Denmark agrees to abolish the trade by the treaty of Copenhagen.—Dec. 8. A similar treaty is concluded with Sardinia at Turin.
1835, June 28. Spain agrees to a total abolition of the trade, on her part, by a treaty signed at Madrid.
1837, Nov. 24. Tuscany unites with the other states in the efforts for its suppression by the treaty of Florence.
1838, Feb. 14. An abolition treaty is signed by the King of Naples, at Naples.
1839, March 15. The republic of Venezuela renounces the traffic by the treaty of Caracas.
1840, Sep. 25. A treaty for the suppression of the trade is concluded with Bolivia at Sucre.
A.D.
1841, Feb. 24. A similar treaty is concluded with the Mexican government at Mexico.
1842, Aug. 9. The United States government signs a treaty at Washington for the suppression of the African slave-trade.
1850, Sep. 4. The Emperor of Brazil publishes a decree making the importation of slaves piracy.
1852. The French government adopts a plan of free negro emigration, which leads to the forcible abduction of the negroes.
1859, Jan. 6. The French government abandons the free negro emigration system, in consequence of the abuses revealed in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*. (*See* PORTUGAL.)

SLAVONIA (Austria).—After undergoing numerous vicissitudes, the Avars, who obtained possession of this country in 568, were conquered by Charlemagne, and supplanted by a tribe of Slavonians from Dalmatia about the end of the 8th century. Cyril and Methodius, from Byzantium, visited it as Christian missionaries in 864. A large portion of Slavonia was seized by the Hungarians about 1100. This led to a struggle with the Eastern empire, and, after a succession of fierce contests, it was ceded to the Hungarians in 1165. The Turks made themselves masters of it in 1526, it was wrested from them in 1688, and restored to Hungary by the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699. The military frontier was separated from Slavonia in 1734. Slavonia was separated from Hungary in 1848. (*See* ESSECK.)

SLEEPLESS.—(*See* ACOEMATÆ.)

SLESWIG (Denmark).—This seaport town, capital of the duchy of the same name, was a place of some note as early as the 9th century, and remained the most important city in the kingdom for nearly six centuries. It was repeatedly pillaged and devastated in the 12th and 13th centuries, and suffered much from fire and violence in the 14th century. The cathedral, built in the 12th century, contains a screen before the altar, admirably carved in wood by Hans Brüggmann in 1521. Councils were held here in 1061 and 1222. The silting up of the mouth of the Sley in the beginning of the 15th century, combined with the rivalry of the Holsteiners, led to its gradual decline. It was taken by the Swedes Aug. 10, 1814. Sleswig was summoned to surrender to the Austrian and Prussian forces of Marshal Wrangel, Jan. 31, 1864, but was held on behalf of Denmark by Gen. de Meza. (*See* DENMARK, HOLSTEIN, &c.)

SLESWIG (Duchy).—This duchy, originally part of Denmark, was detached in 1085 in favour of Olaf, brother of Canute IV., and was bestowed upon Canute, nephew of King Nicholas, in 1103. Count Gerhard of Holstein and Stomarn obtained royal rights over the inhabitants Aug. 15, 1326, and in 1386 it was ceded by Olaf III. to Count Gerhard III. In 1440 it was bestowed upon Adolphus, Count of Holstein, and with his territories it passed into the possession of Denmark, whose king, Christian I., assumed the title of duke in 1464. In 1490 King John conferred a portion on his brother Frederick, and in 1544 it was again divided by Christian III. Part of the duchy, annexed to Sweden in 1658, was occupied in 1714 by Frederick IV. of Denmark, to whom it was confirmed by the treaty of Stockholm,

June 14, 1720. Christian VIII. issued letters patent asserting his right to the duchy of Sleswig, July 8, 1846. Sleswig consequently participated in the wars of 1848 and 1864 (*See* DENMARK), and was placed, by the convention of Gastein (*q. v.*), Aug. 14, 1865, under the administration of Prussia, with which it was formally incorporated by patent dated Jan. 12, 1867.

SLIDING SCALE.—(*See* CORN LAWS.)

SLIGO (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, was the site of a castle, built by Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1242. Having been destroyed by the natives, it was rebuilt about 1300. A Dominican monastery was founded in 1252. Sligo was incorporated in 1613, and obtained a charter of the staple in 1621. The English army, commanded by Sir Charles Coote, captured it in the rebellion of 1641. It took the side of James II., was occupied for William III. by the Enniskilleners, taken by Gen. Sarsfield, and surrendered to the Earl of Granard in 1688.

SLING.—Among the Benjamites who went up to battle against Israel, there were 700 men, all left-handed, who could sling stones with great precision (Judges xx. 16), B.C. 1413. With this weapon David slew the Philistian champion Goliath, B.C. 1063 (1 Sam. xvii. 49). Pliny ascribes the invention to the Phœnicians, and Vegetius to the Balearic islanders. The Greeks had mounted slingers, and sometimes shot fireballs instead of stones. There is reason to suppose that the ancient Britons used a sling made of wood. It was a formidable weapon in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. The English slingers preceded the army and opened the battle.

SLINGERS.—(*See* FRONDEURS.)

SLOANE MUSEUM (London) was formed by the celebrated physician and naturalist Sir Hans Sloane, who was born at Killyleagh, in Ireland, April 16, 1660, and died at Chelsea Jan. 11, 1753. He bequeathed his museum, which had cost him £50,000, to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be given to his family. The legacy and the conditions were accepted by 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and from this collection, with the Cottonian and the Harleian, the British Museum (*q. v.*) had its origin.

SLUYS, or L'ECLUSE (Holland).—Hardicanute sailed from this place for England, to assume the crown, on the death of Harold I. (March 17, 1040), and landed at Sandwich June 17. Edward III. defeated the French in a naval engagement off the port, with a loss to them of 230 ships, 30,000 men, and two admirals, June 24, 1340.

SMALCALDIC WAR, waged by the League of Smalcald in defence of German Protestantism, commenced with the capture of Füssen on the Lech by Sebastian Schertlin, at the head of the troops of Ulm and Augsburg, July 9, 1546. This, the first religious war in Germany, was terminated by the treaty of peace signed at Passau, July 31, 1552.

SMALCALD, or SCHMALKALD (League), was formed by some of the Protestant princes of Germany for mutual defence against the Emperor Charles V., Dec. 31, 1530. It held meetings in 1531, when others joined it, and it consisted of 7 princes, 2 counts, and 24 cities. A threatened invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and the apprehension that France and England would join the league, induced the Emperor to sign a treaty, called the Peace of Nuremberg, in July, 1532, granting liberty of conscience to the Protestants. The confederates held another meeting Dec. 24, 1535, when the league was renewed for 10 years. The articles of guarantee, drawn up by Luther, were subscribed at a meeting of the confederates in Feb., 1537, and called the articles of Smalcald. The league was again renewed, and its objects were secured by the treaty of Passau (*q. v.*). The Roman Catholics formed the Nuremberg or German League (*q. v.*), in opposition to that of Smalcald.

SMALL-POX, or VARIOLA, is supposed to have prevailed in China and Hindostan for some centuries previous to its introduction into Europe. The first authentic account of its appearance in the West is at the siege of Mecca by the Abyssinians, in 572, when it committed great ravages in the invading army. It spread to Alexandria, and was first described by Ahron, a physician of that city, in the beginning of the 7th century. The Saracens carried it into Europe in the 8th century. Inoculation (*q. v.*) for small-pox was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, about 1721. A small-pox hospital was established in London in 1746. Dr Jenner discovered and introduced cow-pox as a preventative in 1796. (*See* VACCINATION.) In 1862 small-pox proved very destructive among sheep (*q. v.*).

SMASHER.—(*See* CARRONADE.)

SMITHFIELD (London) was celebrated as a horse and cattle fair as early as 1174. At that time it was an open space used for recreation. Sir William Wallace was executed here St. Bartholomew's eve (Aug. 23), 1305. Here jousts were held by Edward III. in 1357, at which the kings of France and Scotland, and many noble prisoners taken at Poitiers, were present. William Walworth slew Wat Tyler on this spot, Jun. 15, 1381. A grand tournament was held here by Richard II. Sunday after Michaelmas, 1390, and lasted four days. Here Margery Jourdain was burned in 1441, and John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, Feb. 4, 1555. Smithfield was paved by order of James I., at a cost of £1,600, in 1614. A turbulent meeting, presided over by Henry Hunt, was held July 22, 1819. Great military preparations were made, and 6,000 special constables sworn in to preserve the peace of the city on this occasion. Bartholomew fair, once one of the leading fairs in England, was held here till 1855. An act for closing the cattle-market (14 & 15 Vict. c. 61) was passed Aug. 1, 1851, and it was formally closed June 11, 1855. The dead-meat market (Newgate) was ordered to be removed to the site by 24 and 25 Vict. c. 52 (June 7, 1861).

SMITHFIELD CLUB (London).—This association, for encouraging improvements in the breed of cattle, &c., was established in London in 1798. The annual cattle-show, at first held in premises in Goswell Street, and removed to the Baker Street Bazaar in 1840,

has been transferred, since Dec. 6, 1862, to the Agricultural Hall (*q. v.*).

SMITHICK.—(*See* FALMOUTH.)

SMOKE FARTHINGS.—(*See* HEARTH MONEY.)

SMOKE NUISANCE.—An act of Parliament, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, was passed Aug. 20, 1853, to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London bridge. It was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107 (July 29, 1856), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858. The act was extended to Scotland by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Aug. 1, 1858, and was amended by 24 Vict. c. 17, June 7, 1861. The system has been extended to other parts of the kingdom.

SMOLENSKOW (Russia), the capital of the government of the same name, is mentioned in Russian annals as early as 879. It subsequently became an independent principality, and was ravaged by the plague in the 12th century, when 42,000 of its inhabitants perished. The same dreadful scourge destroyed nearly the whole of the population in the 14th century. It was taken by the Lithuanians in 1413, and was afterwards alternately in the hands of the Poles and the Russians till finally taken by the latter in 1654. It was formally ceded to them by the Poles by the treaties of 1667 and 1686. Smolenskow was attacked by the French under Napoleon I., Aug. 16 and 17, 1812. After a sanguinary contest, in which the French lost 15,000 and the Russians 10,000 men, the latter remained masters of the city. The French, who returned to the attack Aug. 18, found the city deserted and in ruins. The Russian general, Barclay de Tolly, was deprived of his command for having given up this holy city, as the Russians called it, without a pitched battle. It was occupied by the French on their disastrous retreat from Moscow, Nov. 9—17, 1812. On leaving they blew up part of the ramparts. Smolenskow is the see of an archbishop, and contains two cathedrals, built in the 12th century.

SMUGGLERS.—Numerous statutes were formerly passed against smugglers. By 19 Geo. II. c. 34 (1736), known as the Smugglers' Act, forcible acts of smuggling were made felony without benefit of clergy. All previous acts were repealed, and the laws on the subject consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 108 (1826). This and several subsequent acts were superseded by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53 (1834), and by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 13 (1835).

SMYRNA (Asia Minor), according to Herodotus, was first colonized by the Æolians, who held it till B.C. 688, when, through the intrigues of some exiles from Colophon, it was transferred to the Ionian league, of which it formed the 13th city. It was taken and destroyed by Sadyattes, King of Lydia, about B.C. 627, and remained in ruins for nearly 400 years, when Antigonus the Great founded a new city near the site of the old one, which became, according to Strabo, the finest in Asia. It was one of the seven churches mentioned Rev. i. Polycarp, a disciple of the apostle John, who suffered martyrdom here about 166, is said to have been the first bishop. The city, destroyed by an earthquake in 178, was rebuilt by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161—180). Smyrna fell into the hands of a Turkish pirate at the end of the 11th century, and was almost destroyed by a Greek fleet. Having been rebuilt by the Emperor Alexius I. Comnenus (1081—1118), it was soon afterwards taken by the Genoese, and by the Hospitallers in 1341. Tamerlane took it in 1402, and erected within its walls a tower constructed of stones and the heads of his enemies. It was captured by the Turks in 1424. A massacre of several thousand Greek inhabitants by the Mohammedans took place June 15, 1821, and another massacre of above 1,000 Christians occurred Nov. 2, 1826, and following days. A fire, which destroyed 12,000 houses, took place in July, 1841; and an earthquake caused much damage in 1846. A great fire occurred Aug. 27, 1860. The first stone of the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John was laid Dec. 27, 1862.

SNAKE ISLAND, or ANGUILLA (West Indies), came into the possession of the English about 1632, and was colonized by them in 1666. The French, having ravaged the island in 1796, re-embarked on the approach of an English frigate.

SNEEZING has been considered as an omen from the most ancient times. The custom of blessing persons when they sneeze is supposed to have been derived from the ancients, though many writers affirm that it originated in 590, under Pope Gregory I. (the Great), when a pestilence occurred at Rome, in which those who sneezed died, whereupon the Pope appointed a form of prayer to be said to persons sneezing.

SNIDER GUN.—This adaptation of the Enfield musket, patented in 1862, was submitted to the English Government in 1863, and accepted by them as the best breech-loading weapon for the army in 1866. Several persons lay claim to the invention. John Pond Drake, of Cornwall, submitted drawings to the War Office of a weapon on the fundamental principle of the Snider Enfield rifle in 1835. It appears that Mr. Jacob Snider came to England in March, 1859, as the joint agent with Mr. Kerr for the Mont Storm Rifle. He took out a patent in conjunction with M. Schneider, of Paris, June 21, 1862, and another for his own breech-loading gun, Nov. 5, 1864. Jacob Snider died Oct. 25, 1866. (*See* NEEDLE GUN.)

SNOELAND, or SNOWLAND.—(*See* ICELAND.)

SNUFF-TAKING.—The custom of taking snuff appears to have originated in Ireland soon after the introduction of tobacco, about 1565. Howell (1594—Nov., 1666) says of the custom in England, "the servant-maid upon the washing-block, and the swain upon the ploughshare, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchis* and draw it into their nostrils with a quill."

SOANE MUSEUM (London) was formed by Sir John Soane (Sep. 10, 1753—Jan. 20, 1837), the architect, who obtained an act of Parliament in 1833, vesting his museum in trustees for the use of the public.

SOAP.—The first express mention of soap occurs in Pliny (23—79), who speaks of it as an

invention of the Gauls. An excise duty on soap of 1*d.* per pound was first imposed in Great Britain in 1711. It was raised to 1½*d.* in 1713, and a difference was made between hard and soft soap in 1782, the former being rated at 2½*d.* and the latter at 1¾*d.* per pound. The duty on hard soap increased to 3*d.* in 1816. It was reduced to 1½*d.* per pound for hard, and 1*d.* per pound for soft, May 31, 1833, and was abolished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 39 (July 8, 1853). The soap-makers were incorporated in 1638. (*See* ALKALIES, GLYCERINE, &c.)

SOBRAON (Battle), fought on the banks of the Sutlej, near the village Sobraon, between the Sikhs, and the English under Lord Gough, Feb. 10, 1846. The Sikhs occupied an intrenched camp, defended by 30,000 of their best troops and 130 pieces of artillery. They were attacked by the English with 100 guns, and after a most obstinate contest were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. The English had 320 killed and 2,063 wounded.

SOCCOLANTI.—(*See* AMEDIANS.)

SOCIALISTS, a name given to the followers of Robert Owen, the founder of that kind of socialism which consists in a general community of goods. Robert Owen, born at Newton, in Montgomeryshire, May 14, 1771, married the daughter of David Dale, a manufacturer of Glasgow, in 1801, and soon afterwards undertook the management of the extensive manufactory of New Lanark, on the Clyde. Here he amassed a large fortune, and developed his theory of socialism. He introduced the system into his establishment at New Lanark, which he left in 1823, and proceeded to North America, where he founded the settlement of New Harmony, in Indiana, in 1824. Here he endeavoured to carry out his system; but it proved a failure, and he returned to England in 1827. At the invitation of the Mexican government, he went to Mexico in 1828, in order to carry out his scheme, but nothing was done. Socialist or Communist (*q. v.*) doctrines have prevailed more or less since the French revolution of 1789.

SOCIAL LIFE.—(*See* BRETHREN OF SOCIAL LIFE.)

SOCIAL MARSIAN, or MARSIC WAR (Rome).—M. Livius Drusus proposed a law for investing the Italian allies with the privileges of Roman citizens; but it was strongly opposed by the senators, the knights, and the people, and Drusus was assassinated B.C. 91. The Italians then entered into a secret confederacy, which was first discovered at Asculum in Picenum. Q. Servilius, sent to punish the offenders, was massacred, with all the other Roman citizens in the town, B.C. 91. The Marsi, who took the lead (whence the name Marsian or Marsic war), the Peligni, the Samnites, the Lucani, and almost every nation in Italy, except the Latins, Tuscans, and Umbrians, revolted and established a republic in opposition to that of Rome. On the coinage Italia was substituted for Rome. In the first campaign the Romans met with some severe losses. Nola was taken by the Samnites; the consul P. Rutilius and his lieutenant Q. Caepio, were defeated and slain, and many cities were captured. On the other hand, Sylla and Marius obtained a great victory over the Marsi, and L. Cæsar defeated the Samnites. Towards the close of B.C. 91, the Umbri and the Tuscans showed signs of joining the allies, but this was averted by the Romans passing a law admitting all the Italians, who had continued faithful to Rome, to the rights of citizenship. In the second campaign, B.C. 90, the Romans defeated the Marsi, and induced them, together with the Vestini, Peligni, and Marrucini, to make a separate peace. Sylla, the Roman general, destroyed the town of Stalæ, defeated a large army near Nola, reduced the Hirpini to subjection, and defeated the Samians. The Romans were induced, hearing that Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, intended to aid the allies, to adopt measures of conciliation, and one state after another submitted and received the gift of Roman citizenship. After the close of this campaign, the war dwindled away, until it was brought to a conclusion, B.C. 88, by the remainder of the Italian states receiving the concessions they required. During this war 300,000 men were slain.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—(*See* NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.)

SOCIAL WARS (Greece).—The first, between the Athenians and some of her principal confederates, who wished to throw off her yoke, began with the revolt of Chios, Cos, Rhodes, and Byzantium, about midsummer, B.C. 357. Chares and Chabrias, the Athenian commanders, laid siege to Chios. The attack on the town was defeated at the end of B.C. 357, and the allies became masters of the sea. With a fleet of 100 sail they ravaged Lemnos and Imbros, and laid siege to Samos B.C. 356. A report having reached Athens that the Persian court was fitting out a fleet of 300 galleys to co-operate with the confederates, the Athenians were induced to grant a peace, acknowledging the independence of the allies, about midsummer, B.C. 355.——The second Social war, between the Ætolian and the Achæan leagues, commenced B.C. 220. It was brought to a close by the treaty of Naupactus, B.C. 217.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ENTRESOL.—(*See* CLUBS, Foreign.)

SOCIETIES.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112 (Aug. 11, 1854), provisions were made "to afford greater facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science and the fine arts, and to provide for their better regulation." The following is a list of the principal institutions of the kind in Great Britain and Ireland. Many of the most important are described under their titles in the alphabetical arrangement.

A.D.	
1834.	Abbotsford Club.
1795.	Abernethian Society.
1848.	Actuaries' Institute.
1842.	Ælfric Society.
1788, June 9.	African Association.
1837.	Agricultural Society, Yorkshire.
1847.	Anglia-Christiana Society.
1572 (revived 1707).	Antiquarian Society.
1863.	Anthropological Society.
1843.	Archæological Association.
1843.	Archæological Institute.

A.D.
1834. Architects, Royal Institute of British.
1848. Architectural Publication Society.
1838. Art-Union of Ireland.
1837. Art-Union of London.
1849. Arundel Society.
1848. Ashmolean Society, Oxford.
1823. Bannatyne Club.
1801. Belfast Literary Society.
1836. Botanical Society of London.
1843. Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society.
1850. British Meteorological Society.
1832. British Medical Association.
1843. Calvin Translation Society.
1846. Cambrian Archæological Association.
1840. Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
1819. Cambridge Philosophical Society.
1838. Camden Society.
1846. Cavendish Society.
1844. Caxton Society.
1847. Celtic Society.
1841. Chemical Society of London.
1843. Chetham Society.
1703. Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting.
1852. Chronological Institute of London.
1844. Decorative Art Society.
1734. Dilettanti Society.
1832. Dublin Geological Society.
1840. Dublin Microscopical Society.
1838. Dublin Natural History Society.
1842. Dublin University Philosophical Society.
1846. Ecclesiastical History Society.
1835. Ecclesiological Society.
1836. Edinburgh Botanical Society.
1834. Edinburgh Geological Society.
1773. Edinburgh Juridical Society.
1731. Edinburgh Medical Society.
1848. Edinburgh Philosophical Society.
1771. Edinburgh Royal Physical Society.
1783. Edinburgh Royal Society.
1837. Electrical Society of London.
1818. Engineers, Institute of Civil.
1835. Engineers, Institute of Civil (Ireland).
1854. Engineers' Society.
1838. English Historical Society.
1834. Entomological Society.
1850. Epidemiological Society.
1838. Etching Club.
1843. Ethnological Society.
1830. Gaelic Society of London.
1857. Genealogical and Historical Society.
1830. Geographical Society.
1807. Geological Society of London.
1856. Glasgow Archæological Society.
1802. Glasgow Philosophical Society.
1850. Hahnemann Medical Society.
1846. Hakluyt Society.
1846. Handel Society.
1845. Hansard Knollys Society.
1752. } Harveian Society.
1831. } in London.
1784. Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
1859. Homœopathic Society.
1858. Horological Institute.
1804. Horticultural Society.
1822. Hull Literary and Philosophical Society.
1842. Hull Royal Institution.
1819. Hunterian Society.
1824. Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh.
1841. Ireland, Royal Agricultural Improvement Society.
1840. Irish Archæological Society.
1773. Juridical Society, Edinburgh.
1847. Law Amendment Society.
1827. Law (Incorporated) Society.
1818. Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.
1835. Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.
1788. Linnæan Society of London.
1851. Literature and Art, Guild of.
1812. Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.
1836. Liverpool Polytechnic Society.
1847. Liverpool Royal Institution.
1806. London Institution.
1841. London Philanthropic Society.
1828. Maitland Club.
1838. Manchester Geological Society.
1781. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.
1821. Manchester Natural History Society.

A.D.
1858. Manx Society.
1773. Medical Society of London.
1805. Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Royal.
1831. Meteorological Society.
1839. Microscopical Society.
1857. National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.
1817. National School Society.
1860. Naval Architecture, Institution of.
1813. Newcastle Antiquarian Society.
1793. Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.
1836. Numismatic Society.
1858. Obstetrical Society.
1836. Odontological Society.
1857. Ornithological Society of London.
1853. Ossianic Society, Dublin.
1828. Oxford Ashmolean Society.
1839. Oxford Architectural Society.
1804. Painters in Water Colours, Society of.
1831. Painters in Water Colours, Institute of.
1847. Palæontographical Society.
1805. Palestine Association (merged into Royal Geographical Society).
1840. Parker Society.
1846. Pathological Society.
1839. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
1840. Percy Society.
1784. Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society.
1841. Pharmaceutical Society.
1853. Philobiblon Society.
1842. Philological Society.
1807. Philomathic Institution.
1843. Phonetic Society.
1853. Photographic Society.
1837. Piscatorial Society.
1701. Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts Society.
1854. Pure Literature Society.
1811. Plymouth Institution.
1858. Pomological Society.
1844. Ray Society.
Religious Tract Society.
1812. Roxburghe Club.
1768. Royal Academy.
1822. Royal Academy of Music.
1838. Royal Agricultural Society.
1823. Royal Asiatic Society.
1820. Royal Astronomical Society.
1839. Royal Botanical Society.
1845. Royal College of Chemistry.
1543. Royal College of Physicians.
1800. Royal College of Surgeons.
1833. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.
1830. Royal Geographical Society.
1814. Royal Geological Society, Cornwall.
Royal Humane Society.
1800. Royal Institution of Great Britain.
1785. Royal Irish Academy.
1821. Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
1660 (incorporated 1662). Royal Society.
1823. Royal Society of Literature.
1808. Russell Institution.
1830. Scarborough Philosophical Society.
1780. Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of.
1850. Scotland, Architectural Institute of.
1840. Shakespeare Society.
1822. Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society.
1835. Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
1838. Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
1703. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
1753. Society of Arts.
1860. Society of St. Joseph.
1839. Spalding Club.
1843. Spottiswoode Society.
1834. Statistical Society.
1853. Surrey Archæological Society.
1834. Surtees Society.
1846. Sussex Archæological Society.
1810. Swedenborg Society.
1843. Sydenham Society.
1859. Sydenham Society, New.
1844. Syro-Egyptian Society.
1831. United Service Institution.
1846. Verulam Society.
1865. Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society.

A.D.
1808. Wernerian Society (Edinburgh).
1822. Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society.
1841. Wodrow Society.
1853. Worcestershire Natural History Society.
1837. Yorkshire Agricultural Society.
1838. Yorkshire Geological Society.
1822. Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
1826. Zoological Society of London.
1801. Zoological Society of Ireland.

(*See* AGRICULTURAL, BIBLE, and MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.)

SOCIETY OF ARTS (London), for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, was founded by William Shipley in 1753, and held its first meeting at Rothmell's Coffee House, Covent Garden, March 29, 1754. The Royal Academy Exhibition was held for the first time in 1760, in the rooms of this society. It removed to its present building in the Adelphi, Oct. 12, 1774.

SOCIETY ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This group of islands, discovered by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, in 1606, remained unknown to the rest of the world till visited in 1767 by Capt. Wallis, who, thinking himself the first discoverer, gave Otaheite (*q. v.*), or Tahiti, the name of King George Island. Capt. Cook visited the group in 1769, and after surveying the chief island, and discovering several others, he gave to the whole the name of Society Islands, in honour of the Royal Society of London. Cook again visited them in 1777. Idolatry was abolished in Otaheite in 1816, and in the other islands a year or two afterwards.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS (London) was founded in 1809.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was founded in 1698. Dr. Thomas Bray (1656—Feb. 15, 1730) was instrumental in establishing it.

SOCINIANS, also called Unitarians, a sect of anti-Trinitarians, founded by Lælius Socinus (1525—1562) and his nephew Faustus Socinus (Dec. 5, 1539—March 3, 1604). A society of Italian Anti-Trinitarians had been formed in 1546. In Poland they separated from the Protestant churches at the synod of Pinkzow, in 1563, and are sometimes called Pinkzovians. The chief school of the Socinians was at Racow, or Rakow, in Poland, where they obtained the grant of a settlement. All their first books were published here. In consequence of the opposition to Popery of some of the Unitarian students in this city, a law was passed in Warsaw in 1638, enacting that the academy of Rakow should be destroyed, its professors banished, the printing-house of the Socinians destroyed, and their churches shut up. The Socinians were required to quit Poland within three years by an edict issued in 1658. Towards the end of the 19th century Socinian doctrines took root in the Presbyterian and other dissenting congregations, and had gained an ascendancy at Geneva by 1817.

SOCONUSCO (Mexico), formerly belonging to Guatemala, was, with Chiapas, the department in which it is situated, taken by Mexico in 1843.

SOCOTRA (Indian Ocean).—This island was known to Ptolemy, who notices it under the name of Dioscoridis Insula, about the middle of the 2nd century. It was visited by the Portuguese Fernandez Perara, in 1504, and was taken possession of by Albuquerque in 1507. The Portuguese are supposed to have retired before the close of the 16th century, when it came under the sway of the Sultan of Kisseen. It remained undisturbed till 1801, when the Wahabees made a descent on the northern coast, and laid waste a part of it, together with the town of Tarmarida. Socotra still belongs to the Sultan of Kisseen, but the government is chiefly delegated to one of the principal inhabitants.

SODIUM. — Duhamel showed that potash and soda were distinct bodies in 1736, and Sir Humphry Davy first obtained the metal Sodium in 1808.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine).—These cities were destroyed, on account of their wickedness, by fire from heaven (Gen. xix. 24, 25), B.C. 1897. The only persons who escaped were Lot and his two daughters.

SODOR AND MAN (Bishopric). — This diocese, originally comprising the Ebuda, the Hebrides, or Western Isles, and the Isle of Man, and sometimes called the Isles, is said to have been founded by Amphibalus, who sought an asylum in the Isle of Man about 360. Other authorities state that Germanus was appointed the first bishop of the Isles by St. Patrick in 447.

SOEST (Prussia), one of the Hanseatic towns in the province of Westphalia. The cathedral was erected in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Wiesen-Kirche, founded in 1314, was completed in the 16th century, and restored in 1850. Sir Peter Lely, painter of the beauties of the court of Charles II., was born here in 1617.

SOFFARIDES DYNASTY, so called from the occupation of its founder, a brazier, supplanted that of the Taherites, in Persia, in 872, and terminated in 902.

SOGDIANA (Asia).—This ancient country, between the rivers Jaxartes and Oxus, nearly corresponded with the modern Bokhara, in Turkestan, and was conquered by Alexander III. B.C. 329. The Sogdians suddenly attacked the fortresses occupied by the Macedonians, and massacred the garrisons. These fortresses were speedily retaken with great slaughter, and the revolt was suppressed. They again revolted B.C. 328, and intrenched themselves in their mountain fastnesses. Alexander III. besieged and captured the strongest of these, known as the Sogdian Rock, defended by 30,000 men. Among the prisoners was the King of Bactria's daughter, whom he afterwards married. (*See* BOKHARA, SAMARCAND, &c.)

SOHO THEATRE (London), called Miss Kelly's Theatre, from an actress who managed it for some time, was opened Monday, May 25, 1840, and received the name of New Royalty (*q. v.*) in 1861.

SOISSONS (France) is mentioned by Julius Cæsar, under the name of Noviodunum, as the capital of the Suessones. Under the Romans it took the name of Augusta Suessionum. The

Roman general Syagrius was defeated here by Clovis I. in 486, when it became the capital of the Franks, and of the kingdom of Soissons in the 6th and 7th centuries. Here Childeric III., the last Merovingian king, was deposed, and Pepin the Short, the first Carolingian king, installed in 752. Charles the Simple was defeated here by the troops of his rival Robert I., in 922. It obtained a charter in 1131. Councils were held here March 2, 744; April 26, 853; in 861; 862; Aug. 18, 866; in 941; about 1092; Jan. 6, 1115; in 1122; June 10, 1155; in March, 1201; and July 11, 1455. It was taken by the Armagnacs, who committed great excesses, in 1413; and it suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, and in the troubles during the minority of Louis XIII. (1610—1643). Its famous academy was founded in 1674. A congress of the representatives of France, Spain, Germany, Great Britain, and the Northern Powers, was opened here June 19, 1728. Soissons, stormed by the Russians, Feb. 13, 1814, was evacuated from strategical motives the same day, and re-occupied by the French. It capitulated to the Allies March 3, 1814, was unsuccessfully assaulted by the French March 5, and was occupied by Napoleon I. March 11.

SOLAR PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE.—(*See* PHOTO-HELIOGRAPH.)

SOLAR SYSTEM, discovered and taught by Pythagoras of Samos (B.C. 580—B.C. 507), was revived by Copernicus in his great work published at Nuremberg in 1543. Its truth was demonstrated by Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME (London).—In Aug., 1857, the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers on active service during the Crimean war gave their surplus funds, amounting to nearly £13,000, to this institution, distinguishing the gift as the Powys' Endowment Fund, in recognition of the services of their secretary, Major Powys. The institution, erected at Hampstead, was opened by Prince Albert June 18, 1858.

SOLDIN (Prussia), supposed to have been founded in 1212, was formerly the capital of Neumark, a division of Brandenburg.

SOLEBAY, or SOUTHWOLD BAY (Sea-fight).—A naval engagement took place in this bay, near Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, between the Dutch fleet and the combined English and French fleets, May 28, 1672. The Dutch were defeated, after a severe struggle, in the course of which the *Royal James*, having on board the gallant Earl of Sandwich, who commanded the English van, caught fire and exploded.

SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.—(*See* COVENANTERS.)

SOLERE HALL.—(*See* CLARE COLLEGE.)

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURN (Switzerland), the capital of a canton of the same name, anciently called Castrum Solodurense, was originally a Roman station. The town was besieged for 10 weeks without success by Duke Leopold, in 1318. It was allied with Berne, and was admitted into the Helvetic Confederacy in 1481. The cathedral, considered the finest in Switzerland, commenced in 1762, was finished in 1772, at a cost of £80,000. The constitution was remodelled in 1841.

SOLFERINO (Battle).—At this village of Lombardy, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia gained a victory over the Emperor of Austria, June 24, 1859. Hostilities were suspended by the armistice of Villa Franca.

SOLI (Asia Minor).—This town, on the coast of Cilicia, founded by Argives from Rhodes, was restored by Pompeius, who peopled it with the pirates he had captured, and changed its name to Pompeiopolis B.C. 66.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—The earliest holder of the office of king's solicitor was Richard Fowler, whose patent is dated March 12, 1461.

SOLIFIDIANS.—This name was given to the Antinomians, a sect founded by John Agricola, of Eisleben, between 1538 and 1540. They held that faith alone is sufficient for salvation.

SOLITARIES, a denomination of the nuns of St. Peter of Alcantara, instituted by Cardinal Barberini at Farsa, in Italy, in 1670. The design of the institute was that the inmates should imitate the severe penitent life of St. Peter of Alcantara, keep continual silence, and employ their time solely in spiritual exercises.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS (Pacific), also called New Georgia, were discovered by the Spaniard Alvaro de Mendana, in 1567. They were visited by Bougainville in 1768, by Surville in 1769, and by Lieut. Shortland, of the English navy, in 1788.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE (Jerusalem) was commenced in May, B.C. 1011, and dedicated B.C. 1004. It was plundered by Shishak, King of Egypt, B.C. 972 or 970. A collection of silver for its restoration was made by Jehoash, King of Judah, about B.C. 856. Ahaz, King of Judah, pillaged it to hire the assistance of the King of Assyria, profaned it by the erection of a heathen altar, and ultimately closed it entirely, B.C. 741—726. Hezekiah, his son, repaired and re-opened it B.C. 726—697. Manasseh practised heathen rites within its precincts, for which he was carried away captive by the King of Babylon, B.C. 677. It was repaired and purified by Josiah, B.C. 624. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, despoiled it of part of its sacred vessels B.C. 605, of another portion B.C. 598. At the siege of Jerusalem, the remainder of the treasures of the temple was carried off, and the edifice itself destroyed by fire, B.C. 586.

SOLWAY MOSS (Battle).—The Scotch, to the number of 10,000, were routed at this place, in Cumberland, by a small body of English horse, not more than 300 in number, under Dacre and Musgrave, Nov. 25, 1542. Above 1,000 prisoners were taken.

SOMBRERO (Battle).—The Spaniards, under Morillo, were defeated at this town of Venezuela, S. America, by the Venezuelans, under Bolivar, Feb. 16, 1818.

SOMBRERO (West Indies).—Robert Jeffery, a seaman on board the *Ulysses*, as a punishment for several acts of peculation, was put on shore on this island, Dec. 13, 1807. Capt. W. Lake, by whose orders this was done, was

tried by court-martial at Plymouth, and dismissed the navy, Feb. 10, 1810. Jeffery was rescued by an American ship, and landed in America.

SOMERSET HOUSE (London).—Old Somerset House, built by the Protector Somerset, uncle of Edward VI., commenced in March, 1547, was the first specimen of Italian architecture erected in this country. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, an Italian, who was appointed "deviser of his Majesty's buildings" in 1544. After the execution of Somerset, Jan. 22, 1552, Somerset House came into possession of the Crown; and Edward VI. assigned it to the Princess Elizabeth for her use when she visited the court. In the reign of James I. it became the residence of his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and he commanded it to be called Denmark House in 1616. Charles I. assigned it to his queen, Henrietta Maria, in 1626; and a chapel, designed by Inigo Jones, was built within the walls in 1632, for the free use of the Roman Catholic religion. On the death of Charles II. in 1685, it became the residence of Catherine of Bragança; and on her return to Portugal in 1692, it was inhabited by some of the nobility and poorer persons about the court. Buckingham House was settled on Queen Charlotte, in lieu of Somerset House, April 10, 1775. The old palace was then demolished to make way for the present edifice, which was designed by Sir William Chambers, and built 1776—1786. Several public offices were moved here in 1778. The whole of the east wing, left incomplete by Sir W. Chambers, was finished from designs by Sir R. Smirke in 1829, and now forms King's College.

SOMERS' or SUMMERS' ISLANDS.—(*See* BERMUDAS.)

SOMMA (Italy).—Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans on Italian ground, near this town, on the Ticino, B.C. 218. Scipio, who commanded the latter, was wounded.

SOMMERSHAUSEN (Battle).—The French, under Turenne, and the Swedes, under Wrangel, defeated Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, at this place, near Augsburg, May 7, 1648.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Natural and artificial somnambulism was known to the ancients. Of the former, Aristotle (B.C. 384—B.C. 322) says, "there are individuals who rise in their sleep and walk about, seeing as clear as those who are awake." Artificial somnambulism is said to have been practised by the Brahmins and Faquirs of India at a very early period. Magnetic somnambulism was discovered in France by the Marquis de Puységer, May 8, 1784, though it is asserted that Mesmer was acquainted with the phenomena, and that they were witnessed by his disciples in Paris in 1778. A well-authenticated case of a lady, aged 64, who had an ulcerated cancer of the right breast, of several years' standing, removed while in a state of magnetic somnambulism, was communicated to the French Academy April 16, 1829.

SOMNAUTH GATES, made of sandal wood, were carried away from a Hindoo temple at Somnauth or Samnauth-Putten, as a trophy, by Sultan Mahmoud, the Mohammedan conqueror of India, on his invasion of Goojerat, about 1025, and were afterwards placed over his tomb, in the village of Rosa, near Ghizni. On its capture by the English, under Gen. Nott, Sep. 6, 1842, the gates were brought away from the tomb by order of Lord Ellenborough, and were conducted with great pomp through India, and restored to Goojerat.

SONCINO (Battle).—The Milanese, commanded by Francesco Sforza, defeated the Venetians near this town in Italy, May 17, 1431.

SONDERBUND, a name given to the league formed in 1846 by the seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland against the Federal diet, which had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The diet voted the Sonderbund illegal, July 20, 1847. Freiburg, their stronghold, was captured Nov. 13, Lucerne Nov. 24, and the Sonderbund was dissolved.

SONGHAY (Africa).—The ruler of this ancient kingdom embraced Islam in the 11th century. Timbuctoo was conquered and annexed 1468–9, and Songhay became a province of Morocco in 1607.

SONNET.—The invention of the regular sonnet of 14 lines has been ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo (1024), the inventor of a musical scale. Petrarch (1304—1374) first raised this form of poetry into repute, though Hallam denies his right to be regarded as its inventor. Shakespeare's sonnets were published in 1609, and Milton's about 1650.

SONNITES, or SUNNITES.—The name given to the orthodox Mohammedans, who possess the Turkish empire, as distinguished from the Shiites (*q. v.*), or followers of the Caliph Ali, who was killed by three fanatics in 661. They are divided into four sects, the Hanefites, the Malekites, Shâfæites, and Hanbalites (*q. v.*).

SONORA (*N. America*), said to derive its name from the Indian word *Sonot*, signifying *Señora*, was inhabited, at the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico (*q. v.*), by the Opata Indians, who accorded to Cortes and his companions a hospitable welcome. Count Gaston de Raousset Boulbon, in 1852, led a filibustering expedition into the district to seize the silver mines that constitute its chief wealth. He occupied the capital, Arispe, and proclaimed a free republic, but was defeated by the Mexican forces in 1853, and compelled to seek refuge in San Francisco. In 1854 he made a second attempt, which terminated in his capture and execution by sentence of a Mexican court-martial. This district, together with the neighbouring territory of Arizona (*q. v.*), has since 1855 been explored by Mowry, who declares it to abound in mineral wealth of almost every description.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—(*See* CLERGY, SONS OF.)

SONS OF HOMER.—(*See* HOMERIDES.)

SONS OF LIBERTY.—The name taken by the rebels in the revolt of 1837 in Canada (*q. v.*).

SOODAN.—(*See* SOUDAN.)

SOOFEE, or SOOFIDE.—(*See* SUFFIDE DYNASTY.)

SOOLOO, or SULU ISLANDS (East Indian Archipelago).—This group derived its name

from Sooloo, the principal island. The early history of the Sooloos is involved in obscurity. They assert that they once formed a part of an ancient Bornean empire founded by the Chinese; but the inhabitants of Magindanao, one of the Philippine islands, contend that they were formerly subject to them. From the time the Spaniards discovered the Philippines in 1521, they have been frequently engaged in warfare with the Sooloos. The pirates of Sooloo repulsed an attack of the Spaniards in 1590. The Sultan of Sooloo ceded Balambangan (*q. v.*), one of the group, to the English, in 1762. Assisted by the Spaniards, his subjects murdered the garrison and burned the settlement, Feb. 24, 1775. It was re-established in 1803, and abandoned in 1804. The sultan and his chiefs were formerly notorious for their piracy, and kept up a large fleet for that purpose. Their power was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1851.

SOPHIA, ST. (Constantinople).—A church dedicated by Constantine I. to St. Sophia, or the Holy Eternal Wisdom, built on the site of an old temple of Wisdom, was destroyed by fire in 404, and again in the riots caused by the Circus factions in 532. Justinian I. laid the foundation of a new edifice in the same year. The builders were Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus. Ten thousand workmen were employed in its erection. Its form is that of a Greek cross inscribed in a quadrangle, 243 feet in breadth by 269 in length. The dome, lighted by 24 windows, has a diameter of 115 feet, and rises 180 feet above the pavement. The walls are of brick, with a crust of marble. Eight columns of porphyry from the temple of the sun, and eight of green marble presented by the city of Ephesus, added to its splendours; and at the lowest computation the whole cost is estimated at a million sterling. It was consecrated in 537. An earthquake having in 557 overthrown the eastern part of the dome, it was restored, and the church re-dedicated by Justinian I. in 563. It was fortified with new buttresses by Andronicus II. the elder in 1317, and was converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453.

SOPHISTS, or wise men, who went about Greece discoursing and debating, and sometimes educating the sons of noble families. Socrates (put to death B.C. 399, in the 70th year of his age) was their great opponent. Protagoras of Abdera (born about B.C. 470) is said to have been the first who adopted the name of sophist.

SOPRON, or SOPRONY.—(*See* ŒDENBURG, or ODENBURG.)

SORA (Italy).—This city of the Volscians was taken by the Romans B.C. 345. It joined the Samnites B.C. 315, was taken by the Romans B.C. 313, by the Samnites B.C. 306, and having been recaptured by the Romans B.C. 305, it received 4,000 Roman colonists B.C. 303.

SORBONNE (Paris).—This celebrated college was founded by Robert of Sorbonne (1201—Aug. 15, 1274), confessor and chaplain to Louis IX., for the use of poor students in divinity, in 1253, and approved by Clement IV. in 1268. It is said not to have taken the name of Sorbonne till the 14th century. Cardinal Richelieu rebuilt it in 1629, and added a chapel, which was begun in 1635, but not completed till 1659. Printing was introduced into France, at Paris, by the doctors of the Sorbonne in 1469. They supported the faction of the Guises in the religious wars of the 16th century, and strongly opposed the Reformation. The college, suppressed April 5, 1792, was restored in 1808.

SORCERERS.—The earliest case of sorcery in England of which any authentic details exist, is that of John of Nottingham, a sorcerer of Coventry, who was tried for an attempt to compass the death of Edward II. in 1324. Sorcery was frequently used as an instrument of political intrigue in the 14th and 15th centuries. Pope Boniface VIII. was accused of sorcery by the agents of Philip IV. of France, in 1303, and the king called a council at Paris to hear witnesses and pronounce judgment, but the Pope refused to acknowledge the council, and died, it is said, from the effects of the charge, Oct. 11. The acts (33 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 1541, and 1 James I. c. 12, 1603) against sorcerers in England were repealed by 9 Geo. II. c. 5 (1735).

SORTES BIBLICÆ, HOMERICÆ, VIRGILIANÆ, &c.—(*See* BIBLIOMANCY.)

SOTADIC VERSE.—(*See* PALINDROMES.)

SOUDAN, or SOODAN (Africa).—Beled El Sudan, "the land of the blacks," also called Nigritia, Central Africa, watered by the Niger (*q. v.*), and first described by El Bekri in the 11th century, was conquered in the 13th century, by the Susu tribe, who founded Timbuctoo. It was explored by Houghton in 1790. He died in 1791. Mungo Parke added much to the knowledge of the country, having traversed the north-western regions in 1796 and 1797. Denham and Clapperton explored the central parts between 1822 and 1826; Caillié, the south-western regions in 1828; and Richard Lander the valley of the Quarra in 1830. (*See* SACCATOO.)

SOULAGES COLLECTION OF ITALIAN ART AND WORKMANSHIP, formed by M. Soulages, of Toulouse, in France, having been purchased by an Englishman, formed part of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, in 1857.

SOUND, a narrow strait, forming one of the communications between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and separating the Danish island of Zealand from the coast of Sweden, was forced by the English fleet, under Admirals Parker and Nelson, March 30, 1801, and again under Gambier, in Aug., 1807.

SOUND DUES, levied by the King of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the Sound, were first imposed in 1348, for lighting the Sound and protecting vessels from pirates. England agreed to pay toll by treaty in 1450. Sweden was exempted from the toll by the treaty of 1644; but this privilege was withdrawn in 1720. By a treaty between Denmark, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, the Netherlands, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and the Hanseatic cities, Bremen, Lübeck, and Hamburg, the Sound

duties were abolished March 14, 1857, and a compensation of £3,386,258, of which Great Britain's share was £1,125,206, granted to Denmark, on condition of maintaining the lighthouses and superintending the pilotage.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA.—Peter I. of Russia constructed a deep-sea sounding apparatus, and was the first to attempt to obtain specimens of the bottom of the sea. Soundings taken by Sir J. C. Ross in the Atlantic, near St. Helena, Jan. 3, 1840, showed a depth of 2,425 fathoms, and he failed to obtain soundings 480 miles from the island of Trinidad, at 4,600 fathoms, or 27,600 feet, June 3, 1840. Lieut. Dayman, of H.M.S. *Cyclops*, sounded the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland in 1857. The greatest depth was about 2,500 fathoms, and the pressure at that depth nearly three tons to the square inch.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Columbus entered the gulf of Paria and thus discovered South America, in 1498, and Pinzon, in 1500, visited Brazil and reached the mouth of the Amazon. In 1515 the La Plata was discovered by Solis, and in 1520 Magalhaens reached the southern boundary of the continent, and gave his name to the straits which separate it from the island of Terra del Fuego. Pascual de Andagoya explored part of the coast of Peru in 1522; Orellana sailed down the Amazon in 1541; and Oxenham made further discoveries in 1575. Buenos Ayres and other Spanish American states declared their independence in 1810, and New Granada, Quito, and Venezuela united to form the republic of Colombia in 1819. (*See* AMAZON, BRAZIL, BUENOS AYRES, COLOMBIA, PERU, PLATA, LA, TERRA DEL FUEGO, VENEZUELA, &c.)

SOUTHAMPTON (Hampshire), forming a county of itself, anciently called Hamton, or Hamtune. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it probably arose on the decline of the Roman military station of Clausentum, situated about one mile to the north-east of the present town. The Danes, who failed in an attack in 837, plundered it in 860, and again in 892. Canute occasionally made it his residence, and it is here that he is said to have administered his well-known reproof to his courtiers, by showing that the sea would not obey his royal command. Henry II. and his queen landed here on their return from France in 1174. The town was sacked and destroyed by an allied force of French, Spanish, and Genoese, in Oct., 1338, and in 1339 the fortifications were repaired and strengthened. The castle—supposed to have been the most ancient of the Saxon castles in England — was rebuilt, and the fortifications were extended by Richard II. (1377—99). Philip of Spain landed here on his way to espouse Queen Mary in 1554. The fortifications were strengthened in the reign of Edward VI. (1547—53). Southampton was first incorporated, by charter, in the reign of Henry I. (1100—35), but the earliest existing charter, which is simply confirmatory, is that of Henry II. (1154—89). This was confirmed by Henry VI. (1422—61), who erected the town and surrounding district into a county of itself. A house of Grey Friars was founded in 1240. The almshouses in St. Mary's parish were built in 1565, the charity school in 1760, and Thorner's almshouses in 1789. The barracks were enlarged and converted into a military asylum in 1816, and the public dispensary was established in 1823. The royal pier was opened in 1833, and the new docks were completed in 1842. Southampton was made the packet-station for the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails, Sep. 28, 1843. The Hartley Institution was inaugurated by Lord Palmerston, Oct. 15, 1862, and the Loan Exhibition was opened in the Institution July 17, 1866.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Various discoveries were made in the southern parts of Australia by the Dutch in 1627, by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, by Grant in 1800, by Flinders in 1805, and by Sturt and Mitchell in 1831. A company was formed for its colonization in 1834, under the title of the "South Australian Colonization Commission," and a large tract of land was vested in them, to be erected into a colony on the Wakefield system. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (Aug. 15, 1834), and it was officially proclaimed a colony by the first governor, Capt. Hindmarsh, Dec. 28, 1836. The Burra-Burra copper mines were discovered in 1843. The parliament was first summoned April 22, 1857, and consists of two chambers, the members of which are elected by ballot, for three years. (*See* ADELAIDE.)

SOUTH CAROLINA (United States) became a distinct province on the division of Carolina (*q. v.*) in 1729, and was admitted into the Union May 23, 1788. (*See* CONFEDERATE STATES.)

SOUTHCOTTIAN DELUSIONS. — Joanna Southcott, a fanatic, was born in Devonshire about 1750. Commencing life as a servant in a Methodist family, she afterwards set up for a prophetess, and in 1792 announced herself as the woman in Rev. xii. She published her prophecies to the world, and her followers amounted to 100,000. When beyond the age of 60, she announced that she should be the mother of a second Shiloh, Oct. 19, 1814. Her proselytes in great numbers assembled round her door day and night till Oct. 19 passed away. The promised Shiloh did not appear, and the multitude were informed that the prophetess had fallen into a trance. She died Dec. 27, 1814. Her followers committed a breach of the peace in London, Jan. 13, 1819. Four Southcottian congregations are returned in the census for 1851.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY was incorporated as the South-Eastern and Dover (*q.v.*) by 6 Will. IV. c. 75 June 21, 1836). It obtained powers to make branches to Canterbury, Folkestone, Margate, and Ramsgate in 1844, to Tunbridge Wells in 1845, and to Hastings in 1846. Numerous lines have been absorbed and other branches made. (*See* CHARING CROSS RAILWAY.)

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION. — (*See* CONFEDERATE STATES.)

SOUTHERN CONTINENT.—The belief in the existence of a continent in the Antarctic regions, which has been styled the *Terra Australis incognita*, arose from the reported

discovery of terra firma by Juan Fernandez, who sailed from the coast of Chili in 1576. Alvaro de Mendana discovered Solomon's Islands in 1567, but failed to find them on a second voyage in 1595. His chief pilot, Pedro Fernandes, sailed in quest of the southern territory, and sighted Pitcairn's Island, the New Hebrides, and other islands, 1605–6. A ship belonging to Rotterdam, commanded by Dirk Cherrits, was driven southwards as far as the land now known as South Shetland, in 1599. Capt. Cook undertook his second voyage in order to ascertain whether there really was another continent in those seas, and is the first European known to have entered the Antarctic circle, having reached the highest latitude Jan. 30, 1774. He found no land, however, to the south of 60°. The South Shetland Islands were discovered by William Smith in 1819, and Petra Island by Bellinghausen, a Russian, in Jan., 1821. Weddell reached three degrees farther south than Cook in 1823. Enderby's Land and Graham's Land were found by Biscoe in 1831 and 1832. A French expedition, under D'Urville, explored some of the coasts in 1837. Balleny discovered Sabrina Land, and the islands that bear his name, in 1839. The largest tract of coast was discovered by an expedition fitted out by the United States government, under Charles Wilkes, and one by the French government, under D'Urville, in 1840. An expedition from England, under Sir James Clarke Ross, in an attempt to reach the south magnetic pole, discovered Victoria Land, Jan. 12, 1841. Ross in 1843 added in some measure to previous discoveries.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (London).—The Museum was commenced, in connection with the Schools of Design, in 1838, and was opened to the public at Marlborough House in 1851. It was removed to South Kensington in Feb., 1857, and opened to the public June 24. It contains collections of sculpture and ornamental art; educational collections; animal, mineral, and vegetable productions; original statues and casts by British artists; models of patented inventions; and a splendid collection of pictures, bequeathed to the nation by Sheepshanks, Vernon, Turner, and others. It also contains an art library. Occasional evening lectures are delivered to working men. The cartoons were removed here from Hampton Court in 1865, and the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures was opened June 3, 1865. The International Horticultural Congress held its first meeting here, May 23, 1866. (*See* NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.)

SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY.—(*See* NORWOOD.)

SOUTH SEA.—(*See* PACIFIC OCEAN.)

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—This disastrous speculation, also called the South-Sea Bubble or Scheme, commenced Sep. 8, 1710. The company, established by 9 Anne, c. 15 (1710), was incorporated by 3 Geo. I. c. 9 (1716). The famous South-Sea Act, for redeeming the national debt (6 Geo. I. c. 4), was passed April 7, 1720; and the directors, by the promise of large dividends, and other infamous acts, raised the original £100 shares to the enormous price of £1,050. The bubble lasted till Sep. 8, when the stock began to fall. By Sep. 29 it had sunk to £150, and thousands of families throughout the country were reduced to beggary. An act (7 Geo. I. c. 1 & 2) was passed in 1721 to punish the directors. Their estates were seized, and other measures were taken by the Government to afford relief to the sufferers.

SOUTH-SEA FUND.—(*See* CONSOLIDATED FUND.)

SOUTHWARK (London).—A perpetual right of magistracy was granted in 1327. A grant of its liberties was made in April, 1550, to the city, together with estates belonging to the monastery of Bermondsey, and property in Newington, St. George's Fields, and Lambeth Marsh, on payment of £647 2*s.* per annum. An act having passed to relieve all those debtors under £50, who had taken refuge in the Mint, some thousands of them left their sanctuary in a body, July 16, 1723. The first stone of the bridge was laid by Lord Keith May 23, 1815, and it was opened March 24, 1819. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of removing the toll, April 26, 1841. It was opened free of toll, Nov. 8, 1864. New Southwark Street, extending from High Street, Southwark, to the Blackfriars Road, was opened Jan. 1, 1864. Arrangements for the purchase of the bridge were made by the Common Council, March 13, 1866. (*See* GLOBE THEATRE.)

SOUTHWOLD BAY.—(*See* SOLEBAY.)

SOVEREIGN.—A gold coin of this denomination was first issued of the value of 22*s.*, and one 24th part of the weight of a pound of gold, about 1489. Sovereigns were coined at 20*s.* apiece, and half-sovereigns at 10*s.*, in 1542. The sovereign passed for 24*s.* in 1550, and for 30*s.* in 1552. By 56 Geo. III. (1816) it was provided that sovereigns coined weighing 20 21-parts of a guinea were to pass for 20*s.* They were issued July 1, 1817.

SOZOPETRA (Syria) was besieged and taken by the Greek Emperor Theophilus in 838, and although Motassem interceded in favour of the town, it was levelled to the ground.

SPA FIELDS (London).—A popular meeting of the distressed manufacturers and mechanics, to get up a petition to the Prince Regent, was held here, Nov. 15, 1816. It was followed by another meeting, Dec. 2, when, after some violent speeches, the mob, headed by a man named Watson, marched towards the city. On their way they broke into the shop of Beckwith, a gunsmith, on Snow Hill, and Platt, who interfered, was shot at and wounded by Watson. The rioters spread over the city, broke into the gunmakers' shops, searching for arms, and committed much injury before the military succeeded in suppressing the riot. A reward of £500 was offered by Government, and £100 by the city, for the apprehension of Watson, who escaped to America. One of the rioters, named Cashman, was hanged opposite Beckwith's house on Snow Hill, March 12, 1817.

SPAHIS, or SIPAHIS.—A succession of dis-

astrous defeats of the Turkish armies by the Austrians, produced a revolt of the Spahis, or cavalry, at Constantinople, in 1603. Through the intrigues of Hassan, the grand vizier, the Janissaries were induced to support the government, and by their aid the revolt was quelled. The sultan, terrified at the influence of Hassan over the Janissaries, deposed him from his office, and soon afterwards caused him to be strangled.

SPAIN.—The Spanish peninsula was known to the ancient Greeks as Iberia, or Hesperia, *i.e.* The Land of the Evening Star, and to the Romans under the name of Hispania.

B.C.
242. Hasdrubal founds New Carthage, or Carthagena (*q. v.*).
221. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by his son Hannibal.
218. Hannibal takes the city of Saguntum. (*See* SECOND PUNIC WAR.) A Roman force, under Cneius Scipio, invades Spain.
214. The Romans take Saguntum.
212. Defeat and death of Publius and Cneius Scipio in Spain.
210. Scipio Africanus takes Carthagena.
206. The Carthaginians are expelled from Spain by the Romans.
205. Spain is divided into the provinces of Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior, or Hither and Further Spain.
195. M. Porcius Cato quells a revolt in Spain.
179. A revolt of the Celtiberians (*q. v.*) is suppressed by Tiberius Gracchus, father of the Gracchi.
145. The Lusitanian general Viriathus defeats the Romans in Western Spain. (*See* NUMANTINE WAR.)
141. Viriathus obtains a treaty from the Romans, acknowledging the independence of the Lusitanians.
140. Viriathus is murdered by the Romans.
104. Spain is ravaged by Cimbrian invaders, who are compelled to retire by the Celtiberians.
77. The Celtiberian chieftain, Sertorius, rebels against Sylla.
72. Sertorius is defeated and assassinated.
60. Julius Cæsar gains several victories in Spain.
55. Pompeius is invested with the government of the two Spains.
27. Augustus divides Spain into three provinces.
25. The northern tribes of the Cantabri and Astures are reduced to subjection by Augustus.

A.D.
251. Christianity is said to have been introduced into Spain.
260. Spain is invaded by the Franks and other barbarians.
409. Spain is invaded by the Alani, the Suevi, and the Vandals.
411. Ataulphus, or Adolphus, obtains the provinces of Southern Gaul and Spain, and establishes the kingdom of the Visigoths.
417. Peace is concluded with the Romans.
427. The Vandals cross over into Africa.
451. Theodoric I. conquers the Suevi, and takes their king, Rechiarius, prisoner.
466. Euric establishes his authority over the whole of Spain.
560. The Suevi in Spain renounce Arianism.
587. Recared I. expels the Franks from Spain.
612. The Jews are persecuted.
711, April 30. The Arabs first land in Spain.—July. Roderic is defeated and slain by the Arabs in the battle of Xeres de la Frontera. The Arabs seize Cordova.
712. Musa passes over into Spain.
715. Abdelasis, son of Musa, marries Egilona, the widow of Roderic.
716. The Goth, Pelayo, establishes an independent monarchy in Asturias (*q. v.*).
733. The Spanish Saracens, under Abderahman, are defeated by Charles Martel at Tours.
742. Large numbers of Syrian and Egyptian Mohammedans enter Spain.

A.D.
755. Abderahman I. becomes the first Mohammedan King of Cordova.
760. An insurrection against Abderahman I. is suppressed at Toledo.
762. Count Rodrigo Fruelas asserts the independence of Castile (*q. v.*).
778. Charlemagne invades Spain, and annexes the Spanish march to France.
822. A rebellion under Abdalla is suppressed at Cordova.
843. Spain and Portugal are ravaged by the Northmen.
858. Navarre (*q. v.*) becomes an independent state.
864. The Saracens recover the Spanish march from the French.
913. The seat of the Christian government is transferred from Oviedo to Leon, which is erected into a kingdom by Ordoño II.
1019. Yahye Ben Aly introduces a large tribe of Moors (*q. v.*) into Spain.
1026. Sancho founds the kingdom of Castile.
1031. The Moors establish their authority in Spain.
1035. The kingdom of Aragon (*q. v.*) commences under Ramiro I.
1037. Union of Leon and Castile.
1091. The Almoravides establish themselves at Cordova.
1095. Portugal (*q. v.*) is erected into a distinct principality.
1099. Death of Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the celebrated Cid Campeador.
1139. Alphonso I. founds the kingdom of Portugal.
1143. The Moors rebel against their rulers.
1148. The Almohades (*q. v.*) establish their dynasty at Cordova.
1238. Foundation of the Moorish kingdom of Granada (*q. v.*).
1257. Extinction of the Almohades dynasty.
1274. The Merines (*q. v.*), under Abu Jusef, enter Spain.
1340. Battle of Tarifa.
1388. The heir first receives the title of "Prince of the Asturias."
1469, Oct. 19. Marriage of Ferdinand (afterwards II.) of Aragon and Isabella of Castile.
1474. Ferdinand and Isabella ascend the throne of Castile.
1478, Nov. 1. The Inquisition is introduced into Castile.
1479. Ferdinand II. ascends the throne of Aragon, which is united to Castile.
1483, Oct. 17. The Inquisition is established in Spain.
1484. The Turks invade Spain.
1485. A conspiracy against the Inquisition breaks out in Aragon, where the Inquisitor Arbues is assassinated.
1492, Jan. 2. Ferdinand V. and Isabella I. make their solemn entry into Granada, and abolish the empire of the Moors in Spain.—March 30. The Jews are expelled from Spain.—April 17. Columbus is commissioned to explore the Western ocean.
1493, Jan. 19. Treaty of Barcelona (*q. v.*).
1495, Jan. 11. Death of Cardinal Mendoza.
1496, Feb. 22. Organisation of the Spanish militia.
1500. A rebellion of the Moors in the Alpuxarras is suppressed.
1502. The Spanish Moors are compelled to adopt Christianity, and are henceforth known as Moriscoes.
1503. Naples is annexed to the Spanish crown. Louis XII. of France invades Spain.
1504, Nov. 26. Death of Queen Isabella I., whom the Spaniards regard "as the most truly great in their line of princes."
1506, March 18. Ferdinand V. takes as his second wife the Princess Germaine of Narbonne.—May 20. Death of Christopher Columbus at Valladolid.
1509, May 16. Cardinal Ximenes conducts a crusading army against the African Moors.
1512. Ferdinand V. conquers Navarre, and annexes it to Spain.
1515, Dec. 2. Gonzalo de Cordova, the "Great Captain," expires at Granada.
1516, Jan. 27. Death of Ferdinand V.
1517. Cardinal Ximenes assumes the sole power.—Nov. 8. He dies.
1519, June 28. Charles I. is elected emperor as Charles V.
1520. An insurrection breaks out in Castile.
1527. An insurrection of the Moriscoes is suppressed.
1554, July 25. The marriage of Prince Philip of Spain and Queen Mary of England is solemnized at Winchester.

A.D.
1556, Jan. 16. Charles V. abdicates the Spanish throne in favour of his son, Philip II.—Sep. 5. The Spaniards, under the Duke of Alva, invade the Papal States.
1557, June 7. War is declared against France.—Aug. 10. The French are defeated at St. Quentin.—Sep. 27. Alva takes Rome, and receives the papal absolution.
1558, Feb. Pope Paul IV. issues a bull ordering the Inquisition to suppress Protestantism in Spain.—Sep. 21. Death of Charles V. at the monastery of St. Yuste (*q. v.*).
1559, April 2. Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (*q. v.*).—June 24. Philip II. marries the Princess Elisabeth or Isabella of France by proxy.
1563, April 23. Foundation of the Escorial (*q. v.*).
1566. The Dutch Protestants rebel against Spain.
1567, Aug. The Duke of Alva enters the Netherlands.
1568, Jan. 18. Arrest of Don Carlos, eldest son of Philip II., by his father.—July 24. Don Carlos dies in prison. His father is suspected of having poisoned him.—Oct. 3. Death of the young Queen Isabella.—Dec. 26. The Moriscoes, under Aben-Farax, rebel against Philip II.
1569, Dec. 29. Don John of Austria takes the field against the Moriscoes.
1570, Nov. 11. Don John, having suppressed the rebellion, resigns his command.
1571, May 24. Spain unites with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.—June 6. Don John of Austria takes the command of the Spanish forces.—Oct. 7. Naval battle of Lepanto (*q. v.*).
1576. Don John is appointed Spanish governor of the Netherlands.
1577. Philip II. declares himself protector of the French Roman Catholic league.
1578, Oct. 1. Death of Don John of Austria.
1580. The United Provinces renounce their allegiance to Philip II. (*See* HOLLAND.) The Duke of Alva conquers Portugal, which is annexed to the Spanish crown.
1581, Jan. 12. Death of the Duke of Alva.
1588. Destruction of the Spanish Armada (*q. v.*).
1592. Philip II. abolishes the free constitution of Aragon.
1598, Sep. 13. Death of Philip II.
1609, April 9. A truce of 12 years is concluded with the Dutch. The Moriscoes are expelled by Philip III.
1616, April 23. Death of Miguel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote."
1621, Aug. War is renewed with Holland. Philip IV. abandons the reins of government to the Count of Olivares.
1631, April 6. Peace of Cherasco.
1634. War against France.
1635. The Spaniards, under the Cardinal Infante, invade France.
1640. The Spaniards are expelled from Portugal by John of Bragança.
1643. Fall of Olivares.
1648. Philip IV. renounces his right to Holland by the peace of Westphalia, or Munster.
1655. War is declared against England.
1659, Nov. 7. Treaty of the Pyrenees.
1660. Peace is restored with England.
1665, Sep. 17. Death of Philip IV., who is succeeded by his infant son, Charles II., under the regency of his mother, the Queen-dowager Anne.
1668, Feb. 13. Treaty of Lisbon.
1675. The king attains his majority, and abolishes the regency.
1690, June 6. Spain joins the Grand Alliance against France.
1691. The French invade Aragon.
1694. The French ravage Catalonia.
1697, Sep. 10. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.
1698, Aug. 18. The first Partition Treaty (*q. v.*).
1700, Feb. 21. The second Partition Treaty (*q. v.*).—Nov. 1. Death of Charles II., the last sovereign of the house of Austria. He is succeeded by Philip V., the Bourbon, grandson of Louis XIV., and Duke of Anjou.
1701. First triple alliance (*q. v.*).—Feb. 24. An alliance is concluded between France, Spain, and Mantua, at Venice.
1702, May 15. War of the Spanish Succession (*q. v.*) commences.
1703, May 16. Portugal joins the alliance against Spain.
1704, July 24. The English take Gibraltar (*q. v.*).
1705, June 3. Lord Peterborough sails from Portsmouth, to assume the English command in Spain.—Oct. 23. Charles of Austria is acknowledged king at Barcelona.
1707, March 14. Lord Peterborough is recalled and embarks for Italy.—April 25. Battle of Almanza (*q. v.*).
1710. Battle of Almenara (*q. v.*).
1713, April 11. Philip V. cedes Naples to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.
1714, Sep. 12. Capture of Barcelona by the Bourbon forces, under the Duke of Berwick, which terminates the war of the succession.—Nov. 5. The Cortes adopt the Salic law of succession.
1715. Cardinal Alberoni is made minister.
1719, Dec. 5. Fall of Cardinal Alberoni.
1724, Jan. 4. Abdication of Philip V. in favour of his son Louis.—Aug. 20. Death of Louis, in consequence of which Philip V. resumes the government.
1725, April 30. An alliance with Austria is concluded at Vienna.
1729, Nov. 9. An alliance with England and France is concluded at Seville.
1735, July 3. Don Carlos, son of Philip V., is crowned King of the Two Sicilies. (*See* NAPLES.)
1736. War is declared against Portugal.
1739, Oct. 23. England declares war against Spain.
1748, Oct. 18. Spain accedes to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1750, Jan. 14. Treaty of Madrid.
1753. Ferdinand VI. concludes a concordat with Benedict XIV.
1762. Spain declares war against England and Portugal, and a Spanish force invades the latter country.
1763, Feb. 10. Peace is restored by the treaty of Paris.
1767, April 2. Expulsion of the Jesuits.
1771, Jan. 22. Spain cedes the Falkland Isles (*q. v.*) to England.
1775. War is resumed with Portugal.
1778, March 31. The dispute with Portugal is adjusted by the treaty of Pardo, or St. Ildefonso.
1779, June 16. War is declared against Great Britain. The Spanish and French fleets besiege Gibraltar (*q. v.*).
1783, Sep. 3. Great Britain cedes the Balearic Isles to Spain by the treaty of Versailles.
1785. The Philippine Company (*q. v.*) is formed.
1792. Don Manuel de Godoy, the Queen's paramour, is made prime minister.
1794, Feb. The French invade Spain.
1795, July 22. Treaty of Basel. Godoy receives the title of Prince of the Peace in consequence of his share in effecting this treaty.
1796, Oct. 11. War is commenced against England.
1797, Feb. 14. Naval battle off Cape St. Vincent (*q. v.*).
1800, Oct. 1. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes Parma to the French.
1801, March 3. War is declared against Portugal.—March 21. Treaty of Madrid (*q. v.*) with France.—June 6. It is terminated by the peace of Badajos.
1802, March 25. Peace with England is restored by the treaty of Amiens.
1804, Oct. 5. The English intercept and capture four Spanish vessels bearing treasure.—Dec. 12. Spain declares war against England.
1805, Oct. 21. Sea-fight at Trafalgar (*q. v.*).
1806, Oct. 5. Godoy invites the Spaniards to unite against Napoleon I.
1807, Oct. 18. A French army enters Spain *en route* for Portugal.—Oct. 27. A treaty for the partition of Portugal is signed with France at Fontainebleau.—Oct. 29. Godoy accuses the Prince of Asturias of a design against the lives of the King and Queen.—Nov. 5. The Prince is reconciled to his parents.
1808, Jan. 14. The French seize the frontier forces of Spain.—Feb. 27. Napoleon I. demands the cession of the districts north of the Ebro, in exchange for Portugal.—March 18. A revolution breaks out at Aranjuez. Fall of the Prince of Peace.—March 19. Charles IV. abdicates in favour of Ferdinand VII.—March 23. The French, under Murat, enter Madrid.—April 20. Godoy is sent prisoner to Bayonne.—May 2. The Spaniards rise at Madrid and massacre 200 French. Murat suppresses the insurrection with great barbarity.

A.D.
1808, May 5. Charles IV. again renounces the crown, in favour of Napoleon I.—May 6. Abdication of Ferdinand VII.—May 24. A revolutionary junta is established in the Asturias.—June 6. Napoleon I. confers the crown on his brother Joseph.—July 20. Joseph enters Madrid.—July 30. He is compelled to retire.—Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeira (*q. v.*).—Aug. 25. The Spanish army, under Castanos, enters Madrid.—Sep. 25. A central junta is established at Madrid.—Oct. 27. The patriot army is defeated by the French at Logrono.—Oct. 31. The Spaniards, under Blake, are defeated by the French, under Lefebvre, at Durango.—Nov. 3. Napoleon I. takes the command of the French army.—Nov. 10. The Spaniards sustain a severe defeat from Soult at the battle of Burgos.—Nov. 13. Battle of Reynosa.—Nov. 23. Battle of Tudela (*q. v.*).—Dec. 4. Napoleon I. takes Madrid.—Dec. 22. Napoleon I. quits Madrid.—Dec. 23. The inhabitants swear fidelity to Joseph.

1809, Jan. 13. The Spaniards sustain a severe defeat at Ucles.—Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna (*q. v.*).—Jan. 22. Joseph Buonaparte returns to Madrid.—Jan. 26. Soult takes Ferrol.—Feb. 17. The Spaniards are defeated by St. Cyr, at Igualada.—Feb. 20. Saragossa surrenders to the French.—March 28. The French defeat the Spanish loyalists at Medellin and Ciudad-Real.—May 5. Joseph opens his council of state at Madrid.—May 12. Sir A. Wellesley crosses the Douro and enters Spain.—May 23. The French, under Gen. Suchet, are defeated by Blake at Alcaniz.—July 28. Battle of Talavera (*q. v.*).—Aug. 21. The Spaniards are defeated at Almonacid.—Oct. 24. They defeat Gen. Marchand at Tamames.—Nov. 12. Soult and Mortier defeat the Spaniards at Ocana.—Dec. 12. Gerona surrenders to the French.—Dec. 16. St. Cyr defeats the Spaniards at Cardadeu.—Dec. 21. Battle of Molinos del Rey.

1810, Jan. 27. The French seize Granada.—Jan. 31. Seville surrenders to the French.—April 21. The French take Astorga.—May 14. Suchet reduces Lerida.—July 10. Ciudad-Rodrigo surrenders to Massena.—Nov. 27. Gen. Musnier defeats the Spaniards at Ulldecina.

1811, Jan. 23. Death of the Spanish patriot Romana.—Feb. 18. Soult defeats the Spanish force under Mendozabel at the Gebora.—March 5. Battle of Barossa (*q. v.*).—May 5. Battle of Fuentes de Onoro.—May 16. Battle of Albuera (*q. v.*).—June 28. Suchet seizes Tarragona.—July 15. Joseph Buonaparte returns to Madrid.—Sep. 17. Suchet takes Murviedro.—Dec. 14. Soult defeats two Spanish regiments at Lorca.

1812, Jan. 9. Valencia surrenders to the French.—Jan. 19. Sir A. Wellesley takes Ciudad-Rodrigo.—Jan. 26. Catalonia is declared an integral part of France.—April 6. Sir A. Wellesley storms Badajos (*q. v.*).—July 22. Battle of Salamanca (*q. v.*).—Aug. 12. The English enter Madrid.—Sep. 22. The Cortes invest Sir A. Wellesley with the supreme command of the Spanish forces.

1813, April 13. Defeat of the French at Castella (*q. v.*).—June 21. Battle of Vittoria (*q. v.*).—July 28. Battle of the Pyrenees.—Aug. 31. Sir A. Wellesley takes St. Sebastian.—Oct. 7. He forces the passage of the Bidassoa (*q. v.*), and enters France.—Oct. 31. Pampeluna surrenders to the English.

1814, May 14. Ferdinand VII. is solemnly restored at Madrid.—Sep. 26. Espoz y Mina rebels in Navarre.

1815, Sep. 18. Gen. Porlier is convicted of an attempt to restore the constitution.—Oct. 3. Gen. Porlier is hanged.

1817, Sep. 23. A treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade is signed at Madrid.

1819, Jan. 20. Death of the ex-King Charles IV.—July 8. A military insurrection is suppressed at Cadiz.

1820, Jan. 1. A revolution is commenced by Raphael y Nunez del Riego.—Feb. 21. The revolution breaks out at Corunna.—Feb. 23. It extends to Ferrol.—Feb. 24. It reaches Saragossa.—March 8. The King swears fidelity to the constitution.

1821, Sep. 18. Riego is arrested for conspiracy at Saragossa.

1822, July 7. The royal guard is abolished by the Cortes.

A.D.
1823, Jan. 18. The French ambassador leaves Madrid.—April 6. The French invade Spain.—April 17. The French occupy Vittoria.—May 24. The French enter Madrid.—June 11. The Cortes depose the King, and compel him to retire with them to Cadiz.—Aug. 31. The French obtain the entire mastery of the Peninsula.—Sep. 28. Dissolution of the Cortes.—Oct. 1. Restoration of Ferdinand VII.—Oct. 3. The French occupy Cadiz.—Nov. 7. Execution of Riego.—Nov. 13. The King and Queen return to Madrid.

1826, Nov. 28. The Spanish government disclaims any connection with the Portuguese revolution.

1828, Sep. 24. The French evacuate Cadiz.

1830, March 29. The King abolishes the Salic law.

1832, Oct. 15. The Queen is made regent, and a new ministry is appointed.

1833, Jan. 4. The King reassumes the government.—April 29. Don Carlos asserts his right to the throne, in the event of the death of his brother Ferdinand VII. without male issue.—Sep. 29. Death of Ferdinand VII., who is succeeded by his young daughter Isabella II., under the regency of her mother, the queen-dowager Christina.—Oct. 4. Don Carlos is proclaimed king at Bilbao, in Biscay.—Oct. 17. His property is confiscated and annexed to the royal treasure.—Oct. 27. The Royalist volunteers are disarmed at Madrid.—Nov. 9. Diplomatic relations are discontinued with Portugal.—Nov. 30. Spain is divided into 43 provinces.—Dec. 30. The Carlists are defeated at Los Arcos by Gen. Lorenzo.

1834, April 21. Great Britain, France, and Portugal form the quadruple alliance with Spain for establishing Isabella II. on the throne.—June 13. Don Carlos lands in England.—July 9. Don Carlos returns to Spain.—Aug. 30. The Spanish nobles vote his exclusion from the throne.—Oct. 25. The Queen issues a decree of banishment against him.—Nov. 4. Gen. Mina is appointed Royalist commander-in-chief in Navarre.—Dec. 12. He defeats the Carlists at Carascal.

1835, Jan. 18. A military insurrection is suppressed at Madrid.—April 22. The Carlist leader, Zumalacarregny, defeats the Royalists under Valdez at Amescoas.—June 3. Villafranca surrenders to the Carlists.—June 25. Zumalacarregny dies of a wound received at Bilbao.

1836, May 28. Passages is taken from the Carlists by the English under Gen. Evans.—July 6. Oviedo surrenders to the Carlists.—Aug. 1. Defeat of the Carlists at Inigo.—Aug. 21. Gen. Tribarren defeats them at Lodosa.—Sep. 17. Gen. Espartero is made the royalist commander-in-chief.—Oct. 1. Gen. Evans defeats the Carlists at St. Sebastian.—Nov. 28. The Cortes declare Carlos excluded from the succession.—Dec. 24. Espartero delivers Bilbao from the Carlists.

1837, May 17. Gen. Evans takes Irun.—Sep. 4. Martial law is proclaimed in Catalonia.

1838, Oct. 27. Carlist families are banished from Madrid.

1839, Feb. 21. Don Carlos proclaims Gen. Maroto a traitor.—Aug. 31. The Carlist general, Maroto, concludes a separate peace with Espartero.—Sep. 14. Carlos takes refuge in France.

1840, May 28. The Royalists take Morella.—June 17. The Queen, with the court, removes to Barcelona.—July 6. The Carlist general, Cabrera, retires into France, where he is arrested.—Aug. 22. The Queen removes to Valencia.—Aug. 25. The English evacuate St. Sebastian.—Sep. 1. An insurrection is suppressed at Madrid.—Sep. 16. Espartero is made prime minister.—Oct. 3. He makes his solemn entry into Madrid.—Oct. 11. Abdication of the queen-regent.—Oct. 28. Isabella II. returns to Madrid.—Dec. 29. The papal nuncio is expelled by Espartero.

1841, May 8. Espartero is declared sole regent during the Queen's minority.—July 19. The ex regent, Christina, protests against the regency.—Oct. 2. Gen. O'Donnell commences an insurrection in her favour at Pampeluna.—Oct. 8. An insurrection under Gen. Diego Leon, against Isabella II., is suppressed at Madrid.—Oct 15. Execution of Leon at Madrid.—Oct. 21. O'Donnell retreats into France.—Oct. 26. Espartero abolishes the pension of the Queen-dowager.—Oct. 29. The administration of the Basque provinces is re-organized.

A.D.
1841, Nov. 9. Execution of the rebels Borio and Gobernado, at Madrid.—Dec. 13. An amnesty is proclaimed in favour of the October insurrectionists.

1842, Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona.—Nov. 15. The troops retire within the citadel.—Nov. 17. A revolutionary junta is established.—Dec. 4. Barcelona surrenders to Espartero.

1843, May 26. A revolution breaks out at Malaga.—June 11. Valencia revolts.—June 13. Barcelona again rebels, and establishes a junta.—June 28. The junta places Gen. Serrano at the head of affairs.—June 29. Serrano declares Espartero deprived of the regency.—July 15. Gen. Narvaez enters Madrid.—July 30. The ex-regent Espartero embarks at Cadiz for England.—Aug. 16. Espartero is deprived of all his titles.—Aug. 30. An insurrection is suppressed at Madrid.—Oct. 24. Vigo rises in insurrection.—Nov. 8. The Queen is declared of age.—Nov. 20. Barcelona surrenders to the Royalists.

1844, March 23. The Queen-dowager, Christina, returns to Madrid.—Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out under Zurbano.—Nov. 15. Gen. Prim is sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment.

1845, Jan. 21. Execution of Zurbano.—May 18. Don Carlos renounces his claim to the Spanish throne in favour of his son.—Sep. 5. An attempted insurrection fails at Madrid.

1846, Aug. 28. The Queen announces her intention to accept her cousin François d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, as her husband.—Sep. 13. Don Carlos escapes from France, and removes to London.—Oct. 10. Marriage of the Queen. Her sister, the Infanta Maria Louisa, is married to the Duke of Montpensier.—Oct. 17. An amnesty is pronounced in favour of political offenders.

1847, May 4. The Queen's life is attempted by La Riva.—May 21. Revocation of the sentence of exile of Don Manuel de Godoy.—June 23. Execution of La Riva.—Sep. 3. Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Victory, is restored to favour.—Oct. 15. The Queen-dowager, Christina, returns to Madrid.

1848, March 26. An insurrection breaks out at Madrid.—May 6. A military insurrection is suppressed at Madrid.—May 17. The English envoy, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, is ordered to quit Madrid in 48 hours.—June 12. Diplomatic relations are suspended between England and Spain.

1850, July 12. The Queen gives birth to a son, who dies shortly afterwards.

1851, Jan. 10. Resignation of Gen. Narvaez.—Feb. 9. Opening of the Madrid and Aranjuez railway.—March 16. A concordat is signed with Rome.—Oct. 4. Death of Don Manuel de Godoy, the Prince of Peace, &c., at Paris.—Dec. 20. Birth of a princess.

1852, Feb. 2. The Queen's life is attempted at Madrid by the Franciscan Martin Merino.—Feb. 7. He is executed.—Sep. 24. Death of Gen. Castanos.

1853, Nov. 15. A treaty for the protection of literary property is concluded with France.

1854, Jan. 5. Birth of a princess, who dies in a few days.—Jan. 17. Marshal O'Donnell, Gen. Concha, and others, are exiled to the Canary Islands.—Feb. 20. A military insurrection breaks out at Saragossa.—Feb. 22. The Queen declares the whole kingdom in a state of siege.—March 27. Death of the Infant Ferdinand III., Duke of Parma.—June 28. Gen. O'Donnell heads a military insurrection, and declares Madrid in a state of siege.—July 13. The military revolt at Saragossa.—July 19. The Queen places Espartero at the head of affairs, and thereby puts an end to the rebellion.—July 24. The Queen publishes an amnesty.—July 29. Espartero enters Madrid.—Aug. 28. The Queen-mother Christina retires into Portugal.—Nov. 21. Resignation of Espartero.—Nov. 30. He resumes office.

1855, Jan. 13. A new constitution is proposed.—Feb. 3. The Cortes decide the people are the sole source of power.—Feb. 8. Liberty of worship is denied.—Feb. 28. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law, but all creeds are tolerated.—March 10. Death of Don Carlos at Trieste.—Nov. 11. An insurrection breaks out at Saragossa.

1856, Jan. 7. A mutiny breaks out among the national militia at Madrid.—April 7.—An insurrection breaks out at Valencia.—July 14. Resignation of the Espartero ministry, which is succeeded by that of Gen. O'Donnell. Tumults at Madrid.—July 16. Order is restored by O'Donnell.—July 18. Insurrections break out at Barcelona.—July 22. Gen. Zapatero quells the insurrection.—Aug. 15. The national militia is abolished.—Oct. 12. Resignation of the O'Donnell administration.—Gen. Narvaez is placed at the head of affairs.—Dec. 2. A treaty, defining the frontier line between Spain and France, is signed at Bayonne.

1857, Oct. 26. A new ministry is formed under Admiral Armero.—Nov. 28. Birth of the Prince of Asturias, heir to the crown.

1858, Jan. 14. Xavier d'Isturitz is made prime minister.—July 1. O'Donnell is again placed at the head of affairs.—Sep. 20. Barcelona and other provinces are delivered from the state of siege.—Dec. 1. The Queen announces her intention of joining France in an expedition to Cochin-China.

1859, Aug. 25. A convention is concluded with the Pope relative to the goods of the Church.—Oct. 22. War is declared against Morocco (*q.v.*).—Nov. 3. Spain and the Balearic Isles are divided into five military districts.

1860, March 29. The Queen makes peace with Morocco.—April 3. Gen. Ortega proclaims the Count of Montemolin, eldest son of the late Don Carlos, king, at Tortosa, but his own troops oppose the rebellion, and compel him to take flight.—April 19. Ortega is shot at Tortosa.—April 21. Arrest of the Count of Montemolin and of his brother, Ferdinand, near Tortosa.—April 23. The Count renounces his right to the throne.—April 26. Peace is definitely concluded with Morocco.—May 2. An amnesty is proclaimed in favour of political offenders.—June 5. Don Juan of Spain, brother of the Count of Montemolin, publishes a declaration repudiating his brother's renunciation of his royal rights.—June 28. The Count of Montemolin and Don Ferdinand annul their renunciation at Cologne.—July 4. The Prince Juan publishes a second declaration from London.—Oct. 26. Spain protests against the Sardinian invasion of the territories of the Pope, and recalls her minister from Turin.

1861, Jan. 2. Prince Ferdinand dies at Brunnsee, in Styria.—Jan. 13. Death of Prince Charles, Count of Montemolin, and claimant of the Spanish crown, at Trieste. The Countess dies the same day.—Feb. 16. In consequence of the death of his brothers, Don Juan publishes a third manifesto, in which he claims the crown.—March 18. St. Domingo is united to Spain.—May 20. The Queen ratifies the annexation of St. Domingo.—June 17. Spain asserts her neutrality in the American civil war.—June 29. An insurrection breaks out in Murcia.—July 4. It is suppressed by the government.—Oct. 31. Spain joins England and France in signing a convention at London for intervention in Mexico.—Nov. 22. Gen. Prim, commander-in-chief of the Spanish expedition to Mexico, embarks at Alicante. (*See* MEXICO.)—Nov. 26. The Italian ambassador quits Madrid, in consequence of the refusal of the Spanish government to surrender the Neapolitan archives.

1863, Jan. 8. In a note written in London, Don Juan de Bourbon acknowledges the authority of Queen Isabella, and renounces all right to the Spanish throne.—Jan. 17. A new ministry is established under the presidency of Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan.—Feb. 26. Resignation of the O'Donnell cabinet.—March 30. Opening of the Bilbao Tudela railway.—Aug. 18. An insurrection breaks out in St. Domingo. (*See* HAYTI.)

1864, Jan. 15. The Cortes reject a proposal for constitutional reform.—Jan. 17. A new ministry is formed under Arrazola.—Feb. 20. The Arrazola Cabinet resigns, and is succeeded by the Mon administration.—April 14. A Spanish squadron takes possession of the Chincha Islands. (*See* PERU.)—Sep. Narvaez resumes office, and the Queen-mother returns to Madrid.—Oct. 10. A commercial treaty is concluded with China.

1865, Feb. 3. The Chincha Islands are, in accordance with a treaty signed at Callao, restored to Peru.

A.D.
1865, June 26. The new kingdom of Italy is recognized by Spain.—Sep. Rupture between Spain and Chili.
1866, Jan. 4. Gen. Prim's insurrection.—Feb. 23. Peru declares war against Spain.

RULERS OF SPAIN.

(*See* ARAGON, CASTILE, LEON, and NAVARRE.)

VISIGOTHIC KINGS.

A.D.		A.D.	
411.	Adolphus.	587.	Recared I.
415.	Sigeric.	601.	Liuva II.
415.	Wallia.	603.	Witteric.
420.	Theodored.	610.	Gundemar.
451.	Thorismund.	612.	Sisebert.
452.	Theodoric I.	631.	Recared II.
466.	Euric.	621.	Swintila.
483.	Alaric.	631.	Sisenand.
506.	Gisalic.	636.	Chintila.
511.	Theodoric II.	640.	Tulga.
522.	Amalaric.	642.	Chindaswind.
531.	Theudis.	649.	Receswind.
548.	Theudisel.	672.	Wamba.
549.	Agilan.	680.	Ervigius.
554.	Athanagild I.	687.	Egica.
567.	Liuva I.	701.	Witiza.
570.	Leovigild.	709.	Roderic.

INDEPENDENT SUEVIC KINGS.

409.	Hermeuric.	457.	Maldras.
438.	Rechila.	460.	Frumarius.
448.	Rechiarius.	464.	Remismuna.

INDEPENDENT VANDALIC KINGS.

409.	Gunderic.	425.	Genseric.

KINGS OF CORDOVA.

755.	Abderahman I.	1031.	Gehwar.
787.	Hixem I.	1044.	Mohammed III.
796.	Alhakem I.	1060.	Mohammed IV.
821.	Abderahman II.	1069.	Mohammed V.
852.	Mohammed I.	1094.	Yussef.
886.	Almondhir.	1107.	Ali.
888.	Abdalla.	1144.	Taxfin.
912.	Abderahman III.	1147.	Abdelmumen.
961.	Alhakem II.	1163.	Yussef Abu Yacub.
976.	Hixem II.	1178.	Yacub ben Yussef.
1012.	Suleyman.	1199.	Mohammed VI.
1015.	Ali ben Hamud.	1213.	Abu Yacub.
1017.	Abderahman IV.	1223.	Abulmelic.
1018.	Alcasim.	1223.	Abdelwahid.
1023.	Abderahman V.	1225.	Almamon.
1023.	Mohammed II.	1225.	Abu Ali.
1026.	Hixem III.		

MOORISH KINGS OF GRANADA.

1238.	Mohammed I.	1427.	Mohammed VIII.
1273.	Mohammed II.	1429.	Mohammed VII. (again).
1302.	Mohammed III.	1432.	Yussef IV.
1309.	Nassir Abul Giux.	1432.	Mohammed VII. (again).
1313.	Ismail I.	1445.	Mohammed IX.
1325.	Mohammed IV.	1445.	Aben Osmin.
1333.	Yussef I.	1454.	Mohammed X.
1354.	Mohammed V.	1463.	Muley Ali Abul Hassan.
1359.	Ismail II.	1483.	Abu Abdalla.
1360.	Abu Said.	1484.	Abdalla el Zagal.
1391.	Yussef II.		
1396.	Mohammed VI.		
1408.	Yussef III.		
1443.	Mohammed VII.		

Spain was united under one sceptre by Ferdinand V. in 1512.

1512.	Ferdinand V. and Isabella I.	1724.	Philip V. (again).
1516.	Charles I. (V. of Germany).	1746.	Ferdinand VI.
1556.	Philip II.	1759.	Charles III.
1598.	Philip III.	1788.	Charles IV.
1621.	Philip IV.	1808.	Ferdinand VII.
1665.	Charles II.	1808.	Joseph Buonaparte.
1700.	Philip V.	1813.	Ferdinand VII. (again).
1724.	Louis.	1833.	Isabella II.

SPAIN (Æra of), or Spanish Æra, founded on the Julian calendar, commenced Jan. 1, B.C. 38. It was adopted in Portugal, Africa, and the south of France; was abolished in Catalonia in 1180, in Aragon in 1350, in Valencia in 1358, in Castile in 1393, and in Portugal in 1415 or 1422.

SPALATO (Dalmatia), or S. Palatium, *i.e.* Salonæ Palatium, the palace of Salona, corrupted into Spalatro, is the ancient Salona, taken by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, in 481. The cathedral was built about 650, Giovanni of Ravenna being the first bishop. Councils were held here about 870; in 1059 or 1060; in 1069; Nov., 1075; and in 1185. Captured by the Venetians in 1125, it was wrested from them by Stephen III., King of Hungary, in 1171. Subsequently it passed under the sway of the Venetians, who enclosed the town with regular curtains and bastions in 1645. A plague raged at Spalato in 1607. The French, by order of Marshal Marmont, pulled down the castle and walls in 1807. It was taken from the French by the Austrians, Nov. 2, 1813. The ruins of Diocletian's palace were visited by the Emperor Francis II. of Austria in 1815, when he assigned a fund for carrying on the excavations and the formation of a museum.

SPALDING (Lincolnshire).—A Benedictine monastery existed here at an early period, and the grammar-school was founded in 1568.

SPANDAU, or SPANDOW (Prussia).—The citadel, which stands on an island in the Havel, was commenced in 1535 by the Elector Joachim II. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and was restored in 1634. Spandau was occupied by the French in 1806, and on their retreat from Berlin, March 2, 1813, the suburbs of the town were burned, and 3,000 troops were placed in the fortress by Prince Eugène. It was recaptured by the Prussians, April 26, 1813. The church of St. Nicholas was built in the 12th century.

SPANISH AMERICA.—In 1580 Brazil passed under the rule of Spain, to which, at that time, nearly the whole of South America belonged. The colonies one by one threw off the yoke of the mother country, and the Spanish possessions now consist of Cuba and Porto Rico.

SPANISH ARMADA.—This formidable naval expedition, collected from all parts of Europe by Philip II., for the purpose of invading England, and called the Invincible Armada, sailed from the Tagus May 28, 29, and 30, 1588 (N.S.). It consisted of 130 ships of war, ranging from 300 to 1,200 tons each, and a large fleet of transports, carrying about 11,000 sailors, including galley slaves; 20,000 soldiers, besides volunteers and priests; and 3,165 pieces of cannon. The armada, having been damaged in a storm off Cape Finisterre, took refuge in various ports, and assembled again at the Groyne (Corunna), whence they sailed July 22 (O.S. 12); sighted the English coast Friday, July 29 (O.S. 19); and engaged for the first time with the English fleet, July 31 (O.S. 21), when the latter were victorious. Several of the Spanish ships were taken, and others destroyed. Another contest with a similar result occurred Tuesday, Aug. 2 (O.S. July 23). The armada

anchored in Calais roads Saturday afternoon, Aug. 6 (O.S. July 27). Fire ships were launched amongst them during the next (Sunday) night, at which the Spaniards were so much alarmed that they cut their cables and put to sea again, losing several ships. Those that escaped were closely followed by the English squadrons, and a general engagement ensued off Gravelines, Monday (Aug. 8), when Drake and his colleagues, without the loss of a single vessel, and not 100 men, dispersed the mighty armament. Sixteen Spanish ships were destroyed, about 5,000 of their men killed, and most of the vessels that escaped destruction were riddled with shot. Their commanders, bent upon returning to Spain, felt so much dread of their antagonists, that they resolved upon sailing through the North Sea, and round Scotland, sooner than risk another encounter. Drake, Frobisher, Howard, and the gallant seamen of that age, pressed boldly in pursuit. "There was never anything," wrote Drake to Walsingham, Aug. 10, "that pleased me better than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the northward." The armada suffered from a succession of storms; and in one that occurred Sep. 2, 40 ships were driven on the Irish coast, and nearly every soul on board these vessels perished. Of this expedition, 53 vessels, in a shattered and worthless condition, and little more than a third of the army sent for the conquest of England, returned to Spain. Elizabeth raised three armies to repel the invaders, but the skill and heroism of her sailors, aided by the fury of the elements, rendered even an attempt at landing impossible.

SPANISH FURY.—(*See* ANTWERP.)

SPANISH MARRIAGES.—By the 6th article of the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, it was stipulated that the Duke of Anjou, grandson to Louis XIV., on taking the Spanish crown, should renounce all claim to the French crown, and that the French monarch should renounce all claim to the Spanish crown, which was to descend to certain princes of the male line, the possessor of the French throne being always excluded. The Salic law, excluding females, was, however, set aside, and France and England formed, with Spain and Portugal, April 22, 1834, the Quadruple Alliance, which placed Queen Isabella II. on the throne. Various projects of marriage, both for the Queen and the Infanta Louisa, were entertained, and at length they were united at the same altar in the palace, the Queen to the Duke of Cadiz, and the Infanta to the Duke of Montpensier, Oct. 10, 1846. These alliances, contracted in violation of treaties, and in spite of the remonstrances of the English Government, caused a temporary estrangement between France and England.

SPANISH SUCCESSION WAR.—In anticipation of the death of Charles II. of Spain, a treaty was signed Aug. 19, 1698, by England, the Empire, Holland, France, and some smaller states, partitioning his dominions amongst the competitors for the crown—the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, the Dauphin of France, and the Archduke Charles. Charles II., however, bequeathed, by will, his empire to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who died suddenly, Feb. 6, 1699, and another secret partition treaty was signed March 25, 1700. Charles II., by advice of the papal court, declared Philip, Duke of Anjou, his sole heir. He died Oct. 21, 1700 (O.S.). The new monarch having been crowned as Philip V., his title was generally acknowledged, except by the Emperor Leopold I., when war commenced in Italy, and the French were defeated by Prince Eugène, at Carpi, in Aug., 1701. England and Holland afterwards joined the Emperor, and the triple treaty of the Grand Alliance was signed Sep. 7, 1701. Marlborough was despatched to Holland, and war was declared against France and Spain on the same day, May 4, 1702, at the Hague, Vienna, and London. It was brought to a close by the treaties of Utrecht, signed by France, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, the United Provinces, and England, March 31 (O.S.), April 11 (N.S.), 1713. The Emperor acknowledged Philip V. by the peace of Radstadt, signed March 6, 1714 (O.S.).

SPANISH-TOWN, or ST. IAGO, or ST. JAGO DE LA FEGA or VEGA (Jamaica), the capital of the island when captured by the English from the Spaniards, in May, 1665.

SPARTA (Greece).—The city of Sparta, or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, said to have been founded by Lacedæmon and his wife Sparta, subsequently gave its name to the whole district of which it was the capital. Its early chronology is mythical.

B.C.
1400. Foundation of Sparta.
1388. The marriage of Tyndareus, King of Sparta, with Leda, according to Greek mythologists.
1228. Abduction of Helen by Theseus, King of Attica.
1216. Marriage of Helen and Menelaus, King of Sparta.
1214. Abduction of Helen by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy.
1194. Commencement of the Trojan war. (*See* ILIUM.)
1170. Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta.
1104. On the return of the Heraclidæ, Sparta is seized by Aristodemus.
1100. A diarchy is established in Sparta, under Eurysthenes and Procles, sons of Aristodemus.
869. Sparta is the scene of civil wars.
848. War commences between Charilaus, of Sparta, and Polymnesta, of Arcadia.
813. Alcamenes, King of Sparta, wages war against the Messenians.
776. Legislation of Lycurgus.
757. Theopompus introduces the Ephori (*q. v.*).
743. The Spartans declare war against the Messenians. (*See* MESSENIAN WAR.)
730. Emphaes, King of the Messenians, falls in battle against the Spartans at Ithome.
724. The Spartans take Ithome, and thereby conclude the first Messenian war.
718. War is carried on against the Argives.
707. The Parthenie and the inhabitants of Helos fall in an attempt against the Spartans.
700. The Spartans take Helos, and reduce the populace to slavery. (*See* HELOTS.)
685. Commencement of the second Messenian war (*q. v.*).
669. The Argives defeat the Spartans at Hysiæ.
665. The Gymnopædia are celebrated at Sparta.
560. Tegea becomes an ally of Sparta.
547. A combat takes place between 300 Argives and 300 Spartans, only two Argives and one Spartan being left alive. Both sides claim the victory, and a battle ensues, in which the Argives are defeated.
525. The Spartans and Samians are at war.
513. The Spartans are supreme on the sea.
505. War breaks out between Sparta and Athens.
491. The Spartans refuse the Persian demand for earth and water.
490. Sep. 11. Battle of Marathon (*q. v.*).

B.C.
482. The Greek states unite to resist the Persians.
480. Heroism of Leonidas, King of Sparta, and his 300 subjects, at Thermopylæ (*q. v.*)
479. The Spartans, under Pausanias, defeat the Persians at Platæa (*q. v.*).
471. Pausanias is starved to death for aspiring to the sovereignty.
464. Commencement of the third Messenian war (*q. v.*), and rebellion of the Helots (*q. v.*). The Spartans are assisted by the Athenians under Cimon.
461. The Athenian auxiliaries are sent back.
457. Battle of Tanagra.
454. Sparta unites with Macedon against Athens.
445. A 30 years' truce is concluded with the Athenians.
434. Another congress of the Peloponnesians takes place at Sparta, to consider the advisability of making war against Athens.
431. Sparta engages in the Peloponnesian war (*q. v.*).
427. Platæa (*q. v.*) surrenders to the Spartans.
425. Invasion of Attica by the Spartans.
421, April 10. A truce of 50 years is concluded with Athens (*See* NICIAS), and a quarrel commences with Elis.
420. The Helots again rebel.
418, June. The Spartans, under Agis, defeat the Argives and Mantineans at Mantinea (*q. v.*).
414. The Spartans assist the Syracusans against Athens.
412. The Spartans conclude a treaty with Persia.
411. Defeat of the Spartans off Cynossema (*q. v.*).
410. Mindarus, the Spartan admiral, is defeated and slain at Cyzicus (*q. v.*).
407. The Spartans, under Lysander, defeat the Athenian force of Antiochus in a sea-fight at Notium.
406. The Athenians defeat the Spartans in a sea-fight off Arginusæ.
405. The Spartans defeat the Athenians at Ægospotami (*q. v.*).
404. The Spartan general Lysander takes Athens, and establishes Spartan supremacy in Greece.
401. War is undertaken against Elis (*q. v.*), and the Spartans assist Cyrus in Persia (*q. v.*).
396. Agesilaus II., King of Sparta, invades Persia.
395. Corinth, Athens, Argos, Bœotia, Thessaly, and Thebes form a confederacy against Sparta. (*See* CORINTHIAN WAR.)
394. Defeat of the allies by Sparta at Coronea (*q. v.*). The Spartans are defeated by the Persians and Athenians on the Cnidus (*q. v.*).
393. Battle of Lechæum (*q. v.*).
391. Invasion of Acarnania (*q. v.*).
387. Peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*) brings the Corinthian war to a close.
382. Sparta engages in the Olynthian war (*q. v.*).
378. The Athenians and Thebans unite against the Spartans.
374. Peace is concluded with Athens.
373. The Spartans fail in an expedition against Corcyra.
371. A congress is held at Sparta.—June. Peace of Callias.—July. Battle of Leuctra (*q. v.*).
369. Sparta is invaded by the Thebans, under Epaminondas.
367. The Spartans defeat the Arcadians.
362, June 27. The Thebans defeat the Spartans at the second battle of Mantinea (*q. v.*).
352. Sparta carries on war against Megalopolis.
344. Philip II. of Macedon subdues Sparta.
303. The Spartans seize Corcyra, or Corfu (*q. v.*).
294. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, fails in an attack on Sparta.
277. An alliance is concluded with Athens and Egypt.
255. The Spartans assist the Carthaginians.
244. Agis IV. endeavours to restore the laws of Lycurgus.
243. Abdication of Leonidas II.
240. Leonidas II. murders Agis IV., and becomes sole ruler of Sparta.
226. Cleomenes III. overcomes the Ephori, and restores the code of Lycurgus.
221. Antigonus Doson, King of Macedon, defeats Cleomenes III. in the battle of Sellasia. The Ephori are murdered by the Spartans.
218. Sparta is invaded by Philip V. of Macedon.
210. The Ephori are abolished by Mechanidas.
208. Mechanidas is defeated and slain at Mantinea by Philopœmen, prætor of the Achæan league.
206. Nabis usurps the sovereign power in Macedon.
195. Sparta is fortified by the tyrant Nabis, to protect it against the Romans.

B.C.
192. Philopœmen attacks Sparta, and defeats Nabis, who is slain by the Ætolians. Sparta joins the Achæan league.
188. Sparta renounces the Achæan league, and is conquered by Philopœmen, who abolishes the laws of Lycurgus.
147. Sparta is subdued by the Romans, under Metellus.
21. Augustus establishes the confederacy of the free Laconian cities.

A.D.
396. Sparta is taken by Alaric I.
1248. William, Prince of Achai, founds Misithra, or Mistra, about three miles from ancient Sparta.
1263. Misithra is ceded to Michael VIII.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION, or the WAR OF THE GLADIATORS.—Spartacus, a captain of Thracian banditti, having been taken prisoner by the Romans, was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator at Capua. He escaped, with 70 of his fellow-bondsmen, and took refuge in a strong position on Mount Vesuvius, where he was joined by a number of slaves and outlaws, and defeated two Roman expeditions sent against him, B.C. 73. He marched into Cisalpine Gaul at the head of 100,000 men, B.C. 72, and after defeating two Roman armies, he ravaged the greater part of the province of Italy, and retaliated the cruelties of the Romans towards the gladiators, by making a number of his captives fight as gladiators round the funeral pile of one of his commanders. His successes caused such terror at Rome, that M. Crassus, the prætor, was invested with full powers to put down the insurrection, and he marched against him. Spartacus took up a position in a peninsula near Rhegium, where Crassus enclosed him by a rampart drawn from sea to sea. Spartacus, after several desperate attacks, forced his way through the prætor's lines and endeavoured to make his escape from Italy, but being foiled in this, he turned upon Crassus, and a desperate battle ensued, in which Spartacus and most of his followers were killed. The prisoners, to the number of 6,000, were hanged or crucified along the road leading from Rome to Capua, B.C. 71. On account of the number of slaves engaged in this contest, it is sometimes called the Servile war.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, described as having "la Parole pour la Communité," or as "Commune Parlour," was at first chosen by the House, in accordance with the previous nomination of the king. Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1376 is the first named as speaker in the Parliament Roll. Townsend (House of Commons, p. 1.) says "the office is coeval with the sittings of the Commons apart from the Lords." The speaker is elected by the Commons, subject to the royal pleasure. Sir John Trevor was deprived of the speakership, and expelled the House, March 12, 1695, for having accepted a gratuity of £1,000 from the city of London, after the passing of the Orphans Bill. No provisions existed for supplying the place of the speaker in the event of his unavoidable absence until Aug. 4, 1853, when it was resolved that in such a case his place should be filled by the chairman of ways and means. This resolution was acted upon for the first time May 7, 1855. (In the following list re-elections are not recorded unless another appointment intervenes.)

SPEAKERS.

A.D.
1260. Peter de Montfort.
1326. William Trussell.
1332. Sir Henry Beaumont.
1376. Sir Thomas Hungerford.
1377, Oct. 13. Peter de la Mare.
1378, Oct. 22. James de Pekeryng.
1380, Nov. 8. Sir John Gildersburgh.
1381, Nov. 18. Sir Richard de Waldegrave.
1383, Feb. 23. Sir James Pickering.
1394, Jan. 29. John Bussy.
1399, Oct. 14. John Cheyne, who is replaced on account of illness by John Dorewood.
1401, Jan. 22. Arnold Savage.
1402, Oct. 3. Henry de Redeford.
1404, Jan. 15. Arnold Savage.
1404, Oct. 7. William Sturmey.
1406, March 2. John Tibetot.
1407, Oct. 25. Thomas Chaucer.
1413, May 15. William Stourton.
1413, June 3. John Dorewood.
1414, May 1. Wautier Hungerford.
1414, Nov. 30. Thomas Chaucer.
1415, Nov. 6. Richard Redman.
1416, March 18. Sir Walter Beauchamp.
1416, Oct. 21. Roger Flour.
1420, Dec. 4. Roger Hunt.
1421, May 6. Thomas Chaucer.
1421, Dec. 3. Richard Banyard.
1422, Nov. 12. Roger Flour.
1423, Oct. 21. John Russel.
1425, May 4. Sir Thomas Wauton.
1426, Feb. 28. Sir Richard Vernon.
1427, Oct. 15. John Tyrrell.
1429, Sep. 23. William Alyngton.
1431, Jan. 15. John Tyrrell.
1432, May 14. John Russel.
1433, July 11. Roger Hunt.
1435, Oct. 13. John Bowes.
1437, Jan. 23. Sir John Tyrrell.
1437, March 19. William Boerley.
1439, Nov. 13. William Tresham.
1445, Feb. 26. William Burley.
1447, Feb 13. William Tresham.
1449, Feb. 15. John Say.
1449, Nov. 8. Sir John Popham.
1450, Nov. 9. William Oldhall.
1453, March 8. Thomas Thorp, who is committed to prison at the instance of the Duke of York, and was afterwards beheaded.
1454, Feb. 16. Sir Thomas Charleton.
1455, July 11. Sir John Wenlok.
1459, Nov. 22. Thomas Tresham.
1460, Oct. 10. John Grene.
1461, Nov. 6. Sir James Strangways.
1463, May 2. John Say (afterwards Sir John Say).
1472, Oct. 9. William Alyngton.
1483, Jan. 21. John Wode.
1484, Jan. 26. William Catesby.
1485, Nov. 8. Thomas Lovell.
1487, Nov. 12. John Mordaunt.
1489, Jan. 14. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam.
1491, Oct. 18. Richard Empson.
1495, Oct. 15. Robert Drury.
1497, Jan. 17. Thomas Ingelfeld.
1504, Jan. 25. Edmund Dudeley.
1510, Jan. 23. Thomas Ingelfeld.
1514, Feb. 5. Sir Robert Sheffield.
1515, Feb. 6. Thomas Neville.
1523, April 18. Sir Thomas More.
1529, Nov. 6. Thomas Audeley.
1534, Jan. 19. Sir Humphrey Wingfield.
1536, June 11. Robert Rich.
1539, April 28. Sir Nicholas Hare.
1542, Jan. 20. Thomas Moyle.
1547, Nov. 4. Sir John Baker.
1553, March 2. James Diar.
1553, Oct. 5. John Pollard.
1554, April 6. Robert Brooke.
1554, Nov. 12. Clement Higham.
1555, Oct. 23. John Pollard.
1558, Jan. 20. William Cordell.
1559, Jan. 25. Sir Thomas Gargrave.
1563, Jan. 15. Thomas Wylliams.
1566, Sep. 30. Richard Onslow.
1571, April 4. Christopher Wray.
1572, May 10. Robert Bell, made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Jan. 24, 1577.
A.D.
1581, Jan. 20. John Popham.
1584, Nov. 24. John Puckering.
1589, Feb. 6. George Snagg.
1593, Feb. 22. Edward Coke.
1597, Oct. 30. Christopher Yelverton.
1601, Oct. 27. John Crooke.
1603, March 22. Sir Edward Phillips.
1614, April 7. Sir Randolph Crewe.
1621, Feb. 3. Thomas Richardson.
1624, Feb. 21. Thomas Crewe.
1626, Feb. 6. Sir Heneage Finch.
1628, March 10. Sir John Finch.
1640, April 15. John Glanvill.
1640, Nov. 5. William Lenthall.
1653, July 5. Francis Rous.
1654, Sep. 4. William Lenthall.
1656, Sep. 17. Sir Thomas Widdrington.
1659, Jan. 27. Chaloner Chute.—March 9. Sir Lislebone Long acts during the Speaker's indisposition.—March 16. Thomas Bampfield acts, Sir Lislebone Long being indisposed.—April 15. Thomas Bampfield is chosen on the death of Chaloner Chute.
1660, April 25. Sir Harbottle Grimston.
1661, May 10. Sir Edward Turner, made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1673.
1673, Feb. 4. Sir Job Charlton.—Feb. 18. Edward Seymour is chosen on account of the illness of Sir Job Charlton.
1678, April 11. Sir Robert Sawyer is chosen on account of the illness of Edward Seymour.—May 6. Edward Seymour resumes his post.
1679, March 6. Serjeant Gregory, chosen by the Commons, is rejected by Charles II.—March 15. Serjeant Gregory is again chosen.—March 17. He is accepted by Charles II.
1680, Oct. 22. William Williams.
1685, May 19. Sir John Trevor.
1689, Jan. 22. Henry Powle.
1690, March 20. Sir John Trevor.
1695, March 12. The House resolves that Sir John Trevor, Speaker of this House, receiving a gratuity of 1,000 guineas from the City of London, after the passing of the Orphans Bill, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour.
1695, March 14. Paul Foley.
1698, Dec. 6. Sir Thomas Littleton.
1701, Feb. 6. Robert Harley.
1705, Oct. 25. John Smith.
1708, Nov. 16. Sir Richard Onslow.
1710, Nov. 25. William Bromley.
1714, Feb. 16. Sir Thomas Hanmer.
1715, March 17. Hon. Spencer Compton.
1728, Jan. 23. Arthur Onslow.
1761, Nov. 3. Sir John Cust, Bart.
1770, Jan. 22. Sir Fletcher Norton.
1780, Oct. 31. Charles Wolfran Cornwall.
1789, Jan. 5. Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, created Baron Grenville, Nov. 25, 1790.
1789, June 5. Henry Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 12, 1805.
1801, Feb. 11. Sir John Mitford, created Baron Redesdale, Feb. 15, 1802.
1802, Feb. 10. Charles Abbot, created Baron Colchester, June 3, 1817.
1817, June 2. Charles Manners-Sutton, created Baron Bottesford and Viscount Canterbury, March 10, 1835.
1835, Feb. 19. James Abercromby, created Baron Dunfermline, June 7, 1839.
1839, May 27. Charles Shaw-Lefevre, created Viscount Eversley, March 23, 1857.
1857, April 30. John Evelyn Denison.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET.—The great horn used by Alexander III. (B.C. 336—323) to assemble his army, is considered by some to be the oldest speaking-trumpet on record. A similar instrument was also known to the natives of Peru, in America, in 1505. The invention of the modern speaking-trumpet is generally ascribed to Sir Samuel Morland in 1670, though Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit, in the preface to his "Phonurgia," published in 1673, claimed it for himself, and asserted that

he had described the trumpet invented in England in his "Musurgia," printed in 1650.

SPEAR AND NAILS.—(*See* FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.)

SPECIAL CONSTABLES, to assist in preserving order, may, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41 (Oct. 15, 1831) and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43 (Aug. 31, 1835), be sworn in by any two justices of the peace, if a tumult or riot is apprehended. (*See* CHARTISTS.)

SPECIAL LICENCE.—By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534), authority was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant special licences to marry couples at any convenient time and place, and Archbishop Secker made a regulation in 1759 that these licences should only be issued to children of peers, judges, baronets, knights, and privy councillors.

SPECIES.—The separate creation (Gen. i. 20—31 and vi. 2—3) and immutability of each species have been questioned by modern writers, amongst whom may be mentioned Lamarck (1744—Dec 18, 1829) and St. Hilaire (1772—June 19, 1844). ✦The theory of Progressive Development was advocated in an anonymous work, "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," published in 1844; and Darwin explained his theory of Natural Selection, in his book "On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859.

SPECTACLES were first used about the end of the 13th century. Some authorities are of opinion that the idea of their construction and use was taken, either from the writings of Alhazen, who lived in the 11th century, or of Roger Bacon, who died about 1292. Others affirm that they were invented by Salvino Armati, a Florentine, who died in 1317, and that the invention was rendered common by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, about 1285. Jordan de Rivalto, in a sermon preached in 1305, calls them an invention of 20 years before. The spectacle-makers were incorporated in 1629.

SPECTATOR was commenced March 1, 1711, and continued to Dec. 6, 1712. It was revived June 18, 1714, and terminated Dec. 20. Joseph Addison (1672—June 17, 1719) and Sir Richard Steele (1671—Sep. 1, 1729) were the principal contributors.

SPECTRUM.—The phenomenon of the prismatic spectrum, although well known to philosophers, was first explained by Newton about 1700; the colours into which he found the ray of light divided by dispersion being red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Similar phenomena are observable in the case of diffraction, the laws of which were investigated by Dr. Young in 1802, and by Fresnel in 1821. It has received an important practical application to chemical analysis, by which, amongst other discoveries, Professors Bunsen and Kirchoff showed, in 1860, that the solar atmosphere contains the metals potassium and sodium.

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.—(*See* PHILOSOPHY.)

SPHERES.—The celestial and terrestrial globes were invented by Anaximander (B.C. 610—B.C. 546). The armillary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes of Cyrene (B.C. 276—B.C. 194), and the planetarium was invented by Archimedes (B.C. 287—B.C. 212).

SPICE ISLANDS.—(*See* MOLUCCAS.)

SPICES, or AROMATICS, were in ancient times brought from the East. The atmosphere for many miles round Ceylon is impregnated with the odours of the numerous spices grown in the island.

SPIELBERG (Moravia).—This castle, formerly the citadel of Brünn, has, since its fortifications were destroyed by the French, in 1809, been converted into a prison for state prisoners. Gen. Mack, who surrendered Ulm to the French, Oct. 20, 1805, was imprisoned here.

SPINNING.—The ancient mode of spinning was by means of the spindle and distaff. Arcas, King of Arcadia, is said to have taught the art to his subjects about B.C. 1500; and representations of it are found among the sculptures of the early Egyptian tombs. The spindle and distaff were superseded in England by the spinning-wheel, invented in Nuremberg in 1530, about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). The next improvement in the art was the invention of the spinning-jenny by James Hargraves in 1767. This was followed by the introduction of the spinning-frame by Arkwright, who obtained his first patent July 3, 1769. It was originally worked by horse-power, but this was found too expensive for machinery on an extensive scale; and the first water spinning-mill was erected in 1771 at Cromford, in Derbyshire, which is styled "the nursing-place of the factory, opulence, and power of Great Britain." The next great invention was the mule-jenny, which combined the drawing-roller of Arkwright with the jenny of Hargraves, made by Crompton in 1775; but it was not brought into general use before 1786, owing to its interference with the patent of Arkwright. Parliament rewarded the inventor with £5,000; and he made a survey of the cotton manufactories in England in 1812, when he found between four and five millions of spindles at work on his system.

SPIRES (Bavaria), in German Speyer, or Speier, called Noviomagus by the Romans, was the seat of the superior court of appeal for the Germanic empire, until 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar. The diet of the empire was frequently held here. The most important of these was that which assembled March 15, 1529, when a protest made by the Reformers, April 19, against the proceedings of the Emperor, procured them the name of Protestants. It was taken and almost destroyed by the French in 1689, previous to which the town had five suburbs enclosed within the ramparts, and 13 gates and 64 towers protected by artillery. The cathedral, which withstood the attempts of the French, was founded by the Emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and completed under Henry IV. in 1061. It was the seat of a bishopric as early as 300. Spires was rebuilt about 1699, but it never regained its former prosperity. It was taken by the French Sep. 29, 1792, and again Jan. 19, 1794.

SPIRIT.—(*See* BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE FREE SPIRIT, EXORCISTS, HOLY GHOST, MACEDONIANS, &c.)

SPIRIT-RAPPING, or SPIRITUALISM.—Voltaire notices a case of a sentence passed upon some monks of Orleans, Feb. 18, 1535, for having resorted to spirit-rapping for the purpose of extorting money. An account of the extraordinary case was found in a manuscript of 1770, in the royal library of the King of France. Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, left a letter written by himself about 1584, in which he states that on one of his commitments for recusancy, being in an old lodge near his mansion, "I usually having my servants here allowed me to read nightly an hour to me after supper, it fortuned that Fulcis, my then servant, reading in the *Christian Resolution*, in the treatise of *Proof that there is a God, &c.*, there was upon a wainscot table at that instant three loud knocks (as if it had been with an iron hammer) given, to the great amazing of me and my two servants, Fulchis and Nilkton." De Foe, referring to a story of spirit-rapping in Richard Baxter's "Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits, &c.," published in 1691, remarks: "What in nature can be more trivial than for a spirit to employ himself in knocking on a morning at the wainscot by the bed's head of a man who got drunk over-night, according to the way that such things are ordinarily explained? And yet I shall give you such a relation as this, that not even the most devout and precise *Presbyterian* will offer to call in question." The modern spirit-rapping originated in the state of New York, America, in the family of John D. Fox, in March, 1848.

SPIRITS.—Distilled spirits were first used in Europe about 1150. (*See* DISTILLATION.) In consequence of the excessive quantities of ardent spirits drunk by the English working classes in the reigns of George I. and George II., a duty of 20*s.* a gallon was imposed on all spirits by 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1736); but as this restriction merely increased the illicit sale of contraband liquors, the duty was repealed by 16 Geo. II. c. 8 (1743). The chief acts relating to the duties on spirits were 4 Geo. IV. c. 94 (July 18, 1823), regulating the duties in Ireland and Scotland, and 6 Geo. IV. c. 80 (June 27, 1825), which referred to England. The distillation of spirits from mangold wurzel was permitted by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 1, 1832); and the scale of duties was again altered by 5 Vict. sess. 2, c. 25 (May 31, 1842). Spirits of wine were allowed to be used in the arts and manufactures free of duty by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38 (June 26, 1855. A uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon for the United Kingdom was imposed by 21 Vict. c. 15 (May 11, 1858), and the excise regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in spirits, were amended and consolidated into one act by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114 (Aug. 28, 1860). (*See* LICENCES.)

SPIRITUAL FRANCISCANS.—(*See* DOLCINITES.)

SPIRITUALISTS, or FRATICELLI, called also the Zealous, or the Spirituals, formed a portion of the order of Franciscans, who, about 1245, under the name of Spiritualists, advocated the strict observance of the rule and vow of poverty, which had been one of their fundamental laws. In 1282 they had become an influential body, and were, after the year 1294, subjected to great persecution.

SPIRITUALS AND SPIRITUAL LIBERTINES.—(*See* LIBERTINES.)

SPITALFIELDS (London).—In 1235 Walter Brune founded the priory of St. Mary Spittle, which was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1534. At the north-east corner of Spital Square formerly stood a pulpit for open-air preaching. Here the celebrated Spital sermons on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were delivered. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in 1685, numbers of the Huguenots driven from France settled in Spitalfields, and commenced the manufacture of silk. Riots against the introduction of foreign silks took place in Spitalfields Oct. 14, 1767, and Oct. 7, 1769.

SPITHEAD (Hampshire).—This famous roadstead is named from the Spit, a sandbank about three miles long, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. A grand naval review took place in presence of Queen Victoria, Aug. 11, 1853. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Spithead, on his return from the Baltic, Dec. 17, 1854; and another grand naval review took place before Queen Victoria, April 23, 1856. (*See* NORE.)

SPITZBERGEN (Arctic Ocean).—This group of islands, observed by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, was discovered by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in 1596. The Dutch commenced whale-fishing in 1613. The King of Denmark sent a squadron to assert his exclusive right to the island of this name, the chief of the group, in 1618, but afterwards gave up the point. The South Sea Company embarked largely in whale-fishing here in 1724.

SPOLETO (Italy), the ancient Spoletium, was colonized by the Romans B.C. 240. Hannibal was repulsed from its gates B.C. 217, and it was distinguished for its fidelity to Rome B.C. 209. A battle was fought beneath its walls between Pompeius and Crassus, in which the latter was defeated, B.C. 82. About 570 it became the seat of a duchy which lasted till the 12th century. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Numerous instances of what is called spontaneous combustion in the human body have been recorded, though Professor Liebig contends that it is absolutely impossible. Dr. Lindsley has compiled a table from the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," containing 19 cases, the first of which is said to have occurred at Copenhagen in 1692. (*See* GÖRLITZ CASE.)

SPORADES (Ægean Sea).—This group of islands belongs to Turkey.

SPORTS.—(*See* BOOK OF SPORTS.)

SPOTTSYLVANIA (Battle).—The Federal army in Virginia having crossed the Rapidan in great force, May 5, 1864, encountered the Confederates in what was termed the Wilderness (*q. v.*). Though Gen. Lee was victorious in this battle, he was compelled, on account of the small numbers he could oppose to the numerous hosts of the Federals, to retire upon Spottsylvania, May 8. Some skirmishing took place May 9, and the battle of Spottsylvania,

commenced May 10, was resumed May 11. On both days the Confederates were victorious.

SPRÉE.—(*See* COLOGNE-SUR-SPRÉE.)

SPRING.—(*See* LENT.)

SPRINGFIELD (Battle).—The Federals under Gen. Lyons were defeated by the Confederates at Watson's Creek, near Springfield, in Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861.

SPRINGFIELD (N. America).—This town of Massachusetts was incorporated in 1645.

SPRING GUNS.—(*See* MAN-TRAPS.)

SPRINGS (Isle of).—(*See* JAMAICA.)

SPRUNDEL.—(*See* CARLSBAD.)

SPURS with rowels are said to have been invented in the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). They were worn on foot as well as on horseback, and in the last parliament of Elizabeth, in 1601, the speaker ordered members of the House of Commons not to come with spurs. (*See* GOLDEN SPURS, LORIMERS, &c.)

SPURS (Battle).—(*See* GUINEGATE.)

S. S.—The origin of this collar (*q. v.*), composed of a series of the letter S in gold, has given rise to much controversy. It was adopted by Henry IV. in 1399.

ST.—(*See* SAINT, SAN, SANTA OR ST.)

STABAT MATER DOLOROSA.—This celebrated Latin hymn, performed in the Romish churches during Holy Week, was written by a monk named Jacopone in the 14th century. The Bianchi (*q. v.*), or White Penitents, sang it as they passed through Italy in 1399.

STABIÆ (Italy).—This city of Campania, captured during the Social war by the Samnite general, C. Papius, B.C. 90, was retaken and destroyed by Sylla, B.C. 89. It was partially restored, and the elder Pliny perished in a villa here during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79. The remains of the second town were discovered in 1750. Castellamare is built near its site.

STABROCK.—(*See* BRITISH GUIANA, GEORGE TOWN, &c.)

STADE DUES, levied by the Hanoverian government on vessels and goods passing up the Elbe, take their name from the little town of Stade, situated on the Schwinge, near its junction with the Elbe; and they were first levied by the archbishops of Bremen, according to a grant made to them by the Emperor Conrad II., in 1038. By the treaty of Westphalia, signed at Osnaburg, Oct. 24, 1648, the toll was ceded to Sweden. In 1712 it passed, with the duchy of Bremen, into the possession of Denmark; and it was ceded to Hanover by a treaty with Denmark, in 1717, and by a further treaty with Sweden in 1719. George II., as Elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation permitting English vessels to proceed directly to Hamburg, without detention at Stade, Dec. 1, 1736; and the dues were revised and amended, according to a convention signed between Hanover and other states bordering on the Elbe, April 13, 1844. The English Government proposed the abolition of the toll, June 2, 1860, on terms approved by the Hanoverian administration, Hanover receiving £3,000,000 as compensation. The Stade dues, which were abolished July 1, 1861, are frequently styled the Brunshausen tolls, from the village where the duties were collected.

STAFF.—(*See* CROZIER.)

STAFFARDA (Battle).—Catinat, at the head of the French army, defeated Victor Amadeus, of Savoy, at this place, near Saluzzo, Aug. 17, 1690.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst).—The first stone of this college was laid by the Duke of Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1859. The object of the institution is to enable military officers who have served a probationary course of regimental duties to qualify themselves for promotion to staff appointments.

STAFFORD (Staffordshire), the ancient Stadford or Stadeford, to which St. Berthin, son of a Mercian king, retired in 705, when several houses were built, which formed the nucleus of the present town. Ethelfielda, Countess of Mercia, erected a castle in 913. A priory of Black Canons was founded in 1181. King John granted the town its first charter in 1207, and it has exercised the elective franchise since 1295. The grammar-school was rebuilt and endowed by Edward VI. in 1550. Noel's Almshouses were founded in 1640. A drawn battle was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentary troops at Hopton Heath, near this town, March 19, 1643. The County Infirmary was instituted in 1766, and the present building erected in 1772. The County Lunatic Asylum was established in 1818.

STAGE-CARRIAGES, or COACHES, were introduced into England in the 17th century. (*See* COACH.) Mail-coaches (*q. v.*) were introduced in 1784, and omnibuses (*q. v.*), which are included under the legal term of stage-carriages, in 1829. The duty on stage-carriages was first imposed by 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22 (1694). The number of passengers to be carried in such vehicles, and the measures to be taken to insure their safety, were regulated by 50 Geo. III. c. 48 (June 9, 1810). The old duties were repealed, and new ones imposed, by 55 Geo. III. c. 185 (July 11, 1815), and the laws relating to the subject were consolidated by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1832), which was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 48 (Aug. 28, 1833). They were again amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 5, 1842).

STALIMENE (Ægean Sea), the ancient Lemnos (*q. v.*), was taken from the Eastern empire by the Venetian republic, and erected into a grand-duchy in favour of Philocolo Navagier, in 1207. In 1478 it was ceded to the Turks, from whom it was retaken by the Venetians in 1656. In 1657 it was again taken by the Turks, who retained possession.

STAMBOUL.—(*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

STAMFORD (Lincolnshire).—The Picts and Scots were defeated here by the Britons and Saxons in 449. Edward the Elder took it in 922 from the Danes, who afterwards regained possession. Edmund I. recovered it in 942. The Danes again obtained possession soon after, and held it till 1041. The monastery of Grey Friars was founded in 1206; St. Michael's church in 1230; the monastery of Black Friars in 1241; St. George's church was rebuilt in 1450, upon the site of a much older edifice; St. John's was founded in 1450; All Saints

about 1465; and Brown's Hospital in 1485. Radcliffe's School was established by the bequest of W. Radcliffe, who died in 1530; the grammar-school was founded in 1548; and in 1572 Lord Burleigh settled a number of Flemish Protestant refugees, who introduced the art of silk and serge weaving. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1776, and the girls' national schools were founded in 1815. (*See* BULL-BAITING, LOOSE COAT, or LOSE-COAT FIELD, &c.)

STAMP ACT, "for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c.," 5 Geo. III. c. 12 (March 22, 1765), passed both houses of Parliament, with scarcely any discussion. It took effect from Nov. 1, 1765, and was repealed by 6 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 18, 1766). The taxation thus levied was less than £100,000 per annum. Its operations ceased from May 1, 1766, and a bill of indemnity for those who had incurred penalties was passed June 6.

STAMP DUTIES.—By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 9 (1670), certain duties were imposed on deeds enrolled, crown grants, and law proceedings. Stamp duties, properly so called, were introduced into this country from Holland, and were first imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 21, 1694. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), they were granted on marriages, births, and burials, and by 8 Anne, c. 9 (1709), on premiums with apprentices. Newspapers were first taxed by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1712). Stamp duties were introduced into Ireland in 1774. Bills of exchange and notes were subjected to the stamp laws by 22 Geo. III. c. 33 (1782), and patent medicines by 23 Geo. III. c. 62 (1783). All the stamp duties were repealed by 44 Geo. III. c. 98 (July 28, 1804), which was amended by 48 Geo. III. c. 149 (July 4, 1808). Both these statutes were repealed by the general stamp act, 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815). By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 55 (July 2, 1827), the stamp offices of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated, and by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 60 (Aug. 13, 1834), the boards of stamps and taxes were united. The stamp laws were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1850); by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853); by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853); by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1854); and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 28, 1860).

STANCHIO, or STANKO.—(*See* COS.)

STANDARD (Battle).—The battle of Cuton Moor, or Northallerton (*q. v.*), fought Aug. 22, 1138, is so called because the English barons rallied round a sacred standard, consisting of a ship's mast fixed in a four-wheeled vehicle, and bearing the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, surmounted by a pyx containing the consecrated host.

STANDARD FOR GOLD AND SILVER.—The appointment of a fixed standard of fineness for the precious metals is very ancient, as the method of testing known as the Trial of the Pyx is mentioned as early as 1243 (*See* ASSAY), and by 25 Edw. III. c. 13 (1350), all coin is ordered to be made of standard metal. The standard was regulated by 12 Geo. II. c. 26 (1739), and was reduced, as far as gold wares are concerned, by 38 Geo. III. c. 69 (June 21, 1798), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding-rings are exempted from restrictions as to standard by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

STANDARDS were first used by the Egyptians, who carried some animal at the end of a spear. The earlier Greeks set up a piece of armour as a rallying signal. In later times each state assumed some distinctive badge. The earliest standard employed by the Romans was a bundle of hay fixed to a pole; but in after years effigies of the gods and emperors, and of animals and birds, especially of the eagle, were adopted. The eagle alone was retained after B.C. 104. The barbarians generally used the figure of a dragon, and this also was employed by the Roman legions during the Empire, and was for many years the chief ensign of the Western empire, and of the English and Norman sovereigns. (*See* BANNER, EAGLE, FLAG, ORIFLAMME, &c.)

STANDARD THEATRE (London), situated in Shoreditch, built about 1854, was destroyed by fire Oct. 21, 1866.

STANFORD BRIDGE (Battle).—Tostig, with an army of English and Flemish, and his ally Harold III. (Hardrada) of Norway, with an army of Norwegians, were defeated at this place, on the river Derwent, in Yorkshire, by Harold II., King of England, Sep. 25, 1066. Tostig and Harold III. were killed in the encounter.

STANGOBRO (Battle).—Duke Charles, uncle of Sigismund III., King of Poland and Sweden, to whom the administration of affairs in the latter country had been entrusted, usurped sovereign power, and defeated the king in an engagement at this place, in Sweden, in Sep., 1598.

STANHOPE, or GERMAN ADMINISTRATION, under the direction of James, created Earl Stanhope April 7, 1718, and the Earl of Sunderland, was formed April 15, 1717. In the earlier part of its existence, Earl Stanhope was first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, but he afterwards resigned the leadership to the Earl of Sunderland. The ministry was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr., afterwards Earl, Stanhope.
Lord Chancellor	Lord, afterwards Earl, Cowper.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison.
Secretary at War	Mr. Craggs.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.

Addison resigned on account of ill health, March 18, 1718, and the Earl of Sunderland became first lord of the Treasury and president of the council March 20. (*See* SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION.)

STANMORE (Middlesex).—The manor of Stanmore became the property of the abbey of St. Albans in 1221. Archbishop Boyle was rector of Stanmore from 1610 to 1618. The church, restored in 1630, was consecrated by Archbishop Laud July 16, 1632.

STANNARY COURTS were instituted at a very remote period, for the convenience of the

Cornish tin-miners. They are mentioned in a charter granted by John in 1201, and their privileges were confirmed by Edward III. in 1359. The last of their assemblies was held in 1752. Their jurisdiction was regulated by 16 Charles I. c. 15 (1641), and the courts themselves were remodelled by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1836). The Stannary laws were amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58 (Aug. 17, 1839), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32 (June 15, 1855).

STAPLE was regulated by 27 Edw. III. st. 2 (1353). The five chief or staple commodities of the kingdom were wool, woolfells,* leather, lead, and tin (butter, cheese, and cloth were sometimes added), which could only be sold for exportation by a corporation called merchants of the Staple, and could only be sent from certain towns known as towns of the Staple. These towns were Bristol, Caermarthen, Calais,† Canterbury, Chichester, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Exeter, Lincoln, London, Middleburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Waterford, and York. By 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 3 (1353), it was felony for any but authorized merchants to deal in Staple goods. The staple was the subject of numerous statutes.

STAPLE (Court of).—By 28 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 7 (1354), a court was erected in every town in which there was a staple, called the Court of the Mayor of the Staple, for the government of the merchants residing in the Staple.

STAPLEDON HALL.—(*See* EXETER COLLEGE.)

STAPLEHURST (Kent).—The South-Eastern Railway tidal express train ran off the line at this place, June 9, 1865, when 10 persons were killed and about 20 wounded.

STAPLES INN (London).—This inn of chancery was formerly a frequent resort of wool-merchants, in consequence of which it was called Staple Hall. Dugdale states that it became an inn of chancery in or before the reign of Henry V. (1413—22); but it did not become the property of a law society until the time of Henry VIII. (1509—47). Crabb (Hist. of the English Law) says it was first held by lease and was afterwards granted to the society of Gray's Inn.

STAR.—John II. of France founded an order of knighthood of the Star in 1350, in imitation of the English order of the garter (*q. v.*).

STAR BEARERS.—(*See* BETHLEHEMITES.)

STARCH was introduced at the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558—1603). Frow Vander Plasse gave lessons in the art of clear-starching in 1564. A patent was obtained in 1796, by Lord William Murray, for making starch from horse-chestnuts, and Wickham obtained a patent in 1824 for making it from rice. O. Jones, in 1840, produced starch from rice by a new process, and in 1841 Berger took out a patent for making rice starch by the action of an alkaline salt. James Colman obtained a patent in Dec., 1841, for making starch from Indian corn. The starch-makers were incorporated in 1622.

STAR CHAMBER.—The etymology of the name of this celebrated court is very uncertain. Some contend that the chamber where it held its sittings received its name from the starry decorations of its roof, and others that Star Chamber is a corruption of "Starrs" Chamber; and that the room was so called because it was used as a repository for contracts made with Jews—"Starrs" being the old name for such contracts. Hallam considers that this court originated in the Consilium Ordinarium, which had been the subject of numerous statutes from the time of Edward III. (1327—77). If not erected it was at any rate remodelled by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1486). Its constitution and authority were defined more particularly by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1529), by which the president of the council was made one of its judges, and it was abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1640). An attempt to restore the jurisdiction of the court of Star Chamber was made without success in 1662.

STAR OF INDIA (Order).—This order of knighthood was instituted by Queen Victoria by letters patent dated Feb. 23, 1861. It consists of 20 knights, exclusive of the sovereign. The first and principal knight, and grand master of the order, is the viceroy and governor-general of India for the time being. The first investiture of this order was held by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, Nov. 1, 1861.

STAROWERSKI.—(*See* PHILIPPINS.)

STARRY CROSS.—(*See* CROSS OR STARRY CROSS.)

STAR OF THE SOUTH.—(*See* DIAMOND.)

STARYGROW.—(*See* ALTMARK.)

STATEN ISLAND (United States), about 11 miles S.W. of New York, was occupied by the English army, under Gen. Howe, July 9, 1776.

STATE-PAPER OFFICE.—This office was established in 1578, and is the depository of the official correspondence of the country from the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). An attempt to improve the catalogues was made in 1764, and in 1800 the office was placed under an improved system of management. It was joined to the Public Records Office in 1854. The publication of the calendar of State Papers was commenced in 1857. (*See* MASTER OR KEEPER OF THE ROLLS OF CHANCERY.)

STATES OF THE CHURCH.—(*See* PAPAL STATES.)

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE.—(*See* ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, NOTABLES, PARLIAMENT (French), ROUEN, &c.)

STATIONERS.—The company of stationers or text-writers was formed into a guild in 1403, and received their first charter May 4, 1557. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1558. The entries of copies commenced in 1558, and the delivery of books in 1662. The first hall, in Milk Street, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt in 1670.

STATIONERY OFFICE (London) was established in 1786.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY (London) was established March 15, 1834.

STATISTICS.—Hallam (Literature of Europe, pt. iv. sec. 109) states that "the Italians were the first who laid anything like a foundation for statistics or political arithmetic." They

* Sheep-skins.

† In time of war the staple was removed from Calais and Middleburgh.

were succeeded by the English, whose earliest work on the subject is Graunt's "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," published in 1661. The first attempt to comprehend all the details of statistical science within the limits of one work was made in the "Statistical Account of Scotland," which was published by Sir John Sinclair in 1791. In 1832 Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thompson established a statistical office in connection with the Board of Trade; and in 1833 a similar department was instituted by the British Association. The Statistical Society of London was founded March 15, 1834, and commenced the publication of its journal in May, 1838. A central statistical commission was established in Belgium by a royal decree, in Oct., 1841; and international statistical congresses have been since held under its auspices. (*See* INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.)

STATUES.—Phidias, the most celebrated sculptor of ancient times, was born at Athens about B.C. 500. The first statue executed by an Englishman was that of Thomas Sutton, by Nicholas Stone, in 1615. The first equestrian statue erected in England was that of Charles I. by Le Seur, in 1678. Public statues within the metropolitan police district were placed under the control of the commissioners of public works and buildings by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 33 (July 10, 1854). (*See* IVORY.)

STATUTE CAP.—By 19 Eliz. c. 19 (1577), all persons above the age of six (the nobility excepted), were required to wear on Sundays and holidays woollen caps made in England. Rosalind (Love's Labour's Lost, act v. sc. 2) says, "Better wits have worn plain statute-caps." The act was repealed 39 Eliz. c. 18 (1597).

STATUTES.—The statutes of the English Parliament were first ordered to be printed in 1483. By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21 (June 10, 1850), provisions were made for shortening the language used in Parliamentary statutes. A list of all the statutes referred to in this work is given in the Index. (*See* ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.)

STEAKS.—*See* BEEF-STEAK CLUB.)

STEAM-CARRIAGE.—The earliest carriage propelled by steam, invented by Theophilus Cugnot, in 1763, proved a failure. In 1786 William Symington, in Scotland, and Oliver Evans, in North America, both laboured to introduce steam-propelled vehicles on common roads, and Trevithick and Vivian patented a steam-carriage March 24, 1802. Julius Griffith's carriage was patented in 1821, the experiments of David Gordon commenced in 1822, and Goldsworthy Gurney's patent was taken out May 14, 1825. In consequence of the conflicting claims of different inventors, a committee of the House of Commons was nominated, which presented a report, Oct. 12, 1831, favourable to the introduction of steam-carriages on common roads. In 1860 a carriage, invented by the Earl of Caithness, attained very satisfactory results. (*See* LOCOMOTIVE, RAILWAYS, &c.)

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—(*See* FIRE-ENGINE.)

STEAM-ENGINE, &c.—Hero of Alexandria, writing about B.C. 120, describes some apparatus in which motion was produced by the force of steam. Smiles (Lives of Boulton and Watt, ch. i.) remarks that, "It was employed by them merely as a toy, or as a means of exciting the wonder of the credulous." A translation of Hero's treatise on Pneumatics appeared at Bologna in 1547. The Italian architect Branca imparted a rotatory motion to a series of wheels by means of the forcible emission of steam from an orifice in a boiler, in 1629. The first work in which steam is scientifically treated, was published at Basel by John Ziegler, in 1769. Dr. Robison's experiments on the temperature and elasticity of steam were made in 1778, and Dr. Dalton published a valuable series of discoveries in 1793. Dr. Darwin, in the "Botanic Garden," of which the first edition appeared in 1791, wrote:

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, and drive the rapid car."

A.D.
1663. The Marquis of Worcester constructs a rude steam-engine, which he describes in the "Century of Inventions."
1682. Dr. Dionysius Papin invents the safety-valve.
1690. Dr. Papin invents the cylinder and piston.
1695. Dr. Papin suggests an atmospheric steam-engine.
1698, July 25. Capt. Thomas Savery patents an invention for raising water by steam power.
1705. Thomas Newcomen invents an engine.
1717. Henry Beighton perfects self-acting valve-gear.
1720. Leupold produces the first idea of a high-pressure engine.
1759. James Watt directs his attention to the subject of the steam-engine.
1765. James Watt invents the condenser.
1769, Jan. 5. James Watt takes out his first patent.
1770. Smeaton improves the atmospheric engine.
1774. Watt and Boulton commence their partnership.
1775. Watt's patent is extended for 25 years.
1781. Steed patents the crank motion, and Hornblower invents the double-cylinder engine.
1784. Watt invents the parallel motion.
1785. Watt invents the governor and throttle-valve. The oscillating cylinder is invented by William Murdock.
1797. Dr. Edmund Cartwright patents the metallic piston.
1799. Matthew Murray proposes the slide-valve.
1802. Trevithick & Vivian invent the high-pressure engine.
1804. Arthur Woolf improves the double-cylinder engine.
1832. Dakeyne patents the first disc engine.
1845. George Daniel Bishopp patents his disc engine.

(*See* SCREW PROPELLER.)

STEAM-GUN.—Smiles (Industrial Biography ch. x.) says: "There is every reason to believe—indeed it seems clear—that the Romans knew of gunpowder, though they only used it for purposes of fireworks; while the secret of the destructive Greek fire has been lost altogether. When gunpowder came to be used for purposes of war, invention busied itself upon instruments of destruction. When recently examining the Museum of the Arsenal at Venice, we were surprised to find numerous weapons of the 15th and 16th centuries embodying the most recent English improvements in arms, such as revolving pistols, rifled muskets, and breech-loading cannon. The latter, embodying Sir W. Armstrong's modern idea, though in a rude form, had been fished up from the bottom of the Adriatic, where the ship armed with them had been sunk hundreds of years ago. Even Perkins's steam-gun was an old invention revived by Leonardo da Vinci, and by him attributed to Archimedes." William Murdock, by experiments made in 1803, suggested the modern steam-gun, and one of large size, steam being used instead of gunpowder, was invented by Jacob Perkins, May 15, 1824, but it proved of little use. (*See* ARTILLERY.)

STEAM HAMMER.—A patent for a steam hammer was taken out by James Watt in 1784, and another by William Deverell in 1806. The idea was carried out by Messrs. Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., at their factory near Manchester, and they took out a patent June 9, 1842.

STEAM PLOUGH.—David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgosse took out a patent for a machine to plough land without horses or oxen in 1618; Moore patented a similar invention in 1769; and Major Pratt patented an ingenious apparatus in 1810. Mr. Heathcote, M.P. for Tiverton, patented the first steam plough in 1832, and various patents have since been taken out, the most practical and useful machine being that exhibited at Lincoln by Fowler in 1854.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A correspondent to *Notes and Queries* (3rd series, i. p. 207) shows that the story claiming for Blaso de Garay the credit of having invented steam, because at Barcelona, in 1543, he propelled a boat by means of "a large kettle of boiling water," is a hoax. An examination of the official papers proved that the propelling power was *oxen*.

A.D.
1736, Dec. 21. Jonathan Hulls patents a machine for carrying ships out of harbour against wind or tide, or in a calm, by means of steam.
1752. Daniel Bernouilli invents a screw propeller, to be worked by steam.
1770. James Watt proposes the screw propeller.
1774. The Count d'Auxiron constructs a steamer, which fails, on the Seine.
1775. Elliott proposes steam navigation in the United States.
1778. The notorious Thomas Paine suggests steam as a means of propelling vessels.
1782. A steamboat is built by the Marquis de Jouffroy, and is tried on the Saône without success.
1785. William Murdock invents the oscillating cylinder.
1787. Miller takes out a patent for paddle-wheels.
1788, Oct. 14. Symington and Taylor's engine is tried. Fitch moves a vessel by steam power on the Delaware, N. America.
1790, Dec. 26. William Symington, in conjunction with Miller, constructs a steamer, which attains a speed of seven miles an hour, on the Forth of Clyde Canal.
1801-3. Symington, employed by Lord Dundas, constructs the *Charlotte Dundas*, "the first practical steamboat."
1807, Oct. 3. Robert Fulton establishes the *Clermont*, as a steam-packet between New York and Albany. The engines were furnished by Watt and Boulton.
1812, Jan. 18. Henry Bell starts the *Comet*, between Glasgow and Greenock.
1815, Jan. 23. The *Margery* plies between London and Gravesend, and is the first Thames steamer. A steamboat makes the passage between Glasgow and Belfast.
1817, Oct. 14. James Watt, Jun., crosses the Channel in the *Caledonia*, and ascends the Rhine.
1819. The *Savannah* steamer crosses from America to Liverpool.
1822. The *Comet* steamer is built for the Royal Navy.
1825, Aug. 16. The *Enterprise* sails from Falmouth.—Dec. 7. The *Enterprise* reaches Diamond Harbour, Bengal.
1829. The *Curaçoa* makes two voyages between Holland and the West Indies.
1836. The screw propeller is patented by F. P. Smith.
1838, April 4. The *Sirius* steam packet sails from London to New York, accomplishing the voyage in 17 days.—April 7. The *Great Western* leaves Bristol for New York, performing the passage in 15 days.
1840. Smith constructs the *Archimedes* screw steamer.
1843. The Messrs. Ruthven, of Edinburgh, introduce the water-jet system of steam propelling.—July 19. Launch of the *Great Britain*.
A.D.
1845. Screw steamers are adopted in the navy.
1851, Aug. 7. Passing of the Steam Navigation Act.
1854, May 1. The *Great Eastern* is commenced at Millwall.
1857, Nov. 3. The launch of the *Great Eastern* commences.
1858, Jan. 31. The *Great Eastern* is launched.
1859, Sep. 14. An explosion occurs on the *Great Eastern* and 10 men are killed. The English Government orders a steam valve of 1,250 horse-power to be built.
1860, June. Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles proposes his shot-proof gun shields for iron steamers.—Dec. 29. Launch of the iron-cased screw steamer *Warrior*.

STEARINE, a solid transparent substance, was first made known by Chevreul in 1823.

STEDINGERS.—Heretics thus named from a district in the duchy of Oldenburg, where they were most numerous, flourished in the early part of the 12th century, were placed under the ban of the empire Feb. 22, 1232, and were nearly exterminated in 1234 by an army of 40,000 crusaders. They refused to pay tithes, and were charged with holding various absurd notions by their papal persecutors. They were also called Hallean heretics, from a town of that name in Swabia.

STEEL.—One kind, called *stomoma* by the Greeks, and another *chalybs*, manufactured by the Chalybes, were in use in the time of Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927). A costly description of the metal was the *ferrum Indicum*, 100 talents of which were presented to Alexander III. in India, B.C. 327. Diodorus describes a process followed by the Celtiberians, in Spain, for oxydizing the iron to make steel, which was afterwards forged into weapons, B.C. 43. Japan has long been famed for the quality of this metal, used in the manufacture of sabres. The method of hardening by immersion in water was practised in the 11th or 12th century. Oils and other fluids were used for the same purpose, the Archduke Cosmo, of Tuscany, enjoying the credit of having discovered a valuable one in 1555. The art of converting bar-iron into steel, by dipping into other fused iron, is described by Reaumur, about 1730, although it was known much earlier. Some pieces, under the name of *wootz*, were sent from India to the Royal Society in 1795. Damasked steel, a famous quality, was early obtained from the Levant. Cast steel was first made by Huntsman, at Attercliffe, Sheffield, in 1770. Faraday and Stodart published a series of experiments, showing how the quality might be improved by alloy with silver and other metals, in 1822. Heath, who spent a fortune on his experiments, devised a mode of combining carbon with manganese to produce a carburet, by which good steel was made from English iron, in 1839. Bessemer's process for converting pig-iron into malleable iron, and that again into steel, without any additional consumption of fuel, for which he has taken out several patents, was announced at the meeting of the British Association in 1856. (*See* IRON.)

STEEL PENS were first brought into use about 1803. They have since undergone various improvements, and are the subject of numerous patents.

STEELYARD was known to the Romans under the name of *statera*, and frequently made of brass, as described by Vitruvius, B.C.

27. From the manner in which it is spoken of in a tract of the time, it seems to have been little known in England in 1578. Martius' "Index Weighing-Machine" and many other modifications have been devised; and Hanin, a Frenchman, received a prize from the Society of Arts for one in 1790.

STEELYARD, or STILLYARD.—Foreign traders settled in London before 967, and the merchants of Cologne had a factory in London in 1220. According to some authors, a company of foreign merchants, which had been formed in 1215, received special privileges from Henry III. in 1235. The merchants of the Hanse Towns, or Hansards, as those who formed the branch of the Hanseatic League, established in London in 1250, were called, received peculiar privileges in 1259. Edward I. granted the Hansards a charter in 1280, which was confirmed by Henry V. in 1413, and renewed by Edward IV. by a treaty signed in 1474, when the fee simple of some ground and buildings in Thames Street, known as the Steel Yard, was granted to them, and from that time they received the name of merchants of the Steel Yard. Their privileges, confirmed by 19 Hen. VII. c. 23 (1504), were revoked by Edward VI. in 1550, restored by Queen Mary in 1554, and abrogated by Elizabeth in 1578. The establishment was closed and the Germans were sent away in 1597. The buildings and site were sold in 1853. (*See* MERCHANT ADVENTURERS, MERCHANTS, &c.)

STEENKIRK, or STEINKIRK (Battle).—At this village, in Belgium, William III. of England was defeated by the French, under Marshal Luxemburg, Aug. 3, 1692. It is sometimes called the battle of Enghien.

STELVIO (Tyrol).—This pass, the highest carriage road in Europe, was completed by the Austrian government in 1828. (*See* LA PRESE.)

STENCILLING, or PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING, invented about 1844, has been greatly improved by the processes of Fargier, Pouncy, and Swan.

STENOGRAPHY.—(*See* SHORTHAND.)

STEPHEN, third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William I., born about 1096, was crowned King of England Thursday, Dec. 26, 1135. Stephen married Matilda, daughter of the Count of Boulogne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He waged a long war against the Empress Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I., she having claimed the crown. She was recognized as "Lady of England," at a council held at Winchester, April 7, 1141. The war was brought to a close by the treaty of Winchester, signed Nov. 7, 1153, which provided for the succession to the throne of her son Henry, on the death of Stephen, which occurred Oct. 25, 1154.

STEPHEN'S (ST.) CHAPEL (London), built by King Stephen about 1135, and rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, was granted by Edward VI., in 1547, as the place of meeting for Parliament. It was destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834.

STEREOMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid and other bodies, was invented by Say, a French officer of engineers, in 1797.

STEREOMONOSCOPE, described by Claudet in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for June, 1857, and April, 1858.

STEREOSCOPE.—The principle on which the instrument depends, known to Euclid B.C. 300, was described by Galen in 174. Professor Wheatstone read a treatise before the Royal Society, on the phenomena of binocular vision, and illustrated his theories with what he called the "reflecting stereoscope," in 1838. Sir David Brewster explained to the same society the principle of his lenticular, or refracting stereoscope, in 1843. Duboscq, of Paris, manufactured one, which, with a set of daguerreotypes, was presented to Queen Victoria in 1851.

STEREOTROPE, described by Shaw in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for Jan., 1861.

STEREOTYPE is said to have been invented in Holland, bibles having been printed at Leyden from stereotype plates in 1711. The art was, however, brought to perfection in this country. A mode of printing from stereotype plates was discovered by Ged, of Edinburgh, in 1725; and plates for bibles and prayer-books were cast at Cambridge in 1731. Ged returned to Edinburgh and printed an edition of Sallust from stereotype plates in 1739. Earl Stanhope introduced it into London in 1803. Applegath obtained a patent in 1818 for improvements in stereotype plates. It was first used for newspapers about 1857.

STERLING.—(*See* MONEY.)

STETHOSCOPE, a wooden cylinder used by medical men to ascertain the condition of the lungs, was invented by Laennec, of Paris, in 1823.

STETTIN (Prussia), the ancient Sedinum, and afterwards Stettinum, owes its origin to a Wendish castle, and a large village existed here as early as 830. A Wendish temple was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the struggle between Christianity and Paganism, and was finally destroyed on the triumph of the former in the 13th century. A treaty of peace was concluded at Stettin, in 1570, between Norway and Sweden, the principal articles being that John III., King of Sweden, should restore his Norwegian conquests, and that Frederick II., King of Norway, should also restore his conquests, receiving, however, Elfsburg and a large sum of money. The ancient castle was the residence of the dukes of Pomerania from 1515 to 1637, when the line became extinct. Stettin, with the rest of Pomerania, was conquered by Russia in 1713, and, after undergoing various changes, was ceded to Prussia in 1814.

STEVENAGE.—(*See* GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.)

STEWARD.—(*See* LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, &c.)

STEYER (Armistice), concluded after the battle of Hohenlinden (*q. v.*), between Gen. Moreau on the part of the French, and the Archduke Charles on that of the Austrians, at this place in Austria, Dec. 25, 1800.

STICHOMANCY.—This method of divination, which consisted in selecting a number of

different lines from a poet, mixing them in an urn, and applying particular lines taken out by hazard to the circumstances of the hour, was popular amongst the Romans.

STICKLASTADT (Battle).—Olaf II., King of Norway, having been driven from his throne by Canute the Great, was defeated and slain in this battle, fought for the recovery of his kingdom, July 29, 1030.

STILTON CHEESE, mentioned as early as 1720, noticed in "A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain, by a gentleman, 1725," and in one of Pope's satires, written about 1737, is made in Leicestershire.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.—By 26 & 27 Vict. c. 97 (July 28, 1863), the local board of any city, town, or borough with 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, was authorized to appoint Stipendiary Magistrates.

STIRLING (Scotland).—The earliest charter, given by Alexander I., is dated 1119. The castle, of the early history of which nothing is known, was, in the 12th and 13th centuries, one of the strongest fortresses in Scotland. (*See* CAMBUSKENNETH.) Edward I. took it in 1304, and it was besieged by Robert Bruce in 1313. (*See* PONTEFRACT.) James II. stabbed the Earl of Douglas here in 1452. The church, formerly a Franciscan monastery, was founded by James IV. in 1494. James VI. was crowned at Stirling, July 24, 1567. The Earl of Lennox was murdered in the castle, Sep. 4, 1571. Gowan's hospital was erected in 1639. The remnant of the Scottish army having retreated to Stirling after the battle of Dunbar, Sep. 3, 1650, surrendered to Gen. Monk, Aug. 14, 1651. (*See* MAR'S INSURRECTION.) The Highlanders besieged it in 1745.

STIRRUPS were not used before the 6th century. Hippocrates and Galen speak of a disease of the feet and ankles from suspension without a resting place when riding.

STOCKACH (Battles).—The Archduke Charles defeated the French, under Jourdan, at this town in Baden, and compelled them to retreat across the Rhine, March 25, 1799.—— Gen. Moreau defeated Gen. Kray here, May 3, 1800.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden), sometimes called the Venice of the North, was founded by Birger Jarl about 1260. Christian I., King of Denmark, was crowned here in 1457. (*See* BRUNKEBERG.) John II., King of Denmark and Norway, was crowned King of Sweden, at Stockholm, in 1497. It was strongly fortified and defended by Queen Christina against the Swedish insurgents, from Oct. 7, 1501, to March 27, 1502; and a still more heroic defence was made by Christina Gyllenstierna, in 1520, against Christian II. of Denmark, who perpetrated what has been called the Massacre of Stockholm. It replaced Upsala as the capital of Sweden in the 17th century. The palace, commenced in 1697, was finished in 1753. The royal library, formed in 1540, was destroyed by fire in 1697. A granite obelisk was erected by Gustavus IV. in 1793, to commemorate the zeal and fidelity of the citizens in the war against Russia from 1788 to 1790. A revolution took place at Stockholm March 13, 1809, when Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, was deposed. The Jews were persecuted here Sep. 3, 1852.

STOCKHOLM (Treaties).—Louis XIV. concluded a treaty here against the Dutch, April 14, 1672. It was for three years, and was renewed in April, 1675.——A treaty of peace between Denmark and Sweden was concluded here June 14, 1720.——By another treaty, signed here March 26, 1727, Sweden acceded to the alliance of Hanover (*q. v.*).——With Russia was signed March 3, 1813, by which Sweden bound herself to employ a body of 30,000 men to act with the Russians against the French in North Germany. —— Another, between England, France, and Sweden, was concluded Nov. 21, 1855.

STOCKINGS, not known to the Romans till after the time of Hadrian, 138, were used by the Anglo-Saxons in the 8th century, and made of cloth in the 12th century. The ladies of the time of Edward II. wore them of precisely the modern form. Henry VIII. (1509—47) wore silk stockings. A Spanish pair, which included breeches, stockings, and shoes, was presented to Edward VI. (1547—53). A pair of knitted silk stockings, made in England, was presented in 1601 to Queen Elizabeth, who afterwards refused to wear any other sort. A London apprentice made the first worsted knitted stockings in England, taking the hint from a pair brought from Mantua in 1564. In France young men of fashion wore them of different patterns upon each leg in the 16th century. (*See* BLUE STOCKING CLUBS, KNITTING, &c.)

STOCK-JOBBING ACT.—By 7 Geo. II. c. 8 (March 28, 1734), provisions were made for the prevention of stock-jobbing, and by 10 Geo. II. c. 8 (1737), these provisions were rendered perpetual.

STOCKPORT (Cheshire).—The castle was held in 1173 by Geoffrey de Costentyn against Henry II. The free school was founded in 1487. Stockport was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644, and retaken by the Parliamentarians, under Leslie, in 1645. It was occupied on two occasions, in 1745, by Prince Charles-Edward, the Pretender. The new Mechanics' Institution was inaugurated Sep. 22, 1862.

STOCKS are mentioned in the Statute of Labourers (*q. v.*), and in 1376 the Commons prayed that stocks might be placed in every village. It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1405), that every village and town should have a pair of stocks; and by 4 James I. c. 5 (1606), that every person convicted of drunkenness should be fined 5*s.*, or spend six hours in the stocks. This last act was confirmed by 21 James I. c. 7 (1623).

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Durham).—This town is supposed to have received its first charter from King John, in 1201. In 1310 Bishop Anthony Beke granted a weekly market, and in 1322 the town was burned and plundered by the Scotch, who held the castle in 1644. The Parliament ordered it to be dismantled in 1647, and it was entirely destroyed in 1652. The custom-house was transferred from Hartlepool to Stockton in 1680. The church, commenced June 5, 1710, upon the site of an old chapel dating as far back as 1234, was finished and

consecrated Aug. 21, 1712. The bridge over the Tees, commenced Aug. 23, 1764, was finished in April, 1771. The Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened for traffic Sep. 25, 1825.

STOICS.—The disciples of Zeno, a Greek philosopher, were called Stoics because he taught in the Στοα, or porch. Zeno was born at Citium, a small town in the island of Cyprus, about B.C. 357, taught at Athens B.C. 299, and died about B.C. 263. His most celebrated followers are—Cleanthes (B.C. 300—B.C. 220), Chrysippus (B.C. 280—B.C. 207), and among the Romans Seneca (B.C. 6—A.D. 65), Epictetus (60—140), and the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (121—180).

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Staffordshire).—The old church of St. Peter is mentioned as early as 1291. Lambert Simnel was defeated and made prisoner in a battle fought near this town, June 16, 1487. The completion of the Grand Junction Canal to Stoke in 1777 led to a great increase in the trade. The first newspaper published in this town appeared Jan. 1, 1809. St. Peter's church was pulled down and a new one erected in 1829. The Wedgwood statue was unveiled Feb. 24, 1863. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of a new Infirmary for North Staffordshire, at "the Mount," near Stoke, June 25, 1866.

STOLBOVA (Russia).—A treaty of peace, confirming that of Wiburg, was signed at this place, near St. Petersburg, between Russia and Sweden, Jan. 26, 1617. Russia surrendered to Sweden Ingria, Carelia, the whole country between Ingria and Novgorod, renounced all claim to Livonia and Esthonia, and paid a large sum of money. It was renewed by the treaty of Cardis (*q. v.*).

STOLE.—The office of groom of the stole, who was first lord of the bedchamber in the king's household, was abolished in 1837.

STONE.—The Egyptians chiefly used granite in their buildings, the Assyrians alabaster, and the Greeks and Romans marble. The ancient Britons used stone in their remarkable Druidical circles (*See* STONEHENGE), and stone circular towers of a very early date exist in Scotland and Ireland. During the Roman occupation numerous stone edifices were erected, and in 296 the English builders are mentioned as the most skilful masons known. After the departure of the Romans, however, the art of building in stone declined, until it was revived by Wilfred, Bishop of York, and Benedict Biscop in 674. The first stone church in Scotland was erected in 710. A commission to inquire into the kinds of stone most suitable for building purposes was appointed in 1839, in order to secure good material for the new house of Parliament, but the result has not proved satisfactory. Frederick Ransome patented his artificial stone Oct. 22, 1844. Hutchinson's process for the preservation of stone was patented in 1847, Barrett's in 1851, and Daines's in April, 1856. F. Ransome's system of coating stone with an insoluble silicate was patented Sep. 27, 1856. (*See* BLARNEY-STONE, CAABA, CORONATION STONE, CRYSTAL STONE, &c.)

STONE, or CALCULUS.—The operation for this disease is mentioned by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—B.C. 357). (*See* LITHOTOMY.) Germain Collot, a French surgeon, performed it on a criminal at Paris in 1474. The present method was first taught at Paris by Frère Jacques in 1697. The operation by crushing the stone, called lithotrity (*q. v.*), was first proposed in 1812.

STONEHENGE (Wiltshire), on Salisbury Plain, is, by many authorities, believed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Owing to a rapid thaw, three of the large stones, the smallest weighing about 20 tons, fell from their place, Jan. 3, 1797. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that it was erected by Aurelius Ambrosius in memory of 460 Britons treacherously slain by Hengist near this spot in 450, at a feast given by Vortigern. Polydore Virgil says the Britons erected this monument in memory of Aurelius Ambrosius. Inigo Jones believed it to be a Roman temple.

"STONEWALL" BRIGADE.—A portion of the Confederate army, being on the point of yielding to superior numbers at the first battle of Bull Run or Manassas (*q. v.*), July 21, 1861, was rallied by Gen. Lee with the words, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here and we will conquer," the stand which was accordingly made resulting in the complete rout of the Federals. The brigade of Gen. Thomas Jefferson Jackson, to whose example the victory was due, received the sobriquet of the "Stonewall" brigade, and its general that of "Stonewall" Jackson. This brave officer was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville (*q. v.*), May 3, 1863.

STONEY POINT (N. America), taken by the English June 1, 1779, was retaken by Wayne July 15. The latter evacuated the fort after having destroyed the works, and it was again occupied by the English.

STONING.—(*See* CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.)

STONY CREEK (Battle).—The English defeated the United States forces at this place in Canada, June 6, 1813.

STOOL OF REPENTANCE.—A low stool formerly placed in Scotch churches in front of the pulpit, on which persons guilty of immoral conduct, &c., sat during service, or stood to receive a rebuke from the pastor. It gradually fell into disuse towards the end of the 18th century, though it existed in others at the commencement of the 19th century.

STORMONTFIELD.—(*See* PISCICULTURE.)

STORMS.—The earliest attempt to arrive at a scientific knowledge of the law of storms was made by Capt. Langford, who published a paper on the West Indian hurricanes in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1698. In 1743 Don Juan de Ulloa described the rotary storms of the Pacific, and in 1801 Col. Capper made some observations on the hurricanes of Malabar. William Redfield, of New York, published a valuable paper on the management of ships in storms and the use of the barometer, in 1831; and in 1838 the law of storms was established on a definite scientific basis by Lieut. Col. William Reid, of the Royal Engineers. Henry Piddington's publications on the subject commenced in 1839. (*See* CYCLONE.)

STORMY CAPE.—(*See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

STORTHING, or Norwegian Parliament, was first held at Bergen by Haco V., in 1223. By an agreement made with the King of Sweden, the two crowns were united May 17, 1814. Both chambers passed a motion to abolish hereditary nobility in 1815. The royal assent was refused, but the chambers carried their point in 1821.

STOURBRIDGE (Worcestershire).—The free grammar-school, at which Dr. Johnson was a scholar in 1726, was founded by Edward VI. in 1551. The church was built by subscription in 1742. A riot took place among the colliers Nov. 14, 1767, when they compelled the farmers to sell their corn at 5*s.* a bushel. The railway to Dudley was opened in 1852.

STOVE.—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually employed charcoal braziers for heating their apartments. The first important scientific work on stoves was published in France by Cardinal Polignac, in 1713. Dr. Neil Arnot patented his stove Nov. 14, 1821, and William Jeakes patented a method of applying a ventilating apparatus to the Arnot stoves, Oct. 22, 1838.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (Battle).—Lord Astley, with 3,000 Cavaliers, marching from Worcester to join Charles I. at Oxford, was defeated at this place, in Gloucestershire, by Col. Morgan. His men were killed, captured, or dispersed, and he was taken prisoner, March 22, 1646.

STRAFFORDIANS. — Lord Digby and 54 members of the House of Commons voted against the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford, April 21, 1641. Their names were posted in the streets as "Straffordians, who, to save a traitor, would betray their country."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Straits of Malacca).—The name given to the settlements consisting of Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales Island, Province Wellesley and Singapore, secured to Great Britain by a treaty with the Sultan of Jahore, concluded in 1824.

STRALSUND (Prussia), founded by Jaromar I., Prince of Rügen, in 1209, became a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League in 1242, and was besieged by Wallenstein, who, notwithstanding his boast that he would "take it if it were bound to heaven with chains," had to abandon the attempt, after losing 12,000 men, in 1628. Sweden obtained possession at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. It was captured, after a bombardment, by Frederick-William of Brandenburg in 1678, and was restored to Sweden in 1679. Charles XII., on his return to Europe, arrived here Nov. 22, 1714. It surrendered to the combined forces of Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony, Dec. 21, 1715, and was restored to Sweden in 1720. The Prussian general Dohna blockaded the place, but left to follow the Russian army, in Feb., 1758. By a convention with Sweden, England paid £50,000 to put it in a state of defence, Oct. 3, 1805. Gen. Essen, commander of the fortress, attacked and defeated the French blockading force in April, 1807. The French having collected an overwhelming army under its walls, the Swedish monarch listened to the entreaties of the inhabitants and surrendered it, Aug. 22. Col. Schill, a Prussian officer, took possession in 1809. The French, under Gen. Gratien, recovered it by assault, Schill falling in the defence, May 31. Napoleon I. seized it, with all the ships in the harbour, arming them as privateers against the commerce of England, in Jan., 1812. A treaty with Sweden secured to England the right of an entrepôt in the harbour for 20 years, March 3, 1813. Stralsund was given to Prussia in 1815.

STRAND (London).—Henry III. granted this important thoroughfare to his uncle, Peter of Savoy, in 1245, and the result was the erection of the Savoy Palace (*q. v.*). The Strand was first paved in 1532. Somerset House (*q. v.*) was commenced in 1547; Salisbury House was finished in 1602, and pulled down in 1695; and Northumberland House was built about 1605. The Strand, or Waterloo Bridge (*q. v.*), was commenced in 1811, and various improvements in the road were authorized by the Strand Improvement Act, 7 Geo. IV. c. 77 (May 31, 1826).

STRAND or STRONDE INN (London), according to Crabb (Hist. of English Law), an inn of chancery, in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47), and probably long before, belonging to the Middle Temple, was pulled down to make room for Somerset House.

STRASBURG (France), the ancient Argentoratum, said to have been founded B.C. 15, originally a town of the Tribocci, where the Romans had a manufactory of arms, was the scene of a victory gained by Julian over the Alemanni in 357. It fell into the hands of the Alemanni in 455, and after the victory gained over them by Clovis I., in 496, a fort called Strateburgum was built on the site of the city, which had been reduced to ruins. It was much improved after the foundation of the abbey of St. Etienne by Adelbert, Duke of Alsace, in 718. It was annexed to the German empire in 870. Louis II. the German and Charles I. (the Bald) renewed their alliance here in 842, the oath taken by Charles on the occasion being the most ancient existing specimen of the Romance language. It obtained important privileges from the Emperor Philip, became a free city in 1205, and formed, with other cities of the Rhine, a league to protect the navigation of the river in 1253. Protestantism having gained ground, its adherents obtained a number of the churches in 1523. The library was established in 1531, and the Protestant university in 1621. The Protestant academy was established in 1803. A contest for the bishopric took place between the two religious parties in 1593. Louis XIV. seized the city, making a solemn entry, Oct. 23, 1681, and it was secured to France by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. Dreadful atrocities were perpetrated by the mob during the revolution in 1789, and still greater by the Convention, upon the inhabitants, on account of a Royalist reaction in 1793. Moreau, with his army, crossed the Rhine near Strasburg June 23, 1796. Louis Napoleon was foiled in an attempt to create a revolution here, Oct. 29, 1836. The cathedral of Notre Dame was founded in 1015, and completed in 1439. The

tower, of which Erwin of Steinbach was the architect, was completed by his son and his daughter after his death in 1318. A famous clock, constructed in 1352, was restored in 1842. The statue to Gutenberg was erected in 1840. (*See* PRINTING.)

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire) was a place of importance as early as 700. The long stone bridge was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1491, during the reign of Henry VII. The free grammar-school, at which Shakespeare was a pupil, was founded in 1482. The town-hall was built in 1768, and the ancient church was repaired at considerable cost in 1840. William Shakespeare was born here in 1564. (*See* SHAKESPEARE FESTIVALS and TERCENTENARY, and SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.)

STRATHCLUYD, or STRATHCLYDE.—This kingdom, between the Roman walls, extending from Cumberland to the Clyde, was occupied by an independent British tribe about 600. It was ravaged by Halfdane, a Northman, in 875, and the people chose Edward the Elder for their king in 924. It was joined to Scotland in 958, separated in 975, and again annexed in 1124.

STRATHFIELDSAYE (Hampshire.)—This estate, near Silchester, was purchased for the Duke of Wellington by the English nation for the sum of £263,000, Nov. 6, 1817.

STRATTON (Battle).—The Cornishmen who took up arms for Charles I. defeated Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, at this place in Cornwall, May 16, 1643. The Parliamentarians suffered severely in the battle.

STRATUS (Battle).—The Acarnanians defeated the allied Ambraciots and Lacedæmonians near this town in Acarnania, B.C. 429.

STRAWBERRY.—The wood or wild strawberry is indigenous. The vine strawberry was introduced by the Romans before 280, the Tomato from South America in 1596, the Oriental from the Levant in 1724, and the Chili from France in 1727. The cultivation has been much improved, and various new kinds have of late years been produced.

STRAWBERRY HILL (Surrey).—This house, at Twickenham, near London, was built by Mrs. Chevenix, who let it to Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, in May, 1747, and sold it to him in 1748. Walpole commenced his improvements for converting the building into a miniature Gothic castle in 1750, and established the Strawberry Hill private printing press in 1757. The extensive collection of articles of taste accumulated here by Walpole was sold by auction in April and May, 1842, the total proceeds amounting to £29,615 8*s.* 0*d.* Strawberry Hill was completely restored by Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, in 1856.

STREET RAILWAYS or TRAMWAYS.—Stone tramways for carriages were introduced in the Commercial Road, London, in 1830, and afterwards in many other streets. Iron tramways were established in the United States and introduced at Birkenhead in 1860. The first London line, extending from the Marble Arch to Bayswater, was opened March 23, 1861; the line from the Victoria station to Westminster Abbey was first used April 15; and the line from Westminster Bridge to Kennington in the same year. They were all removed in 1862.

STRELITZ, a military body resembling the Janissaries of Turkey, was instituted by Ivan IV., of Russia, about 1546. They revolted in 1682, and took up arms in favour of Sophia, step-sister to Peter I., in 1689. Having rebelled again in 1698, Peter I. executed some and banished others, and in 1705 caused the remnant to be exterminated.

STRIEGAU (Battle).—The battle of Hohenfriedburg (*q. v.*) sometimes goes by this name.

STRIKES.—The practice adopted by operatives of endeavouring to compel employers to accede to their demands by "striking," or refusing to work, was introduced by the Trades' Unions (*q. v.*).

A.D.

1810. About 30,000 spinners remain on strike in Lancashire for four months, and return to work at reduced wages.

1834, March 18. About 3,000 weavers strike at Leeds.—April 27. A strike among the journeymen tailors of London, after lasting several weeks, is terminated by the acceptance by the men of the masters' terms.—Nov. to March 1, 1835. The Staffordshire potters strike for wages, and obtain an advance, after a loss of £37,000 in wages alone.

1836, Nov. 5. The operatives at Preston unite in an unavailing strike, which continues 13 weeks, and occasions a total loss of £107,196.

1837, April 8—Aug. 5. The Glasgow cotton-spinners strike for an increase of wages, but are compelled by necessity to return to work without gaining their object. The strike occasioned a loss of £194,540.

1852. A strike takes place among the operative engineers.

1853, July 27—30. Cab strike (*q. v.*).

1854, Nov. 5—April 30. About 18,000 factory hands strike at Preston, which incurs a total loss of £628,316.

1859, Aug. 6. The London builders strike in favour of the nine hours' movement.—Oct. 31. The masons return to work. The total loss caused by this strike was £446,875.

1860. The Coventry ribbon-weavers remain on strike for a short time, in consequence of the increased introduction of French ribbons.

1861—7. Strikes in several trades.

STROMBOLI (Sea-fight).—De Ruyter, who was defeated by Duquesne off this island, one of the Lipari group, in 1676, died of a wound received in the action, April 29.

STRONDE INN.—(*See* STRAND INN.)

STRONGOLI.—(*See* PETELIA.)

STRONTIUM.—Strontia was discovered by Hope and Klaproth about the same time in 1793. Sir Humphry Davy obtained strontium, though not in a pure state, in 1807, and Bunsen and Matthiessen obtained it pure in 1855.

STRYCHNIA.—This poison was discovered in 1818, by Pelletier and Caventou, in the seed of the *strychnus ignatia* and *nux vomica*. William Palmer, a surgeon of Rugeley, was executed at Stafford June 14, 1856, for having poisoned a person named Cook with strychnia.

STUART (House of).—James I. was the first sovereign of the House of Stuart who sat on the English throne. The line closed with Anne, and these sovereigns reigned, excepting the 11 years of the Interregnum, from 1603 to 1714. The Stuart Papers were purchased by the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) in 1804. (*See* JACOBITES, PRETENDERS, &c.)

STUCCO.—The Greek tombs in Asia Minor were embellished, in low relief, with this composition. It was employed by the Romans for temples, floors, walls, and also for covering

columns of brick to imitate marble, and has been found in the remains of ancient British settlements.

STUDITÆ.—(*See* ACCEMETÆ.)

STUGIA.—(*See* JERSEY.)

STUHLWEISSENBURG, or ALBA REGIA (Hungary).—This town, built on the site of the Roman Floriani in the 11th century, is the seat of a bishop, and was the place of coronation of the kings of Hungary from 1027 to 1527. Maximilian seized it Nov. 19, 1490. It was taken by the Turks under Soliman I. in 1543, retaken by the Hungarians in 1601, again seized by the Turks in 1602, recovered by Leopold I. in 1688, and was dismantled in 1702.

STUHM.—Gustavus II. Adolphus, King of Sweden, gained a great victory over the Poles, under Sigismund, at this town in Prussia, in 1628.

STUTTGARD (Würtemberg), the capital, first mentioned in 1229, was besieged for seven weeks by the Emperor Rodolph I. in 1286. The counts of Würtemberg fixed their residence here in 1320, and it has been the capital of all the possessions of the house of Würtemberg since 1482. The old castle, now used as government offices, was built in 1570. The Ständehaus, where the parliament meet, was built in 1580, but only adapted to its present purpose in 1819. The new palace, commenced in 1746, was finished in 1806. The Academy of Painting was founded in 1761. The sittings of the German National Assembly were transferred to this town from Frankfort, May 30, 1849. Alexander II. of Russia and Napoleon III. had an interview here, Sep. 25, 1857. The foundation stone of the new English Protestant church was laid in 1864, and it was opened Advent Sunday, 1865.

STYCAS.—These small coins, usually of brass, but occasionally of copper and silver, and equal in value to half a farthing, were first coined by the kings of Northumbria, about 670, and are remarkable for the excellence of their workmanship.

STYLE.—(*See* NEW STYLE and OLD STYLE.)

STYLITES, or SIMEON STYLITES, anchorites who took up their abode on the top of various columns in Syria and Egypt, rose in the 5th century. The most famous was St. Simeon (with whom, according to some authors, these anchorites originated), who lived 37 years on the tops of various columns near Antioch. He was born in 392, and died in 460. His disciple Daniel lived on a pillar from 361 to 394. They existed in Syria as late as the 12th century. Some of these fanatics were called Air Martyrs, Pillarists, or Pillar Saints.

STYRIA (Austria).—This country, consisting of portions of Noricum and Pannonia, after various changes, was conquered by Charlemagne, and annexed to Carinthia. Styria was made a mark in 1030 or 1032, and became a duchy in 1180. Otocar II., of Bohemia, seized it in 1262, and it was finally annexed to Austria by Rodolph I. (1273—91).

SUBIACO (Italy), the ancient Sublaqueum, the site of the well-known monastery of St. Benedict, to which that saint retired about 450. It was rebuilt in 847. The celebrated monastery of Santa Scholattaca was founded in the 5th century, and restored in 981 by the Abbot Stefano. The lower church of the monastery of St. Benedict dates from 1053, the upper from 1066, and the cloisters from 1235. A printing press was established here in the 15th century.

SUB-LAPSARIANS.—(*See* CALVINISM.)

SUBLIME SOCIETY OF THE STEAKS.—(*See* BEEF-STEAK CLUB.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The first successful transmission of an electric discharge through water was effected by Dr. Watson, between Westminster and Lambeth, July 14, 1747, and telegraphs were laid across the Rhine, by Werner Siemens, in 1848. Charles V. Walker attached two miles of gutta-percha covered wire to the line at Folkestone, and after steaming out into the open sea, transmitted messages to London, thus proving the practicability of submarine telegraphy, Jan. 10, 1849. Brett laid an experimental wire between Dover and Calais, Aug. 28, 1850; and the permanent cable was laid Sep. 27, 1851. The line from Holyhead to Dublin was completed June 1, 1852; and that from the South Foreland to Ostend, May 4, 1853. The first line of any length was from Varna to Balaclava, which was laid during the Crimean war, in 1855, and established communication through a distance of 310 miles. The attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph (*q. v.*) was renewed in 1866. At a meeting of the several Boards of Directors of the Companies interested, held in London, Aug. 21, 1865, it had been decided to attempt to submerge another cable by the side of the one which had broken. Great preparations were made during the winter, and a new cable was manufactured. The splice with the shore end (Ireland) was completed July 13, 1866, and at 3.20 P.M. the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1866 "commenced to pass over the V wheel of the great cable ship." A message was sent through the whole cable, without the slightest mistake, at the rate of 12 words per minute, July 18. On Sunday, July 22, the *Great Eastern* was about 30 miles to the southward of the place where the cable parted, (Aug. 2, 1865,) having then paid out 1,213 miles. By five o'clock on Friday, July 27, the cable was completed to Heart's Content, Newfoundland. A congratulatory message was sent by Queen Victoria to President Johnson, Saturday, July 28, 1866. The attempt to grapple the cable of 1865, made Aug. 10, 1866, resulted in failure; but after sundry efforts, the staff on board the *Medway* succeeded in grappling and buoying it, Aug. 26. It was buoyed by those on board the *Great Eastern* Aug. 27, and about two miles of the old cable were hoisted on the deck of that vessel. It was again grappled and buoyed Sep. 1, the splice was made Sep. 2, and it was laid to Heart's Content Sep. 8. The *Great Eastern* soon after sailed for England, and reached Liverpool Sep. 19.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

A.D.
1850. Dover to Calais.
1852. Holyhead to Howth.
1851. Portpatrick to Donaghadee.

A.D.
1853-55. Orfordness to Holland (four cables).
1854. Sweden to Denmark.
1854. Corsica to Sardinia.
1854. Holyhead to Howth.
1855. Italy to Sicily.
1855. Varna to Balaclava.
1855. Balaclava to Eupatoria.
1855. Sardinia to Africa.
1856. Newfoundland to Cape Breton.
1856. Prince Edward's Island to New Brunswick.
1857. Norway across Fiords.
1857. Across mouth of Danube.
1857. Across Rivers in India and Ceylon.
1857. Varna to Constantinople.
1857. Sardinia to Bona.
1857. Sardinia to Corfu.
1858. Italy to Sicily.
1858. England to Holland.
1858. England to Hanover.
1858. Dardanelles to Scio.
1858. England to Channel Islands.
1858. Ireland to Newfoundland.
1859. England to Heligoland and Denmark.
1859. Scio to Smyrna.
1859. Syra to Athens.
1859. Sweden to Gothland.
1859. Folkestone to Boulogne.
1859. Malta to Sicily.
1859. South Australia to Tasmania.
1859. Singapore to Batavia.
1859. Spain to Africa.
1859. England to Isle of Man.
1859. Suez to Aden.
1859. Liverpool to Holyhead.
1859. Syra to Candia.
1859. Candia to Alexandria.
1860. Aden to Kurrachee.
1860. France to Algiers.
1860. Barcelona to Majorca.
1860. Minorca to Majorca.
1861. Otranto to Corfu.
1861. Toulon to Corsica.
1861. Malta to Alexandria.
1861. Beachy Head to Dieppe.
1862. Pembroke to Wexford.
1862. Lowestoft to Holland.
1863. Sardinia to Sicily.
1864. Carthagena to Oran.
1864. Bassora to Curracheo.
1865. Atlantic Cable (1200 miles immersed; recovered in 1866).
1866. Atlantic Cable.

(*See* ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, TELEGRAPH, &c.)

SUBSIDIES, or duties imposed by parliament on certain staple commodities in addition to the *custuma antiqua et magna*, were first levied by Ethelred II., to defray the expense of the Danegelt, in 991. They were also demanded by William I. (1066—87). By 14 Edw. III. stat. 1, c. 20 (1340), the Commons granted liberal subsidies of wool to defray the expenses of the French wars, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1409), they are confounded with the ordinary customs. In 1588, the parliament made the unusually large grant of two subsidies and four-fifteenths, in consequence of the Spanish armada. The last acts granting subsidies to the sovereign were 15 Charles II. cc. 9 and 19 (1663).

SUCCADANA, or SACADINA (Borneo).—The chief town of a state of the same name, to which the Dutch began to trade in 1604. Having abandoned their factory in 1623, they joined the Sultan of Pontianak in fitting out an expedition against this place, which they took and destroyed in 1786.

SUCCESSION.—(*See* ACT OF SETTLEMENT, HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION, &c.)

SUCCESSION DUTY.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1853), real property was made subject to the legacy duty, paid on succession to every kind of property. This act was to be taken to have come into operation May 19, 1853.

SUCCESSION WARS.—The right of succession has led to war in several European states. (*See* POLAND, POTATO WAR, SPANISH SUCCESSION WAR, &c.)

SUCRÉ.—(*See* CHUQUISACA.)

SUDBURY (Suffolk).—A convent of Dominican friars was established here in 1272. The grammar-school was founded in 1491. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Mary in 1554. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1559. Sudbury was disfranchised by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 53 (July 29, 1844).

SUESSA POMETIA (Italy).—This ancient city of Latium fell under the rule of the Volscians, and was taken by the Romans during the reign of Tarquinius Superbus (B.C. 534—B.C. 510). It is said to have revolted B.C. 503, and to have been destroyed by the consul P. Servilius. The Pomptine marshes are named from it.

SUESSIONES, or SUESSONES.—Divitiacus, king of this tribe, ruled over Britain B.C. 57, and it joined the Gallic tribes against Julius Cæsar B.C. 52. (*See* NEVERS.)

SUEVI.—This powerful Gothic tribe, known to the Romans as early as B.C. 125, invaded Gaul B.C. 71, and were defeated and driven across the Rhine B.C. 53. They joined Radagaisus in 405, and, having been defeated, recrossed the Rhine in 406. (*See* SWABIA.) They entered Spain in 409, and founded a kingdom. Part of their territory was wrested from them by Wallia, general of the Goths, in 417, and other parts were captured by the Vandals in 429. They were almost exterminated by the Visigoths in a great battle fought near Astorga in 456, and the remnant of the tribe was incorporated with them in 584. The Suevi, in Spain, became Arians in 469, and gave up their doctrines about 559—69.

SUEZ CANAL.—A canal connecting the two seas, supposed to have been made by Necho B.C. 600, and restored by Trajan early in the 2nd century, was blocked up by sand in 767. In 1852, M. de Lesseps, a French engineer, formed the idea of obtaining funds by means of a joint-stock company, for cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Having received a firman from Mohammed Said in 1854, he came to England to give information on the scheme in 1855. The charter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt Jan. 5, 1856. The subscription was opened in Nov., 1858, and the company was definitely constituted Jan. 5, 1859.

SUFFIDE, SEFI, SOOFEE, or SEFFAVEAN DYNASTY, founded in Persia by Ismael Shah, descended from Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, in 1502, was expelled by Nadir Shah in 1736.

SUFFOLK (England) formed part of the kingdom of the East Angles in 570. Alfred planted a colony of Danes in Suffolk in 879. The archdeaconry was erected in 1127.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS, before the Refor-

mation, consecrated to serve in the absence of the diocesans on embassies, were established by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, which named 26 places as their nominal seats, in 1535. This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, c. 8 (1555), but re-enacted by Elizabeth. They are named as ministering holy orders in the 35th canon of 1603; and Charles II., in his Breda declaration (1660), expressed his intention to establish them in every diocese. A catalogue of those who had filled the offices in England was drawn up by Wharton, and published in Dr. Pegge's dissertation on bishops *in partibus* in 1784. By 52 Geo. III. c. 62 (1812), the consecration of coadjutors in Ireland was authorized.

SUGAR was called by the Romans *mel arundinaceum*, and is spoken of by Pliny in 72 as used only in medicine. It was not known in northern Europe as an article of food till about the end of the 11th century. Probably people were only acquainted with it in the form of sugar-candy, which is mentioned in the Alchemia of Libavius in 1595. Margraf discovered it in beet-root and other plants in 1747; and M. Achard for the Prussian government in 1799. Napoleon I. encouraged the cultivation of the beet-root in France, with a view of injuring the colonial trade of England, and he offered a premium for the manufacture of sugar from this plant, March 25, 1812. The first tax on sugar was imposed by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685). The duties on British and foreign, and free and slave-grown sugar, were equalized by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 18, 1846), regulated and reduced by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 97 (Sep. 4, 1848), again increased by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1855), and reduced by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857).

SUGAR-CANE, as flourishing in India and Arabia Felix, is referred to by Dioscorides about 54. It was introduced from Asia into Cyprus, where it was much cultivated in 1148. From that island it was transplanted about 1420 to Madeira, whence it was carried to the West Indies in 1506. There were 28 sugar-works in St. Domingo in 1518. It is said to have been cultivated in Spain before the Moorish invasion of 711.

SUGAR-REFINING.—The Saracens seem to have practised the boiling down of the juice of the cane, to produce sugar, in Spain, in the 8th century. In Europe, the Venetians were the first to purify the raw article, the art being probably derived from the East. It was commenced in England in 1544, but at that time sugar could be procured cheaper from Antwerp. Dresden had a refinery in 1597. Loaves of sugar were sold in this island in 1329. The vacuum-pan was invented by Howard in 1812, and Dr. Scoffern introduced important improvements in 1849.

SUHARUNPORE (Hindostan).—On the dismemberment of the Mongol empire, about 1757, this town was given to a Rohilla chief, at whose death, in 1785, it came into possession of his son, and subsequently into that of Scindia, from whom it was taken by the English in 1803. A botanic garden was formed here in 1817, and a medical garden was annexed to it in 1826.

SUICIDE.—The earliest recorded examples of self-destruction are those of Samson, B.C. 1117, and of Saul, B.C. 1055. Some of the Greek philosophers allowed that it was excusable as a last resort, while others condemned it. By the laws of Thebes and Athens the bodies of suicides were deprived of funeral honours. The first instances of suicide at Rome occurred during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 618—578), in consequence of the aversion of the soldiers to labour in the construction of sewers. Even women had recourse to it, and Seneca's wife Paulina, in 65, declared her determination to die with her husband. Plutarch (46—120) mentions an extraordinary mania for suicide that raged at one time among the women in ancient Miletus, and states that it was at length checked by an edict, announcing that in future the bodies of those who destroyed themselves should be dragged naked through the streets by the rope with which the act was committed. Sixty people committed suicide at Rouen in 1506, and no less than 1,300 cases of self-destruction occurred at Versailles in 1793. The old practice of burying the bodies of suicides (with a stake through them) at the meeting of four cross-roads, was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52 (July 8, 1823), which ordered that in such cases the interment should take place between the hours of 9 and 12 at night, in an ordinary churchyard, and without any religious ceremony.

SUINDINUM.—(*See* MANS, LE.)

SULE.—(*See* KASHGAR.)

SULMONA, or SOLMONA (Italy). — This town in the Abruzzi was sacked by the Saracens in the 8th century. Peter Morone, the hermit pope (Cœlestine V.), retired to his cell in the neighbourhood on his abdication, Dec. 13, 1294. (*See* CŒLESTINES.)

SULPHUR was used by the ancients to purify the houses of the guilty and the unfortunate; and Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) mentions it in the purification of wine. The Sicilian government entered into a contract with Taix, a Frenchman, by which he received a monopoly of the extensive mines there, Aug. 1, 1838. Through the interference of the English Government, this monopoly was abolished in July, 1840. Compensation to English subjects who had been engaged in the trade was paid, to the amount of £65,610, in Jan., 1842.

SUMATRA (Indian Archipelago). — This island is first mentioned by Marco Polo in the 13th century, and was visited by Nicolo di Conti in 1449. The Portuguese landed in 1509. The Portuguese shipping in the harbour of Acheen was destroyed by the natives in 1575, and the Portuguese tried to get possession of the town in 1582, but were defeated. The Dutch established themselves on the west coast in 1600. They erected another factory at Padang in 1649, and a third factory at Palembang in 1664. The English established a colony at Bencoolen in 1683, and all the Dutch possessions, together with the island of Java, fell into the hands of the English in 1811. They were restored in 1816. The Dutch exchanged Malacca and some settlements in Hindostan

for the English possessions at Bencoolen, March 17, 1824.

SUMMERHAUSEN (Battle).—Albert of Brandenburg, called the Wild, was defeated by Duke Maurice, at this place, in Germany, after a hotly-contested battle, July 9, 1553. Maurice died of his wounds two days afterwards.

SUMMERS' ISLANDS.—(*See* BERMUDAS.)

SUMTER, FORT.—*See* CHARLESTON.)

SUMPTUARY LAWS.—The code of Lycurgus, B.C. 776, contained many severe enactments for the suppression of luxury among the Spartans, and the Locrian legislator Zaleucus passed several sumptuary laws, the most remarkable of which prohibited the use of pure wine, B.C. 450. The Lex Orchia, passed B.C. 181, limited the number of guests permitted at the feasts of the Romans, and a law for restraining the expense at such entertainments was passed by the consul Fannius, B.C. 161. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus introduced a severe sumptuary law B.C. 115, for regulating the diet of the different classes. Julius Cæsar (B.C. 46—B.C. 44) endeavoured to restrain excess both in dress and entertainments. Numerous enactments were made in England for the suppression of extravagance, especially during the reigns of Edward III., Edward IV., and Henry VIII., 1327—1547 (*See* LUXURY, &c.), which were repealed by 1 James I. c. 25 (1604). A restriction upon the number of dishes allowed at dinner, imposed by 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856), which abolished the sumptuary laws.

SUN.—Archimedes of Syracuse, B.C. 287—B.C. 212, endeavoured to measure the sun's diameter, and Hipparchus, B.C. 164—B.C. 145, made several important discoveries respecting its motion. The solar apogee was discovered by Albategnius or El Batani, in 880. Copernicus adopted his system in 1507 (*See* COPERNICAN SYSTEM), and Tycho Brahe, 1546—Oct. 24, 1601, taught that the sun, with its circumrevolving planets, moves round the earth. The solar spots were observed by Galileo in 1611, and the revolution of the sun round its axis was discovered in 1676. The phenomena known as Bailey's Beads were first observed at the eclipse of 1733, and during the eclipse of 1860 Mr. Warren de la Rue obtained two excellent photographs of the sun's disc. (*See* ASTRONOMY, ECLIPSE, LION AND SUN, &c.)

SUNBURY (Middlesex).—This small village, on the banks of the Thames, is supposed to have been the place at which the Iceni, under Boadicea, were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, in 61. The church was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice in 1752.

SUNCION (Treaty), signed at Suncion, in S. America, July 17, 1852. The Argentine Republic recognized the independence of Paraguay, and conceded the navigation of the Parana to that state.

SUNDA ISLANDS (Indian Archipelago).—Sumatra, visited by Nicolo di Conti in 1449; Java, discovered by the Portuguese in 1511; Borneo, discovered by the Portuguese in 1518; Celebes, occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century; form what are termed the Greater Sunda Islands. The Lesser Sunda Islands consist of the chain of islands extending from the eastern coast of Java to New Guinea, or Papua.

SUNDAY, or SABBATH, known as *Dies Dominica*, or the Lord's day (Rev. i. 10), *Dies Panis*, or day of bread, and *Dies Solis*, or day of the sun. The Saxons styled it *Sunnandæg*, whence our Sunday. The work of creation completed, God rested on the seventh day, which He blessed and sanctified (Gen. ii. 1—3). Some writers contend that the seventh day was first set apart as a day of cessation from labour by the Levitical law, B.C. 1491, though Exod. xvi. 23 & xx. 8—11 seem to refer to an institution then in existence. The subject has given rise to much controversy. The Jewish Sabbath was held on the last day of the week (Saturday), in commemoration of the divine rest after the six days of creation. The Christian Sunday, on the other hand, is the first day of the week, which was, it is believed, set apart by the primitive Christians as a day of religious rejoicing, in memory of the Lord's resurrection and appearance to his disciples. In the Apostolic Church both days were observed, as perfectly distinct in nature and origin, the Sabbath being regarded rather as a fast-day, and the Lord's day, or Sunday, as a solemn and religious festival. The Rev. J. A. Hessey, in his "Bampton Lectures" (Sunday; its Origin, History, and Present Obligation), delivered in 1860, sums up his investigations as follows:—"I have contended that the ancient church considered it to be a day of obligation, quite independently of any connexion with the Sabbath, on purely Christian grounds; that it was not until after the 5th century that this view was materially impaired; and that it was not until towards the end of the 16th century that a Sabbatarian origin was formally proposed instead." By 29 Charles II. c. 7 (1677), known as the Lord's day Act, all labour and business were prohibited. Much information on the subject is given in Hessey's "Bampton Lectures" (1860), and Cox's "Literature of the Sabbath Question" (1865).

A.D.

252. The fourth Council of Carthage prohibits fasting on the Lord's day.
321. March 7. Constantine I. prohibits labour in towns on Sunday, but sanctions it in husbandmen.
386. Theodosius the Great prohibits public shows on Sunday.
517. The decision of law causes on Sunday is prohibited.
538. May 7. The third Council of Orleans recommends abstinence from rural labours on Sunday.
910. The Emperor Leo VI. prohibits agricultural labour on Sunday.
940. Athelstan enforces the observance of Sunday by severe laws.
1448. The holding of fairs and markets on Sunday is prohibited by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5.
1554. Sabbath is, according to the elder Disraeli, first used in England as a name for Sunday.
1595. Dr. Bound publishes a work reducing sabbatarianism to a system.
1618. Sunday recreations are sanctioned by the "Book of Sports" (q. v.).
1625. Sports and pastimes on Sunday are prohibited by 1 Charles I. c. 1.
1676. By the act for the better observation of the Lord's day (29 Charles II. c. 7), travelling and the pursuit of business are prohibited, and no sales are permitted, except that of milk.

A.D.
1699. The sale of mackerel on Sunday is allowed by 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 24.
1781. Fines are imposed on persons who open houses for entertainment or debates and charge money for admission, or who advertise entertainments to take place on Sunday, by 21 Geo. III. c. 49.
1793. The observance of the Lord's day is abolished in France.
1802. Sunday is again observed in France.
1831. The London Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day is formed.
1836, July 28. The baking and sale of bread on Sunday is regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37.
1848, Aug. 14. The sale of beer during church time is prohibited by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 49.
1854, Dec. 22. The Pope signs a bull for the encouragement of Sunday observance in France.
1855, April 17. Lord Robert Grosvenor obtains leave in the House of Commons to introduce a Sunday Trading Bill (*q. v.*). The National Sunday League is formed.—July 4. The bill is withdrawn.—Aug. 14. The sale of beer on Sundays is regulated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118 (Aug. 14, 1855).
1858. The Cab and Omnibus Men's Sunday Rest Society is established.

(*See* DOMINICAL LETTER.)

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—In 1699 a Sunday school was established by the Abbé John Baptist de la Salle at Paris; but after six years it was abandoned. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey established a Sunday school at Catterick, in Yorkshire, in 1763, and Miss Ball commenced a similar establishment at High Wycombe, Bucks, in 1769. The honour of having founded the Sunday-school system is awarded to Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in 1783. The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools was formed in 1785, and the Sunday School Union in 1803. A Sunday school existed in County Down in 1770, and the system was introduced into Ireland in 1809. The Sunday schools were introduced into Scotland in 1786, and the Gratis Sunday school originated in 1797. A Sunday school jubilee was held at the Manufacturers' Piece Hall, Halifax, May 21, 1861. Eighty-seven schools were represented, and 36,000 persons attended. An international conference on the subject of Sunday schools was opened in London Sep. 2, 1862.

SUNDAY-TRADING BILL.—Lord Robert Grosvenor obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the prevention of Sunday trading in the metropolis, April 17, 1855. The second reading met with much opposition, but was agreed to without a division, May 3. A demonstration against the measure was made in Hyde Park (*q. v.*), Sunday, June 24; and another, when it was estimated that 100,000 persons were present, July 1. On the same day a meeting was held in Greenwich Park, 10,000 persons being present. The bill was withdrawn July 2.

SUNDERLAND (Durham). — A monastery, founded at Monkwearmouth, in 674, in which the venerable Bede was educated, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Sunderland is first mentioned as a port in a charter granted by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, at the close of the 12th century. A fresh charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Morton in 1634, and Charles II. granted another, greatly extending the privileges of the borough, in 1661. The south pier was commenced in 1723, and the north pier in 1786. The first Sunderland life-boat was constructed in 1799. The church was built in 1719, and the iron bridge over the river Wear, commenced Sep. 24, 1793, was finished Aug. 9, 1796. The exchange was opened May 26, 1814, and the town was first lighted with gas March 9, 1824. Sunderland docks were opened in June, 1850, and the bridge, which had been widened and much strengthened and improved, was re-opened in 1859. The Orphan Asylum was opened in 1860.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION. — A modification of the Stanhope administration (*q. v.*) ensued in 1718, the Earl of Sunderland becoming first lord of the Treasury, and president of the Council, March 20. The cabinet consisted of:—

First Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council	Earl of Sunderland.
Lord Chancellor	Earl Cowper.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Aislabie.
Secretary at War	Lord Castlecomer.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.

Earl Cowper resigned the lord-chancellorship April 15, 1718, and the great seal was placed in commission until May 12, when Lord Parker was raised to the office. The Earl of Sunderland retired from the presidency of the council Feb. 6, 1719, and was succeeded by the Duke of Kingston, who gave up the office of privy seal, which the Duke of Kent received. Robert Walpole joined the ministry as paymaster-general, June 4, and the Lord Townshend as lord-president of the council, June 11, 1720. The Duke of Kingston, who gave up that office, superseded the Duke of Kent as privy seal. Mr. Aislabie resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer Jan. 23, 1721, and Earl Stanhope died Feb. 5, 1721. Lord Townshend became secretary of state in his place, Feb. 8, and, March 4, Lord Carteret succeeded Mr. Craggs, who died Feb. 16. Sir Robert Walpole became first lord of the treasury April 3, 1721. (*See* WALPOLE [SECOND] ADMINISTRATION.)

SUN-DIAL was in use among the Jews as early as B.C. 713, when the dial of Hezekiah went back 10 degrees, in answer to the prayer of Isaiah (2 Kings, xx. 11; and Isaiah, xxxviii. 8). Pliny (23—Aug. 24, 79) ascribes the invention to Anaximander (B.C. 610—B.C. 547), though it had been long known to the Babylonians and the Egyptians, and says that the first dial at Rome was set up by Papirius Cursor, who had taken it from the Samnites B.C. 293. The first dial constructed at Rome was in B.C. 164, for before that year they had been brought from foreign parts; and in the time of Plautus (B.C. 184) they were common, as he makes one of his characters rail at their frequency. The adoption of the sun-dial as an ordinary part of ecclesiastical architecture dates from 615, when it was introduced into the churches of Burgundy.

SUN-DRAWING.—(*See* PHOTOGRAPHY.)

SUNNITES.—(*See* SONNITES.)

SUN-PICTURES.—(*See* PHOTOGRAPHY.)

SUPERANNUATION ACT.—By 22 Vict. c. 26 (April 19, 1859), the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service were amended.

SUPPER OF THE LORD.—For 1,000 years after the institution of this sacrament, common bread was used in its celebration, wafers being introduced about the 11th century. Sometimes the sacramental wine was mixed with the ink used for signing documents, to add to the solemnity of the signature. The earliest known instance of this custom took place in 645. (*See* COMMUNION SERVICE.)

SUPRA-LAPSARIANS.—(*See* CALVINISM.)

SUPREMACY.—(*See* ACT OF SUPREMACY.)

SURAT (Hindostan) is first mentioned in 1530, when it was taken and destroyed by the Portuguese. The English obtained permission to establish a factory here in 1612, and all the possessions of the East India Company were placed under the council of Surat in 1657. It was plundered in 1664 by the Mahratta chief Sevajee, when the English factory was defended with success. A French factory was founded in 1668. The seat of the presidency was transferred to Bombay in 1686. The English captured the castle of Surat in 1759, and the nabob resigned his government to them, May 13, 1800. The English church was consecrated by Bishop Heber in 1825.

SURESNES (Conference), held at this village, near Paris, between commissions from the League and from Henry IV., in 1593. Henry IV. abjured Protestantism, July 25.

SURGEONS were separated from the barber-surgeons (*q. v.*) in 1745. Their privileges were confirmed, and the title changed to that of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in 1800. The college received a new charter, and its name was changed to the "Royal College of Surgeons of England," in 1844. Power to hold examinations and grant certificates was confirmed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, stat. 48 (Aug. 2, 1858). This statute took effect from Oct. 1, in that year. The hall in Lincoln's Inn Fields, erected in 1800, was rebuilt from designs by C. Barry in 1836. The annual commemoratory oration is delivered Feb. 14.

SURGERY was practised with considerable skill by the ancient Egyptians. Hippocrates, of the school of Cos, is pre-eminent for the degree of advancement to which he brought the art, B.C. 400. The practice of dissecting the human subject did much to improve it, and was commenced by Erasistratus, at Alexandria, in the 3rd century. It was long discountenanced among the Romans, who were enjoined by public edicts to follow the good old plan of healing, through the medium of religious incantation. Asclepiades made some efforts to break through the popular superstition, B.C. 96. Celsus enjoyed considerable celebrity as an operator about 17. Claudius Galen, of Pergamus, in Asia Minor, who ultimately settled at Rome, attained great eminence (130—200). It was practised by the Jews on those of their own nation, and also on Christians and Mohammedans, in the 12th century; and by the monks, against whom Pope Innocent II. launched prohibitions, threatening them with severe penalties, in 1139. Pitard laid the foundation of the College of Surgeons at Paris in 1271. Vesalius brought the light of anatomy to bear upon it in 1540, and Ambrose Paré, surgeon to four successive kings of France, exerted great influence upon his profession (1509—1590). Wiseman, sergeant-surgeon to Charles II., wrote extensively on the art in 1676; and Harvey is known by his discoveries in 1628. Other distinguished names in England are Percival Pott (1713—1788); John Hunter (1728—1793); Cheselden, the successful lithotomist (1688—1752); Monro, his pupil (1697—1767); Abernethy (1764—1831); and Cooper (1768—1841). (*See* MEDICINE.)

SURINAM (South America).—The coast of Dutch Guiana, on which the colony of Surinam is situated, was discovered by Columbus in Aug., 1498, and was visited by Sir W. Raleigh in 1595. Surinam was visited by the French in 1640, was taken by the English in 1650, and granted by charter of Charles II. to Lord Willoughby in 1652. The Dutch wrested it from the English in 1667. It was shortly afterwards retaken, but was ceded to the Dutch in 1669. By the peace of Westminster, signed in 1674, it was allotted to the Dutch, in exchange for the province of New York. Coffee was planted here in 1718. It was taken by the English in 1799; restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802; recaptured May 5, 1804; and again restored to Holland in 1814.

SURNAMES, or SIRNAMES.—The former signifies names over and above Christian names; and the latter, names derived from a sire or father. The Greeks and Romans used patronymic appellations, in addition to their own individual names. Camden states that surnames first became fixed in France in 1000, and that the practice of distinguishing English families by them was established after the Norman conquest. Hallam says they originated in the 11th century, when "the nobility began to add the names of their estates to their own; or, having any way acquired a distinctive appellation, transmitted it to their posterity." The use of surnames in a few instances may be traced to the beginning of the 10th century, though they did not become general till the 13th. The ancient Scotch prefix Mac, signifying son, and the Irish O', or grandson, are still common. The English commoners also added "son" to the father's Christian name, and thus produced a numerous class of surnames. (*See* NAMES.)

SURPLICE became an ecclesiastical vestment at an early date, and was probably derived from the white linen ephod of the Jewish priests. The custom of wearing white garments by priests is mentioned by St. Jerome as early as 376. By the 12th canon of the Council of Narbonne, Nov. 1, 589, the clergy were directed not to take off the alb (probably at that time the same with the surplice) till after mass. The word surplice was introduced about the 12th century.

SURPRISE or SURPRISING PLOT.—(*See* BYE PLOT and MAIN PLOT.)

SURREY (England).—This county formed part of the kingdom of Sussex, founded by Ella in 491. It was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex in 725, was subsequently conquered by the King of Mercia, and again reverted to Wessex, under Egbert, in 823. The archdeconry of Surrey was founded about 1120, and sheriffs were first appointed by Henry II., Oct. 23, 1154. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, was created Duke of Surrey, Sep. 29, 1397, but the title was forfeited in 1400. An ecclesiastical commission to inquire into all church matters in this county was issued by Cromwell, Dec. 7, 1657.

SURREY THEATRE (London).—The Royal Circus Theatre received the name of the Surrey Theatre in April 23, 1810. This theatre was burned down at the close of a representation of the Christmas pantomime, Jan. 30, 1865, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, no lives were lost. It was rebuilt and re-opened Dec. 26, 1865.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (London) were established in 1831 by Cross, who collected the menagerie he had exhibited at Exeter Change *q. v.*) at this spot. A company purchased the gardens in 1856, and erected a large building called the Surrey Music Hall, opened July 15, 1856. It was engaged by the friends of Charles Spurgeon for preaching. Upwards of 9,000 persons were attracted here Sunday, Oct. 19, 1856, and during the sermon a cry of fire was raised, which created a general panic. Seven persons lost their lives, and above 30 were seriously injured. It was burned down June 11, 1861.

SURTEES SOCIETY, for the publication of unedited manuscripts illustrative of the moral, intellectual, religious, and social condition of the inhabitants between the Humber and the Frith of Forth on the east, and the Mersey and the Clyde on the west, taking its name from Robert Surtees, of Mainforth, was formed in 1834.

SUSA (Italy), the ancient Segusio, capital of the Gaulish King Cottius, became tributary to the Romans about B.C. 65. It was incorporated with the empire and became a municipal town 54—68, and was burned by the Emperor Frederick I. in 1174. A conference was held here by France, Savoy, and Venice in 1624. The pass was forced by Louis XIII. of France, who defeated the Spaniards, and, on their suing for peace, a treaty was signed here 1629. Captured by the French marshal Catinat, Nov. 12, 1690, it was recovered by the Duke of Savoy in 1691. The fortress of La Brunetta, constructed from the solid rock by Charles-Emanuel III., was destroyed by the French in 1796.

SUSA (Persia) is supposed to have existed as early as B.C. 600. It was the capital of Susiana (*q. v.*), and was taken, with all its treasures, by Alexander III., B.C. 331. The seat of government was transferred from Babylon to Susa B.C. 330. Antigonus took Susa B.C. 315.

SUSIANA (Persia).—Sennacherib conquered this extensive province, the Elam of Scripture, in southern Asia (B.C. 688—B.C. 680). A campaign of four years' duration, was waged between Assyria and the allied Babylonians and Susianians. Alexander III. captured its capital, Susa, B.C. 331.

SUSPENDING POWER, to nullify the operation of any statute, was claimed by Charles II. as inherent in him, and was exercised with the professed object of mitigating the rigours of the Act of Uniformity, Dec. 26, 1663; and again in regard to the penal laws against Nonconformists, March 15, 1672.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES of chain are found in China, and of rope in Bhotan and S. America. A suspension bridge was proposed for crossing the Rhine in 1807, and one for the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, in 1814. The Union Bridge across the Tweed, near Berwick, was constructed upon the improved principles of Sir Samuel Brown, and opened in 1820. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Strait was opened Jan. 30, 1826. The first erected near London was at Hammersmith, commenced in 1825. Hungerford suspension bridge, designed by I. K. Brunel, was opened April 18, and for general traffic, May 1, 1845, and removed in 1862. Chelsea suspension bridge was opened March 28, 1858. A suspension bridge of steel was erected over the Danube at Vienna in 1827 and 1828; and an iron one across the same river, constructed by Tierney Clark, in 1849, is considered the finest in the world. The Lambeth suspension bridge was opened Nov. 11, 1862.

SUSSEX (England) was held by the Regni at the Roman invasion, B.C. 55. Ella, with his three sons, landed and commenced to found the South Saxon kingdom, in 477. Having taken Andreds-ceaster, he assumed the title of king in 491, and was chosen Bretwalda in 492. Wilfred, Archbishop of York, introduced Christianity about 680. It was united to Wessex in 687.

SUSSEX COLLEGE.—(*See* SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.)

SUTLEJ (Hindostan), variously called, in ancient times, Hyphasis, Hypasis, Bibasis, Hypanis, and in the Sanscrit, Satadru, forming the limit of Alexander the Third's march, B.C. 327, where he erected 12 altars, equal to the highest fortifications on its banks, as monuments of his victories, and to define the extent of his empire. (*See* ALIWAL, SOBRAON, &c.)

SUTRI (Italy), the ancient Sutrium, at one time an Etruscan city, was attacked by the Romans, B.C. 391. It was taken by them B.C. 390, was besieged and taken by the Etruscans, and on the same day recovered by the Romans, B.C. 389. It received a Roman colony B.C. 383. The Etruscans again besieged it, and were defeated in an engagement under its walls, B.C. 311. It was occupied by Agrippa at the outbreak of the Perusian war, B.C. 41. A council held here 1046 affirmed the right of the emperor to nominate to the Holy See, and deposed three rival popes. The anti-pope Gregory VIII. was besieged here by Pope Callixtus II. in 1121, taken prisoner, and carried to Rome seated on a camel, with his face to the tail, and a bristling hog-skin for a robe. Another council was held here in Jan., 1059.

SUTTEE, meaning in the Sanscrit a chaste

and virtuous wife, is a term applied to the act of self-immolation on the husband's funeral pile, practised by the Hindoo women in India. It is spoken of by writers of the age of Alexander III. (the Great). Diodorus relates an instance B.C. 300. A regulation passed by the governor-general, Lord W. Bentinck, in council, Dec. 14, 1829, declared the practice of burning the widows of Hindoos illegal.

SUZDAL, or SOUZDAL (Russia).—This province was erected into a distinct principality by Anrej in 1157, and was conquered by the Golden Horde in 1238.

SWABIA, or SUABIA (Germany), originally called Alemannia, took its present name from the Suevi, and was subdued by the Franks, under Clovis I., in 496. It was united to Austrasia, under Sigebert I., son of Clotaire I., in 561. Christianity was introduced by St. Columba, in the 6th century. Charles the Fat obtained it as part of his kingdom of East France in 876. It was included in the country of Franconia in 890, and erected into a duchy in 916. The duchy was made hereditary in the family of Frederick of Hohenstaufen (*q. v.*), by Henry IV. in 1081. The line became extinct on the execution of Conradin, Oct. 29, 1268. Swabia was made one of the six circles of the empire in 1512.

SWABIAN LEAGUE, or the GREAT SWABIAN LEAGUE, to put down private wars and maintain the public peace, was formed under the auspices of the Emperor Frederick III. in 1488, and, together with the troops of the empire, made such a demonstration against Albert, Duke of Bavaria, as reduced him to submission and brought him into their alliance, in 1492. The League deprived Ulrich V. of Würtemberg of his duchy, for breach of the public peace, in 1519, and sold the territory to Austria in 1520. Its army, numbering 16,000 men, under the command of George Truchsess, destroyed several castles of the Franconian knights in 1523. The peasants, who in June, 1524, grew refractory, rose in insurrection against the nobles in 1525. After several engagements, they were crushed by the army of the League, united with the troops of the Elector Palatine, at Königshofen, June 2, 1525. The League effected the destruction of above 140 strongholds of nobles and banditti, from its establishment to its dissolution in 1533. The cities of Swabia and of the Rhine entered into a confederation against the Barons in 1370, and this is known as the first Swabian League. This was the germ of the Great Swabian League in the next century.

SWAN PAN.—(*See* ABACUS, CALCULATING MACHINE, &c.)

SWAN RIVER.—(*See* WESTERN AUSTRALIA.)

SWANS were only allowed to be kept by possessors of freehold lands and tenements valued at five marks per annum, free of charge, by 22 Edw. IV. c. 6 (1483). By 11 Hen. VII. c. 17 (1497), the taking of their eggs was prohibited.

SWANSEA (Glamorganshire), called Abertaw in Welsh, from its position at the mouth of the river Tawy, was made a corporate town in 1835. The castle, built by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, in 1100, was used as a debtors' prison till 1859. The first copper-works were established in 1719, and the first cargo of foreign ore arrived in 1827. An act was passed for improving the harbour in 1791. The free grammar-school was founded in 1682; the town-hall in 1827; the market-place, built at a cost of £20,000, was opened in 1830; the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected in 1846; the new fish-market in 1847; the Unitarian Chapel in 1847. The National Schools were opened in 1848; and the floating dock was constructed in 1859.

SWANWIC (Sea-fight).—Alfred the Great defeated the Danish fleet off this place, supposed to be the modern Swansea, in 877.

SWEABORG, or SVEABORG (Finland), was built by Gustavus I. of Sweden (1523—60), and burned during the war with Russia in 1728. Admiral Greig attacked the Swedes in the roads off the town, capturing and burning the *Gustavus Adolphus*, of 68 guns, whilst the Russians blockading the harbour effectually prevented the egress of their fleet, in 1788. It was invested by the Russians in the first week of March, and surrendered by the Swedish commander, after a three weeks' siege, with 2,000 pieces of cannon and a large flotilla, in 1808. Admirals Dundas and Penaud brought their vessels into battle array before it Aug. 8, 1855; the bombardment commenced in the morning, Aug. 9, and, after destroying a great amount of property, though little damage was done to the fortifications, the French and English fleets returned to Nargen Aug. 11.

SWEARING.—Swearing on the Gospels was introduced about 528. By 21 James I. c. 20 (1623), cursing and swearing constitute an offence punishable by law, and a series of fines may be imposed on offenders by 19 Geo. II. c. 21 (1746). The last-mentioned act contained a clause ordering it to be read in churches four times a year. This provision was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 31 (May 30, 1823). By the second article of war, 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749), seamen in the royal navy guilty of this vice are liable to trial by court-martial.

SWEATING SICKNESS, or SUDOR ANGLICUS, first appeared in the army of the Earl of Richmond on its landing at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485. It reached London Sep. 21, and after carrying off several thousand victims, ceased in Oct. In the summers of 1506, 1517, and 1528, it reappeared, and it again broke out at Shrewsbury, where it raged from April to Sep., 1551, and spread over the whole kingdom. Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and part of Russia were visited by it between 1525 and 1530. It broke out in Amsterdam, where it proved very fatal, Sep. 27, 1529. Though it has disappeared since 1551, great dread of its return prevailed in 1619.

SWEDEN.—This country was anciently inhabited by the Gothones, and the people, like the other Scandinavian nations, regard Odin as the author of their civilization:—

B.C.
70. Odin is said to have arrived in the North.
A.D.
813. Christianity is introduced, according to Swedish historians.

A.D.
1000. The Swedes and Danes defeat Olaf I. of Norway, and divide his kingdom between them.
1001. Olaf Skotkonung ascends the throne and establishes Christianity.
1279. Valdemar I. is compelled to abdicate.
1319. On the death of Haco VII. of Norway, the sceptre of that kingdom devolves on Magnus II. of Sweden.
1389. Albert I. is defeated and made prisoner by Margaret of Denmark.
1397, July 12. Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway by the Union of Calmar.
1439. The Swedes depose Eric of Pomerania.
1448. Sweden recovers her independence under Charles Knutson.
1470. Sten Sture obtains the protectorate of Sweden.
1476. The university of Upsal is founded by Sten Sture.
1477. Christian I. of Denmark relinquishes his claim to the Swedish throne.
1481. Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden, opposes John of Denmark.
1497, Nov. 19. Sweden is again reduced to submission by John of Denmark.
1500, Feb. John invades Sweden and is defeated by the insurgents, at the battle of Meldorp, with the loss of 11,000 men.
1503. Death of Sten Sture.
1517. Sten Sture the Younger heads the Swedes, who make war to abolish the Union of Calmar.
1520. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, kills Sten Sture the Younger in battle at Bogesund (*q. v.*), and massacres the Swedish nobility.
1521, May. Gustavus I. (Vasa) lands at Calmar and takes the field against the Danes, at the head of 3,000 men.
1523. Gustavus I. expels the Danes and is called to the throne.
1525. Gustavus I. establishes the independence of Sweden.
1527. Gustavus I. establishes Lutheranism.
1529. The Romish worship is formally abolished.
1534. Christian II. of Denmark fails in an attempt to recover Sweden.
1544. The Swedish crown is declared hereditary.
1560. Eric XIV. assassinates Nils Sture.
1567. The Swedes invade Norway.
1568. Eric XIV. is compelled to abdicate by his brother John, Duke of Finland.
1576. John III. marries the Roman Catholic Princess Catherine of Poland, and becomes involved in religious difficulties with his subjects in consequence.
1592. Sigismund III. of Poland succeeds to the Swedish crown.
1594. Duke Charles, brother of John III., compels Sigismund III. to quit Sweden.
1597. Sigismund III. is restored by the diet of Arbuga.
1600. The States refuse their allegiance to Sigismund III., on account of his Roman Catholic tendencies.
1630. Gustavus II. (Adolphus) is made general of the Protestant allies during the Thirty Years' war.
1629. Gustavus II. agrees to a six years' truce with Poland.—Sep. 26. Treaty of Lund (*q. v.*).
1630, June 24. Gustavus II. invades Germany with 15,000 men.
1632, Nov. 16. Gustavus II. is slain at the battle of Lutzen (*q. v.*).
1635. The truce with Poland is renewed for 26 years.
1636, March 20. An alliance against Austria is concluded with France at Wismar.
1643. War is commenced with Germany and Denmark.
1648. Sweden is raised to a high position by the peace of Westphalia.
1654, June 16. Queen Christina abdicates in favour of her cousin Charles X. (Gustavus).
1655. Charles X. subjugates Poland.
1658. Charles X. invades Denmark.
1660, May 3. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Oliva (*q. v.*).
1668, Jan. 13. Sweden unites with England and Holland against France.
1672, April 14. Sweden withdraws from the Triple alliance and concludes a treaty with France at Stockholm.
1674. Charles XI. invades Brandenburg.
1675. War is commenced with Denmark.
1677, July 14. Battle of Lanscrona (*q. v.*).
1679, Oct. 6. Peace with Denmark is restored by the treaty of Lund.

A.D.
1680. The senate is deprived of its legislative power.
1689, April 19. The ex-queen Christina dies at Rome.
1693. An act is passed declaring the king's authority absolute.
1699. The Kings of Denmark and Poland unite with the Czar against Sweden.
1700, Nov. 30. Charles XII. defeats the Russians at Narva (*q. v.*).
1701. Charles XII. invades Poland.
1706, Sep. 24 (O. S.). Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Alt-Ranstadt.
1709, July 8. Battle of Poltava (*q. v.*). Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender (*q. v.*).
1714. Charles XII. leaves Bender and returns to Sweden.
1716. Charles XII. invades Norway.
1718, Dec. 11. Charles XII. is killed at the siege of Frederickshall (*q. v.*).—He is succeeded by his sister Ulrica Eleanora, who restores the free constitution.
1719, Jan. 26. The crown is declared elective.—Nov. 20. Bremen and Verden are ceded to Hanover by the treaty of Stockholm.
1720, June 14. The peace of Stockholm is concluded with Denmark.
1721, Aug. 30. Treaty of Nystadt (*q. v.*).
1731. The East India Company of Sweden is formed at Gottenberg.
1738. Rise of the factions of the Caps and Hats (*q. v.*).
1739. The Royal Academy of Arts is founded under the presidency of Linnæus.
1741, Aug. War is declared against Russia.
1742. Frederickshamm (*q. v.*) is taken by the Russians.
1743, Aug. 17(O.S.). Treaty of Abo.
1756. Execution of Count Brahé, Baron Horn, and six other noblemen, for conspiring to restore absolute monarchy.
1757. Sweden takes part in the Seven Years' war (*q. v.*).
1772, Aug. 1. The senate is abolished.
1788. War is declared against Russia and Denmark.
1789. Many nobles are imprisoned, and the King assumes the sole arbitration of peace and war.
1790. Gustavus III. destroys Frederickshamm.—Aug. 14. Peace with Russia is restored by treaty.
1792, March 16. Gustavus III. is shot at a masquerade by Count Ankerstrom.—March 29. Gustavus III. dies.
1802. A censorship of the press is established.
1805. Sweden joins England and Russia against France.
1807. The Swedes invade Norway.
1809, March 13. Gustavus IV. is deposed by his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who succeeds as Charles XIII.—June 6. The new constitution is adopted.—Sep. 17. Treaty of Frederickshamm (*q. v.*).
1810, June 20. The Swedish Government prohibits intercourse with England.—Aug. 21. Marshal Bernadotte is declared Crown Prince of Sweden.—Sep. 26. The royal succession is settled by law.—Nov. 17. Sweden declares war against Great Britain.
1812, Jan. 9. Napoleon I. seizes Pomerania and Rügen.—July 18. Sweden concludes an alliance with Great Britain at Orebro.
1813, Sep. 5. Denmark declares war against Sweden.
1814, Jan. 14. The Swedes capture Holstein (*q. v.*).—Treaty of Kiel (*q. v.*).
1818, Feb. 5. Death of Charles XIII., who is succeeded by Bernadotte, under the title of Charles John XIV.
1826, May 18. A treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded with Great Britain.
1827. The government is unpopular.
1837, Feb. 7. Death of the ex-king Gustavus IV.
1844, March 8. Death of Charles John XIV. (Bernadotte), who is succeeded by his son Oscar.
1854, Jan. 2. Sweden announces her neutrality in the Eastern question.—Dec. 23. The army is ordered to be placed on a war footing.
1855, Nov. 21. An alliance is concluded with England and France.
1857, Sep. 11. In consequence of the illness of King Oscar, the hereditary prince is declared regent of the kingdom.
1859, July 8. Death of King Oscar, who is succeeded by his son Charles XV.
1860, May 3. Charles XV. and his queen, Louisa, are solemnly crowned at Stockholm.—May 21. The laws prohibiting secession from the established (Lutheran) religion are abolished.

A.D.
1863, April 7. The Swedish Government addresses the Russian Government on the Polish question.—July 19. The Swedish Government, in a despatch addressed to the English and French Governments, declares that it may be compelled to intervene in the war between Denmark and the German Powers.
1864, Jan. 22. Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the Austrians and Prussians.—March. Popular demonstrations take place in favour of Denmark.—April. Sweden arms both by sea and land.—July 11. Sweden declares in favour of neutrality, and warlike preparations are suspended.—July 30. Many restrictions on manufactures are removed by proclamation.—Nov. 4. The 50th anniversary of the union of Norway and Sweden is celebrated.—Dec. The National Scandinavian Society, the object of which is to form a confederation between the three Scandinavian powers, is formed at Stockholm.
1865, March 1. The commission appointed to revise the treaty of union between Sweden and Norway meets at Stockholm.—Nov. 26. Much excitement prevails at Stockholm.—Dec. 4—8. The new constitution is adopted.
1866, Feb. 9. The treaty of commerce concluded with France is sanctioned by the Diet.—June 22. The last Diet assembled under the old law of 1809 is dissolved.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A.D.		A.D.	
1001.	Olaf Skotkonung.	1523.	Gustavus I. (Vasa).
1026.	Edmund Colbrenner.	1560.	Eric XIV.
1051.	Edmund Slemme.	1568.	John III.
1056.	Stenkie.	1592.	Sigismund III., of Poland.
1066.	Halstan.	1604.	Charles IX.
1090.	Ingo I., the Good.	1611.	Gustavus II. (Adolphus).
1112.	Philip.	1632.	Interregnum.
1118.	Ingo II.	1633.	Christina.
1129.	Swerker I.	1654.	Charles X., Gustavus.
1150.	Eric X.	1660.	Charles XI.
1162.	Charles VII.	1697.	Charles XII.
1168.	Canute.	1718.	Ulrica Eleonora and Frederick of Hesse Cassel.
1192.	Sworker II.	1741.	Frederick, alone.
1210.	Eric XI.	1751.	Adolphus Frederick.
1220.	John I.	1771.	Gustavus III.
1223.	Eric XII.	1792.	Gustavus IV.
1250.	Interregnum—Birger Jarl, regent.	1809.	Charles XIII.
1251.	Valdemar I.	1818.	Charles John XIV., (Bernadotte).
1279.	Magnus I.	1844.	Oscar.
1290.	Birger II.	1859.	Charles XV.
1320.	Magnus II.		
1365.	Albert I.		
1389.	Margaret of Norway. (*See* NORWAY.)		

SWEDENBORGIANS, named after Emanuel Swedenborg, whose name was Svedberg, born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1689, and died in London, March 29, 1772. He pretended to have immediate intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. His followers, who believe in the mission of Emanuel Swedenborg to promulgate the doctrines of the New Church, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse, numbered five persons in 1783, and had increased to 30 in 1787. Their first public association took place in Great Eastcheap in 1788. The Swedenborgian Printing Society was established in 1810, and the Swedenborgian Missionary and Tract Society in 1821. (*See* ALLEGORISTS, MYSTICS, &c.)

SWEDISH AMERICA consists of the island of St. Bartholomew (*q. v.*), ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

SWEDISH EAST INDIA COMPANY was formed at Gothenburg in 1731.

SWENKA SOUND (Sea-fight). — The Russians, under the Prince of Nassau, were defeated in this bay with a loss of 4,500 men, by Gustavus III., King of Sweden, July 9 and 10, 1790.

SWISS GUARDS.—Dyer (Europe, vol. i. Introd.) says, "In the course of the 15th century the Swiss began to adopt the singular trade of hiring themselves out to fight the battles of foreigners." The Swiss corps in France was made a royal guard in 1616. A number of them were murdered by the mob that attacked Marseilles Oct. 6, 1789, and they were nearly exterminated in their defence of the Tuileries, Oct. 10, 1792. The corps was reorganized by Louis XVIII., Sep. 1, 1815. It was defeated during the three days' insurrection, July 28, and the last of them were dismissed at Valognes by Charles X. on his flight, Aug. 10, 1830.

SWITHIN'S (ST.) DAY. — The saint, who was tutor to King Ethelwulph, and King Alfred, whom he accompanied to Rome, was ordained priest by Helmstan, Bishop of Winchester, in 830, and was raised to the see of Winchester in 852. His death took place July 2, 862. He was buried, by his own request, in the churchyard of Winchester, and having been canonized within a century, the monks wished to transfer his remains to the cathedral, and selected July 15 for that purpose. The proceeding was delayed for 40 days by rain, and hence the popular tradition connected with his day. His festival in the Roman martyrology is July 2, but in England it was July 15.

SWITZERLAND (Europe) was, in ancient times, inhabited by the Helvetii, a Celtic people, and from them it received the name of Helvetia. The Rhætians occupied some parts of the country. The terms Swiss and Switzerland came into use about 1444, after the expedition of Charles VII. of France. The story of William Tell and the apple, called in question in the 16th century, is now generally discredited. The legend appears to be an imitation of an old Danish fable, and it is doubted whether such a personage as William Tell ever existed. But little reliance can be placed on the native accounts of occurrences in this country during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries.

B.C.
120. The country is inhabited by a confederation of four tribes of the Helvetii.
107. One of the tribes, the Figurini, defeat the Roman consul L. Cassius Longinus, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.
61. The Helvetii set out in a body to settle in the fertile districts of Gaul.
58. The Romans, under Julius Cæsar, defeat the Helvetii with great slaughter.

A.D.
69. An insurrection against the Romans is suppressed with much cruelty.
450. The Burgundians form a settlement in one part, and the Alemanni in another part of the country, reducing the inhabitants to a state of serfdom.
534. The Franks conquer the country, and establish Christianity, which had been introduced in the time of the Roman domination.
840. It is divided between Louis of Bavaria and Lothaire I., Emperor and King of Italy.
889. Count Rodolph is proclaimed King of Burgundian Helvetia.
1016. It is bequeathed to the Emperor Henry II. by Rodolph III.
1034. The whole country is incorporated with the German empire under Conrad II.

A.D.
1097. Henry IV. appoints Berthold of Zähringen imperial warden.
1264. Rodolph of Habsburg, by various inheritances, becomes one of the most powerful lords.
1273. Rodolph is elected emperor, and rules over the country.
1307, Nov. 4. The leaders of the cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden (the Forest Cantons) are said to have endeavoured to throw off the Austrian yoke and to have formed the confederation of Schwyz, which afterwards gave its name to the whole country. This is the year to which the Tell legend is referred.
1315, Nov. 15. Battle of Morgarten.
1332. Lucerne (*q. v.*) joins the Confederacy.
1352. Eight cantons form a perpetual league, the origin of the Confederation.
1386, July 9. Battle of Sempach (*q. v.*).
1388, April 9. Battle of Näfels.
1389. A 20 years' truce is concluded with Austria.
1415. The cantons invade and divide the Aargau.
1418. Ticino is invaded and annexed.
1436. A civil war breaks out between Zurich and the cantons.
1444. Zurich is besieged by the cantons.—Aug. 26. A battle takes place outside the walls of Basel (*See* JACOB, ST.), between the troops of the French King, Charles VII., under the dauphin Louis, and the Swiss, which results in the extermination of the latter. It is followed by a truce.
1452. Sigismund, Duke of Austria, mortgages to Zurich the town of Winterthur, his last remaining possession in the country.
1470, Aug. 13. A treaty is signed at Berne with Louis XI. of France, against Charles of Burgundy.
1476, March 1 or 3. Battle of Granson.—June 22. Battle of Morat.
1477, Jan. 5. Charles of Burgundy is killed at Nanci. The states of Upper Burgundy purchase peace by payment of 150,000 florins.
1480. Owing to the disbanding of troops, the country is in such a lawless condition, that nearly 1,500 assassins and robbers are condemned to death.
1481. The federal constitution of eight Swiss cantons is defined and regulated by the covenant of Stanby. Freiburg and Soleure are admitted into the confederacy.
1497. Maximilian I. makes peace with the Swiss.
1501. Basel and Schaffhausen join the confederation.
1513. The admission of Appenzel into the confederation completes the number of 13 cantons. The Reformed doctrines begin to spread.
1521, May 5. A treaty is concluded at Berne with the French.
1523. Zurich accepts the Reformed faith.
1531. Some cantons adopt the Reformed faith, and a war takes place.—Oct. 11. Battle of Cappel, at which the Reformers are defeated, and Zwinglius is slain.
1536. Berne annexes the Pays de Vaud.
1648. The confederation is acknowledged as an independent state by the treaty of Westphalia.
1712, Aug. The third religious war terminates by the Roman Catholics suing for peace, which is concluded at Aargau.
1738. A new constitution is adopted at Geneva.
1793. The territory of Basel is invaded and annexed by the French.
1797. Valtelina, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are annexed by Napoleon Buonaparte to the Cisalpine republic.
1798. Revolt in Berne.—April. Geneva is annexed to France.—April. The Helvetian republic is established.
1799. The French are driven from the central cantons by the Russians and Austrians. Massena defeats the Russians at Zurich.
1800. The Helvetian directory is suppressed.
1801. The French evacuate Switzerland. A general diet is summoned to re-organize the constitution.
1803. A general insurrection having broken out, Napoleon I. offers his assistance to restore order.—Feb. 19. The Act of Mediation is promulgated.
1813. The Act is repudiated by the Allied powers, whose armies pass through the country on their march to France after the battle of Leipsic.

A.D.
1815, March 20. The independence of the country is acknowledged by the congress of Vienna.—Aug. 7. A new federal compact is signed by all the deputies at Zurich.
1830. The revision of the constitution is effected in most of the cantons peaceably. In others it is attended with popular commotion and bloodshed.
1834. Commotions are caused by Polish, German, and Italian refugees, who are expelled the country.
1839. A law of the diet comes into operation to establish a system of education independent of the clergy. It creates much excitement, and causes the dissolution of the government at Zurich.
1844. A proposition from Aargau, for the expulsion of the Jesuits, brought before the diet, is rejected.
1845. The Free Corps invade Lucerne.—April. They are defeated.
1846. The Sonderbund (*q. v.*) is formed by the seven Roman Catholic cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais, to defend themselves against the Free Corps.
1847, July 20. A resolution of the diet declares the Sonderbund illegal.—July 29. It decrees the expulsion of the Jesuits.—Sep. 3. The Sonderbund resist the decree of the diet.—Nov. 13. Its army is defeated at Freiburg.—Nov. 24. Its army is defeated at Lucerne. The struggle ends in the submission of the league, the suppression of the monasteries, and the expulsion of the Jesuits.
1848, Sep. 12. A new constitution is promulgated, the basis of which is a federal assembly, a federal council, and a federal tribunal. Both chambers of the federal assembly select Berne as the federal city.
1859, March 14. The cantons declare their neutrality on the Italian question.—July 15. The federal council suppresses all foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction on Swiss territory.—July 30. The Swiss are prohibited from enlisting under foreign governments.
1860, March 14. The cantons protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.—March 30. A band of from 50 to 80 persons, leaving Geneva for Chablais, are arrested by Swiss troops.—Oct. 14. The French ambassador leaves Berne.
1861, Aug. 18. A dispute occurs at Ville-la-Grande in consequence of the arrest of two French subjects by the Swiss authorities.—Oct. 27. A French detachment enters the Swiss portion of the Vallée des Dappes.
1862, Feb. 3. An international commission appointed for the settlement of the Ville-la-Grande difficulty, separates without having effected any satisfactory result.—Dec. 8. A treaty with France is concluded at Berne, defining the frontier of the Vallée des Dappes.
1863, Feb. 20. The treaty with France concluded at Berne (Dec. 8, 1862) is ratified.
1864, Aug. 8—22. The International Congress for affording relief to the wounded on the field of battle holds its second meeting.—Sep. 24—28. The treaty of commerce concluded with France is accepted by the chambers.—Nov. 15. The federal council proposes the formation of a merchant navy and the adoption of a national flag on the high seas.
1865, July 10. The federal council proposes a revision of the constitution, and it is resolved to summon an extraordinary session for the purpose.—Oct. 23. The extraordinary session meets.—Nov. 19. The extraordinary session, having agreed upon nine propositions, separates.—Dec. 23. A monetary convention is concluded between Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland.
1866, Jan. 14. The Swiss people vote on the nine propositions adopted by the State Council and the Federal Council for a revision of the constitution, and reject all but the 3rd and the 6th.—June 13. Troops are sent to the Italian frontier.

SWORD.—This weapon, among the ancient Greeks, was straight, and frequently had both blade and hilt inlaid with gold, as mentioned by Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408). It was made of brass by the ancient Romans, and afterwards

of iron. The right to wear it was confined to military men and certain magistrates, under Augustus. The ancient Britons had a two-edged sword, and brass swords have been found in Wales. The claymore, a two-handed sword, was used by the ancient Highlanders. The Toledo blade was famed in Roman times, but is surpassed by the celebrity of that of Damascus. A company of sword-cutlers was incorporated in England in 1689. The London sword-dealers petitioned the Lords of the Treasury for permission to import German swords, duty free, on account of the bad quality of those of English manufacture, in 1783. This stigma on our skill in that branch of manufacture was, however, entirely removed by Gill, of Birmingham, in 1786. Swords were used as an article of dress in England at the commencement of the 18th century; and, after falling somewhat into disuse, seem to have again come into fashion about 1790. An order was issued by the earl marshal, prohibiting footmen from wearing them, Dec. 30 1701.

SWORD-BEARERS, called knights of the sword, or brethren sword-bearers, formed by Berthold, Bishop of Lithuania, about 1188, united with the Teutonic knights for the propagation of Christianity in Prussia, in 1237. (*See* CYPRUS, Knights of; JAMES, ST., Order.)

SYBARIS (Magna Græcia), one of the oldest of the Greek colonies in this part of Italy, founded by the Achæans B.C. 720, attained the height of its power about B.C. 580. A number of the leading citizens, having been driven from the town, took refuge in Crotona, whereupon the Sybarites marched against the place with an army of 300,000 men, but were totally defeated, the victors turning the course of the river Crathis through their city, and destroying it, B.C. 510. An attempt made by the surviving inhabitants to establish themselves on the site was defeated by the Crotoniats, B.C. 452. They were devoted to luxury,—hence the modern use of the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE-TREE.—Some botanists regard this tree as indigenous in England; but others state that it is a native of the mountainous districts of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. It is first mentioned as an object of culture in this country in 1551; and Gerard alludes to it in 1597, as a stranger, much used in gardens for its umbrageous foliage. The sycamore is a species of maple; and experiments for ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar contained in its sap were made at Cannon Park, Stirlingshire, March 7 and 8, 1818. It was found that 116 parts of sap yielded one part of sugar.

SYDENHAM.—(*See* CRYSTAL PALACE.)

SYDNEY (New South Wales), named after Viscount Sydney, then secretary for the colonies, the colony founded at Botany Bay, Jan 26, 1788, having been soon after transferred to this site. A printing-press and the *Sydney Gazette* were established by George Howe, March 5, 1803. The plans upon which the town is built were laid down in 1809. A legislative council was appointed in 1829. The bishopric of Australia was established in 1836, and another at Sydney in 1847. Sydney was incorporated in 1842, and transportation to New South Wales was abolished by order in council, Sep. 4, 1848. The museum, founded in 1838, was incorporated in 1853; and its university, founded in 1850, was opened Oct. 11, 1852. A branch of the royal mint was established here in May, 1855. By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54 (July 16, 1855), a new constitution was conferred, and it was proclaimed in Nov. St. Philip's, the oldest church in the colony, was built in 1798. The Roman Catholic cathedral was destroyed by fire June 29, 1865.

SYDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—(*See* SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.)

SYENE, or SEVENEH (Egypt). — This town, the modern Assouan, or Eswan, mentioned by Ezekiel (xxix. 10 and xxx. 6), was celebrated for its quarries. Its marble was called Syenite.

SYLVESTRIANS, SILVESTRIANS, or SYLVESTER, ST. (Order).—This order of monks, also called Sylvestrins, was founded by Silvester, who retired to a desert place about ten leagues from his native place, Osimo, in 1227. After living there in solitude for four years, he was induced by some friends to select a suitable spot, where he founded a monastery of the order of St. Benedict, called La Grotte, in 1231. The monks were known as the congregation of Silvestrians, or the order of Monte Fano, that being the nearest town. It was approved by Innocent IV. in 1248. Silvester, who was afterwards canonized, died Nov. 26, 1267. (*See* VALLAMBROSA.) Gregory XVI. founded another order with this name in 1841. (*See* GOLDEN SPURS.)

SYMONDS' INN (London). — This inn of court, in Chancery Lane, is supposed to derive its name from Thomas Symonds, who died in June, 1621. It was formerly the seat of the offices of the masters in chancery.

SYMPATHETIC INK.— (*See* INK.)

SYNAGOGUE (The Great), consisting of 120 members, is said to have been founded after the return from Babylon by Ezra (B.C. 457—B.C. 444), for the purpose of remodelling Jewish institutions (Neh. viii. 13). They completed the canon of the Old Testament. Simeon (Luke ii. 25—35) was one of the last. Some writers deny the existence of this synod. (*See* SANHEDRIM.)

SYNAGOGUES, Jewish places of worship, are of uncertain origin, ascribed, by some, to the period of the promulgation of the ceremonial law, B.C. 1491, and by others to the return from the Babylonish captivity, B.C. 536. Jerusalem is said to have contained 480.

SYNCRETISTIC CONTROVERSY arose in the Lutheran Church, with Busher's attack, in 1639, upon Callixtus, Professor of Divinity at Helmstadt, who, in 1634, maintained that that agreement of the Catholic Church during the first five centuries, ought to be regarded as a rule of faith second only to the Holy Scriptures. Busher denounced Callixtus as a secret Papist. This controversy terminated about 1690.

SYNDERCOMBE'S PLOT.—John Syndercombe, employed by Col. Sexby to assassinate

Cromwell, made the attempt Jan. 19, 1657. He was tried and condemned Feb. 9, and died in prison Feb. 13.

SYNOD.—(*See* CANONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, COUNCIL, &c.)

SYRA (Ægean Sea), the ancient Syros, was noticed by Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927) for its agricultural wealth.

SYRACUSE (Sicily), the most ancient of the Greek colonies in the island, was founded by the Corinthians, under Archias, B.C. 734.

B.C.
648. The Myletidæ are expelled.
599. A colony from Syracuse founds Camarina (*q. v.*).
552. The Syracusans destroy Camarina.
486. An oligarchy called the Geomori, or Gamori, who had usurped the government, are overthrown, and they withdraw to Casmenæ.
485. Gelon, Despot of Gela, restores the Geomori or Gamori, and obtains for himself the supreme authority.
478—467. Hieron patronizes literature and the arts.
476. Hieron expels the inhabitants from Catania (*q. v.*), in which he places a colony from Syracuse.
466. Thrasybulus, his brother, is expelled, and a popular government established.
415. During the Peloponnesian war, the Athenians form a league against Syracuse, which they besiege.
414. In the spring the Athenians and their allies lay siege to Syracuse. The Spartans come to the aid of the Syracusans.
413. Sep. A great naval battle is fought between the fleets of Athens and Syracuse, the latter being assisted by the Spartans. The Athenians are completely defeated, all their ships are destroyed, about 30,000 men are killed, and 10,000 made prisoners.
405. Dionysius the Elder, taking advantage of the popular alarm consequent on the successes of the Carthaginians, raises himself to power, and soon after concludes a peace with them.
405—397. Dionysius the Elder fortifies the town, constructs new harbours, and increases the naval force.
403. Dionysius the Elder captures Catania.
397. War is commenced against Carthage. A pestilence breaks out in the camp of their enemies, whom the Syracusans defeat.
384. Dionysius the Elder rules over the greater part of Sicily and Magna Græcia.
367. Dionysius the Elder dies, and is succeeded by Dionysius the Younger.
357. In the absence of Dionysius the Younger, Dion raises an insurrection.
356. Dion obtains complete mastery of the city, and Dionysius the Younger withdraws to Locri (*q. v.*).
353. Dion is assassinated.
346. Dionysius the Younger again becomes master of Syracuse.
343. Dionysius the Younger is again expelled, and Timoleon wields authority.
339. Defeat of the Carthaginians at the Crimisus (*q. v.*).
338. A treaty is concluded with Carthage.
336. Timoleon dies.
317. Agathocles having been expelled, returns with an army of mercenaries, seizes the city, and is proclaimed "autocrat."
310. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles at the battle of Himera (*q. v.*).
301. Agathocles is restored and shares authority with Dinocrates.
289. Agathocles dies.
270—216. Hiero II. reigns as king, concludes a treaty with the Romans, and raises the city to its highest degree of wealth and splendour.
215. His successor Hieronymus, who breaks with Rome, is assassinated.
214. The siege is commenced by the Roman general Marcellus.
212. A portion of the city is taken by the besiegers. The Carthaginians come to its assistance, but afterwards abandon it, and the other portion surrenders. The magnificent works of art which are carried as plunder to Rome give the first impulse to the love of Greek art among the conquerors.

B.C.
21. The city having fallen into decay, Augustus endeavours to restore it by sending a Roman colony.

A.D.
535. Syracuse is taken from the Goths by Belisarius.
669. The Saracens, having captured it, accept a ransom.
878. Syracuse is again taken by the Saracens, after a siege of nine months. The inhabitants are put to death, and the city is burned.
1088. Count Roger of Sicily makes himself master of Syracuse.
1542. With other towns on the island, Syracuse is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.
1694. The eruption of Ætna, accompanied by an earthquake, commits great havoc.
1798, July 18. Nelson, after his unsuccessful search for the French fleet, puts into the port for water and provisions, and is joined by all his missing frigates.
1848. The revolutionists select Syracuse as one of the seven towns in which military camps are to be formed.
1849, April 8. Syracuse surrenders without resistance to the Neapolitan fleet.
1860, Sep. 2. The garrison espouse the cause of Garibaldi.

SYRIA (Asia), the ancient Aram, or the "low land," in opposition to Canaan (*q. v.*), derived its name from the patriach Aram (Gen. x. 22). The appellation Syria, supposed to be an abbreviation of Assyria, is first employed by Herodotus (B.C. 484—B.C. 408).

B.C.
2010. Persia is tributary to Syria.
1921. Abraham, having left his home at the command of God (Gen. xii. 1—4), arrives in Aram.
1047. Hiram, King of Tyre, sends workmen, and they build a house for King David (2 Sam. v. 11).
1040. David wages war against the Syrians and subdues them (2 Sam. viii.).
975. The country recovers its independence after the death of Solomon.
901. The Syrians are defeated by the Israelites (1 Kings, xx.).
892. The Syrians besiege Samaria (2 Kings vi. 24).
838—836. Jehoash, or Joash, King of Israel, obtains three important victories over Benhadad (2 Kings xiii. 25).
740. Rezin, the last independent ruler, having formed an alliance with Israel against Judah, Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria, takes the field, slays Rezin, and makes the country a dependency.
604. Syria, for some time a province of Assyria, and afterwards seized by Pharaoh-Necho, King of Egypt, is captured by Nebuchadnezzar.
596. Syria is conquered by the Persians.
333. After a subjection to the Babylonian and Persian powers of three centuries' duration, it falls under the rule of Alexander III. by his victory at Issus.
323. Seleucus I. (Nicator) assumes the sovereignty, founding the dynasty of the Seleucidæ.
301. Seleucus I. (Nicator) defeats Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus.
300. Antioch is founded as the capital.
282. Phrygia is annexed to Syria.
280. Seleucus (I.) Nicator dies.
246. The Egyptians invade Syria.
198. Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
170. Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
114. The kingdom is rent by dissensions, and Antiochus Cyzicenus, brother of the reigning monarch, establishes a new sovereignty at Damascus.
65. Antiochus XIII. is defeated by Pompeius, and the country subjected to the Romans.
64. It is made a Roman province.
63. A great number of the cities receive the gift of freedom from the Romans.
57. Gabinius, pro-consul, restores many of the cities which had been destroyed.
47. The rights which had been granted to the cities are confirmed by Julius Cæsar.

A.D.
6. Judah and Samaria are added to the province of Syria.

A.D.
117. Under the Cæsars it flourishes greatly, and the eastern boundary is fixed by Hadrian at the Euphrates.
258. Syria is overrun and nearly conquered by Sapor I., King of Persia.
261—264. Odenathus effects its deliverance.
611. The Persian Chosroes II., having reduced several other towns, takes Antioch, which he nearly destroys.
614. Chosroes II. conquers Palestine.
622. Heraclius takes the field against Chosroes II.
627. Heraclius drives him across the Tigris.
628. Siroes, the son of Chosroes II., makes a treaty of peace with Heraclius, one of its conditions being the restoration of the "true cross."
630. Some of the towns of Syria are taken by Mohammed.
632. His successor, Abu Bekr, summons the Arab tribes to its invasion.
633. A large army having responded to the call, siege is laid to Damascus.
634, July 30. Battle of Aiznadin (*q. v.*).—Aug. 23. The Greeks are again defeated, on the banks of the Yermak.
635, Jan. Damascus is taken after an obstinate resistance.
637. Jerusalem is allowed an honourable capitulation.
638. Aleppo submits, Antioch pays a ransom of 300,000 pieces of gold, and Heraclius flees to Constantinople, leaving the province in the hands of the Saracens.
661. Damascus is made the seat of government.
762. The seat of government is removed to Bagdad by the Abbassides.
868. The Turkish usurper Ahmed Ebn e' Tooloon subdues the province, together with Egypt, and establishes the Tooloonides dynasty.
902. The Carmathians ravage Syria.
906. It is recovered by Caliph Moktafee.
936. It is subjected by Ahmed Mohammed Ebn Tughg, another usurper.
969. Moez conquers it after making himself master of Egypt, and founds the Fatimite dynasty, with Cairo for a capital.
1076. Syria is invaded by the Turks, who established an independent kingdom under the princes of the house of Ortok.
1096. The Caliph Mostali is dispossessed of a large portion by the Crusaders.
1099. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem is established.
1187. Saladin conquers it, and founds the Eyoobite dynasty.
1244. The Carismians pillage Syria.
1254. Revolt of the Baharite Mamelukes.
1260. Damascus is recovered by Seifed Deen, who is afterwards slain in an invasion of the Mongols.
1400. Syria is invaded by Tamerlane.
1401, Jan. 23. Damascus is sacked.
1516. The Circassian Mamelukes are overthrown by the Turks, and the country is united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I.
1799, Feb. 6. Syria is invaded by Napoleon Buonaparte.—May 20. Napoleon Buonaparte retreats, after having been foiled in his attempt to take St. Jean d'Acre.
1831, Dec. 9. Ibrahim Pasha having invaded Syria and taken Gaza, attacks Acre.
1832, April 15. The Sultan declares war against Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, who had refused to withdraw the forces under command of his son Ibrahim.—May 27. Ibrahim Pasha reduces Acre.—June 14. Ibrahim Pasha takes Damascus.—July 8. Battle of Hems.—July 29. Battle of Beilan (*q. v.*).—Aug. 1. Ibrahim Pasha takes Antioch.—Dec. 21. Battle of Konieh (*q. v.*).
1833, May 6. France and England interpose, and peace is concluded.
1839, May. Hostilities are renewed.—June 24. Battle of Nezib (*q. v.*).—July 4. The Turkish fleet desert to Mehemet Ali.
1840, July 15. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia conclude a treaty to enforce the submission of Mehemet to Turkey.
1841, Jan. 11. After hostilities of some duration, and much negotiation, Mehemet consents to give up Syria, and receives from the Sultan the hereditary government of Egypt.

A.D.
1860, May 28. A general attack is made upon the Maronites in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and the Lebanon by the Druses, when about 1,200 persons are massacred, the Turkish soldiers offering no protection to the unfortunate victims.—June 21. Through the treacherous conduct of the governor of Deir-el-Kammar, another massacre of Maronites is perpetrated at that place.—July 9. Similar atrocities are perpetrated at Damascus.—July 14. A body of 4,000 Turkish troops set out from Beyrout to Damascus.—Aug. 3. The Turkish Government professing itself incompetent to put down the outbreak, a convention is entered into between England, Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia, to restore order. Fuad Pasha, who is invested by the Sultan with plenary powers to execute summary vengeance upon the assassins, sets out from Constantinople. 167 persons are publicly executed at Damascus for being concerned in the massacres. It is estimated that about 12,000 persons lost their lives, 200 of whom were priests. 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents were also destroyed.

SYRIAN CHURCH, founded in the 1st century (Acts xi. 19), was visited by St. Paul Gal. i. 21, and Acts xv. 41), and flourished so greatly, that in the 4th century it consisted of 119 sees. (*See* DRUSES, JACOBITES, MARONITES, MONOPHYSITES, NESTORIANS, &c.)

SYRIAN JACOBITES.—(*See* JACOBITES.)

SYRO-MACEDONIAN ÆRA, called also the æra of the Greeks, the æra of the Seleucidæ, and the æra of Alexander (*q. v.*), is the second of the two epochs adopted by the Greeks.

SZEGEDEN.—(*See* SEGEDIN.)

SZENTA, or ZENTA (Battle).—Prince Eugène defeated the Turks at this town of Hungary, on the Theiss, Sep. 11, 1697. The Grand Vizier Mustapha Köprili fell in the encounter.

SZISTOVA.—(*See* SISTOVA.)

T.

TAANACH.—(*See* MEGIDDO.)

TABASCO (Mexico), the capital of the state of Tabasco, is celebrated as the scene of the battle of Ceutla (*q. v.*), fought March 25, 1519.

TABELLIONES.—(*See* NOTARIES, PUBLIC.)

TABERNACLE.—Three sacred tabernacles are mentioned in the Old Testament:—1. The ante-Sinaitic tabernacle, which was probably the dwelling of Moses, and was placed by the camp of the Israelites in the desert for the transaction of public business, B.C. 1491. 2. The Sinaitic tabernacle, which was set up on the first day of the first month in the second year after leaving Egypt, B.C. 1489. This is pre-eminently the tabernacle (Exod. xxv., xxxvi., &c.). 3. The Davidic tabernacle, which was erected by David, in Jerusalem, B.C. 1045, for the reception of the ark, while the old tabernacle remained at Gibeon, as the place where sacrifices were offered, until the days of Solomon. The Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. xxiii. 39—43) was instituted B.C. 1490. (*See* SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.)

TABLE BAY (Atlantic Ocean), near the southern extremity of Africa, was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486.

TABLES.—(*See* ALPHONSINE TABLES, COVENANTERS, TWELVE TABLES, &c.)

TABLE TURNING and MOVING is referred to in a passage in Ammianus Marcellinus (l. xxix. c. 1), who relates that two magicians, Patritius and Hilarius, were brought before a court of justice for disseminating prophecies injurious to the Emperor Valens, in 370. It was first performed in modern times by two American girls, Margaret and Catherine Fox, at a village near New York, in 1848. (*See* SPIRIT-RAPPING.) A German merchant at the latter place communicated the mystery to his brother, in Bremen, and by the beginning of 1853 it had become a mania throughout Europe. The Rev. N. S. Godfrey ascribed the phenomenon to Satanic agency, others attributed it to electricity, while M. Arago, in France (July, 1853), and Faraday, and others in England, considered it the result of mechanical force.

TABORITES.—The Hussites (*q. v.*) in 1420 separated into two sects, the Calixtines (*q. v.*) and Taborites. The latter, the more violent sect, received the name from their stronghold on Mount Tabor, in Bohemia, which they fortified on being compelled to quit Prague, in 1420. Under the command of their leader, John Ziska, they demolished monasteries, burned the priests alive, and then returned to Prague, May 20, 1420, and committed great destruction amongst the churches. They defeated the Imperialists near Kolin, Jan. 1, 1422, and again at Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, which town they burned, putting all the inhabitants to the sword. Their leader, Ziska, died Oct. 12, 1424. A civil war broke out between the Taborites and Calixtines in 1433, and the latter, aided by the Roman Catholics, stormed and drove the Taborites out of New Prague in 1434, and defeated them with great slaughter at Boehmischbrod, or Lippau (*q. v.*), May 28, 1434. Their leaders, the two Procops, fell in this battle, and two days after 10,000 prisoners, who had been promised safety, were slain in cold blood. The Taborites, who rose again, having been defeated by the Emperor Sigismund, obtained terms by the treaty of Iglau (*q. v.*), July 5, 1436.

TABRIZ, or TABREEZ (Persia), the ancient Tauris, was made the capital by Tiridates III., King of Armenia, about 297, and was enlarged by Zobaidah, wife of Haroun-al-Rashid, in 791. It suffered from earthquakes in 843 and 1040. The castle, at one time a mosque, was built about 1250. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1392, by the Turks early in the 15th century, and by the Persians in 1500. The Turks seized it in 1618 and in 1635, and it was finally recaptured by the Persians in 1730. In the earthquake of 1727 no less than 77,000 persons are said to have perished.

TACCAZY.—(*See* ABYSSINIA.)

TACHKEND, TACHKENT, TASCHKENT, or TASKEND (Independent Tartary).—This town, the capital of the Khanate, of Khokan, or Kokand, was taken by the Russians in 1854. They retired, but took it again June 27, 1865. The Emir of Bokhara recaptured it in the autumn of 1865.

TADMOR, or THADMOR.—(*See* PALMYRA.)

TAEPINGS.—In 1850 Hung-sew-tseuen, a man of humble origin, who had renounced idolatry, and formed a sect called God-worshippers, pretended that he had received a divine commission to extirpate the Tartar dynasty. This pretender assumed the name of Tae-ping-wang, or Tien-wang, and declared his intention of establishing the dynasty of Tae-ping, or Universal Peace. The accounts of the movement are confused and conflicting, but it is said that Hung-sew-tseuen claimed to be the son of God. The Taepings, who commenced hostilities against the Imperialists, met with considerable success, capturing Woochang Jan. 12, 1853, and Nankin March 19. Their operations, which seem to have been suspended during the war between France and England and China, were renewed in 1861, and they captured Ningpo Dec. 9. They were, however, defeated March 1, and May 3 and 21, 1862, and Ningpo was wrested from them. They were again defeated Oct. 23 and 24, and in 1863 and 1864 they sustained so many reverses that their cause had become desperate. They were defeated with great loss in Feb., 1866.

TAFFETY, or TAFFETA, a fine smooth silken stuff used in the 16th century for various articles of dress, and considered as a luxury. John Tyce, of London, brought its manufacture to a high state of perfection about 1571 or 1572.

TAGANROG (Russia).—This seaport was founded by Peter I. in 1697. It was surrendered to the Turks, by treaty, in 1711, and restored to the Russians, and rebuilt by them, in 1769. Alexander I. died here Dec. 1, 1825, and it was bombarded by the Allied fleet June 3, 1855.

TAGINÆ, or TADINÆ (Battle).—Totila, King of the Goths, was defeated and received a mortal wound in a battle fought with Narses at this place in Italy, the modern Lentagio, in July, 552.

TAGLIAMENTO (Battles).—The French, under Napoleon Buonaparte, defeated the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, on the banks of this river, in Italy, March 16, 1797. Massena gained another battle here in 1805.

TAGLIOCOZZO (Battles).—The French, under Charles of Anjou, defeated Conradin, the son of the Emperor Conrad IV., at this town of Naples, founded by the Ostrogoths in the 5th century, Aug. 23, 1268.——The Bourbon army defeated the Sardinians near this town, Jan. 15, 1861.

TAHERITES.—This dynasty, founded in the province of Khorassan, in Persia, by the Mohammedan general Taher, in 813, was supplanted by the Soffarides dynasty in 872.

TAHITI, or TAHITIAN ISLANDS.—(*See* OTAHEITE, SOCIETY ISLANDS, &c.)

TAILLEBURG (Battle).—Henry III. of England, having passed over to France, advanced against this town, and sustained a defeat from Louis IX., July 20, 1242.

TAILORS, among the Romans, were only required for mending, as the toga came from the loom ready for use. A thimble, similar to that now in use, was found in Herculaneum, destroyed in the Vesuvian eruption in 79.

Tailors worked cross-legged upon boards in the 14th century. (*See* HAYMARKET THEATRE, STRIKES, &c.)

TAI-WAN.—(*See* FORMOSA.)

TAKU FORTS (China), at the mouth of the Peiho river, were captured by an Allied English and French squadron, Aug. 21, 1860.

TALAVERA-DE-LA-REYNA (Battle). — Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the head of 22,000 English, defeated the French, 45,000 strong, under Marshals Victor and Jourdan, near this town, July 27 and 28, 1809.

TALAVERA-DE-LA-REYNA (Spain).—This ancient town of Spain, called by the Romans Ebora Talabriga, was taken by the Moors in 714, and again taken and destroyed by them in 1109. It was soon rebuilt, and became an appanage of the queens of Spain. Cuesta, the Spanish general, was left in command of the town, but he abandoned it, together with the English wounded, on the approach of the French, in Aug., 1809. It was evacuated by the French Aug. 15, 1812.

TALBOTYPE, the name given to the calotype process of photography on paper, discovered by H. F. Talbot in 1840, and patented by him in Feb., 1841.

TALCA, or TALIKA. —(*See* ITALICA.)

TALENTS.—(*See* ALL THE TALENTS ADMINISTRATION.)

TALLOW-CHANDLERS were incorporated in 1463. (*See* CANDLES.)

TALLY-OFFICE.—The Tally Court in the Exchequer derived its name from the French *taille*, or *tailler*, to cut or notch. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received, which, being cleft asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part was delivered to the person who had paid the money, and the other was preserved in the exchequer. The use of tallies was abolished by 23 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782), but the old tallies were preserved in the exchequer, until the remodelling of that office by 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (May 22, 1834), when they were ordered to be destroyed. They were accordingly used to heat the stoves in the House of Lords, and are said to have been the cause, from having been burned in too large quantities, of the fire which destroyed the two houses of Parliament, Oct. 16, 1834.

TALMUD.—The Jews divided their law into written and unwritten—the former contained in the Pentateuch, the latter handed down orally, until the restoration of Jerusalem, under Hadrian, in 135. The oral law is an interpretation of the written, and constitutes the text of the Talmud, which was compiled by the rabbi Judah Hakkadosh, in 194 or 220, and is called the Mishna, or Second Law. A two-fold commentary was added to it, one called the Jerusalem Gemara (*i.e.* supplement), composed in the 3rd century, and the other the Babylonian Gemara, completed in 500. The Misha was published at Naples in 1492, an edition in six volumes appeared at Amsterdam, 1698—1703, and an English translation of some portions appeared in London in 1843.

TAMATAVE (Madagascar). — The French attacked the forts at this town Oct. 3, 1829, and again, in alliance with the English, June 17, 1845.

TAMBOR (Russia), capital of the government of the same name, was founded in 1636.

TAMIATHIS.—(*See* DAMIETTA.)

TAMPICO, or SANTA ANNA DE TAMAULIPAS (Mexico), founded in 1824, has been several times taken and retaken in the civil wars. On its site Santa Anna defeated the Spaniards in 1820. The United States army took it in 1846, and the French in 1862, who retired Jan. 13, 1863, reoccupying it Aug. 11.

TAMYNÆ (Eubœa) was taken by the Persians when they attacked Eretria, B.C. 490. A great victory was gained here by the Athenian general Phocion, over Callias of Chalcis, B.C. 350.

TANAGRA (Greece).—This town in Bœotia, also called Pœmandria, from the fertility of its neighbourhood, was the scene of a defeat of the Athenians, by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 457. The Athenians invaded the country, and gained a decisive victory over the Bœotians, near Tanagra, B.C. 456 (*See* ŒNOPHYTA), and again B.C. 426. Tanagra continued to flourish in the 6th century.

TANGIER (Morocco).—This seaport, on the site of the ancient Tingis, became a Roman colony and the capital of the province of Tingitana in the reign of the Emperor Claudius (41—54). The Portuguese, who were defeated here in 1437, took it from the Moors in 1471, and it was ceded by them to the English, as a gift to Charles II. on his marriage with Catharine of Bragança, May 20, 1662. The English, who commenced making the mole in 1663, retained possession till 1682. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake April 12, 1773; was ravaged by the plague in Sep., 1818; and was bombarded by the French, Aug. 6, 1844.

TANGIER RIVER.—(*See* NOVA SCOTIA.)

TANIS (Egypt), the Zoan of the Hebrews, built seven years after Hebron (Numb. xiii. 22), gave its name to two dynasties of Egyptian kings.

TANJORE (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name in the Madras presidency, was conquered by the Mahratta chief Vencajee in 1675, and from him the line of rajahs was descended. The English were repulsed here in 1749, and the French in 1758. It was besieged and taken by the English in 1773. The Nabob of Arcot, supported by the Madras Government, claimed tribute from Tanjore, and the rajah was deposed; but he was restored on consenting to pay tribute and a subsidy for an English force in Tanjore in 1781. A dispute for the succession, between Serfojee and Ameer Sing, was decided by the English in favour of the latter, in April, 1787. He was, however, deposed, and Serfojee elevated to the throne in 1798. The new rajah ceded Tanjore to the East India Company for an annual subsidy, Oct. 25, 1799, retaining only sovereign authority in the fort. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son Sevajee, who died in 1855, when the dignity of Rajah of Tanjore became extinct.

TANNENBURG (Battle). — Ladislaus V., King of Poland, defeated the Teutonic knights at this place, in Prussia, July 15, 1410. The

knights lost, it is said, 40,000 in killed and 30,000 taken prisoners.

TANNING is mentioned by Moses. In England tanners had been accustomed to keep hides in the tan-pit a year or more; but owing to alterations in the process in the 16th century, complaints were made that they were tanned in three weeks; and in consequence an act was passed, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1548), prohibiting tanners from selling hides that had not been nine months in the tan-pit. Tanners were prohibited from carrying on the trade of shoemakers by 13 Rich. II. c. 12 (1389), or that of curriers by 1 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1485). Butchers were prevented from being tanners by 5 Eliz. c. 8 (1562). All restrictions were removed from the trade by 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830). Great improvements were introduced in the process of tanning by Seguin, a French chemist, in 1795; and the art was first reduced to scientific principles by Sir H. Davy in 1803. (*See* LEATHER.)

TANTALUM.—This name was given to a supposed new metal discovered by Eckeberg in some Swedish minerals. Dr. Wollaston, in 1809, proved it to be identical with the metal discovered in 1801 by Hatchell in a ferruginous mineral from N. America, and called columbium (*q. v.*).

TAPESTRY.—The invention of tapestry has been ascribed to Attalus III., King of Pergamus, who died B.C. 133. The ordinary kind of tapestry was borrowed from the Saracens, and hence the early manufacturers in France were called Sarazinois. It was introduced there about the 9th century, and was made for the church of Auxerre prior to 840. Poitiers was noted for its manufacture as early as 1025. The Flemings were celebrated for tapestry from the 12th century, and its manufacture attained its highest perfection in Flanders in the 15th century. Tapestry was introduced into England as furniture by Eleanor, wife of Prince Edward, in 1255. The supply came principally from the continent. Tapestry-weaving was brought into England by William Sheldon, late in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47), and a manufactory was set up at Mortlake by Sir F. Crane in 1619. It was for the use of this establishment that Charles I. purchased the famous cartoons of Raffaelle. After the Restoration, Charles II. endeavoured to revive the manufacture, but without success. Henry IV. of France re-established the manufacture of tapestry in Paris in 1597, and the art made great progress in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643—1715). (*See* BAYEUX and GOBELIN TAPESTRY.)

TAPROBANE.—(*See* CEYLON.)

TAR.—Becher, a German chemist, who died in London in 1685, was the first to propose the making of coal-tar. An account of the manufacture of tar from a blackish stone in Shropshire was given by the inventor, Martin Erle, in the "Philosophical Transactions" published in May, 1697. On account of the inconvenience caused by the refusal of the Swedish Tar Company to supply it, excepting in such quantities and at such prices as they might choose, the English Parliament offered bounties for its importation from the English colonies in N. America in 1703. In consequence of the American war, some lamp-black manufacturers at Bristol turned their attention to its manufacture from pit-coal, about 1779, and Lord Dundonald obtained a patent for improvements in these processes in 1781.

TARA (Ireland).—At this place, in Meath, the Irish gained a great victory over the Danes, 978. The Hill of Tara was in ancient times the chief seat of the Irish kings. Here the insurgent Irish were defeated by the Royalists, May 26, 1789; and here a monster meeting of the "repealers," computed at 1,000,000 persons, according to the highest calculation, and 250,000 according to the lowest, was held by O'Connell, Aug. 15, 1843.

TARANTO (Italy).—This town occupies the site of the acropolis or citadel of the ancient town of Tarentum (*q. v.*), and is situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded after the sacking of Tarentum by the Saracens in 830, was taken by Robert Guiscard in 1063, and from that time it formed part of the kingdom of Naples. It was taken by the French in April, 1801.

TARBES (France), anciently called Bigorra, was the capital of the country of Bigorre in the Middle Ages. The bishopric was founded in 420. It came into the possession of the English monarchs as part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor in 1152, and remained under their sway for 300 years. Edward the Black Prince occasionally resided here. The French were defeated here by the English, March 20, 1814.

TARENTUM (Italy) was founded by a Spartan colony, B.C. 708. Of its early history little is known. The forces of Tarentum and Rhegium were defeated by the Messapians, B.C. 473. It received a code of laws from Archytas about B.C. 400. Soon after the Tarentines, called "the Athenians of Italy," engaged in a war with the Thurians to prevent their occupying the district of the Siritis. The dispute was settled by the establishment of a joint colony named Heraclea in the contested territory. A war with their neighbours, the Lucanians, caused them to apply to Archidamus, King of Sparta, for assistance. He landed B.C. 346, and was defeated and slain B.C. 338. They then sought the aid of Alexander of Epirus, who arrived B.C. 332, and, after defeating the enemies of Tarentum, turned against his allies and took Heraclea. Alexander died B.C. 326, and the Tarentines again applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 305, when Cleonymus came to their assistance, and compelled the Lucanians and Messapians to sue for peace. The Tarentines made a treaty with Rome, by which vessels of that nation were not permitted to enter the Gulf of Tarentum. It was violated when a Roman fleet was sent to assist the Thurians, B.C. 282. The Tarentines attacked the fleet and destroyed and captured five vessels, and then took Thurium and expelled the Roman garrison. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 281, and the Tarentines applied to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, for assistance. Though at first successful, he was at last defeated by Curius, and withdrew from Italy B.C. 274, leaving his

general, Milo, to protect Tarentum, which surrendered to the Romans B.C. 272. In the second Punic war, Tarentum was seized by Hannibal, B.C. 212. The citadel, however, held out, and the Carthaginian general, who in vain endeavoured to take it by storm, blockaded it for two years. Fabius came to the assistance of the Romans, took the city, and put the Carthaginian garrison and a large number of the inhabitants to the sword, B.C. 209. A treaty between Marcus Antonius and Octavius Cæsar, concluded at Tarentum B.C. 37, led to the renewal of the triumvirate for five years, between Marcus Antonius, Octavius Cæsar, and Lepidus. Tarentum, taken by Belisarius, was recaptured by Totila in 540, and continued in the hands of the Goths till captured by Narses in 553. The Lombards took it in 663. The Saracens landed at Tarentum in 830.

TARGOWITZ CONFEDERATION was formed at Targowitz, in Kiev, May 14, 1792, by five Polish nobles, partisans of Russia, who pretended to object to the constitution of May 3, 1791, and demanded the restoration of the constitution of 1775. They were instigated by Catherine II., and on the exposure of their intrigues took refuge in Russia. It furnished a pretext for the second partition of Poland.

TARIFA (Spain).—The Joza of the Carthaginians, and the Julia Traducta, or Transducta, of the Romans, a seaport deriving its name from Tarif Ibn Malik, who landed here when sent by Musa, the Mussulman emir, to reconnoitre before his invasion from Africa, in 712. It was taken by Sancho IV. in 1292, and was held by Alonzo Perez de Guzman against the Moors in 1294. He would not surrender it, though they threatened to behead his only son, and actually carried out the threat before his eyes. The kings of Castile and of Portugal gained a great victory here over the Moors, Oct. 28, 1340, when the latter were besieging the town. It was successfully defended by 1,800 English and 700 Spaniards against a French force 13,000 strong, from Dec. 19, 1811, to Jan. 4, 1812, when the French raised the siege, having lost about 1,000 men. The French took it in 1823.

TARIFF.—These duties were originally granted for the use of the king, as is shown by 25 Edw. I. c. 7 (1296). They were contained in two books till 27 Geo. III. c. 13 (1786), when all the duties were ordered to be paid according to a new book of rates annexed to that statute. The English tariff has undergone several important alterations during the present century. It was much simplified, and the duty on a great number of articles abolished, by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845), by 23 Vict. c. 22 (May 15, 1860), and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 28, 1860).

TARPEIAN ROCK (Rome).—According to the legend, Tarpeia, the daughter of the governor of the citadel of Rome, surrendered it to the Sabines, who were advancing against Romulus (B.C. 722) to avenge the abduction of the Sabine virgins—on condition of receiving the gold bracelets they wore upon their left arms. Titus Tatius, the Sabine king, to punish her perfidy, as he entered the gates, cast not only his bracelet, but his shield upon her. This example was followed by his soldiers, and Tarpeia was crushed to death. Tarpeia was buried in the capitol, and the rock, from which traitors were afterwards hurled, received her name.

TARQUINII (Italy).—This city of Etruria, of which the site is occupied by Corneto, is believed to have been the metropolis of the Etruscan League. The inhabitants joined with the Veientes in an attempt to restore the exiled Tarquins, B.C. 509, ravaged the Roman territory B.C. 398 and B.C. 358, and defeated the Romans in a great battle, and put 307 of the prisoners to death in the Forum. The Romans, in revenge for this massacre, put to death in their Forum 358 of the inhabitants of Tarquinii, whom they had captured in battle B.C. 358. A truce of 40 years, between Rome and Tarquinii, was concluded B.C. 351. After several contests, they became allies of Rome, and were admitted to full rights B.C. 90.

TARRAGONA (Spain) was originally settled by the Phœnicians, who called it Tarchon, and it became a Roman colony under the name of Tarraco, during the second Punic war (B.C. 218–B.C. 202), when it was enlarged and fortified. It was made the capital of a province by the Emperor Augustus, was taken by the Visigoths in 467, and by the Moors in 714. They completely destroyed it, and it remained in ruins for four centuries. Councils were held here in 464; Nov. 6, 516; May 1, 1230; April 19, 1239; May 8, 1240; May 13, 1242; in 1244; May 1, 1247; in 1248; April 8, 1253; March 22, 1282; in 1294; Feb. 22, 1305; in 1307; and Feb. 22, 1317. The town, rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century, was taken by Alphonso of Arragon in 1220, sustained a siege during the revolt of Catalonia in 1640, was captured by the English in 1705, but afterwards abandoned by them, and was taken by the French, June 7, 1808, and again June 29, 1811. The English, having attempted to retake it in the end of July, 1813, raised the siege Aug. 17, on the approach of the French, under Marshal Suchet, who destroyed the fortifications Aug. 18. It surrendered to the French in the Spanish revolutionary war in June, 1823.

TARSHISH, or THARSHISH.—It is considered probable that the references to Tarshish in the Scriptures point to two distinct emporiums, one situated at the extremity of the Mediterranean, and the other in the Indian Ocean. Tartessus, in Spain, is supposed to have been the western, and Point de Galle, in Ceylon, the eastern Tarshish. The prophet Ezekiel, writing in the 6th century B.C., describes Tarshish as the "Merchant of Tyre by reason of the multitude of all riches." It was celebrated for its gold mines (2 Chron. ix. 21.) "The ships of Tarshish" (Smith's History of the World, vol. ii. ch. xxiv) "doubtless became, like our East-India-men, a generic name for the largest ships of their commercial marine."

TARSUS (Asia Minor), the metropolis of Cilicia, is said to have been founded by Sar-

danapalus, B.C. 820. Rawlinson believes it to have been founded by Sennacherib, King of Assyria, between the years B.C. 688—B.C. 680. It was a great and flourishing city when taken and plundered by the younger Cyrus, B.C. 401. Alexander III., the Great, who took it B.C. 333, was detained here some time with a dangerous fever. In the war between Cæsar and Pompeius (B.C. 47), Tarsus sided with the former, and took the name of Juliopolis. Cleopatra visited Marcus Antonius here, sailing up the Cydnus in great state, B.C. 41. It was made a free city by Augustus. The apostle Paul, born about the year 4 ("Saul of Tarsus," Acts ix. 11, and xxi. 39), was a native of the city. It was seized by the Saracens in the early days of their rule, but was taken from them, after an obstinate resistance, in the second half of the 10th century. Soon afterwards it was restored to them, and has remained under their sway ever since. Councils were held here in Nov., 431; in 435; and 1177.

TARTARIC ACID, first discovered in a separate state by Scheele, who was born at Stralsund, in Sweden, Dec. 19, 1742, and died at Kioping, May 24, 1786. Liebig formed tartaric acid by artificial means in 1859.

TARTARS, or TATARS.—According to Pritchard, the Tatars, or Tartars, were a tribe nearly allied to the Mongols in race, who dwelt near Lake Bouyir, to the eastward of Mongolia. They were among the first to fall beneath the Mongol sway, and they took afterwards so conspicuous a place in the army of Zingis Khan, that their name became synonymous with that of the Mongols. Their proper name was Tatars. It is said to have been changed into *Tartar* in consequence of an expression of Louis IX. (1226—70), who, when the devastations of Zingis Khan were heard of with horror in western Europe, is reported to have exclaimed, "Erigat nos, mater, cœleste solatium, quia si proveniant ipsi, vel nos ipsos quos vocamus Tartaros ad suas Tartareas sedes, unde exierunt, retrudemus, vel ipsi nos omnes ad cœlum advehant." (*See* ALANI, CALMUCKS, COSSACKS, MONGOLS, &c.)

TARTARY (Asia).—This tract of country, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by China, on the south by Affghanistan and Persia, and on the west by the Caspian Sea, was conquered by Toulun, who assumed the title of Khan of Tartary about 405. The name of Tartary has disappeared from geography, and the greater part of the country is called Turkestan, or Turkistan. (*See* SCYTHIA.)

TARTESSUS.—(*See* TARSHISH.)

TASHKEND.—(*See* TACHKEND.)

TASMANIA (Australia).—This island, formerly called Van Diemen's Land, was discovered by Tasman, Dec. 1, 1642, and named after Van Diemen, the governor of the Dutch East India settlements. The coast was explored by Marion, Furneaux, Cook, Bruné, d'Entrecasteaux, and Kermandee, between 1772 and 1792, and the island was taken possession of by the English for a penal settlement, in connection with the penal headquarters at Sydney, in Aug., 1803. Collins landed with a party of convicts Feb. 19, 1804, and founded Hobart Town, of which he was the first governor. He died in 1810. It became a distinct colony in 1825. The bishopric of Tasmania was founded in 1842. An anti-transportation society was formed in 1851. Their efforts to abolish transportation were successful in 1853, and by permission of Queen Victoria its name was changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The present system of self-government was established in 1855 and 1856. Guano was found on the islands in the neighbourhood in April, 1861.

TATARS.—(*See* TARTARS.)

TATIANISTS.—(*See* ENCRATITES.)

TATTERSALL'S (London), situated near St. George's Hospital, was opened in 1779, by Richard Tattersall, who died in 1795. The premises were required for improvements, and a new establishment at Brompton was opened April 10, 1865.

TAUNTON (N. America).—This town in Massachusetts was founded in 1637.

TAUNTON (Somersetshire), originally called Tantun, and subsequently Tawnton and Thoneton, from its situation on the river Thone, is supposed to have been a Roman station. Ina, King of Wessex, built a castle here in 700. It was destroyed by his queen, Ethelburga, in 722, and remained in ruins till the reign of William I., when it was rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester, to whom the town and manor were granted. A priory was built in 1127, and a leper-house in 1269. Taunton was taken in 1497 by Perkin Warbeck, who abandoned it on the approach of the Royal troops. Col., afterwards Admiral Blake, defended it against 10,000 Royalists, until relieved by Fairfax, in 1645. James, Duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king here, June 20, 1685, and many of his followers were put to death by Gen. Kirke, Aug. 27. (*See* 'BLOODY ASSIZES.) A charter, granted in 1627, was taken away at the Restoration (1660), and its walls were razed to the ground in consequence of the zeal displayed by the inhabitants for the Parliament. The charter, subsequently restored, was forfeited in 1792. Taunton has returned two members to Parliament since 1625. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, built in the 14th century, was richly decorated by Henry VII., in return for the support given by the town to the Lancastrian cause. The free grammar-school was founded in 1522, and endowed in 1554. The almshouses at East Gate were founded in 1635; the hospital was commenced in 1809, and opened March 25, 1812; and the eye infirmary was established in 1816. The canal between Taunton and Bridgewater, projected in 1811, added much to the prosperity of the town. The museum, library, &c., were erected in 1821, and the Taunton and Somerset Institution was established in 1823. The railway from Bristol to Exeter was opened as far as Taunton in July, 1842.

TAURIC CHERSONESE.—(*See* CRIMEA.)

TAURIS.—(*See* BAZAAR, TABRIZ, &c.)

TAUROMENIUM (Sicily), the modern Taormina, was founded by the remaining inhabitants of Naxos, who were driven into exile after the destruction of that town by Dionysius I., B.C. 396. It was ineffectually besieged

by Dionysius I., B.C. 394, and submitted to him B.C. 392. It is believed to have become a Greek city when Andromachus, father of the historian Timæus, having collected the exiled Naxians who were scattered over the island, settled them here, B.C. 358. It had risen to a considerable degree of opulence, when Timoleon landed, B.C. 345, and was incorporated with the kingdom of Syracuse shortly after B.C. 278. Having passed with the island under Roman domination, it was held by the insurgent slaves, and suffered severely B.C. 134—132. Sextus Pompeius made it one of his chief strongholds of defence against Octavius Cæsar, and gained an important naval victory over him, B.C. 36. Octavius Cæsar expelled its former inhabitants, and settled a Roman colony in their place, B.C. 35.

TAUSS (Battle).—The Hussites defeated the Imperialists near this town, in Bohemia, Aug. 14, 1431.

TAVERNS.—Places where wine was sold can be traced in England to the 13th century. At first no eating was provided at taverns, wine only being sold. They were ordered to be closed at curfew by 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1284). The oldest tavern in London is said to have been the "Boar's Head," in Eastcheap, where Shakespeare represents Prince Henry and his dissolute companions indulging in their revels, before 1413. The "White Hart" tavern, in Bishopsgate Street, was established in 1480. The number was limited in London to 40, and in Westminster to three, by 7 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1553), in consequence of complaints having been made of their great increase, "to the hurt and debauching of the morals of the people." Taverns were first licensed in 1752.

TAVIE'S INN.—(*See* THAVIE'S INN.)

TAVISTOCK (Devonshire).—The abbey was founded in 961. It has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. Sir Francis Drake was born in the neighbourhood in 1545. The canal was completed in 1817.

TAVOY (Burmah), the chief town of the province of Tavoy, in Tenasserim, surrendered to the English in 1824.

TAXATION.—The Greeks and Romans possessed systems of taxation almost as comprehensive and varied as those which exist at present. On the decline of the Roman empire the feudal system of personal service was introduced. The modern institution of taxes originated in the practice of compounding for feudal service by payments of money. Immunity from arbitrary taxation was established by 25 Edw. I. cc. 5 & 6 (1297), and by the Bill of Rights, 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1689). (*See* CUSTOMS, EXCISE, INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX, LAND TAX, STAMP DUTIES, &c.)

TCHAD, or TSAD (Africa).—This lake, in the central regions of the continent, 120 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 70, was discovered and partly explored by Clapperton and Denham in 1823. Overweg (who died here Sep. 27, 1852) and Barth made further explorations in 1851, and Dr. Vogel in 1854.

TCHERNAYA (Battle).—The Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, were defeated by the French and Sardinians, under Marshal Pelissier and Gen. della Marmora, on the banks of this river, near Sebastopol, in the Crimea, Aug. 16, 1855.

TCHERNIGOV, or CZERNIGOF (Russia), capital of the province of that name, the oldest town in the European portion of the empire, was built in 1024. The Tartars took it in 1239, and massacred the inhabitants.

TCHESME (Sea-fight).—The Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, near this small town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, in July, 1770.

TEA.—The tea-plant, supposed to be indigenous in China, according to their writers, was first discovered in the 8th century. An impost was levied on tea by the Emperor Te-Tsung, in 781. Japanese writers maintain that it was brought there from China in the 9th century. The culture of the tea-plant was introduced into Brazil in 1815, and it was discovered in India in 1823. (*See* ASSAM.) It was introduced into Europe by the Dutch in 1591, and was used in England, on rare occasions, some years prior to 1657, and sold at from £6 to £10 the pound. Thomas Garway, the first English tea-dealer, retailed it in 1657, to the public, in the leaf, at from 15*s.* to 50*s.* the pound, and also in the infusion. (*See* GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE.) It was first imported by the East India Company in 1677, when they received from China 4,713 pounds, which glutted the market for several years. Green tea was first used in England in 1715. A duty of 8*d.* per gallon on all ready-made tea prepared for sale was imposed by 12 Charles II. c. 23 (1660), and the leaf was first taxed by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 6 (1689), which imposed a duty of 5*s.* per pound, and 5 per cent. on the value. By 10 Geo. I. c. 10 (1723), the duty was reduced to 4*s.* per lb.; and by 18 Geo. II. c. 26 (1745), it was again reduced to 1*s.* per lb. and £25 per cent. on the value. All previous duties were repealed by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784), which effected an average reduction of 106½ per cent. by imposing a window-tax. The duty was nearly doubled by 35 Geo. III. c. 13 (March 16, 1795); and by 59 Geo. III. c. 53 (July 2, 1819), it was raised to £96 per cent. on tea worth less than 2*s.* per lb., and to £100 per cent. on tea above that price. These *ad valorem* duties were repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101 (Aug. 29, 1833), which ordered that, after April 22, 1834, rates of 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* per lb. should be charged on teas, according to the quality. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of deciding the quality of the article, an equal duty of 2*s.* 1*d.* on every lb. of tea imported was imposed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 32 (Aug. 21, 1835). An addition of 5 per cent. was imposed by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17 (June 19, 1840). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1853), it was arranged that till April 5, 1854, the duty should be 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; that it should then remain at 1*s.* 6*d.* till April 5, 1855, when it was to be reduced to 1*s.* 3*d.*; and after April 5, 1856, to 1*s.* per lb. In consequence of the expenses attending the Russian war, these provisions were repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 9 (March 16, 1855), which raised the duty to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1855), it was increased to 1*s.* 9*d.* It was

reduced to 1*s.* 5*d.* by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857). It was fixed at 1*s.* per lb. till Aug. 1, 1864, by 26 Vict. c. 22 (June 8, 1863), and continued at the same till Aug. 1, 1865, by 27 Vict. c. 17 (May 13, 1864). It was reduced to 6*d.* per lb. till Aug. 1, 1866, by 28 Vict. c. 30 (May 26, 1865), and continued at the same rate until Aug. 1, 1867, by 29 Vict. c. 36 (July 11, 1866).

TEARLESS VICTORY, gained by the Spartans under Archidamus over the Arcadians and Argives, B.C. 367. Thirlwall (ch. xl.) says, "Of the Lacedæmonians, according to the report which Archidamus sent home, not a man was killed, and hence the engagement became celebrated as the Tearless Battle." The same author adds, "The news of the victory, which would once have made but little impression at Sparta, drew tears of joy from Agesilaus, the senators, and the Ephors."

TE DEUM, a kind of hymn, or song of thanks, supposed to have been composed by St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (395—430), and St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (374—97), is sung in the Romish Church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity upon the gaining of a battle or other happy event. Some authorities contend that it was not composed till the end of the 5th century. It was also sung in Protestant churches on days of thanksgiving for a victory, peace, or other national event. A Te Deum was performed at St. Paul's cathedral when Queen Anne went in state to give thanks for the victory of Blenheim in 1704; and one was performed there, with vocal and instrumental music, on the thanksgiving day for the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. This was the first time an instrumental band was permitted to accompany the voices in St. Paul's. Handel's Te Deum for the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, and Graun's for the King of Prussia's victory at Kolin, in 1757, are celebrated compositions.

TEDMOR.—(*See* PALMYRA.)

TEETH.—The *Mathematical Jewel*, published in 1585, contains an account of one Sir John Blagrave, "who caused his teeth to be all drawne out, and after had a sett of ivory teeth in agayne." Artificial teeth were in common use in England in 1609. (*See* ODONTOLOGY.)

TEETOTALLER.—This term was first used in Sep., 1833, by Richard Turner, a workingman of Preston, in addressing temperance meetings, to describe his thorough abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS (Asia), the capital of Georgia, and of all the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, was built by Vachtang, the founder of a dynasty which ruled from the Euxine to the Caspian in 469. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1386, and by the Turks in 1576, and again in 1723. Nadir Shah retook it in 1734, and it was captured and destroyed by Aga Mohammed in 1795. The Russians became masters of it in 1801. It was devastated by the cholera in 1830. An insurrection, which was soon suppressed, broke out June 27, 1865.

TEGEA (Greece), one of the most powerful cities of Arcadia, is said to have been founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon, and is mentioned by Homer in connection with the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184. The Spartans were defeated in an attempt to acquire dominion over it, and Charillus, their king, and all the survivors of the army, made prisoners, B.C. 850. It submitted to Sparta B.C. 560. A contingent of 500 men fought at Thermopylæ B.C. 480, and one of 3,000 at the battle of Platæa, B.C. 479. Leotychides, King of Sparta, found refuge here B.C. 469, and Pausanias B.C. 394. An indecisive battle was fought with the inhabitants of Mantinea B.C. 423. In the Cleomenic war it was taken by Antigonus Doson, and annexed to the Achæan League B.C. 222. It was completely destroyed by Alaric I. about 400.

TEGYRA (Battle). — The Thebans, under Pelopidas, gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians at this village of Bœotia, B.C. 375.

TEHERAN, or TEHRAN (Persia), first noticed in the 12th century, was, till the end of the 18th century, an insignificant town. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient *Rhages*, the capital of the Parthian kings, where Alexander III. halted five days in his pursuit of Darius III., B.C. 330. It was made the metropolis of the empire by Aga Mohammed Khan about 1790. A body of French engineers was sent here by Napoleon I. in 1807, to organize the military resources of Persia. The Russian minister was assassinated here Feb. 12, 1829. A cotton factory was established in 1859.

TEHERAN, or TEHRAN (Treaties). — A preliminary treaty of alliance with England was concluded here March 12, 1809.——A definitive treaty of alliance with England was concluded here Nov. 25, 1814.——A treaty of commerce with England was signed here Oct. 28, 1841.

TEIGNMOUTH (Devonshire), for some time an insignificant village, is said to have been the first landing place of the Danes in England in 787. It contributed seven ships towards the expedition against Calais in 1347. The town, burned by a French pirate in 1350, was plundered in July, 1690, by the French, who also burned 116 houses, with a number of ships and small craft in the harbour. Being threatened with a similar attack in 1744, the inhabitants obtained permission to erect a fort on the beach at East Teignmouth. A market and fair were granted the town in the reign of Henry III. (1216—72). The school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was founded in 1731. The quay was constructed in 1820.

TELA.—(*See* MEDINA DE RIO SECO.)

TELAMON (Italy).—This city of Etruria is first mentioned B.C. 225, as the scene of the defeat by the Romans of the Cisalpine Gauls. Marius landed here on his return from exile, B.C. 87. It was in existence as late as the 4th century, but from this time all trace of it disappears till the 14th century, when a castle was built on its site.

TELEGRAPH. — The word telegraph, from τηλε, *at a distance*, and γραφω, *I write*, signifies any method of communicating intelligence to a distance by means of visible signals, and was brought into use about 1793. The ancients employed fire and flags for the purpose. Polybius (B.C. 204—B.C. 122) states that a rude system of telegraphy had been invented

by Cleoxenes and Democlitus, and improved by himself. The Marquis of Worcester describes some ingenious telegraphic inventions of his own in the "Century of Inventions" in 1663. Dr. Hooke described a clever plate telegraph, May 21, 1684, but no practical advantage was taken of the invention until Chappe, in 1793, introduced a system of semaphore telegraphs in France. In 1801 John Boaz, of Glasgow, patented a nocturnal telegraph. In 1806 a new plan was adopted, and in 1816 Sir Home Popham introduced great improvements. The principle of these telegraphs was the same as that of the various semaphore signals employed on railways. The construction and maintenance of telegraphs is regulated by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 112 (July 28, 1863), amended by 29 Vict. c. 3 (March 6, 1866). (*See* ATLANTIC, ELECTRIC, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, LATITUDE and LONGITUDE, &c.)

TELEPHONE was invented by Reis in 1861.

TELESCOPE is said to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, an optician of Middleburg, in 1590. Another account assigns the discovery to 1610; and Hallam states that the date of the invention, or at least of its publicity, is referred beyond dispute to 1609. Others ascribe the invention to Adrian Metius, at Alkmaar, about 1607. Galileo heard of the discovery while at Venice in May, 1609, and from the description constructed an instrument, with which he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter, Jan. 7—13, 1610, and the phases of Venus in Sep. The astronomical telescope was greatly improved by Huyghens about 1655. James Gregory published suggestions for forming a telescope on a new plan in 1663. Newton made one on this principle, which is known as the Gregorian telescope, and completed his reflecting telescope in 1672. The latter was improved by Dr. Hooke in 1674, and by Hadley in 1718. Achromatic telescopes were made by Chester Moore in 1729. Sir William Herschel perfected the reflecting telescope, and commenced one of the Newtonian kind in the end of 1783, which was finished Aug. 28, 1789. The Dialytic telescope was invented by Rodger in 1828. Lord Rosse's monster reflecting telescope, erected at Birr Castle, near Parsonstown, Ireland, was finished in 1844. (*See* ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, MICROMETER.)

TELLERS.—(*See* EXCHEQUER, Tellers of the.)

TELLURIUM, a scarce metal discovered by Müller, of Reichenstein, in Germany, in 1782. Klaproth, who, about 1798, ascertained its properties more minutely, gave it the name it now bears.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), the capital of the Banat, is supposed to be identical with the ancient Tibiscus, to which Ovid was banished in 8. It was taken and sacked by the Turks in 1552, in whose possession it remained till 1716, when it was regained by Prince Eugène, and strongly fortified. It was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Passarowitz (*q. v.*), July 21, 1718, and incorporated with Hungary in 1778. The Hungarians besieged it in April, 1849; but it was bravely defended by Gen. Rukawina for 107 days, when the garrison were relieved by Gen. Haynau. He defeated the Hungarian army in a well-contested battle, Aug. 10, and entered the town in the evening.

TEMPE (Greece), the ancient name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the waters of the Peneius force their way into the sea. When Xerxes invaded Greece, B.C. 480, the Greeks sent a force of 10,000 men to Tempe, to defend the pass against the Persians; but having learnt that there was another pass across Mount Olympus into Thessaly, they withdrew to Thermopylæ. The Romans, under Q. Marcius Philippus, dislodged Perseus, King of Macedon, from a position here, and opened the pass B.C. 169.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The first society on the principle of entire abstinence from spirits was established at Moreau, in North America, in 1806. The next was the American Temperance Society, founded at Boston Feb. 13, 1826. A thousand societies were in existence in the United States at the end of 1829. A society was founded at New Ross, in Wexford, Ireland, in Aug., 1829. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Association was formed Nov. 12, 1829; and the society at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in Feb., 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was organized in London June 29, 1831, by which time societies had been formed in the chief towns throughout the kingdom. The Preston society was the first to adopt a pledge renouncing "all liquors of an intoxicating quality," in March, 1833. The British Teetotal Society was formed in London in 1835, and this was merged into the New British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, Aug. 20, 1836. The Sons of the Phœnix, a teetotal friendly society, was instituted in 1839. Old partial abstinence societies were either dissolved or joined the new movement, and the exertions of the Rev. Father Mathew in Ireland in 1839, 1840, and 1841, and in England in 1843, gave an impetus to the movement. The parent societies of London were merged in the National Temperance Society in June, 1843. The Maine Liquor law in America was passed June 2, 1851. The London Temperance League was formed in July, 1851, and the United Kingdom Alliance, for the legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, was founded at Manchester June 1, 1853. (*See* TEETOTALLER.)

TEMPLARS, or KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE, first called the "Poor of the Holy City," and then "Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," abbreviated into Templars, instituted for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, by Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, in 1118 or 1119, were established on a permanent basis by Honorius II., in 1128, and Alexander III. authorized priests to join as chaplains in 1162. Jerusalem was the head province and residence of the grand master till 1187, Antioch till 1191, and Acre till 1217. The Templars took refuge in the town of Limisso or Limesol, in Cyprus, when the Latin power was destroyed in Palestine in 1192. Philip IV. of France assisted Clement V. to the papal chair in 1305, on the understanding that he would lend him his aid in destroying the order. Jaques de Molay, their grand

master, was summoned to Europe to consult with the Pope concerning the union of the Templars and Hospitallers in 1306. Grave accusations were made against them, nearly all the knights in France, including De Molay, were seized; and their stronghold in Paris was taken by Philip IV., Sep. 13, 1307. The knights of England were thrown into prison by Edward II. in Dec., 1309. Pope Clement V. issued a bull requiring all authorities to aid him in discovering the guilt of the accused, in Aug., 1308; and a commission of ecclesiastics met at Paris to try the case Aug. 7, 1309. Cruel tortures extracted so-called confessions from the accused in France, many of whom were condemned to the flames in 1309. Fifty-four, who had been entrapped by Philip IV. into making confessions, and afterwards retracted, were burned in a field behind the abbey of St. Antoine, May 13, 1310. Clement V., in a secret consistory at Vienne, abolished the order by his own authority, April 3, 1312. The bull was formally published May 2. On a small island of the Seine, near the site occupied by the statue of Henry IV., De Molay, grand master, and Guy, grand prior of Normandy, were burned to death, March 18, 1314. Philip IV. seized most of their property. In England their landed possessions were given to the Hospitallers in 1311, and the statute authorizing the transfer was passed in 1323. In Portugal the society took the name of the Order of Christ. In Spain their property was given to the knights of Our Lady of Montesa, a society founded in 1317. The chief seat of the order in England was the Temple, whither they removed from Holborn in 1185.

TEMPLE (London).—A house was founded here by the Knights Templars in 1185, when the church was commenced, the chancel having been consecrated in 1240. It was called the New Temple, and was purchased and formed into inns of court after the suppression of the order in 1311. In consequence of the number of students, it was divided into the Inner and Middle Temple in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). The Outer Court was founded in 1560, and the Middle Temple Hall was built in 1572. The library was founded by Robert Ashley in 1641. The church was repaired in 1828. The new library of the Middle Temple, erected at a cost of £14,000, from designs by H. R. Abraham, was opened by the Prince of Wales, who was, on the occasion, called to the bar and admitted as bencher, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLE BAR (London) was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, 1670—1672. The first head exhibited on Temple Bar was that of Sir T. Armstrong, executed for his share in the Rye House Plot, in 1683. The last is said to have fallen during a storm in 1772. A petition for the removal of Temple Bar was presented by certain merchants and others of the city of London to the lord mayor and corporation, in 1853.

TEMPLES.—The classical authors state that temples originated in the sepulchres built for the dead, and that they were first erected by the Egyptians. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of the heathen temples throughout the Roman empire in 331. (*See* BAALBEC, DELPHI, EPHESUS, OLYMPIA, PAGANS, REASON, SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, TABERNACLE, TRINCOMALEE, &c.).

TENASSERIM (Hindostan) came into the possession of the Burmese in 1793, and was ceded to the English by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

TENBY (Pembrokeshire) was built by Flemish settlers, who sought refuge from the inundations of the Low Countries, about 1108. Its fortifications were strengthened on the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It was garrisoned for Charles I. and besieged by the Parliamentarian forces in 1643, and again in 1648. A new fish-market was opened in 1847. The Albert memorial was inaugurated Aug. 2, 1865.

TENEDOS (Ægean Sea).—This island, off the coast of Troas, originally called Leucophrys, from its white cliffs, an Æolian settlement, was sacked by Achilles and occupied by the Greeks after the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184. It became subject to Persia B.C. 493, and siding with Athens in the Peloponnesian war, paid an annual tribute of 3,426 drachmæ B.C. 431. The Lacedæmonians invaded it B.C. 389. The island threw off the Persian yoke about B.C. 331. Justinian I. (527–65) caused granaries to be erected to receive the supplies of Egyptian corn.

TENERIFFE (Canary Isles), said to have been first discovered by a French ship, driven among the group by stress of weather, about 1330, was taken formal possession of for the Spanish crown in 1461. (*See* SANTA CRUZ.)

TENISON LIBRARY (London).—Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury (1695—1716), having in 1684 projected a free public library for the people of Westminster and its neighbourhood, signed a deed of settlement for that purpose in 1695. The endowment providing only for the maintenance of a librarian, and not for the purchase of books, the institution declined in importance on the death of its founder; but in 1835 a committee was appointed, by whom it has been restored. It was the first public library in London.

TEN JURISDICTIONS.—(*See* CADDEE LEAGUE.)

TENNESSEE (N. America) was settled about 1750. The settlements were destroyed by the Cherokee Indians, then possessors of the country, in 1760. They were in great part expelled in 1780. It was ceded by North Carolina to the United States and converted into a territory, Aug. 14, 1790. It constituted a state in 1796. The original constitution was amended in 1834. It joined the Confederate States June 8, 1861.

TENNIS appears to have been imported from France about the middle of the 16th century. The game was revived and brought into fashion in England by Charles II. (1660—85). (*See* FIVES, PALLONE, RACQUET, &c.)

TENOCHTITLAN.—(*See* MEXICO.)

TEN TABLES. (*See* TWELVE TABLES.)

TEN THOUSAND.—(*See* RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND.)

TENTHS.—(*See* QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, TITHES, &c.)

TEN VIRTUES OF OUR LADY, or ANNUNCIADA.—This order of nuns was founded

by Jeanne of Valois, daughter of Louis XI. of France, who, born in 1464, was, at the age of 12 years, forced by her father, in 1476, into a marriage with her cousin, the Duke of Orleans, by whom she was repudiated on account of the plainness of her person, on his accession to the French crown as Louis XII. in 1498. Receiving from her husband the town of Bourges as a residence, she there established this order, the rules of which had been confirmed by Pope Alexander VI., Feb. 14, 1501, by conferring the veil on five applicants, Oct. 8, 1502. Jeanne died Feb. 4, 1505. The order was placed under the authority of the Franciscans in 1514, and was abolished at the French Revolution. (*See* HEAVENLY ANNUNCIATION.)

TEOS (Asia Minor).—Founded by a colony of Minyæ, from Orchomenus, became an Ionian settlement, and on its capture by the Persians, B.C. 480, its inhabitants removed to Abdera, in Thrace. Near this city the Syrian fleet was defeated by the allied fleets of Rome and Rhodes, about B.C. 197.

TEPHRICE, or TEPHRICA (Greece), founded by the Paulicians in 845, was destroyed by Basil I. in 871.

TERCEIRA (Atlantic), one of the Azores, was the residence of Maria II., Queen of Portugal, from 1829 to 1833, during the Miguelite civil war. (*See* ANGRA.)

TERGOES.—(*See* GOES.)

TERMONDE.—(*See* DENDERMONDE.)

TÉROUANNE, or THÉROUANNE (France), taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, was restored to France in 1527. Charles V., who took it after a siege of two months' duration, demolished the fortifications in 1553, when the bishopric was transferred to Boulogne. It was restored in 1559.

TERRACINA (Italy), called by the Volscians, its ancient inhabitants, Anxur, was a dependency of Rome B.C. 509. It was taken by M. Fabius Ambustus B.C. 406. The Volscians recovered it B.C. 402. It was re-captured by the Romans B.C. 400, and a colony established B.C. 329. The town was occupied by the troops of Pompeius in the civil war about B.C. 50, and by those of Vespasian in 69.

TERRA or TIERRA AUSTRALIS.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

TERRA or TIERRA DEL FUEGO (S. America), "the land of fire," so called by Magalhaens, from the number of watch-fires on its coast by night, was discovered by that navigator in 1520. Nine Europeans, consisting chiefly of the crew of the *Allen Gardiner*, were massacred whilst celebrating divine service, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859. The cook alone escaped, and he was rescued three months afterwards.

TERROR.—(*See* INQUISITION, REIGN OF TERROR, &c.)

TESCHEN (Treaty).—Through the intervention of France and Russia, a treaty was concluded at this place, in Upper Silesia, between Austria and Prussia, when on the eve of war, May 13, 1779. Austria renounced a claim she had made on the dominions of the Elector of Saxony, receiving a tract of territory between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza, and paying compensation to Saxony. This terminated the dispute respecting the Bavarian succession.

TESSIN, or TESSINO.—(*See* TICINO.)

TESTAMENT.—(*See* BIBLE, CANON OF SCRIPTURE, POLYGLOTT, &c.)

TEST and CORPORATION ACTS (25 Charles II. c. 1 and c. 2), compelling persons holding office to take the sacrament and subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, were passed March 29, 1673. The Duke of York, Lord Clifford, and others, resigned their posts. They were repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 9, 1828). A test act was framed for Scotland by the Duke of York in 1681.

TESTER, TESTONE, or TESTOON.—Le Blanc says, coin struck in France by Louis XII. in 1513, was so called because his bust was engraved upon it. (*See* COIN.) A proclamation was issued, April 10, 1548, calling them in, on account of the great number of counterfeits in circulation.

TESTRY (Battle).—Invited by the exiled nobles, Pepin of Heristal marched an army into the Vermandois, defeated Thierry III., King of Austrasia, and took him prisoner in 687.

TESTUDO and TESTUDINES.—(*See* BATTERING-RAM.)

TETRAPOLIS.—(*See* ANTIOCH.)

TETRAPOLITAN CONFESSION.—(*See* CONFESSIO TETRAPOLITANA.)

TETTENHALL (Battle).—A force of West Saxons and Mercians, sent out by Edward I. or the Elder, against the Danes, defeated them at this place, in Staffordshire, Aug. 6, 910.

TETUAN (Morocco).—Was taken by the Spaniards Feb. 4, 1860, and a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, March 23, 1860 (*See* GUAD-EL-RAS), in which, after an obstinate resistance, the Moors were defeated by the Spaniards. Tetuan was held by Spain as security for payment of the indemnity agreed upon by the treaty of peace signed April 27, 1860. The claims of Spain having been satisfied, the garrison was withdrawn in 1862.

TEUSIN (Treaty).—The Duke of Sudermania, uncle of Sigismund III. of Sweden and Poland, concluded this peace with the Czar, Feodor I., at the village of Teusin, near Narva, in Russia, May 18, 1595. Esthonia and part of Livonia, with Narva, were ceded to Sweden, Kexholm and Carelia were restored to Russia, and arrangements were made for dividing the tribute paid by the Laplanders.

TEUTOBERG, or TEUTOBURG (Battle).—Herman, a young German chief, called Arminius by Roman writers, attacked the legions of Rome in this forest, the modern Hippische Wald, near Detmoldt, in the year 9, and defeated them with great loss. P. Quintilius Varus, the commander, and many of his officers, fell on their swords to avoid being made prisoners, and very few escaped.

TEUTONES.—This powerful German tribe, in alliance with the Cimbri, advanced into Illyria, and defeated the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, at Noreia, B.C. 113. They afterwards forced their way into Roman Gaul, and defeated Manlius and Scipio, B.C. 105; and they invaded Spain B.C. 104. On their retreat

from Spain, they were met by the Romans, under Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ, the modern Aix, and totally defeated B.C. 102.

TEUTONIC ORDER took its rise about 1189, during the crusades. Frederick of Swabia, on his arrival with his army before Acre, in 1191, under the sanction of a bull of Pope Cœlestine III., named it the order of the German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem. After their return to Germany, they were, in 1226, invited by Conrad, Duke of Masovia, to assist him in conquering the heathen Prussians, and a bull was issued empowering them to do so. They settled in Poland in 1233, and were united with the Brethren of the Sword in 1237. They conquered Prussia in 1283; but insurrections afterwards broke out, and they were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians in a great battle near Tannenburg, in Germany, July 15, 1410, when the grand master and 40,000 of his followers were slain. The order, dissolved by the peace of Cracow in 1525, was abolished by Napoleon I. in 1809. (*See* MARIENBURG.)

TEWKESBURY (Battle). — The Yorkists, commanded by Edward IV., defeated the Lancastrians in a field, called the Bloody Meadow, near this town, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Queen Margaret was taken prisoner, and the Duke of Somerset and other nobles were captured and beheaded, May 6.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire). — A monastery was founded here about 725. A charter, confirming and extending the privileges of the burgesses, was granted by Edward III., Aug. 12, 1338. Elizabeth granted a charter of incorporation in 1574, and the free grammar-school was founded in 1576. This town suffered greatly in the civil wars, and was captured by the Parliamentarians, June 5, 1644. Its present charter was granted by William III. in 1698. The town-hall was erected in 1788, the market-house in 1789, and the theatre in 1823.

TEXAS (N. America). — A French colony that had established itself here in 1687, was expelled by the Spaniards in 1690. Both France and Spain laid claim to Texas, and numerous settlements were made by Americans between 1806 and 1816. Texas revolted from Mexico in 1832, the first Texan congress having been held Oct. 3, 1836. War ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated. The United States recognized the independence of Texas, March 3, 1837; France, Sep. 25, 1839; and England subscribed a treaty with Texas, Nov. 13, 1840. Texas, admitted into the Union in 1845, joined the Confederate States Feb. 1, 1861.

TEXEL (German Ocean). — Several naval engagements have taken place off this island in the Zuyder Zee. The English fleet, under Monk, gained a victory here over the Dutch, under Van Tromp, who fell in the action, Aug. 9, 1653. Another was fought with doubtful results between the combined fleets of England and France and the Dutch in 1673. A Dutch fleet, in a state of insubordination, surrendered to the English fleet here, Aug. 30, 1799. Part of Napoleon's immense army for the invasion of England occupied Texel in Aug., 1805. The sea broke down the dykes of the Texel, and laid the greater portion of the island under water, in 1825.

TEXTS.—In the early church the text was most commonly taken from some paragraph of the Psalms or Lessons. Elfric, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, required the priest on Sunday to explain the Gospel of the day, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, about 957. Preaching from a text in England appears to have originated in 1204, with Stephen Langton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, though some continued to preach without texts as late as the 15th century.

TEXT-WRITERS.—(*See* GRUB STREET.)

THADMOR.—(*See* PALMYRA.)

THALLIUM.—This metal was discovered by Crookes in 1861.

THAMES (England), the Roman Tamesa or Tamesis, was crossed by Julius Cæsar after he had routed the Britons under their King Cassivellaunus, B.C. 54. The Northmen entered it with 350 ships, took Canterbury and London by storm, and were afterwards defeated at Ockley by the West Saxons, in 851. The first stone bridge across the river was commenced by Peter Colman in 1176. Extraordinary floods occurred in 1235; Feb. 16, 1736 (when counsel were carried out of Westminster Hall to their carriages in boats); June 4, 1767 (on which occasion the water reached Kennington Common); March 5, 1828; Nov. 2, 1833; and Jan. 29, 1834 (requiring watermen to convey people from street to street). The conservancy from Staines to Yenlade was assured to the city of London in 1489. It was frozen over and fairs held upon the ice in the winters of 1683–4, of 1739–40, and of 1813–14. Much damage was sustained by the shipping from the breaking up of the ice, Jan. 26, 1829. Navigation was resumed after a suspension of several weeks from the ice, Feb. 8, 1838. A tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury Fort was proposed in 1798, and an effort made to carry it into execution in 1801. The tunnel at Rotherhithe was opened for traffic March 25, 1843. (*See* THAMES TUNNEL.) By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 17, 1857), the conservancy was vested in the corporation of the city of London. It came into operation Sep. 29, 1857, and was amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 113 (July 29, 1864). The conservancy of the Thames and the Isis, from Staines to Cricklade, was vested in the conservators of the Thames by the Thames Navigation Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 89), Aug. 6, 1866.

THAMES EMBANKMENT. — After the Great Fire of 1666, Sir C. Wren proposed an embankment from the Temple to the Tower. Gwynne recommended the construction of quays on both sides of the river in his "London and Westminster Improved," published in 1767. The corporation obtained powers for embanking a small portion in 1767, and an act for the erection of Adelphi Terrace was passed in 1770. Plans for the embankment of the Thames at London were proposed by Sir Frederick Trench, in 1828. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting an embankment from London Bridge to Vauxhall, March 27, 1840, and with that object a survey was made,

Nov. 8, 1841. Another plan was proposed by John Martin, the painter, in 1856; but no measures were taken for carrying the work into effect. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), the Metropolitan Board of Works received power to construct embankments; and in consequence of their representations a parliamentary committee was nominated in 1860, to consider the plans proposed by different architects. The committee held their first meeting April 30, 1861, and presented their report, in which they approved of the design of F. W. Sheilds, July 2, 1861. Provision was made for embanking the north side of the Thames, from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, and for forming the approaches thereto, by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 7, 1862). By 26 & 27 Vict. c. 75 (July 28, 1863), provision was made for embanking the south side of the Thames. The foundation stone of the embankment on the north side was laid July 8, 1864, and that of the south side, July 28, 1866.

THAMES TUNNEL (London) was designed by Sir M. I. Brunel (1769—Dec. 12, 1849). By 4 & 5 Geo. IV. c. 156 (June 24, 1824), a company was empowered to make and maintain a tunnel under the Thames from Wapping, Middlesex, to Rotherhithe, in Surrey. A shaft was sunk, and the first brick laid, March 2, 1825. The river broke in May 18, 1827, 544 feet of the tunnel being constructed. The second irruption took place Jan. 12, 1828, when six workmen perished, and the fifth and last irruption happened March 6, 1838. The tunnel was opened for passenger traffic March 25, 1843.

THANET (Kent), the ancient Tanatis or Tanatos, also called Rium, at which the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa first landed in 449. A band of Danes wintered here in 851. They invaded the island in 853; in the autumn of 865; in 980; and in 988; when they burned a nunnery with the nuns, the clergy, and people who had taken refuge there. Ethelred II. levied an army to give the Danes battle in 1002, and some fled to the Isle of Thanet, where he could not follow them. The Danes again landed on this island in 1009, and after committing great ravages in Kent, retreated here to winter. Sweyn, King of Denmark, laid the Isle of Thanet waste in 1011. Edward III. ordered the island to be fortified in 1369. This island was separated from the mainland by the sea until 1500.

THANE, or THANUS.—This title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons, indicating probably the possession of a certain amount of landed property, gradually fell into disuse after the Conquest, in 1066. In Scotland the title was recognized till near the end of the 15th century. A thane of Cawdor is mentioned in 1492. (*See* BARON.)

THAPSACUS, or THAPSACUM (Syria), the "Fatal Ford," probably the Tiphsah mentioned as subject to Solomon, B.C. 1014 (1 Kings iv. 24). The Euphrates was forded here by the army of Cyrus the younger, the water reaching up to the waists of the troops, B.C. 401. It was also crossed by Darius III. when he was advancing against Alexander III., B.C. 333, and by Alexander III. in pursuit of Darius III. the same year.

THAPSUS (Battle).—Julius Cæsar defeated the army of the Pompeian party near Thapsus, in Africa, Feb. 6, B.C. 46. Demass is supposed to occupy the site of Thapsus.

THASOS (Ægean Sea).—This island was first inhabited by the Phœnicians, under Thasos—hence its name. It was colonized B.C. 720 or B.C. 708 by settlers from Paros. The Thasians were compelled by Darius I. to pull down their fortifications and remove their ships of war to Abdera, B.C. 492. Disputes arose between the Thasians and the Athenians. The latter, having defeated the Thasians at sea, B.C. 465, laid siege to their city, which, after a blockade of three years' duration, was taken, the fortifications were razed, and the Thasians compelled to pay a large sum of money, B.C. 463. Thasos, which had submitted to Philip V., received its freedom from Rome B.C. 197.

THAVIES or TAVIE'S INN (London) is of great antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. (1327—77) it belonged to John Thavie, from whose will it appears to have been an inn for law-students as early as 1347. It was demised to Lincoln's Inn about 1549.

THEATINES.—This religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by John Peter Caraffa, Bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples, in 1524, was constituted by a brief from Clement, June 25. Caraffa was afterwards pope, under the title of Paul IV. (1555—59). Their first house was at Rome. The Theatines had a house in Paris in 1644.

THEATRES.—The earliest dramatic performances took place on waggons and temporary platforms, and there is no record of a permanent building until the erection of the stone theatre in the temple of Dionysius, at Athens, B.C. 500. The finest Greek theatre was that erected by Polycletus, at Epidaurus, about B.C. 436. A temporary theatre built at Rome by M. Æmilius Scaurus, B.C. 78, afforded accommodation for 80,000 spectators, and was also remarkable for the splendour of its decorations; and the first permanent theatre at Rome was built by Pompeius, B.C 55; it afforded accommodation for at least 20,000 persons, and Pliny gives the number at 40,000. The theatre of Marcellus was completed by Augustus B.C. 11. The players and the leaders of the theatrical factions were expelled by Tiberius for their share in a riot in 23. The mystery plays of the Middle Ages were mostly performed in temporary structures in the open air. The stage for this purpose was erected at Dunstable in 1119. Stage scenery was introduced by Balthasar Peruzzi, of Siena, who died in 1536. The earliest theatrical licence was granted to Burbage and others in 1574, and the first public theatre in London was the Blackfriars (*q. v.*), which was built in 1576. Knight, referring to the year 1583, remarks (London, v. 275), "The chief London theatres at that period were these:—The Theatre especially so called in Shoreditch, and the Curtain close by; Paris Garden, Bankside, chiefly used as a Bear Garden, but also for the performance of plays, as Dekker, in his satire upon Jonson, makes

the latter say he had played Zuiziman there; the Blackfriars, Whitefriars, Salisbury Court; Rose, Hope, Swan, Newington, Red Bull; and Cockpit or Phœnix, in Drury Lane. Various places of minor importance were also dignified by the name of Theatre, as the inn yard of the Bel Savage, remarkable, according to Prynne, for the visible apparition of the devil upon the stage on one occasion, during Elizabeth's reign." These were suppressed during the interregnum. In 1578 Palladio built a theatre on the classic model at Vicenza, and in 1588 Scamozzi attempted to revive the same system at Sabbionetta. The first play-bill was issued from Drury Lane Theatre, April 8, 1663, and announced the performance of the "Humourous Lieutenant," to commence at three o'clock. Theatres are regulated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68 (Aug. 22, 1843). (*See* DRAMA.)

THEBAN LEGION, in the service of Maximian, in Gaul, consisting entirely of Christians, having, according to the story, in 286, refused to march forward to persecute their brethren in the faith, were twice decimated at the spot where the abbey of St. Maurice was afterwards founded in honour of their leader. Still persisting in their refusal, the order was given for the whole band to be massacred, and they laid down their arms and submitted to martyrdom. Robertson (Hist. of the Christian Church, b. i. ch. 7) says the story, "although extravagantly fabulous, may still have some foundation of truth." It was first published in the 5th century.

THEBAN WAR.—(*See* SEVEN CAPTAINS.)

THEBES (Italy) was founded, according to tradition, by a colony of Phœnicians, under Cadmus, B.C. 1550 or B.C. 1400. They were driven out by the Bœotians, B.C. 1124. Platæa, one of the Bœotian cities, revolted from Thebes B.C. 510, and applied for help to Athens. A war ensued between Thebes and Athens, in which the latter was victorious. This caused much animosity between Thebes and Athens; and in the Persian war, B.C. 480, the Thebans deserted the cause of Greece and fought against the Athenians at Platæa, B.C. 479. The Athenians invaded Bœotia, and established a democratic government in Thebes, B.C. 456. (*See* SEVEN CAPTAINS, War.) The aristocratic leaders went into exile, but returned B.C. 447, defeated the Athenians, and re-established the former government. The Thebans were allies of the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431—B.C. 404. Sparta having claimed supremacy over the whole of Greece, the Thebans joined the Athenians, B.C. 395. The peace of Antalcidas put an end to the war, B.C. 387, and deprived Thebes of her supremacy over Bœotia. The Spartans, who treacherously seized the citadel of Thebes B.C. 382, were defeated at Leuctra, in July, B.C. 371; and the Thebans regained their power in Greece. In the Sacred war (B.C. 357—B.C. 346) the Thebans, supported by Philip II. of Macedon, were opposed to Athens and Sparta. Thebes was razed to the ground by Alexander III., B.C. 335, after which it never again formed an independent state. Cassander restored the city B.C. 315, and it was taken by Demetrius B.C. 293, and again B.C. 290. The Thebans were defeated in an attempt to expel the Bulgarians from Greece in 1040, and their city was plundered by the Normans of Sicily in 1146. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece during the 10th and 11th centuries.

THEBES, or LUXOR (Egypt).—The foundation of this city, called No (Ezek. xxx. 14—16, Jer. xlvi. 25), No-Amon (Nahum iii. 8), and Diospolis Magna, by the Greeks, was ascribed by the Egyptians to Menes, the first King of Egypt, B.C. 2717. It united all Egypt under its sway, and reached its greatest splendour, having 100 gates, "as sung by Homer," and 20,000 war-chariots, and was the residence of the kings, whose tombs are still extant, B.C. 1600. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 525. Having revolted, it was taken, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy (VIII.) Soter II., or Lathyrus, about B.C. 87. Strabo visited it, with the expedition of Ælius Gallus, B.C. 24. The city began to decline about B.C. 800. The great tablet of Karnak was shown and expounded by the priests to Cæsar Germanicus in 16. The palace of the Memnonium contained a library, or "hall of books." (*See* KARNAC.)

THEFT was forbidden by the eighth commandment in the decalogue, delivered to Moses by Jehovah on Mount Sinai (Exodus xx. 15). By the civil law the thief was required to make restitution of stolen property several fold, according to the nature of the object, or, failing in ability to do so, was to be sold into slavery (Exodus xxii. 1—4), B.C. 1491. The second of the "Twelve Tables" of Roman laws treated of this crime, B.C. 450. At common law, in former times, petty theft (*i. e.* not above 12 pence in value) was punished by whipping and imprisonment, and grand theft (*i. e.* over 12 pence in value) by death. Both were made punishable by transportation by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1717). The distinction between the two was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

THEISTS.—(*See* DEISTS.)

THELLUSSON ACT (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 98), passed in 1800 for the purpose of preventing testators from endeavouring to form large fortunes by accumulating the interest on their property. It was named after Peter Isaac Thellusson, a London merchant, who died July 21, 1797, leaving £600,000 to be accumulated during the lives of his three sons and their sons, and when these were dead to be inherited by the eldest great-grandson. It gave rise to considerable litigation, and was established by a decision of Lord Loughborough in 1799, confirmed by the House of Lords in 1805. The last grandson died in 1856, and a dispute having arisen, decision was given, in the House of Lords, in favour of the grandson of Thellusson's eldest son, in 1859. The property handed over, instead of being 19 millions, as had been anticipated, was little in excess of the original £600,000, on account of legal expenses, losses, and mismanagement.

THEMISTIANS.—(*See* AGNOITES.)

THEODOLITE, first mentioned in the Pantometria of Thomas Digges, published in 1571, was first used in the survey of Zealand made by Bugge, 1762–8. Ramsden finished his theodolite in 1787, for the use of Gen. Ray, in the

great trigonometrical survey of England and Wales. (*See* ASTROLABE, JACOB'S STAFF, &c.)

THEODOSIA, or FEODOSIA (Crimea), the modern Caffa (*q. v.*), named by Leucon, King of Bosporus (B.C. 393—B.C. 353), after his wife Theodosia, was a flourishing colony. It was ruined before the beginning of the 2nd century. (*See* DUMBARTON.)

THEODOSIAN CODE.—Theodosius II., in 429, appointed a committee of eight persons, at the head of whom was Antiochus, to form a code from all the constitutions and laws which had been promulgated from the reign of Constantine I. (323—37). This committee was renewed in 435, and the code, consisting of 16 books, was published at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 438.

THEODOSIOPOLIS (Asia).—This city of Armenia is supposed to have been situated near the spot occupied by Erzeroum (*q. v.*).

THEOLOGY.—The word was first employed in its present signification by Peter Abelard (1079—April 21, 1142), who wrote a work entitled "Theologia Christiana." The scholastic theology was founded by Roscelin of Compiègne about 1100; and public schools for the study of the science were established in Italy soon after 1360. Lord Bacon's system of natural theology was embodied in the "De Augmentis Scientiarum," published in 1623, and Dr. William Paley's "Natural Theology" was published in 1802.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS.—This sect of Natural Religionists sprang up during the French revolution, about 1796. They opened four temples in Paris, where a sort of liturgy was chanted, and, instead of an altar, they had an immense basket of flowers as an emblem of the creation. Lépaux, one of the first five directors in France, put himself at their head in 1797. They became extinct in 1802.

THEOSOPHISTS, or FIRE-PHILOSOPHERS.—This sect of philosophers, which rose in the 16th century, followed the teaching of Theophrastus Paracelsus (1493—Sep. 24, 1541). They attributed very little to human reason and reflection, and ascribed everything to experience and divine illumination. In the beginning of the 17th century considerable animosity prevailed between the Theosophists and the Peripatetics. Great numbers of the Theosophists joined the Rosicrucians.

THERA (Ægean Sea).—This island, which is said to have received the name of Calliste when it emerged from the sea, and to have been first inhabited by the Phœnicians, was colonized by the Lacedæmonians and the Minyæ, B.C. 1074, under Theras, from whom it was called Thera. Another small island was thrown up by a submarine volcano near Thera, in 726.

THERAPEUTÆ.—This sect, a branch of the Essenes (*q. v.*), arose in Egypt in the 1st century. They were more rigid in their observances and frequented solitudes.

THERESA (Order).—This female order was founded by Theresa, Queen of Bavaria, Dec. 12, 1827, for unmarried noble ladies of all Christian sects.

THERMIDORIANS.—A name given to a large party in the republican convention of France, on account of their triumph in the counter-revolution of the 9th Thermidor, July 27, 1795. They chose Tallien as their chief, endeavoured to put a stop to the revolutionary passion for bloodshed, and opposed the constitution of 1795. Their power soon declined.

THERMOMETER, or HEAT-MEASURER, was invented about the beginning of the 17th century, though some ascribe it to Galileo, who is said to have constructed one prior to 1597. Santorio of Padua, in his Commentaries on Avicenna (1629), also claims the invention. Sir Isaac Newton used an oil thermometer in 1701. Römer's thermometer was known all over Europe in the beginning of the 18th century. The centigrade thermometer used in France was invented by Celsius, a Swedish astronomer, in 1742. A self-registering thermometer, filled with alcohol, was invented in 1782. The scale generally used in this country was invented by Fahrenheit in 1724.

THERMOPYLÆ (Greece). — This narrow pass, leading from Thessaly into Locris, is celebrated as the scene of the battle in which Leonidas, King of Sparta, with 300 men, arrested the progress of the whole army of the Persians until they found another path over the mountains, Aug. 7—9, B.C. 480. The allied army of the Greeks assembled at the pass to oppose the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279. The invaders having been conducted across the mountains by the same path the Persians had followed, the Greeks retired to their ships. Philip V. of Macedon forced the fortifications, which had been made by the Ætolians, B.C. 207. Antiochus III. (the Great) of Syria, when at war with the Romans, fortified the pass, B.C. 191. (*See* AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.)

THERMUM, THERMUS, or THERMA (Greece), was, on account of its strength, considered impregnable. It was surprised, B.C. 218, by Philip V. of Macedon, who carried off the most valuable portion of the spoil, and destroyed the remainder. A few years later, the Ætolians having sided with the Romans, Philip V. again surprised Thermum, B.C. 205, and destroyed everything that had escaped his former invasion. (*See* ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE.)

THESPIÆ (Greece).—This city of Bœotia is said to have derived its name from Thespia, a daughter of Asopus, or from Thespius, a son of Erechtheus, who migrated from Athens. It was burned by Xerxes B.C. 479, was rebuilt, and the Thespians fought against the Athenians at the battle of Delium, B.C. 424. In the next year the Thebans destroyed the walls of Thespiæ. An ineffectual attempt was made to overthrow the government B.C. 414. The walls were again destroyed by the Thebans B.C. 372.

THESSALONIANS (Epistles to).—These two epistles were written at Corinth by St. Paul to the church and brethren at Thessalonica, about 52.

THESSALONICA.—(*See* SALONICA.)

THESSALY (Greece). — The Thessalians settled in this country, called Æolis, which was named after them, B.C. 1124. The Athenians, who invaded the country under the command of Myronides, B.C. 454, were compelled to

retreat. The Spartans under Brasidas marched through Thessaly B.C. 424. The Thessalonians joined the Bœotians against the Spartans B.C. 395. Jason, the son of Lycophron, was elected Tagus of Thessaly B.C. 374; and after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Thebans invited him to join in an attack upon the Spartan camp; but he declined, and was assassinated, B. C. 370. Pelopidas invaded Thessaly B.C. 369, and again in B.C. 368. Philip II. of Macedon, who marched into Thessaly B.C. 353, was defeated and driven out. He returned, and Thessaly fell entirely under his rule, B.C. 344. Thessaly was liberated by the Romans B.C. 197, and was made a Roman province B.C. 108.

THETFORD (Norfolk).—A synod was held at this place, the Sitomagus of the Romans, in 669. The Danes wintered here in 866, and sacked the town in 870, in 1004, and in 1010. Herfast removed the bishopric of the East Angles from Elmham to Thetford in 1078, where it remained till 1092, when it was transferred to Norwich. The grammar-school was founded before 1328. Thetford was made the see of a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII., March 19, 1536. Its first charter, granted by Elizabeth, March 12, 1573, was renewed by Charles II., March 6, 1683.

THIAR.—(*See* ORIHUELA.)

THIBET, or TIBET (Central Asia).—This extensive region, chiefly comprised within the Chinese empire, was first erected into a kingdom B.C. 313. Buddhism was introduced in 407, and Thibet was compelled to pay tribute to China in 821. It was ravaged by the Mongols, under Zingis Khan, in 1206. The easternmost parts of Thibet were gradually conquered by the Chinese in 1125, 1362, and 1371, and the whole of the kingdom was made subject to them in 1720. The Ghoorkhas of Nepaul, who invaded it 1790, were repulsed with great loss. (*See* LAMAISM.)

THIEVES' ISLANDS.—(*See* LADRONE ISLANDS.)

THIMBLE.—Bronze thimbles, similar to those in use, were employed by the ancients, and thimbles open at the end were discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed in 79.

THIRD DERBY ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the resignation of the Russell (Second) Administration, June 26, 1866. The ministerial arrangements, announced July 9, were as follows:—

Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Privy Seal	Earl of Malmesbury.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Carnarvon.
Admiralty	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
India	Viscount Cranborne.
War	Gen. Peel.
Poor Law Board	Mr. Hardy.
Board of Trade	Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Lord Naas.
Works and Public Buildings	Lord John Manners.

The Marquis of Abercorn was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranborne, and Gen. Peel resigned, March 2, 1867, on account of a difference of opinion respecting reform, and the following arrangements were announced March 8:—

President of the Council	Duke of Marlborough.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Admiralty	Mr. Corry.
India	Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.
War	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
Board of Trade	Duke of Richmond.

THIRTY (Battle of the).—In 135, during the contest in Britanny between the houses of De Montfort and De Blois, Sir Robert de Beaumanoir, governor of the castle of Josselin, a knight belonging to the latter party, appeared before the castle of Ploermel, and having failed in his attempt to lure the garrison out to attack him, challenged Bembro, the governor, to come out with two or three knights to combat with an equal number. After some parley it was arranged that 30 champions of each party should meet at the Chêne de Mi-Voie (Half-way Oak), between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel, Sunday, March 27, 1351. The encounter accordingly took place. Sir Robert de Beaumanoir's, called the French party, consisted of nine French and Breton knights, and 21 Breton squires, whilst Bembro had 20 Englishmen, the rest being Germans or Bretons. After a long struggle, Bembro and eight of his men having been killed, the others surrendered.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—Ten articles to establish Christian quietness and unity were adopted by the Reformed Church of England in 1536. Owing to their unpopularity they were superseded, in 1537, by a formulary known as the "Institution of a Christian Man." In 1538 a series of 13 articles, proposed to Henry VIII. by the German reformers, was declined, and the following year six articles were enforced by the statute known as the Bloody Bill, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1539). In 1551, 42 outlines were prepared, and, after several modifications, a mandate was published for their subscription, June 19, 1553. During the reign of Mary, Gardiner introduced a series of 15 articles in 1555, and the houses of Convocation four articles in 1558, both of which systems favoured popery. In 1559, 11 Protestant articles were established, and in 1563 the 42 articles of Edward VI. were revised by Convocation and reduced in number to 39. In 1595 Archbishop Whitgift attempted to introduce a system of Calvinistic tenets known as the Lambeth articles (*q. v.*), but they were immediately suppressed in consequence of the royal disapprobation. A separate series of 104 articles was adopted in Ireland in 1615, and in 1635 the Irish Church accepted the 39 English articles. In 1643 the articles were revised by the assembly of divines, and in 1660 and 1689 they gave rise to much agitation.

THIRTY TYRANTS (Athens).—When Athens surrendered to Lysander, B.C. 404, the supreme power was vested in 30 persons chosen by the Lacedæmonians. Thrasybulus, who had been sent into exile by them, collected a small company of followers, and, after gaining several victories over the troops, drove the "thirty" from Athens B.C. 403.

THIRTY TYRANTS (Rome).—During the

empire a series of usurpers rose and fell in rapid succession, 248 — 268, to whom this appellation has been applied, although, excluding women and children, the number did not, according to Gibbon, exceed 19.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR was waged between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Germany. The cruel manner in which the Emperor Mathias treated the Protestants caused a revolt. The first overt act of hostility occurred in Bohemia. The two royal ministers, Slawata and Martinitz, with their secretary Fabricius, were thrown out of the window of the council-house at Prague, May 23, 1618. On the death of the Emperor Mathias, the insurgents declared the throne vacant, and crowned Frederick V. Elector-palatinate, son-in-law of James I. of England, at Prague, Nov. 4, 1619. The cause of Ferdinand II., Archduke of Austria, who had succeeded his uncle Mathias, and claimed the Bohemian crown, was espoused by the Roman Catholic princes, while those of the Protestant states took the side of Frederick. The Bavarians, commanded by their duke and the celebrated Tilly, defeated the Bohemians at Prague, Nov. 9, 1620. The struggle was brought to a close by the peace of Westphalia, signed at Münster Oct. 24, 1648. Tilly lost his life April 30, 1632, and Gustavus II. (Adolphus) Nov. 16, 1632, in battles fought in this war.

THISTLE (Order), also called the Order of St. Andrew, was instituted, according to some authorities, in memory of a battle won by the Scotch over the English, by the aid of St. Andrew. Others ascribe it to Achaius, King of Scotland, 787 or 812; others to the æra of Charles VII. (1422—61) of France. It was, however, established by James V. in 1540, revived by James II., of England, May 29, 1687, and re-established by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. — (*See* CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.)

THOMAS, ST. — (*See* DANISH AMERICA, GUIANA, MORAVIAN BRETHREN, &c.)

THOMAS'S (ST.) HOSPITAL (London), founded in 1213 by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, was purchased at the dissolution of the religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened as an hospital in Nov., 1552. A large part of the edifice was rebuilt in 1693, and additions were made in 1732. The north wing was completed in 1836, and the south wing in 1842. It was pulled down to afford space for the South-Eastern Railway in 1862, and a new edifice commenced at Stangate, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

THOMISTS.—(*See* MOLINISTS, SCOTISTS, &c.)

THOMITES.—A lunatic named John Thom, a native of Cornwall, who resided at Canterbury, assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, professed to be entitled to some of the finest estates in Kent, and having collected a number of the peasantry, persuaded them that he held a divine commission, May 28, 1838. They marched through several villages, and with an increased force returned to Bossenden farm May 31, where Thom shot a constable who had come to take him into custody. A party of military was thereupon brought from Canterbury. They found the madman and his followers sheltered in a sequestered part of Bossenden Wood. As they advanced, Lieut. Bennett, of the 45th regiment, was shot dead by the *soi-disant* prophet. The soldiers fired a volley, when Thom and ten of his infatuated followers were killed, and the mob dispersed.

THONON (France).—This ancient town of Savoy, destroyed by the Burgundians in the 5th century, was rebuilt by Rodolph III., and again destroyed by the people of Berne in the 14th century. It was annexed to France in 1792, restored to Sardinia in 1815, and ceded to France in 1860. (*See* RIPAILLE.)

THORINUM, THORIUM, or THORINA.—This metallic body was discovered by Berzelius in 1829.

THORN (Prussia) was founded in 1231 by the Teutonic knights, who became feudatories of Poland by the peace of Thorn, concluded Oct. 19, 1466. A conference was held here between the Polish Roman Catholics and the Dissidents, Oct.—Nov. 21, 1645. Thorn was taken after a siege of four months by Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1703. The Protestants were massacred here in 1724. Thorn fell into the possession of the Prussians in 1793, and was captured by the French under Marshal Ney, in Nov., 1806. The Poles, in alliance with the French, defeated the Austrians here May 14, 1809. The French garrisoned it in Jan., 1813, and it was blockaded by the Russians till it surrendered, April 17, 1813. Thorn was ceded to Prussia in 1815. Nicholas Copernicus (Feb. 19, 1473—May 24, 1543) was born here, and a statue to his memory was erected in the market-place in 1853.

THRACE (Turkey), the modern Roumelia, is said to have been peopled by a tribe of Pelasgians. The authentic history of the country commences with the formation of the Greek settlements in the 6th century B.C.

B.C.
512. The Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
513. Darius I. invades Thrace.
508. Thrace is tributary to Darius I.
493. Thrace is reduced to subjection by the Phœnicians.
480. Xerxes crosses over the Hellespont into Thrace by means of a bridge of boats.
479. The Thracians assist the Persians at Platæa.
478. The Athenians invade the Thracian territory.
437. Amphipolis is founded by the Athenians.
429. The Thracian leader Sitalces, King of the Odryses, invades Macedonia.
399. The Thracians assist the Spartans against the Persians.
398. Thrace is at war with Macedonia.
390. The Athenian influence is predominant in Thrace.
387. By the peace of Antalcidas, Sparta acquires the chief power in Thrace.
358. Philip II. of Macedon seizes Amphipolis.
357. Cersobleptes, King of Eastern Thrace, cedes the Thracian Chersonese to the Athenians.
342. Philip II. renders Cersobleptes tributary to his power, and establishes numerous colonies in Thrace.
323. Thrace is allotted to Lysimachus.
309. He founds Lysimachia, and makes it his capital.
281. Lysimachus is defeated and slain at Corupedion by Seleucus of Syria, who seizes Thrace.
279. Thrace is invaded by the Gauls under Brennus.
247. Ptolemy (III.) Euergetes annexes Lysimachia and other Thracian cities to Egypt.
211. Philip V. of Macedon invades Thrace.
205. Philip V. seizes Lysimachia.

B.C.
200. Philip V. makes himself master of the entire south coast.
196. Philip V. is defeated by the Romans, and compelled to relinquish his Thracian conquests, which are seized by Antiochus III. (the Great) of Syria.
189. Antiochus III. abandons Thrace to the Romans.
184. Philip V. again invades Thrace.
181. Philip V. ascends Mount Hæmus, the modern Balkan, and erects altars to Jupiter and the sun on its summit.
171. War commences between Perseus of Macedon and the Romans, for the supremacy in Thrace.
84. Sylla carries on war successfully against the Thracians.
75. C. Scribonius Curio invades Thrace and penetrates to the Danube.
14. The Thracians, under Vologæsus, rebel against the Romans.

A.D.
18. Thrace is visited by Germanicus, who reforms the administration.
26. A conscription system is introduced into Thrace.
27. Thrace is made a Roman province.
255. Thrace is invaded by the Goths.
280. Probus establishes 100,000 Bastarnæ in Thrace.
334. Constantine I. colonizes it with Sarmatians.
376. Valens permits the Goths to settle in Thrace.
395. It is ravaged by Alaric I.
447. Attila invades Thrace.
475. It is devastated by Theodoric the Ostrogoth.
569. The Bulgarians invade Thrace.
581. The Slavonians ravage Thrace.
1321. The Turks invade Thrace.
1356. Thrace is seized by the Turks.
1453. After the capture of Constantinople, Thrace is annexed to the Ottoman empire.

THRASYMENE or TRASIMENE LAKE (Battle).—Hannibal, during the second Punic war, defeated the Roman army, commanded by the Consul Flaminius, in a narrow pass of the Apennines, with only one outlet towards Perusia, near the Trasimene Lake, B.C. 217. The consul himself and 15,000 Romans fell, and the rivulet which runs into the lake to this day bears the name Sanguinetto. The modern spelling, Thrasymene, is not found in the works of ancient writers.

THREATENING LETTERS.—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the sending or delivering of threatening letters was declared high treason, and by 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), it was made a capital felony. (*See* BLACK ACT.) By 4 Geo. IV. c. 54 (July 8, 1823), the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding seven years. This act was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 1 (June 21, 1827), and further provisions were enforced by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66 (July 9, 1847).

THREE DENOMINATIONS.—The Baptists, the Congregationalists or Independents, and the Presbyterians associated under the name of the Three Denominations in 1727.

THREE HENRIES (War of the).—The eighth religious war in France (1586–89) received this name from its three leaders, Henry III., King of France, Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV. of France), and Henry, Duke of Guise. The three Henries were assassinated; Henry, Duke of Guise, by Loignac and the King's Body-guard, Dec. 23, 1588; Henry III., of France, by Jacques Clement, Aug. 2, 1589; and Henry IV. by Ravaillac, May 14, 1610.

THREE KINGS.—The Feast of the Three Kings was kept in the Middle Ages on Twelfth Night, in honour of the three Magi or Wise Men of the East, who brought offerings to the infant Jesus (Matt. ii. 1—12). The Preaching Friars got up a gorgeous spectacle on the subject at Milan in 1336.

THREE KINGS' ISLAND (Pacific).—Tasman discovered this island Jan. 5, 1643, on the day of the Epiphany, whence its name.

THREE AND THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS.—(*See* FUNDS.)

THRESHING MACHINE, invented in 1758 by a farmer of Dumblane, in Perthshire, was improved by Meikle, a millwright of Haddingtonshire, in 1786.

THUMMIM.—(*See* URIM AND THUMMIM.)

THUNDERING LEGION.—During the expedition of Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni, in 174, a Christian legion in his army are said to have prayed for rain, whereupon a plentiful shower descended. At the same time a storm of thunder and lightning threw their enemies into confusion, and enabled Antoninus to obtain a decisive victory. The legion consequently received the name of the thundering legion.

THURGAU, or THURGOVIA (Switzerland).—This canton, once governed by its own counts, came under the sway of the house of Habsburg in 1264, was recovered by the Swiss in 1460, and was admitted into the confederation as a distinct state in 1798. It received a constitution in 1831, which was revised in 1837.

THURINGIA (Germany).—This kingdom of Central Germany, founded by the Thuringi, or Doringi, a Gothic tribe, about 426, was annexed to the kingdom of the Franks, by Thierry I., in 530. In 630 it was erected into a duchy, and in 843 it was incorporated with the German kingdom. It was again made a duchy in 849, and in 1025 it was, with Hesse, formed into a landgraviate. The two countries were again separated in 1247, and in 1439 Thuringia was added to Saxony. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815, it was annexed to Prussia. (*See* MARBURG.)

THURIUM, or THURII (Italy), was founded near the site of the ancient Sybaris by some Sybarite exiles, B.C. 443. The Thurians were defeated by the Lucanians in a great battle near Laüs, B.C. 390, when above 10,000 were cut to pieces. Thurium joined the Carthaginians, and again returned to its alliance with Rome, B.C. 213, and received a Roman garrison. Hannibal gave up the city to plunder B.C. 204, having first removed 3,500 of its principal citizens to Crotona. A Roman colony was established here B.C. 194. It was taken by Spartacus, and subjected to a heavy fine, B.C. 72.

THURLES (Ireland).—In the 10th century a battle was fought at this place in Tipperary, between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former were victorious. The castle, which is of ancient date, was besieged and taken in 1208, by Hugh de Lacey. A monastery of Carmelites was founded in 1300. St. Patrick's college was erected in 1836. A synod of the Roman Catholic clergy, held here Aug. 22, 1850, under the presidency of Dr. Cullen, declared against the Queen's colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university. The statutes of the synod were published Jan. 1, 1852.

THUROT'S EXPEDITION.—Francis Thurot, an Irish adventurer, in the French service, sailed from Dunkirk, Oct. 5, 1759, intending to make a diversion either in Scotland or Ireland. He landed at Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, 1760, took the town after a short blockade, and plundered it. Having sailed from Carrickfergus, he was pursued by Capt. Elliot, with three ships, who came up with him in the Irish Channel. An engagement ensued, Feb. 28; Thurot fell covered with wounds, and his ships were taken.

THURSDAY.—Among all the ancient nations of northern Europe, the fifth day of the week was consecrated to Thor, the king of heaven, and the thunderer. It is a remarkable coincidence that in the Roman week the same day was known as *Dies Jovis*, or the day of Jupiter, who occupied, in classical mythology, the same position as was assigned to Thor by the Teutons. (*See* MAUNDY THURSDAY.)

THYATIRA (Battle).—Valens, Emperor of the East, gained a victory over his rival Procopius, at this town of Lydia, in 366. (*See* SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA.)

THYMBRA (Battle) was gained by the Persians, under Cyrus the Elder, over Cræsus, King of Lydia, B.C. 548. This victory made Cyrus undisputed master of Asia.

TIARA.—The first crown, or regnum, on the episcopal mitre of the popes, is said to have been the gift either of Constantine I. (323—37), or of Clovis I. (481—511). (*See* CROWN.)

TIBER (Italy).—An inundation of this river is said to have swept away all the houses and buildings at Rome, in the lower part of the city, B.C. 241. Others took place B.C. 54 and B.C. 27. Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) first instituted magistrates whose duty it was to restrain the river within due bounds, and preserve the embankments, &c. This office was regarded as one of the most honourable in the state. An inundation caused such serious damage in 15, that it was proposed in the senate to diminish the waters by diverting some of the chief tributaries of the stream. In ancient times the Tiber was occasionally frozen, but this did not occur often. Livy notices its having been frozen over in the extraordinary winter of B.C. 398. It was called the "Yellow Tiber"—on account of its turbid waters—Rumon, Thybris, Tiberis, and Albula. (*See* ALBA LONGA.)

TIBERIAS (Battle).—Saladin defeated the Crusaders under Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, at this city of Palestine, July 3 and 4, 1187. Guy, Marquis of Montferrat, and many of the chief Christian leaders were made prisoners, and the reputed true cross, used as a standard during the battle, fell into the hands of the enemy. Saladin disgraced his victory by the massacre in cold blood of 230 knights of St. John, who were among the prisoners.

TIBERIAS (Palestine).—This town of Galilee, on the shore of Lake Tiberias, was built by Herod Antipas, before A.D. 39, and named in honour of the Emperor Tiberius. It was taken and destroyed by Vespasian, in Aug., 67; but sprang up again after the destruction of Jerusalem, Sep. 8, 70, and was the seat of a succession of Hebrew judges and doctors till the 14th century. Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis, in 367, states that a Hebrew translation of St. John and of the Acts of the Apostles was kept here. The modern town, called Tabarieh, was almost destroyed by an earthquake Jan. 1, 1837.

TIBESTE (Battle).—The Moors defeated the Romans at this place, the modern Tibesh, in Algiers, in 543, when the eunuch Solomon, the governor of Africa, was killed.

TIBET.—(*See* THIBET.)

TIBUR (Italy).—This town of Latium, the site of which is occupied by Tivoli, was founded on the banks of the Arno, many years before Rome. It is first noticed in history as the place to which M. Claudius retired on being exiled, B.C. 446. The territory was devastated by the Romans B.C. 350, and the town was taken B.C. 335. The remains of some ancient edifices were discovered in 1778, 1826, and 1832.

TICINO (Battles).—The banks of this river in Italy, the ancient Ticinus, on which Pavia is situated, have been the scene of several battles, in both ancient and modern times. Here Hannibal defeated P. Scipio B.C. 218, Aurelian the Alemanni in 270, and Constantius II. Magnentius in 352. The Austrians crossed the Ticino April 26, 1859. (*See* PAVIA, Battle.)

TICINO, TESSINO, or TESSIN (Switzerland).—Before the time of the Romans, this canton was inhabited by the Lepontii, and other aboriginal tribes of mountaineers, who were subdued by the Emperor Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). It was conquered by the Longobards in the 6th century, and was subsequently occupied by the dukes of Milan, the barons of Saxe and other Rhætian lords, till the 15th century, when it came into the possession of Switzerland, confirmed by treaty April 10, 1503. It was not admitted into the Swiss Confederation till 1815. Its government underwent a considerable modification in June, 1830.

TICINUM.—(*See* PAVIA.)

TICKETS OF LEAVE.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced in transporting felons, the Sovereign was empowered by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853), by means of an order in writing from the secretary of state, to grant licences—called tickets of leave—to convicts under sentence of transportation, or penal servitude, to be at large in the United Kingdom. These licences could be revoked if necessary, and the convict apprehended and committed to prison for the residue of his original sentence. The act was amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (June 26, 1857), and by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 47 (July 25, 1864).

TICONDEROGA (N. America).—The fortress of Ticonderoga, in New York, was built by the French in 1755. The English, under Abercrombie, assailed it unsuccessfully July 8, 1758. It was taken by them, under Amherst, July 26, 1759. The revolted Americans surprised it May 10, 1775, and they evacuated it on the approach of the English, under Burgoyne, July 6, 1777. Gen. Lincoln made a vain attempt to recover it, Sep. 13, 1777, and soon after the garrison destroyed their cannon and with-

drew into Canada. The English occupied it again in 1760.

TIDES.—The earliest author who notices the tides is Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927), and the first who says anything of their cause is Pytheas of Marseilles, who lived about the time of Alexander III., B.C. 336—B.C. 323. (*See* MOON.) The theory of the tides was first explained by Kepler (1571—Nov. 15, 1630), and a more complete explanation was given by Sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. It was still further improved by Bernouilli, Maclaurin, and Euler, in their treatises written when the subject was proposed as a prize by the French Academy of Sciences in 1738.

TIEN-TSIN (China). — A treaty between England and China was concluded at this town, by Lord Elgin, June 26, 1858, and at the same time separate treaties were made by the plenipotentiaries of France, Russia, and the United States. Tien-tsin was occupied by the French and English, Aug. 23, 1860. The English consulate was established Jan. 1, 1861. A treaty between China and Prussia, and the Zollverein, was concluded here Sep. 2, 1861. The allied French and English expedition retired from Tien-tsin Oct. 15, 1861. A treaty between Portugal and China was concluded here Aug. 13, 1862, and another between China and Spain, Oct. 10, 1864.

TIERRA, &c.—(*See* TERRA.)

TIERS ÉTAT, or THIRD ESTATE, the name given to the Commons in France. They induced Necker to have the number of their representatives doubled (made equal to the other orders, the Clergy and the Nobles, combined) by royal decree, Dec. 27, 1788, in the États Généraux, summoned to meet May 1, 1789. This concession gave them the power to obstruct all legislation, and after many delays, they carried a motion that the Etats Généraux should be called the National Assembly (*q. v.*), June 10, 1789.

TIFERNUM (Battle).—The Romans defeated the Samnites at this town of Umbria, B.C. 305. There were two towns of the name in Umbria, the one called Tifernum Tiberinum, and the other Tifernum Metaurense. Pliny the Elder (23—Aug. 24, 79) had a villa at the former.

TIFLIS.—(*See* TEFLIS.)

TIGRANOCERTA (Asia), or the Fortress of Tigranes, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes I. during the Mithridatic war, was besieged by the Roman consul Lucullus, and Tigranes I. marched to its relief with an army consisting of 150,000 infantry, 17,000 heavy and 33,000 light cavalry, 20,000 archers and slingers, besides a multitude of pioneers, &c. Lucullus, with 11,000 men, defeated this host with great slaughter, and the city surrendered B.C. 70.

TIGRIS (Asiatic Turkey). — Many famous cities, such as Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, Bagdad, and Mosul, stood upon the banks of this river, the name of which signifies the "arrowy" stream, which joins the Euphrates at Kurna. The dams constructed across the stream to irrigate the country, were removed by order of Alexander III. (B.C. 336—B.C. 323), to improve the navigation. The English steamer *Euphrates* ascended the Tigris to within 20 miles of Mosulin 1838.

TILBURY (Essex).—The fort was built as a block-house by Henry VIII. (1509—47), and Elizabeth lodged here, formed a camp, and reviewed the troops, on the apprehended Spanish invasion, in 1588. It was regularly fortified in 1677.

TILES.—Marble tiles were introduced by Byzes of Naxos, B.C. 620. Wooden tiles were used in Rome till B.C. 284. Tiles were first used in England in 1246, and pantiles were in general use in Europe in the 15th century. Decorative paving-tiles of baked pottery were made in the Middle Ages. The art was revived by Minton, and employed in the restoration of the Temple Church, London, in 1842. Tiles were taxed in 1784. This tax was abolished by 3 Will. IV. c. 11 (May 17, 1833). The tilers and bricklayers were incorporated in 1508.

TILSIT (Prussia).—This town, on the river Niemen, contains a castle, built in 1537. It was occupied by the French, June 20, 1807, and is celebrated as the place of meeting between Napoleon I. and Alexander I. of Russia on the "Raft of Tilsit," June 25, 1807. A second meeting took place in the town June 26, at which the King of Prussia was present. The peace of Tilsit was signed here between France and Russia, July 7, and between France and Prussia, July 9, 1807. The latter treaty was ratified July 19. Secret treaties were also concluded between Napoleon I. and Alexander II., one of which provided for the partition of Europe between them.

TILTS.—(*See* TOURNAMENTS.)

TIMBER.—A tax was laid on European timber, in order to encourage the trade of British America, in 1809. When the timber duties were consolidated by 59 Geo. III. c. 52 (July 2, 1819), European timber was taxed at £3 5*s.* per load. This duty was reduced to £2 15*s.* by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 37 (May 28, 1821), which imposed an additional 10*s.* on Canadian timber. Further attempts at equalization were made by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), and by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 7, 1851). Bethell's method of preserving timber by means of creosote was patented in 1848. (*See* RAFTS.)

TIMBUCTOO (Africa).—This town, near the border of the desert of Sahara, said to have been founded by Mansa Suleiman in 1213, became a powerful state, and was seized by the rulers of Morocco in 1396. It regained its independence about 1500, was again subdued by Morocco in 1672, and remained under its sway till 1727. Since that time it has been alternately independent and subject to the neighbouring states. Laing reached Timbuctoo Aug. 18, 1826, and Dr. Barth Sep. 7, 1853, and remained till July 12, 1854.

TIME.—Pythagoras (B.C. 580—B.C. 507) maintained that time was a substance. Archytas, his follower, defined it as a continued and indivisible flux of *nows* or instants, B.C. 400. Locke (1632 — Oct. 28, 1704), who perhaps thought more profoundly on this subject than any other philosopher, says, "The more I set myself to think of it, the less I understand it." The ancient Egyptians and other eastern

nations measured time by means of an instrument called Clepsydra (*q. v.*), or water-clock, the principle of which was a constant dropping of water through a small aperture out of one vessel into another. The ancients also measured time by means of the hour-glass and sun-dial. The Druids, at the period of the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, computed their time by nights, and not by days, and measured it by the motions of the moon. (*See* CLOCK, LATITUDE and LONGITUDE, &c.)

TIMOTHY (Epistles to).—The first epistle of the apostle Paul to Timothy appears to have been written shortly after Paul left Ephesus to go into Macedonia, about 64. The second was written by Paul when a prisoner at Rome, according to Lardner, in May, 61, and according to other authorities in 65.

TIN.—This metal, one of the most ancient known, is mentioned by Moses B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi. 22), and was imported into Tyre from Britain as early as B.C. 588. (*See* CASSITERIDES.) Spain was also a tin-producing country visited by the ancients. The Cornish tin-mines were worked by the ancient Britons during the Roman occupation, but were neglected by the Saxons. The Norman sovereigns derived immense profit from exporting the metal, as during their reigns England was the only country in which it was found; but the discovery of tin-mines in Bohemia in 1241 tended to diminish the English trade. Edward III. claimed a monopoly of the tin-mines of Devon and Cornwall, May 10, 1338. Mines were discovered at Altenberg, in Saxony, in 1458, and in Barbary in 1640, in consequence of which the importation of the metal into this country was prohibited by a proclamation of Charles I. The tin-mines of Banca were discovered in 1710, and their produce was first imported into England in 1787. In 1665 an attempt was made to introduce the manufacture of tin-plate into England from Germany, where it had been long established, and in 1681 some success was attained by Andrew Yarranton. The manufacture was established about 1730, when Pontypool in Monmouthshire was made its chief seat. The composition known as Britannia metal, of which tin forms the principal ingredient, was first made at Sheffield about 1770. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1838), the duties were fixed at 10*s.* per hundredweight for tin ore, and 15*s.* for the manufactured metal. The tin plate makers were incorporated in 1670. (*See* FARTHING, MONEY, &c.)

TINCHEBRAY, or TINCHENBRAY (Battle).—Henry I. of England defeated his brother Robert Curthose, and took him prisoner before the castle of Tinchebray, in Normandy, Sep. 28, 1106.

TINEH.—(*See* PELUSIUM.)

TINKERS.—(*See* CARBONARI.)

TINTERN ABBEY (Monmouthshire) was founded for Cistercian monks by Walter de Clare in 1131. The church was commenced by Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and mass was first celebrated within it in 1268. The site, granted to the Earl of Worcester by Henry VIII. in 1536, is the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

TIPPERARY (Ireland) was formed into a county by King John in 1210. Insurrectionary movements occurred in 1815, and food riots in 1846. The militia mutinied July 7, 1856.

TIPPERMUIR (Battle).—The Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Lord Elcho at this village near Perth, Sep. 1, 1644.

TIRLEMONT (Belgium).—This town, taken by the French in 1635, was recovered by Marlborough July 18, 1705. The French defeated the Austrians here in Nov., 1792, and again March 16, 1793. The Belgian army under Leopold I. was defeated here by the Dutch Aug. 11, 1831. Leopold I. escaped to Malines. The Gothic church, founded towards the end of the 13th, was rebuilt in the 15th century.

TITANIUM, a metal first discovered by Gregor in the grains of a black mineral found in the bed of a rivulet in Cornwall in 1791. Klaproth found it in some other minerals in 1795, and gave it the name it now bears. Its properties were first determined by Wollaston in 1822.

TITCHFIELD, or TICHFIELD (Hampshire).—The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou is said to have taken place here April 22, 1445. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, erected on the site and with the materials of the Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1231. In this mansion Charles I. took refuge after making his escape from Hampton Court in 1647. The free school for boys and girls is supported by a fund bequeathed by Henry, Earl of Southampton, in 1620.

TITHES, or TENTHS. — Abraham gave Melchizedek tithes of all the spoil he had taken from the five kings, B.C. 1913 (Gen. xiv. 20), and the Levitical law ordered the Jews to set apart a tenth of all their goods to the service of the Lord, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xxvii. 30—32). The right of the clergy "to live by the Gospel" (1 Cor. ix. 4—14) was maintained in the Apostolic age (Matt. x. 10, Luke x. 7, Romans xv. 27, &c.). Among the early Christians, the payment of tithes was regarded as a matter of conscience, and no laws were passed for its enforcement until the Council of Mâcon, Oct. 23, 585. The custom of devoting a tenth part of all property to the service of the clergy is mentioned in the canons of Egbert, Archbishop of York, in 750, and in the ordinances of the Council of Celchyth in 787. In 794, Offa, King of Mercia, endowed the church with tithes of all his kingdom, and Charlemagne made several laws regulating their payment about 800. The tithe system was sanctioned and amended by the general Lateran council of 1215. By 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1545), the inhabitants of London were ordered to pay 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on rent as tithes. Numerous amendments in the tithe laws were made by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1548), and subsequent statutes. Tithes were abolished in France Aug. 4, 1789. By the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (Aug. 13, 1836), commissioners were appointed to effect a commutation of tithes for a rent-charge based upon the average prices of wheat, barley, and oats for seven years. This act was amended by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69 (July 15, 1837), by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 64 (Aug.

4, 1838), by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 17, 1839), by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15 (June 4, 1840), by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 54 (July 30, 1842), by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 26, 1846), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104 (July 22, 1847).

TITLES.—(*See* NOBILITY, PEERS, &c.)

TITUS (Epistle).—The date of Paul's epistle to Titus has been a subject of much controversy, some placing it as early as 52, and others as late as 65. From the striking verbal resemblances between it and the first epistle to Timothy, it is considered probable that they were written about the same time, *i. e.* in 64. (*See* NICOPOLIS.)

TIVERTON (Devonshire), anciently called Twy-ford-ton and Two-ford-town, from its situation between the rivers Exe and Lowman, was known as the village of Twyford as early as 872, and had a market and three annual fairs in 1200. The wool trade was introduced in 1353. Its prosperity was greatly checked by the plague in 1571, and the town was almost destroyed by fire in 1598. The castle, erected in 1106, was stormed by Fairfax in 1645, and afterwards dismantled. Almshouses were founded by John Greenway in 1529, by John Walsden in 1579, and by George Slee in 1613. The free grammar-school was founded in 1604, and the free English school in 1611. A charitable fund for granting immunities to 67 poor persons was established in 1697, and the charity school was founded in 1713. Tiverton was considered the chief manufacturing town in the west of England in 1612, about which time a second conflagration destroyed nearly all the property of the inhabitants. A third fire destroyed 300 houses in 1731, and a twelfth part of the population was cut off by an epidemic fever in 1741. The woollen trade was destroyed by the introduction of Norwich stuffs in 1745, and this was superseded by the patent net manufacture in 1815. The lace trade was introduced in 1816. The town-hall and corn-market were built in 1830.

TIVOLI.—(*See* TIBUR.)

TLEMSEN, or TLEMCEN (Africa), the capital of Oran, is a place of considerable antiquity, and many Roman remains are to be found in its vicinity. The greater part of the town was destroyed by the Dey of Algiers as a punishment for the disaffection of its inhabitants, about 1670. The French took it Dec. 5, 1835, and evacuated it, by treaty with Abd-el-Kader, in 1837. It was again taken by the French in 1842, and forms part of their colony of Algeria.

TOBACCO.—The use of this plant by the American Indians was first discovered by the Spaniards, at Cuba, in Nov., 1492, when two of the companions of Columbus observed the natives puffing smoke from their mouths and noses. In 1494 the Indian habit of snuff-taking was remarked by the Spaniards, and in 1503 the natives of Paraguay astonished them by chewing the weed and spitting the juice towards them as a mode of repelling their invasion. Oviedo published an account of the use of the weed by the inhabitants of Hispaniola in 1526, and Francesco Hernandez brought some plants to Europe in 1560, and presented them to Philip II. of Spain. Jean Nicot presented some specimens to Catherine de Medicis of France in 1561, and from him the plant received its scientific name of Nicotiana. It was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins in 1565, and in 1586 Mr. Ralph Lane introduced the practice of smoking, which was adopted and rendered fashionable by Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1598 Paul Hentzner visited England, and, speaking of the Bear Gardens, says, "At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco," and Dekker, in his "Satiro-mastix," printed in 1602, mentions smoking as a habit of his lady contemporaries. In 1603 James I. published his "Counterblast to Tobacco," and in 1604 he issued a proclamation against its use, and charged a duty of 6*s.* 10*d.* per lb. on all that was sold. James I. published a second document, prohibiting its importation except from British colonies, and forbidding its culture in England or Ireland, and Urban VIII. threatened to excommunicate all persons smoking in church, in 1624. Tobacco was introduced into Java by the Dutch in 1601, into Turkey in 1609, was conveyed from Brazil to India in 1617, and it is now generally used in the eastern hemisphere. In 1634 Charles I. repeated the prohibitions of his father, and extended them to the importation of tobacco seed; and in 1652 the Long Parliament passed an act embodying these regulations, which were confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 34 (1660). The manufacture and sale of tobacco commenced at Venice in 1657. Tobacco was long a medium for payments in Virginia and other parts of America. The tobacco-pipe makers were incorporated in 1663, and the British Anti-Tobacco Society was formed in 1853. Cigars are first mentioned as a form of tobacco used by the Indians in 1699, and in 1796 they became fashionable at Hamburg, and were thence diffused throughout Europe. The growth of tobacco in Ireland, permitted by 19 Geo. III. c. 35 (1779), was again prohibited by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13 (Aug. 23, 1831). The first duties imposed on tobacco by act of Parliament were levied by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685), and, after many changes, the duties on foreign and British colonial tobacco were equalized at 3*s.* per lb. by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842). These duties were reduced by 26 Vict. c. 7 (March 27, 1863).

TOBAGO (Atlantic Ocean), called the "Melancholy Isle," one of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, discovered by Columbus in 1496, was first colonized by the Dutch in 1632. They were expelled by the Spaniards, and having returned to the island, abandoned it in 1683. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, Tobago was declared neutral, and by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was assigned to Great Britain. It was taken by the French in 1781, and was ceded to them by the treaty of Versailles, 1783. The English captured it in 1793, and again July 17, 1803, and it was ceded to them by the congress of Vienna in 1814.

TOBAK (Battle).—(*See* BENDER.)

TOBOLSK (Asiatic Russia), the capital of a government of the same name in Siberia, founded by the Russians in 1587, was made a

town in 1643. Many of the Swedish officers taken at the battle of Poltava, July 8, 1709, were imprisoned here. Louis XV. of France sent the Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche to observe the transit of Venus in 1756. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1786.

TOCKEMBURG, TOCKENBURG, or TOGENBURG (Switzerland), formerly inhabited by the Tugeni, was ruled by counts until 1436, when the line became extinct, and the territory, after a struggle called the first war of Tockemburg, passed to the barons of Rasen, who in 1469 sold it to the Abbot of St. Gall. The people rebelled in 1712, and the struggle called the second war of Tockemburg commenced, which was brought to a close by the treaty of Aarau, in Aug. The county was incorporated with the canton St. Gall in 1803.

TOISON D'OR, or GOLDEN FLEECE (*q. v.*), was the name of the order instituted at Bruges by Philip III. (the Good) of Burgundy, Jan. 10, 1429.

TOKAY (Battle).—John Zapolya, whose brother George had been killed in the battle of Mohacs (*q. v.*), laid claim to the crown of Hungary in 1526, and was supported by Soliman I., Francis I., and Clement VII. Having been saluted king (under the title of John) at Tokay, in Sep., and crowned at Stuhlweissenburg, Nov. 11, he was defeated by Ferdinand II., at a battle fought at Tokay in Aug., 1527. The Turks, however, still espoused his cause, and he was again crowned at Buda in Sep., 1529. Ferdinand II. concluded a truce with him, Jan. 31, 1531, and again in 1538. Zapolya died July 21, 1540.

TOKAY (Hungary).—This town of Upper Hungary, on the river Theiss, celebrated for its wines, is situated at the foot of the Hegyalla hills. They are planted with vines which Bela IV. (1235—1270) had brought into Hungary by Italian colonists. Tokay was taken from the Turks in 1685. The town was formerly defended by a castle, which was demolished in 1705. The Magyars were driven from their position here, on the Theiss, by the Cossacks, in July, 1849.

TOKENS.—The use of private tokens, to supply the want of small coin, prevailed in England at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). The issue of tokens for money by inferior traders led to many complaints in 1574. The different taverns issued tokens. They were made of lead, tin, latten, and leather, and caused great loss to the poor, as they were only taken at the shops where first issued. (*See* COPPER COINAGE.) Private traders struck farthing tokens in lead for some years prior to 1613, in which year (May 19) they were abolished; and all traders' tokens were prohibited by royal proclamation in 1674. Silver tokens of the value of 5*s.* were issued by the Bank of England Jan. 1, 1798, and from the scarcity of small coin, the bank again issued a large quantity of silver tokens at 5*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.*, in 1811. The issue of gold and silver tokens, except by the banks of England and Ireland, was prohibited by 52 Geo. III. c. 157 (July 29, 1812).

TOLBIAC, or ZULPICH (Battle).—On this plain of Germany, in the neighbourhood of Cologne, Clovis I., King of the Franks, totally defeated the Alemanni, in 496.

TOLEDO (Spain), on the site of the Toletum of the Romans, is said to have been founded by some Jews who migrated to Spain during the period of the second temple in Jerusalem (finished B.C. 515). The Romans took it B.C. 193. Leovigild, King of the Visigoths, made it the seat of his empire in 577. It was enlarged and surrounded by walls by King Wamba in the 7th century, and was taken by the Arabs in April, 712. (*See* MAGHAZUL, Battle.) Alphonso VI. of Leon, and I. of Castile, captured it, after a siege of three years, May 25, 1085, and built an outer wall to the town in 1109. During the civil wars between Peter I. (the Cruel) and his bastard brothers (1354—1369), the town was frequently taken and retaken, and the inhabitants—chiefly Jews—were ill-treated. Councils were held here, Sep. 7, 400; in 447; May 17, 527; in 581 or 582; 589; May 17, 597; Oct. 23, 610; Dec. 9, 633; Jan. 9, 636; Jan. 9, 638; in 646; Jan., 653; Nov. 2, 655; Dec. 1, 656; Nov. 7, 675; Jan. 9—25, 681; Nov. 4, 683; Nov. 14—20, 684; May 11, 688; May 2, 693; Nov. 9, 694; in 701; Nov. 21, 1324; May 19, 1339; in April, 1347; and Oct. 1, 1355. Toledo was celebrated for the manufacture of sword-blades in the 15th and 16th centuries. The cathedral, standing on the site of an old Moorish mosque, founded by Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1250, was completed in 1492. The chapel, called Capilla Muzarabe, because mass is still said daily according to the Muzarabic ritual, was founded by Cardinal Ximenes in 1510. The royal palace, originally built by King Wamba in the 7th century, was almost entirely rebuilt by the Emperor Charles V. (1519—1556). The convent and church of San Juan de los Reyes was erected by Ferdinand V. and Isabella I. in 1476, and the manacles and fetters worn by the Christian captives of Granada—liberated at the taking of that city in 1492—suspended to the outside of the walls of this building, remain there to the present time. The foundling hospital of Santa Cruz was founded by Cardinal Mendoza in 1494, and La Inglesia del Transito, formerly a Jewish synagogue, built in the reign of Peter I. (1350—1369), is a curious specimen of Saracenic architecture. The truce of Nice, between Charles V. and Francis I., was converted into a "perpetual peace," at Toledo, Jan. 10, 1539. The arms factory was erected in 1788. Toledo was taken by the French in Dec., 1808, and evacuated by them in 1813.

TOLENTINO (Italy).—Alarmed at the progress of the French arms in the Papal States, Pius VI. despatched Cardinal Mattei, who, at this place, concluded a treaty of neutrality, which granted to the conquerors a cession of territory, money contributions, together with some of the finest works of art in the world, Feb. 19, 1797. Murat, King of Naples, having taken up arms in the cause of Napoleon I., was defeated here by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION.—(*See* ACT OF TOLERATION.)

TOLFA (Italy).—John de Castro, convinced that a mineral, fit to yield alum, was to be had at this place, instituted experiments which

proved successful, and he established the well-known manufactory about 1459.

TOLLS.—(*See* Rebecca Riots, Roads, Sound Dues, Stade Dues, Turnpikes, &c.)

TOLOSA (Battle).—The Spaniards defeated the Caliph Mohammed, on the plain called Las Navas de Tolosa, July 16, 1212.

TOLOSA (Spain).—The Romans established a colony here. The town, occupied by the French from 1808 to 1813, was captured by the English, under Sir Thomas Graham, in July, 1813.

TOLTECS.—(*See* Mexico.)

TOMATO, or LOVE APPLE, was introduced into England from S. America in 1596.

TOM OF BEDLAM'S MEN. — (*See* Abraham-Men.)

TONGA (Pacific Ocean), also called Amsterdam Island (*q. v.*), is the chief of the Friendly Isles. Ten English missionaries, sent out by the London society, landed in 1797. (*See* Feejee Isles.)

TONGRES (Battles).—Culverins are said to have been used at the battle fought here, Oct. 9, 1468.——On the road between Hasselt and Tongres, the Belgians were defeated by the Dutch troops, under the command of Gen. Georges, Aug. 8, 1831.

TONGRES (Belgium).—A mineral spring in the neighbourhood was known in the time of Pliny the Elder. A bishop's see, established here in 97, was transferred to Maastricht in 383. The church, said to be the first dedicated to the Virgin north of the Alps, was built in 1240. The town was wrested from the French by the Archduke Charles in March, 1793, and evacuated by the Allies July 15, 1794.

TONGUES.—The Confusion of Tongues took place at Babel about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 9). The miraculous Gift of Tongues (Mark xvi. 17; Acts ii. 1—14, &c.) was conferred upon the apostles in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost (May 26, 30). (*See* Irvingites.)

TONNAGE. — The old measurement, still used in estimating the capacity of yachts, was established in 1710, and the new measurement employed for the royal and commercial navies, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 55 (Aug. 28, 1833), amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 56 (Aug. 31, 1835). (*See* Tunnage and Poundage.)

TÖNNINGEN (Denmark) was surrendered by Steenbock, the Swedish general, to the Danes, in 1712. The Holsteiners, in an attempt to take it, were repulsed, Sep. 30, 1850.

TONQUIN (Anam).—This northern province of the kingdom of Anam was under the Chinese yoke from 112 to 968, when it regained its independence. It was reconquered by the Chinese in 1406, was under native dynasties from 1428 till 1788, and was annexed to Cochin China in 1802. (*See* Cachao.)

TONSURE, first adopted by monks about the 4th century, was soon after introduced amongst the clergy. In the Romish tonsure, called "the tonsure of St. Peter," the crown as well as the back of the head was shaved. Various modes have been adopted. Martin I. (649—55) made rules for it.

TONTINE was so called from Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, who professed to raise loans on life annuities, with benefit of survivorship. The first was opened in France in 1653, and another was tried in 1689. It has not been often adopted in England, and the last was in 1789.

TOPLITZ (Treaties).—The alliance of Reichenbach, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, June 27, 1813, was converted into a definitive treaty at this town in Bohemia, Sep. 9, 1813. A preliminary treaty between Austria and Great Britain was signed here Oct. 3, 1813.

TOOLOONIDES, or TOULUNIDES.—This Egyptian dynasty reigned from 808 to 905.

TORCHES (Battle).—Scipio Cicala, at one time Aga of the Janissaries, in command of a Turkish army in 1583, defeated the Persians in a nocturnal encounter, called from that circumstance the "Battle of the Torches."

TORDESILLAS (Treaty).—By a bull dated May 4, 1493, Pope Alexander VI. fixed a line of demarcation from north to south, passing 100 leagues to the west of the Azores and Cape Verde, dividing the New World between Portugal and Spain. All to the east of this line was assigned to Portugal, and all to the west to Spain. This settlement did not satisfy Portugal, and after much negotiation a treaty was concluded at this town in Spain, June 7, 1494, by which the line of demarcation was removed 370 leagues to the west of Cape Verde islands.

TORGAU (Prussia).—The league entered into at Gotha in Feb., 1526, between the Landgrave of Hesse and the Elector of Hesse, to support the reformed religion, was ratified at this town in Prussia, March 4, and received the name of the League of Torgau. Here Luther presented the Elector of Saxony with the leading articles of the faith, called the "Articles of Torgau," in 1530. The "Book of Torgau," designed to put an end to the Crypto-Calvinistic controversy, was issued in 1576. An ejectment of divines took place for refusing subscription to the Visitation articles of Torgau in 1592. The Austrians, who captured Torgau in 1760, were defeated in the neighbourhood by the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., Nov. 3, and the Prussians entered it Nov. 4.

TORONTO (Canada), formerly called York, was surveyed by Governor Simcoe in 1793. The first houses were built in 1794, and it was raised to the rank of a city by Sir John Colborne, and received its present name in 1834. Papineau's "Sons of Liberty" were defeated in an attempt to take the town, Dec. 4, 1837, and the insurrection was suppressed by the militia under Sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. West Canada was separated from the bishopric of Quebec, and made a district see, in 1839; and Ontario was separated from Toronto in 1861. The seat of government, transferred from Kingston to Toronto in 1844, was removed to Quebec in 1856. The cathedral church of St. George was burned down in 1849.

TORPEDO, for producing explosions under the water, was invented by Fulton in 1812. A similar weapon was used by the Russians in 1854, and by the Americans in the war against the South, 1861—65.

TORRE DEL GRECO (Italy).—This town at the foot of Mount Vesuvius existed in 1324. It suffered during the eruption of 1631, and was almost destroyed in 1795. Having been

restored, it again suffered from the same cause in 1804 and 1822, and was again destroyed Dec. 8, 1861.

TORRES STRAIT (Pacific Ocean), separating Australia from Papua, or New Guinea, was discovered by Torres in June, 1606.

TORRES VEDRAS (Portugal).—Sir Arthur Wellesley commenced his famous "lines" near this town in Portugal in Dec., 1809, and the whole army was collected within them Oct. 15, 1810. There were three lines, the outermost 29 miles long, extending from the sea near Torres Vedras to Alhandra on the Tagus, defended by forts and redoubts, mounting 400 pieces of artillery.

TORTOLA (West Indies).—The group (Virgin Islands) to which the island belongs was discovered by Columbus in 1494. A band of Dutch buccaneers who settled here in 1648 were expelled in 1666 by the English, who have since kept possession.

TORTONA (Italy), the ancient Dertona, a Roman colony, mentioned by Strabo as one of the chief towns in that part in 14, was taken by Frederick I. of Germany in 1155, and its fortifications were repaired in 1156. The papal legate captured it in 1323, the French and Piedmontese in 1735, and it was ceded to Sardinia by the treaty of Luxemburg, June 6, 1736. It was taken by the Spaniards July 24, 1745. The citadel, built by Victor Amadeus III., was handed over to the French general Meynier in June, 1796. The town, after a lengthened siege, surrendered to the Russians Aug. 25, 1799. West of the town is the plain of Marengo, where the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon Buonaparte, June 14, 1800.

TORTOSA (Spain), the ancient Dertosa, is shown to have been a Roman colony by its coins, some of which bear the head of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 45. Ten large barks filled with Mohammedan troops arrived here in 768. The Wali of the town, having rebelled, issued forth to meet the royal troops that were sent against him, and defeated them with great slaughter in 788. It was besieged by the Christians, who were attacked by the Mohammedans under Prince Abderahman, and routed in 809. The harbour was repaired in 944. Tortosa was captured by the Genoese in 1148; by the French under the Duke of Orleans, July 11, 1708; and again under Marshal Suchet, Jan. 2, 1811. It was held by the French till April 23, 1814. The Carlist princes, the Count de Montemolin and his brother, signed an act here renouncing their claim to the Spanish throne, April 23, 1860. It was revoked by another act, signed at Cologne June 15.

TORTUGA, or TURK'S ISLAND (Atlantic Ocean), one of the Antilles, long a haunt of the buccaneers, was taken by the French, June 1, 1764, and restored the same year. It belongs to Venezuela.

TORTUGAS (Gulf of Mexico).—A series of Keys (a corruption of "cayos") or rocky islands on the coast of Florida, long infested by pirates and smugglers, received the name of Tortugas from the number of turtles found upon them. There are 10 chief islets, sometimes called the Dry Tortugas.

TORTURE was practised upon slaves at Athens B.C. 364, and among the Romans earlier than the time of Cicero, who speaks of it as an established practice, B.C. 70. It first received ecclesiastical sanction by a decree of Innocent IV. in 1252. Through the influence of Clement V. a number of Templars, charged with heresy and other offences, were put to the torture in London in 1310. In the cities of Germany it was introduced about 1500, and continued till about 1750. In France it was abolished in 1789. It was abolished in Scotland by 7 Anne, c. 21, s. 5 (1709). (*See* BOUT, INQUISITION, RACK, &c.)

TORY.—Various derivations are given for the terms Tory and Whig, first applied to political parties in England about 1679. The Court party reproached their antagonists with affinity to the fanatics in Scotland, known by the name of Whigs, and they in return, pretending to find some resemblance between the Court party and the popish banditti in Ireland, called them Tories. (*See* CONSERVATIVES.)

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—(*See* TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.)

TOUL (France), the ancient capital of the Leuci, fortified by Valentinian I. in 375, was made a bishopric in the 4th century. Thierry defeated Théodebert of Austrasia in a battle fought here in 612. Toul became an imperial town, and was ruled by its own bishops, from 1261. A council was held at Tusey, in this diocese, Oct. 22—Nov. 7, 860. The cathedral, commenced in 965, was finished in 1496. Henry II. joined it to France in 1552; Louis XIV. fortified it in 1700; and the Prussians besieged it in 1815.

TOULON (France), the Telo Martius of the ancients, destroyed by the Saracens in 889, was again taken by them towards the close of the 12th century. The Constable of Bourbon took it in 1524, and Charles V. in 1526. The Grosse-Tour, commenced by Louis XII. (1498—1515), to protect it from the Barbary pirates, was completed by Francis I. (1515—47). Toulon was fortified after the plans of Vauban by Louis XIV. (1643—1715). Admiral Parker blockaded the French fleet in the harbour in 1694. The siege, commenced by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugène, was abandoned Aug. 25, 1707. A Spanish squadron left the harbour to attack the English Mediterranean fleet, under Admirals Matthews and Lestock, when an engagement took place, without any decisive results, Feb. 11, 1744. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon it by Admiral Boscawen in 1759. During the Revolution its inhabitants handed it over with the port to the English admiral Hood, to be held for the French monarchy, Aug. 27, 1793. It was taken by the republican army Dec. 19, when the artillery was directed by Napoleon Buonaparte. The Carbonari raised an insurrection here in 1821.

TOULOUSE (France), the ancient Tolosa, an old town of the Volcæ Tectosages, existed many centuries before it was conquered by the Romans, and appears to have had some kind of alliance with them when it was plundered of a large amount of treasure by Q. Servilius Cæpio, B.C. 106. It was made the capital of the empire by the Visigoths in 419, and was

captured by the Franks, under Clovis I., in 508. Zama, the Saracen, was defeated here by the Duke of Aquitaine in 721, and Charlemagne made it the capital of the new kingdom of Aquitaine in 781. It was ruled by its own counts from 778 till it was joined to France in 1271. It was the seat of a French parliament established in 1302. Henry II. of England, claiming the county, laid siege to the town, but without success, in 1159. The inhabitants revolted, refused to admit Simon de Montfort, and recalled Count Raymond VI., in 1217. De Montfort, killed under the walls June 25, 1218, was succeeded by his son Amaury, who ceded his claims on the city to Louis VIII. in 1224. Another crusade against the Albigenses of the town, to continue for five years, was decreed by the Council of Bourges, and accepted by Louis VIII., in 1225. A council held here prohibited laymen from reading the Scriptures, and firmly established the inquisition, in Nov., 1229. The university was established in 1229. The bridge across the Garonne was opened in 1600. In the court of the Capitol the Duke of Montmorency was beheaded, Oct. 30, 1632. The academy of the Floral Games was instituted in 1323. Councils were held here Sep. 13, 1056; about 1060; in 1068; 1079; 1090; about Feb., 1118; July 8, 1119; in 1161; and Nov., 1229. A French garrison occupied it in 1229. Count Alphonso having died childless, the county, at that time the richest in France, fell to his nephew, Philip III., in 1271. A court of minstrels was held here by the Duke of Lancaster in 1381. Jean Calas, a Protestant merchant, charged with murdering his son, who had committed suicide, was broken alive upon the wheel, and his body burned to ashes, March 9, 1762. The Duke of Wellington defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, April 10, 1814, and compelled them to evacuate the town April 12. Neither general was then aware that Napoleon I. had abdicated. An armistice was signed April 18. The powder-mills exploded April 16, 1816.

TOURAINE (France). — This province, of which Tours was the capital, was inhabited by the Turones, and was captured by the Visigoths in 480. It underwent various changes, and passed into the possession of England in 1152; and was definitively annexed to France in 1545. (*See* ABBEVILLE.)

TOURKMANTCHAI, TURKMANJAI, or TURKMANSHAI (Treaty).—A treaty of peace between Persia and Russia was concluded at this place in Persia, Feb. 22, 1828.

TOURNAMENTS, TILTS, or JOUSTS, &c.—The origin of these warlike games has been referred to the time of the Trojan war, and may be traced as far back as the Roman period. They revived under the feudal system; and the earliest on record is one held in 842, at the interview between Louis of Germany, and Charles I. (the Bald) of France, at Strasburg. The Emperor Henry I., who died in 936, was very fond of this species of amusement, and made several laws for its regulation. Geoffrey II. of Britanny was killed at a tournament at Paris Aug. 19, 1186. Tournaments were introduced into England during the reign of Stephen (1135—54). They were prohibited by Henry II. (1154—89), and were not established in this country until the reign of Richard I. (1189—99). Edward III. held a tournament at Dartford in 1330, and another at Windsor, Jan. 19, 1344, soon after the institution of the Order of the Garter. Henry VIII. and the Duke of Suffolk maintained the field against all comers in May, 1513, and Henry II. of France lost his eye in a tilt with Count Montgomery, and died shortly afterwards of the wound, in 1559. (*See* CARROUSEL, EGLINTON TOURNAMENT, SMITHFIELD, &c.) The following are the great German tournaments:—

A.D.	
930 or 938.	Magdeburg.
942.	Rotenburg.
948.	Constance.
968 or 969.	Merseburg.
984 or 986.	Brunswick.
1020.	Trèves.
1042.	Halle.
1080.	Augsburg.
1119.	Gottingen.
1165.	Zurich.
1179.	Cologne.
1198.	Nuremburg.
1209.	Worms.
1235.	Würzburg.
1284.	Ratisbon.
1296.	Schweinfurth.
1311.	Ravensburg.
1337.	Ingelheim.
1362 or 1363.	Bamberg.
1374.	Eslingen.
1392.	Schaffhausen.
1396.	Ratisbon.
1403.	Darmstadt.
1408.	Heilbronn.
1412.	Ratisbon.
1436.	Stuttgardt.
1439.	Landshut.
1474 or 1479.	Würzburg.
1480.	Mayence.
1481.	Heidelberg.
1484.	Stuttgardt.
1484.	Ingolstadt.
1485.	Ingelheim.
1485 or 1486.	Bamberg.
1487.	Ratisbon.
1487.	Worms.

TOURNAY (Belgium).—This city, the ancient capital of the Nervii, and known under the name of Tornacum, was seized in 438 by the Frankish chieftain Clodion. In 880 it was pillaged by the Norsemen, and in 1192 it was placed under the protection of Philip II. It was fortified by Philip IV. in 1295, and was seized by Henry VIII. of England, Sep. 29, 1513. The proper administration of justice in the conquered towns of Terouanne and Tournay was duly provided for by 5 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1514). Francis I. purchased it from Henry VIII. by a treaty concluded at London in Oct., 1518. It was taken by the Count of Nassau, the general of Charles V., in Dec., 1521, and annexed to Spanish Flanders. Charles V. ordered a Calvinist preacher, Peter du Breuil, to be burned alive at a slow fire in the public square, Feb. 19, 1545. In 1581 the Duke of Parma suppressed a rebellion of the inhabitants against the Spaniards. Louis XIV. captured Tournay in 1667, and re-united it to France; but in 1709 it was taken by the Allies under Prince Eugène and the Duke of Marlborough. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Tournay was ceded to Austria. The Barrier treaty, signed at Antwerp Nov. 15, 1715, confided the custody of it to the Dutch, who were soon compelled to evacuate it. Louis XV. seized it in 1745 (*See* FONTENOY, Battle), and demolished the fortifications; and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, restored it to Austria. It was again seized by the French, Nov. 8, 1792, but was retaken by the Austrians April 30, 1793. The French, under Gens. Souham and Daendels, defeated the Austrians in a series of engagements before this city, May 11, 12, and 13, 1794. The Allies won a battle May 23. (*See* PONT-À-CHIN.) Gen. Pichegru seized it June 30, and annexed it to the French department

of Jemmapes. It was finally relinquished by France by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

TOURNIQUET was invented by Morel in 1674. Young described a similar apparatus in 1679, and Petit (1674—1750) improved it.

TOURS (Battles).—(*See* POITIERS, or POICTIERS, Battles.)

TOURS (France), the capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, anciently the principal town of the Turones (*See* TOURAINE), and called Cæsarodunum, conquered by Julius Cæsar B.C. 55, was included in the kingdom of the Visigoths, from whom it was taken by Clovis I. in 507. The Northmen assailed it in 838 and 882. It fell into the hands of the Count of Blois about the middle of the 10th century. One of his successors ceded it to the Count of Anjou in the 11th century, from whom it passed by inheritance to Henry of England in 1152, and remained in the hands of the English till finally ceded to France in 1259. The États Généraux met here in 1468, 1484, and 1506. The castle of Plessis les Tours (*q. v.*) was in the neighbourhood. It lost half of its inhabitants, and nearly all its trade, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685; and from this blow it never completely recovered. The cathedral, said to have been founded in the 4th century, was burned down in the 6th, rebuilt by Gregory of Tours (544—595), and again burned in the 12th century. The present building, the west front of which was erected by Henry V. of England, was completed in 1550. Councils were held here Nov. 7, 567; in 813; in 841; in Dec., 887; in 1050; in 1055; in 1060; in 1096; May 19, 1163; June 10, 1236; in 1239; Aug. 3, 1282; and in Sep., 1510. The abbey of St. Martin, after flourishing for 12 centuries, was destroyed during the Revolution in 1793. The town suffered severely from an inundation in June, 1856. (*See* PERONNE.)

TOWCESTER (Northamptonshire).—This town, formerly styled Towcester, is very ancient, and was a place of great strength in the time of the Saxons. The Danes failed in an attack upon it in 917, and in 921 it was re-fortified by Edward the Elder. The grammar-school was founded in 1552.

TOWER OF LONDON.—According to a tradition, for which there is little authority, Julius Cæsar (B.C. 54) founded this famous citadel; but no part of the existing structure is of earlier date than the White Tower, which was founded by William I. about 1078. The Tower was first used as a royal palace by Stephen in 1140. In 1235, Frederick II. of Germany presented Henry III. with three leopards, which were deposited here, and formed the basis of the celebrated menagerie. The regalia were also removed here during the reign of Henry III. (1216—72). Col. Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels took place May 9, 1671. The last execution on Tower Hill, and the last decapitation in England, was that of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747. The Horse Armoury was built in 1826, the menagerie was removed in Nov., 1834, and the Grand Storehouse, which had been founded by James II., was destroyed by fire Oct. 30, 1841. The moat was drained and converted into a garden in 1843, and the first stone of the Waterloo barracks was laid by the Duke of Wellington June 14, 1845.

TOWERS.—The most ancient tower on record is that of Babel, built soon after the Flood (B.C. 2247), and generally considered to be identical with the tower of Belus at Babylon, which was in existence in the time of Xerxes I. (B.C. 485—B.C. 465), who plundered it and then laid it in ruins. Towers were added to churches in the time of Charlemagne (768—814). A church is mentioned as having a tower in 837, and a chapel was built for the Emperor having two towers for bells, in 873. The round towers of Ireland, the origin of which has given rise to much controversy, were erected at various periods between the 6th and the 13th centuries, and are generally supposed to have been built for religious purposes.

TOWN.—The ancient Britons had no walled towns before the invasion of the Romans, B.C. 55. Towns were answerable for felons' goods; but by 31 Edw. III. c. 3 (1357), if a town could allege anything in discharge of itself, and by which another became chargeable, it could be heard, and right administered. When a murderer escaped from a town, it was liable to a penalty by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1487).

TOWN COUNCIL, in the cities, boroughs, and towns of Great Britain and Ireland, is appointed and regulated by the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act (*q. v.*).

TOWNLEY MARBLES, a collection of Greek and Roman sculpture, &c., formed by Charles Townley in Rome between 1765 and 1772. After his death (Jan. 3, 1805), the collection of marbles and terracottas was exhibited to the public in the Townley Gallery in 1807. The trustees of the British Museum were authorized to purchase them for £20,000 by 45 Geo. III. c. 127 (July 12, 1805).

TOWTON (Battle).—This decisive battle was fought at the township of Towton, near Tadcaster, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, between 40,000 Yorkists, under the great Earl of Warwick, and 60,000 Lancastrians, under the Duke of Somerset, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461, and resulted in the defeat of the latter, and the establishment of Edward IV. on the English throne. It is supposed that no less than 37,000 men fell in this encounter, which lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening. Snow fell in the faces of the Lancastrians, and the field in which the battle was fought is still called Palm Sunday Field.

TOXOPHILITES.—The Toxophilite Society was first established at Leicester House, London, in 1781; and their archery meetings were held in Bloomsbury Fields. They removed to Highbury Barn about 1826, and thence to Bayswater.

TRACTARIANISM.—This movement commenced with the publication of the Oxford tracts, called Tracts for the Times, in 1833, and speedily attracted attention, from its alleged Romish tendencies. In 1839 Dr. Pusey, Hebrew Professor at Oxford, addressed a letter on the subject to the Bishop of Oxford, wherein he repudiated this imputation; but the accession to Rome of the Rev. John Henry Newman, one of the authors of the tracts, in

1845, and afterwards of many other members of the party, proved that it was not altogether groundless. A meeting, composed of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, assembled at Oxford, March 15, 1841, and passed a resolution condemning these tracts. The receivers of this system are known as Anglo-Catholics, Puseyites, or Tractarians.

TRACT SOCIETIES.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was established in London in 1698; the Religious Tract Society in 1799; the Religious Tract Society for Ireland in 1814; the English Monthly Tract Society in 1837; and the Weekly Tract Society in 1847.

TRADE.—(*See* BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, COMPANIES, GUILDS, &c.)

TRADE MUSEUMS AND SCHOOLS.—Bacon and Descartes propounded the idea of forming museums of industrial produce, &c.; but the first establishment of such institutions was effected by Jacques Vaucanson, who died Nov. 21, 1782. The French *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* was established in 1795, and in 1833 the system of trade museums was introduced with most satisfactory results into Germany. The first efforts to establish anything of the kind in England, made in 1837, led to the formation of the Museum of Economic Geology. The Museum of Economic Botany at Kew was founded in 1848, and the Museum of Practical Geology and the School of Mines in 1851. The balance remaining on hand after the settlement of the cash account of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was devoted to the establishment of a general museum of manufactures, &c., which was placed under the control of the department of Science and Art, and incorporated with the museum at South Kensington. A Museum of Irish Industry was established at Dublin in 1845, and the Edinburgh Scottish Industrial Museum was founded in 1853. Facilities for the establishment of these institutions were afforded by the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c 70 (July 30, 1855).

TRADES' UNIONS were illegal until the passing of 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (1825). The arrest of two members of a trades' union caused a riot at Oldham, April 15, 1834, when the prisoners were rescued, and one rioter was shot. A meeting of 25,000 trades' unionists took place in Copenhagen Fields, London, to petition for the pardon of the Dorchester labourers, April 21, 1834. Attempts were made in 1865 and 1866 to employ the machinery of these associations for political purposes. In many parts of the country the workmen formed counter or non-union associations, in 1866, in order to protect themselves against the tyranny of the trades' unions. (*See* STRIKES.)

TRADUCIANISM. — The controversy whether souls were derived by *traduction* or created, commenced with Tertullian (160—240), who maintained the former; and it was warmly waged during the 4th and 5th centuries.

TRAEIS, or TRAIS (Battle).—The Crotoniats defeated the Sybarites on the banks of this river, in Bruttium, B.C. 510.

TRAFALGAR (Sea-fight). — Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain was gained off this cape of southern Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. The English fleet, consisting of 33 ships of the line and 4 frigates, was divided into two squadrons headed by Nelson in the *Victory*, and Collingwood in the *Royal Sovereign*. The French fleet consisted of 18 ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spanish force of Admirals Alava and Gravina amounted to 15 vessels of the line. The enemy had also five frigates. Immediately before the action, Nelson exhibited the ever-memorable signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty," which was no sooner perceived than enthusiastic cheers rose from the entire fleet. The *Victory* came into action at one o'clock, and was engaging the *Redoutable*, when a ball from the mizen-top struck Nelson in the left shoulder and occasioned the wound of which he died, at half-past four in the afternoon. Nineteen of the enemy's ships surrendered during the battle, and one was sunk. The remnant of their fleet was encountered by Sir Richard Strachan, who took four ships, Nov. 4.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE (London), commenced in 1829, and finished in 1850, cost in granite work alone upwards of £10,000. The fountains were erected in 1845. The Nelson column was erected Nov. 4, 1843. Chartist riots commenced in this square with the destruction of the hoarding round the base of Nelson's monument, March 6, 1848. Landseer's lions were completed in Feb. 1867.

TRAGABIGSANDA.—(*See* CAPE ANNE.)

TRAGEDY.—The origin of tragedy may be traced to the choral songs chanted in honour of Bacchus, at the convivial meetings of the Greeks, which were first reduced to order by Arion, about B.C. 620, and which are mentioned as describing the sorrows of the god, and hence as partaking of the tragic element, as early as B.C. 600. They were afterwards rendered by performers disguised as Satyrs; hence the name of Tragedy, the Goat Song. Thespis added a single actor to the chorus, B.C. 535, and from this introduction of tragic dialogue is regarded as the founder of dramatic tragedy. Æschylus (B.C. 525—B.C. 456) gained the first prize awarded by the Greeks for this species of composition, B.C. 484, and added a second actor to the one introduced by Thespis. Sophocles (B.C. 495—B.C. 405) made his first public appearance in the competition of B.C. 468, in which he contended successfully with the veteran dramatist Æschylus; and B.C. 440 he produced his "Antigone," which is regarded as one of the finest productions of the Greek tragic muse. He also introduced a third speaker, and one of his dramas, the "Œdipus in Colonus," which was not performed till after its author's death, required a company of four actors, besides the chorus. This was regarded as a most daring innovation. Euripides (B.C. 480—B.C. 406) introduced the prologue, and concluded most of his plays by the intervention of the gods, who appeared in the sky supported by machines, and arranged the plot by supernatural agency. This expedient, known as the *deus ex machinâ*, was made the vehicle for exhibiting considerable ingenuity of stage effect. His greatest work

the "Medea," was produced B.C. 431. After the death of Euripides, tragedy declined in Greece, and in Rome it never attained great excellence. Livius Andronicus, who flourished B.C. 240; Nævius, B.C. 235; and Ennius, B.C. 239—B.C. 169, are the most celebrated Roman authors who attempted tragedy. Ten tragedies have been ascribed to Seneca, the philosopher (25—65); and although their authorship is disputed, and the works are very defective as dramas, internal evidence is in favour of the supposition. The earliest modern tragedy was the "Rosmunda" of Rucellai, written in Italian, and performed before Leo X. at Florence in 1515. It was the earliest example of blank verse, although the first drama of the kind performed or published was suggested by Trissino's MS. tragedy of "Sophonisba," which was published in 1524. Jodelle's "Cléopatre," performed in 1552, is the first French tragedy; and Sackville's "Gorboduc," which was performed at Whitehall, in the presence of Elizabeth, in 1562, is the earliest tragic drama in English. (*See* DRAMA, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, &c.)

TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The first training school was established by the Church of England National Society in 1811. An active movement for the formation of these schools was made by that society in 1838, and 41 were founded throughout the country by 1854.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR, or COLUMN, was erected on the Forum Trajani at Rome, by the architect Apollodorus, in 114, to commemorate the triumph of the Emperor Trajan over the Dacians. The column, 144 Roman feet high, is considered one of the finest monuments of ancient art that has descended to modern times.

TRAMWAYS.—(*See* STREET RAILWAYS.)

TRANQUEBAR (Hindostan).—The Danes formed a settlement in this part of the Coromandel coast in 1617, and it was ceded to them in 1620. It was purchased by the English, Feb. 22, 1845.

TRANSALPINE GAULS entered Italy to assist the Cisalpine Gauls, B.C. 327, and were repulsed. The Romans invaded their country and founded a colony B.C. 122, and conquered them B.C. 51.

TRANSFIGURATION.—This miraculous event in the life of our Saviour, when he took Peter, James, and John up into a high mountain, supposed to be Mount Tabor, and was transfigured before them, appearing in his glory in company with Moses and Elias (Matt. xvii. 1—9; Mark ix. 2—9, &c., &c.), is supposed to have occurred May 26, 29. (*See* FEASTS and FESTIVALS.)

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—(*See* BLOOD.)

TRANSLATION.—The patriarch Enoch was translated to heaven for his piety (Gen. v. 24), B.C. 3017; and the prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings ii. 11), 895.

TRANSMIGRATION.—(*See* GYMNOSOPHITÆ, METEMPSYCHOSIS, PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY, &c.)

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC.—Lombardy was formed into a republic with this name in 1796. It was merged by Napoleon Buonaparte in the Cisalpine republic, organized by him early in 1797.

TRANSPORT.—(*See* LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.)

TRANSPORTATION derived its origin from banishment, which was first introduced by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1596), and enacted that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm. The first statute in which the word transportation is used is 13 & 14 Charles II. s. 23 (1662), by which justices were authorized to transport such rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars as should be duly convicted and adjudged incorrigible, to any of the English plantations beyond the seas. It was followed by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), which gave a power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or transport to America for life the moss-troopers of Cumberland and Northumberland. By 4 Geo. I. c. 2 (1717), continued by 6 Geo. I. c. 23 (1719), this mode of punishment was brought into common operation. By these statutes the courts were allowed a discretionary power to order felons to be transported to America. The system of transportation to the American colonies lasted from 1718 to the commencement of the war, in 1775. The great accumulation of convicts in 1776 led to the establishment of the system of the hulks, by 16 Geo. III. c. 43. This was followed by 19 Geo. III. c. 74 (1778), ordering the erection of penitentiaries. Transportation was resumed, and George III., by two orders in council, dated Dec. 6, 1786, fixed upon the eastern coast of Australia, and the adjacent islands. The first band of convicts left England in May, 1787, and founded the colony of New South Wales in 1788. Return from transportation was punishable with death, until 4 & 5 Will. IV. (1834) reduced the penalty to transportation for life. The determination of the Government to give up transportation to Australia was announced in Parliament Feb. 10, 1853. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853), penal servitude (*q. v.*) was substituted for transportation, except for 14 years or for life. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (June 26, 1857), persons under sentence of penal servitude may be transported.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the supposed change of the substance of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, was maintained by Paschasius Radbert in the 9th century, but was opposed by Rhabanus Maurus, Ratramnus or Bertramnus, and Scotus Erigena. It was supported by Pope Sylvester II. (999—1003). The doctrine was established under the term transubstantiation at the Lateran council in 1215, confirmed by the Council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. It was one of the articles of the Romish Church rejected at the Reformation. (*See* CORPUS CHRISTI.)

TRANSYLVANIA (Austria), the most eastern province of the Austrian empire, known to the Romans under the name of Dacia, was conquered by the Hungarians under Stephen I. in 1004. Having been almost depopulated, it was colonized by German emigrants in 1143. Protestant refugees from all parts of Germany

settled here after the Reformation, and these were augmented when the Archbishop of Salzburg expelled all his Protestant subjects in 1773. John Zapolya, with the assistance of the Turks, made it an independent principality in 1540. The Turks made it tributary to them in 1552, and Leopold I. conquered it in 1687. The Porte was compelled to renounce its supremacy over it by the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, when it was united to Austria. It was erected into a grand principality by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1765.

TRAPPISTS.—The first abbey of La Trappe, in Normandy, was founded by Rotrou, Count of Perche, in 1140. Its revenues were greatly increased in 1214, and it continued to grow in wealth and reputation till the 15th century, when it was held *in commendam*, and from that time its domains were neglected, and the discipline of the monks was relaxed. They had acquired the title of the brigands of La Trappe in the middle of the 17th century. The abbey was bestowed in 1636 on Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé, who, after leading a most luxurious life, suddenly, in 1662, renounced the world, gave up his rich benefices, and retired to La Trappe. He established a new rule, which bound the community to strict silence, hard labour, and total abstinence from wine, eggs, fish, and all seasoning to their simple diet of bread and vegetables. Rancé died Oct. 27, 1700, and the abbey continued to flourish till the revolution of 1789, when it was suppressed. Some of the Trappists sought refuge in Switzerland, but returned to their dilapidated monastery on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. A new church and monastery were built and consecrated with great pomp Aug. 30, 1833.

TRASIMENE.—(*See* THRASYMENE.)

TRAUTENAU (Battle).—In which the Prussians defeated the Austrians, after an obstinate engagement, inflicting a loss of nearly 4,000 men, and capturing several thousand prisoners and a large quantity of military stores, June 28, 1866.

TRAVANCORE (Hindostan).—The East India Company established a factory at Anjengo, on the sea-coast of Travancore, in 1673. Travancore was included as an ally of the English in the treaty with the Sultan of Mysore in 1784, and was invaded and devastated in 1790 by Tippoo Sultan, who was compelled by the English to restore all that he had taken from the Rajah. Treaties of alliance between the English and the Rajah were made in 1795 and 1805. In consequence of some disputes, the English subdued the province in 1808–9, and at the request of the Rajah left a resident to manage it. An unsuccessful attempt to subvert English authority was made in 1812, and the subsidiary force was withdrawn in 1832.

TRAVELLERS' CLUB (London) was founded in 1815. The house, built in 1832, was much damaged by a fire Oct. 24, 1850.

TRAVELLING was generally performed, in England, on horseback, till the reign of Mary (1553—58), when a kind of waggon was introduced. Elizabeth (1558—1603) frequently travelled on state occasions seated on a pillion behind the chancellor. A vehicle, described as the "Flying Coach," commenced running from Oxford to London, in one day, in 1669; and this was considered a most extraordinary performance. Flying coaches ran three times a week from London to the chief towns at the close of the reign of Charles II. (1660—85). They journeyed about 50 miles a day in summer, and 30 in winter. The passengers were seated inside the coach, it being too perilous, from the frequent accidents, to ride on the roof. The ordinary fares were 2½*d.* the mile in summer, and more in winter. The coach between Edinburgh and London occupied from 12 to 14 days on the journey in 1763. The greater part of the carrying trade of the country was performed by pack-horses until the middle of the 18th century. Travelling was completely revolutionized by the introduction of railways in 1830.

TRAVENDAHL (Treaty) was concluded at the castle of Travendahl, in Holstein, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Frederick IV. of Denmark, Aug. 18, 1700.

TREADMILL, invented by Sir William Cubitt, was introduced into English prisons in 1817.

TREASON.—This crime was first defined in 1350, by the act known as the Statute of Treasons (25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2). Two kinds of treason were designated in it—viz. petit treason and high treason. The former was the murder of a husband by his wife, or a master by his servant, or a bishop by his subordinate in the Church; and the latter consisted in an attack upon the sovereign as the political head of the state. Petit treason was abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2 (June 27, 1828). (*See* HIGH TREASON, IMPEACHMENT, LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, SANCTUARY, &c.)

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, an officer of the royal household, first appointed in 1541. The office was abolished in 1782.

TREATIES.—The celebrated commercial treaty concluded between Rome and Carthage, B.C. 509, is the earliest example of a formal international treaty extant. The first treaty concluded by England was signed with the Dauphin, Louis of France, at Kingston-upon-Thames, Sep. 11, 1217. The first commercial treaty was concluded between Edward I. and Guy, Earl of Flanders, in 1274. The most important treaties will be found under their title, or under the name of the places where they were concluded. See list in Index, under "Treaties."

TREBIA, or TREBBIA (Battles). — Near this river of Italy Hannibal gained his first decisive victory over the Romans, commanded by the Consul Sempronius, B.C. 218.——The French, under Macdonald, were engaged with the Austrians and Russians, under Suwarrow, June 17, 18, and 19, 1799. Though the first day's conflict was indecisive, the Allies were ultimately victorious, and Macdonald was compelled to retreat, having lost 18,000 men.

TREBIZOND (Asia Minor), anciently called Trapezus, existed in the time of Xenophon, who halted here for 30 days during the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, B.C. 400. It was taken by the Romans during the

Mithridatic wars (B.C. 88—B.C. 63), and was a large and flourishing town in the reign of Valerian (253—60). Having been partially destroyed by the Goths, Justinian I. (527—65) restored the public buildings. Alexius Comnenus made it the capital of an independent principality in 1204, known as the Empire of Trebizond; and it remained in the hands of his descendants till it was taken by the Turks in 1460.

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND.

A.D.	
1204—1222.	Alexios I., Grand-Komnenos.
1222—1235.	Andronikos I., Ghidos.
1235—1238.	Joannes I., Axouchos.
1238—1263.	Manuel I., the Great Captain.
1263—1266.	Andronikos II.
1266—1280.	Georgios.
1280—1297.	Joannes II.
1285	Theodora.
1297—1330.	Alexios II.
1330—1332.	Andronikos III.
1332—1332.	Manuel II.
1332—1340.	Basilios.
1340—1341.	Irene.
1341—1342.	Anna Anachoutlou.
1342—1344.	Joannes III.
1344—1349.	Michael.
1349—1390.	Alexios III.
1390—1417.	Manuel III.
1417—1446.	Alexios IV.
1446—1458.	Joannes IV., Kalojoannes.
1458—1461.	David.

TRECENTO, a flourishing period of Italian art and literature, which dates from the birth of Dante, in 1265, to the death of Boccaccio, in 1375. These two authors, with Petrarch, are termed "the Triumvirate of the Trecento."

TREE OF LIBERTY.—It is a common practice amongst the Republicans on the continent of Europe to inaugurate their rule by planting trees of liberty. The first was planted at Paris by the Jacobins in 1790, and others during the Great Revolution in different parts of France. The custom, suppressed under the empire and the monarchy, was revived in July, 1830, and in 1848. Trees of liberty were planted in different Italian towns in 1848 and 1849.

TREMENTINE.—(*See* LA VENDÉE.)

TRENT (Austria), in the Tyrol, anciently called Tridentum, was a Roman colony, and became an important city in the Middle Ages, when the bishops were independent princes, and it was united to the Tyrol in 1363. The cathedral was built in 1212, and the Church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council-chamber, where the Council of Trent met (Dec. 13, 1545—Dec. 3, 1563), and has a painting, with portraits of all the members. Trent was taken by the French, under Napoleon Buonaparte, Sep. 5, 1796, and again under Macdonald, in Jan., 1801. It was evacuated by them in April, 1809, and they were repulsed in an attempt upon it June 9, 1809. The Bavarians took Trent Oct. 17, 1809, and it was retaken by the Austrians Oct. 31, 1813. The tercentenary jubilee of the Council of Trent was celebrated in this city June 20—29, 1863.

TRENT AFFAIR.—During the war between the United and the Confederate States of America, the English mail-steamer *Trent*, on her passage from Havannah to St. Thomas, was boarded, Nov. 8, 1861, by the United States war-steamer *San Jacinto*, and Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Confederate commissioners to London and Paris, were taken out. Great indignation was felt in England when the news of this outrage arrived, and at a cabinet council held Nov. 29, the Government resolved upon demanding the immediate restoration of the Confederate commissioners and an apology for the insult to the English flag. Messrs. Slidell and Mason were surrendered to Lord Lyons, the English ambassador at Washington, Dec. 28, 1862, and they reached England Jan. 29, 1863.

TRENTSCHIN (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated by the Austrians at this place, the capital of a county of the same name, in Hungary, in 1708.

TRÉPORT (France).—This seaport town, at a short distance from Eu, the landing place of William II. in his war against Robert in 1090, was attacked by the English in 1296, 1339, 1340, 1433, and in Aug., 1523. Once a flourishing town, it has gradually declined.

TREVES, or TRIER (Prussia), the capital of a government of the same name, is considered the oldest city in Germany. According to an inscription on the Red-house, formerly the town-hall, it was built 1,300 years before Rome (B.C. 2053). It was a large and important town, and the capital of the Treviri, at the time of Julius Cæsar's expedition into Gaul, B.C. 58, and was made a Roman colony by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14), and named Augusta Trevirorum. The Emperor Gallienus held his court here in 255, and Constantine I. frequently resided here between 306 and 337. It was stormed and pillaged by the Alemanni in 355, by the Franks in 420, and by Attila in 451. Councils were held here in 385; in 927; Sep. 6, 948; Oct. 20, 1037; March 1, 1227; in 1238; April 28, 1310; in 1337; and April 26, 1423. It recovered its ancient splendour under the Archbishop of Trèves. The church of St. Simeon, the most important Roman monument in Germany, was probably built between 314 and 322, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon in the 11th century. It was restored by the Prussians, and opened July 23, 1817. The university, founded in 1454, greatly enlarged in 1722, was suppressed in 1794, and converted by the French into a central school. The church of Our Lady was built between 1227 and 1248, and the ancient electoral palace stands on the site of an immense Roman edifice, of which some fragments still remain, said to have been the residence of Constantine I. The English, under the Duke of Marlborough, took it in 1704, and it was seized Aug. 9, 1794, by the French, to whom it was ceded by the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. It was occupied by the Allies in 1814, and was ceded to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. The exhibition of the "Holy Coat" (*q. v.*), in the cathedral, attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims here in 1844, and caused serious religious disputes, two of the leaders in which were formally excommunicated in 1845.

TREVISO (Italy), anciently called Tarvisium, an important town under the Goths and Longobards, was the native place of Totila, the last King of the Goths, killed in 552. On the destruction of the neighbouring town of Spitergium by Rotharis, King of the Longobards, in 641, the inhabitants took refuge here. It was the capital of a border province which extended from the Alps to the Adige, under Charlemagne and his successors, became an

independent municipal community in the 11th century, and voluntarily submitted to the republic of Venice in 1344. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in Jan., 1797, and the town revolted against Venice in April of the same year. An armistice was concluded here between the French and the Austrians, Jan. 10, 1801. It was invested by the Austrians June 10, 1848, and capitulated to them with its garrison of 4,185 men, June 13.

TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, adopted on the institution of the order by Henry IV. in 1399, and continued when the order was revived by George I., May 18, 1725.

TRIAL.—(*See* Assay, Burking, Executions, Forgery, Jury, Seven Bishops, &c.)

TRIAL BY BATTEL, or ASSIZE OF BATTEL.—This mode of appeal, so prevalent in Europe under the feudal system, was of gradual growth, and extended ultimately to persons of every class and to nearly all cases, but more especially to those of murder and treason. It was introduced into England from Normandy, and is said to have been substituted for trial by ordeal by Henry III. in 1218. Michael (VIII.) Palæologus prohibited judicial combats in 1260. Louis IX. (1226—70) of France abolished it throughout the royal domains. A trial by battel was appointed in England under the sanction of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in 1571, when Elizabeth interfered to prevent it. A remarkable case led to its abolition in this country. Abraham Thornton having been acquitted at the Warwick assizes, Aug. 8, 1817, of the murder of Mary Ashford, her brother William, deeming the verdict unsatisfactory, appealed against it. On being placed at the bar of the court of King's Bench, Nov. 17, 1817, the accused threw down his glove and challenged the accuser to mortal combat. The court eventually decided, April 16, 1818, in favour of the legality of this privilege, however obsolete. The appellant declined the combat on account of his extreme youth, and the prisoner was discharged. The law was repealed by 59 Geo. III. c. 46 (June 22, 1819).

TRIANON (France).—The name of two palaces at Versailles, the one called the Great Trianon, built by Louis XIV. about 1676, and the other the Lesser Trianon, built by Louis XV. (1715—74).

TRIARCHY.—(*See* Heptarchy.)

TRIBES.—(*See* Galway.)

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE. — Magistrates of Rome chosen from among the plebs to represent the people, B.C. 494. C. Licinius and L. Albinus were the first two, and they created three colleagues. The number was raised to 10 B.C. 457.

TRICHINOPOLY (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name in the presidency of Madras, was the capital of a Hindoo principality until 1732, when it was acquired by the Nabob of Arcot, who relinquished it to the Mahrattas in 1741. It was taken from them by Nizam-al-Mulk in 1743, and was besieged by the French in 1757. It was relieved by the rapid march of an English force, under Capt. Calliaud, May 26.

TRIDENTINE CATECHISM.—(*See* Catechism.)

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS were first established by 16 Charles I. c. 1 (Feb. 16, 1641). The act was passed for the purpose of preventing the sovereign from postponing at will, and frequently indefinitely, the assembling of the parliament. A statute of Edward III. (1327—77), providing that one should be held every year, or oftener if need be, had long fallen into neglect. The chief provisions of the Triennial Act were, that a parliament was to be *ipso facto* dissolved when it had lasted three years, and, if actually sitting at the time, on the first adjournment or prorogation; that writs for a new parliament were to be issued by the chancellor or keeper of the great seal within three years after the dissolution of the last; in case of his failure to perform this duty, the peers were enjoined to meet and issue writs to the sheriffs; in case of non-compliance with the law on the part of the peers, the duty devolved upon the sheriffs themselves; and in case of their failure, the electors, after a certain interval, had the right of choosing their representatives; and that no parliament was to be dissolved or adjourned, save by its own consent, in less than 50 days from the commencement of the session. This statute was violated by Cromwell and the Long Parliament, and was repealed by 16 Charles II. c. 1 (April 6, 1664). Another act of a similar character (6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 2, 1694), providing that a parliament should be held at least once every three years, and that no parliament should last longer than three years, was assented to with great reluctance by William III., Dec. 22, 1694; and it was repealed on the passing of the Septennial Act (*q. v.*).

TRIESTE (Illyria), the principal seaport of the Austrian empire on the Adriatic, existed in the time of the Romans, and is called by Pliny, Tergeste. It passed from Venice to Austria in 1382. It was a place of no importance till it was made a free port, in 1719. Its privileges were greatly extended by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1750. The town was captured by the French March 22, 1797; again May 22, 1809; and was ceded to Italy by the treaty of Schönbrunn, Oct. 14, 1809. The English and Austrians took it Oct. 31, 1813; and it returned to the dominion of Austria in 1814. (*See* Overland Mail.)

TRIFANUM (Battle.).—The Romans defeated the Latins at this ancient town of Italy, B.C. 339.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—The first application of trigonometry to surveying was made by Willebrod Snell, in his survey of Holland, commenced in 1617. The first government survey in Great Britain was commenced in the Highlands of Scotland in 1747. It was stopped by the war of 1755, and the map was never published. The next undertaking was begun at Hounslow Heath in July, 1784. The triangulation was commenced in 1791. A base of verification was measured at Salisbury Plain in 1794; at King's Sedgmoor, in Somersetshire, in 1798; at Misterton Carr, in North Lincolnshire, in 1801; at Rhuddlan Marsh, near St. Asaph, North Wales, in 1806; and the survey

of nearly all England, South Wales, and part of Scotland, was completed by 1809. The survey was stopped by the war from 1811 to 1816. It was recommenced in Scotland in 1817; and was transferred to Ireland in 1824, the principal triangulation of which was completed by 1838; and then Great Britain was again taken up. England, with the exception of the six northern counties and a small part of Scotland, had been surveyed on a scale of two inches, and engraved on a scale of one inch, to the mile; but the survey of the remainder of England, and of the whole of Scotland, was ordered to be taken on the Irish scale of six inches to the mile, by a Treasury minute, Oct. 5, 1840. A royal commission was appointed to inquire into the progress, &c., of the survey, Dec. 24, 1857. According to their report the sums expended in the survey up to March 31, 1858, were:—England and Wales, £1,051,678; Scotland, £374,746; and Ireland, £979,166. In the estimates for 1860–61, £90,000 were required for the survey, and the number of persons employed upon it was 1,627.

TRILLECK'S INNS.—(*See* NEW INN HALL.)

TRIMMERS.—A political party, of which Viscount Halifax was the chief, contemptuously called trimmers by the Whigs and Tories, arose in the reign of Charles II. (1660—85).

TRINCHINIASIS, a disease caused by the ravages on the human muscle of a minute worm, prevailed as an epidemic in Saxony in 1862, at Hettstädt in Oct., 1863, and at Cheektowaga, New York, in 1864. The small worm, the *Trichina spiralis*, was discovered by Professor Owen in 1835.

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon).—This town came into the possession of the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century, and was taken from them in 1039, by the Dutch, who retained it till Jan. 11, 1782, when it was captured by the English. It was retaken by the French admiral Suffren, Aug. 31. Having been restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Versailles in 1783, the English retook it, after a siege of three weeks, Aug. 26, 1795; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802. The celebrated shrine, "the Temple of a Thousand Columns," was destroyed by the Portuguese.

TRINIDAD (Atlantic Ocean), one of the West India islands, discovered by Columbus July 31, 1498, was first colonized by the Spaniards in 1588. It was captured by the French in 1676, but almost immediately restored; and it was taken by the English under Abercrombie, Feb. 13, 1797, and ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINITARIANS, BRETHREN OF THE HOLY TRINITY, or REDEMPTIONISTS.—(*See* HOUNSLOW, MATURINES, &c.)

TRINITY.—This term was first used by Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead, about 180. The first statement of the doctrine of the Trinity was made in the Nicene creed, adopted in 325, and completed at the second general council held at Constantinople in 381. The doctrine was more fully set forth in the creed of Athanasius, framed in the 5th century, and so named before 670, which was the one adopted by the Protestants in general at the Reformation. Penalties imposed on persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698), were removed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160 (1812). The festival of the Holy Trinity, ordered by John XXI. or XXII. in 1320, was generally observed about 1405. (*See* FLEUR-DE-LYS, ORATORIANS, SHAMROCK, &c.)

TRINITY COLLEGE (Cambridge) was formed of several smaller collegiate establishments, the chief of which were Michael House, dedicated to Michael the Archangel, founded by Hervey de Staunton, chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II., in 1324; King's Hall, founded by Edward III. in 1337; and Phiswicke's Hostle, founded by William Phiswicke, or Fishwick, in 1393. Out of these three institutions, and the other smaller ones, Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII., by charter dated Dec. 19, 1546. He endowed it with lands, &c., of the annual value of £1,300, to maintain a master, 60 fellows, 40 scholars, and 10 almoners, reserving to the crown the right of choosing the master. Queen Mary (1553—58) commenced the building of the chapel, and added to the endowment lands to the value of £338 per annum. Elizabeth provided for the completion of the works commenced by her sister, by letters patent dated Dec. 14, 1560.

TRINITY COLLEGE (Oxford) was originally founded by Richard de Hoton, Prior of Durham about 1290; rebuilt by Bishop Hatfield of the same see; and dissolved by Henry VIII. about 1541. Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings from Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, to whom they had been granted by Edward VI. in 1553, and founded the college for a president, 12 fellows, and eight scholars, in 1554. He founded four additional scholarships Sep. 10, 1557. There is also a scholarship nearly coeval with Sir T. Pope's foundation, which was founded by his relative Richard Blount, of London. An exhibition, called the Unton Pension, was given by Thomas Unton in 1693; another, called the Tylney Exhibition, was given by Frederick Tylney in 1720; and a third, for the advantage of superannuate scholars of Winchester College, was founded by the Rev. Edward Cobden in 1784. The hall was rebuilt in 1618. The library, though altered at various times, is the most ancient part of the college, having been built in 1370. The chapel was founded July 9, 1691. The court was erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren, the north side having been completed in 1667, the west side in 1682, and the south side in 1728.

TRINITY HALL (Cambridge) was founded for the study of the canon and the civil law by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in 1350, for a master, three fellows, and three scholars. The foundation was augmented by Simon Dalling in 1443, by Dr Hewke in 1517, by Dr. Harvey in 1584, by Dr. Mouse in 1586, and by other benefactors. The college was further incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603), and was governed by the statutes of the founder till 1860, when new statutes were enacted. The old hall, one of the most ancient in the university, was demolished in 1742.

TRINITY HOUSE (London).—This society was founded by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., in 1515, and incorporated by that king in the same year, for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing and regulating pilots, and ordering and erecting beacons, light-houses, buoys, &c. The corporation was confirmed in the enjoyment of its privileges and possessions by letters patent of James II. (1685). At first it seems to have consisted of seamen only, but now noblemen and gentlemen are amongst its members or elder brethren. It is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and 31 elder brothers. By 52 Geo. III. c. 39 (April 20, 1812), the jurisdiction of the Trinity House was extended to light-houses round the coast of Ireland. The ancient hall of the corporation at Deptford was pulled down in 1787, and the edifice near the Tower, commenced Sep. 12, 1793, was finished two years afterwards.

TRINITY SUNDAY is the Sunday next following the festival of Whitsuntide. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first ordained to be held on this day by Pope John XXI. or XXII. in 1320.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which inhabited the counties of Essex and Middlesex at the time of Julius Cæsar's invasion of Britain, B.C. 55. Their prince, Cassivelaunus, unsuccessfully opposed Cæsar's passage of the river Stour, B.C. 54; and, his chief town being afterwards taken, the tribe submitted to the Romans. Claudius I. defeated them in 43. They joined the Iceni under Boadicea in revolt, and destroyed the Roman colonies in their own country, but were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, near Sunbury, on the Thames, in 61.

TRINOVANTUM.—(*See* LONDON.)

TRIPLE ALLIANCE, between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, was ratified Jan. 23, 1668. Sweden joined the league April 25, and it then became known as the Triple Alliance. —— Another, called the Second Triple Alliance, between England, France, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, was signed by the English and French Nov. 28, 1716, and by the Dutch at the Hague, Jan. 4, 1717. —— A Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria was concluded at St. Petersburg (*q. v.*), Sep. 28, 1795. (*See* GRAND or GREAT ALLIANCE.)

TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS (Asia Minor).—This seaport of Syria, the capital of the pashalic of the same name, was taken in 1108 by the Crusaders, who destroyed the rare and valuable library of Persian and Arabic works, said to amount to 100,000 volumes. It was founded by Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus; hence the name Triple City, or Three Cities. The Egyptians, under Ibrahim Pasha, defeated the Turks here April 7, 1832; and the government was granted to Mehemet Ali, May 6, 1833. It was captured by the English in Sep., 1840.

TRIPOLI, or TRIPOLIS (Africa), the most easterly of the Barbary states, became a Roman province after the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146. The three cities of Œa, Leptis Magna, and Sabrate constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of Tripolis (Regio Tripolitana). The capital, Tripoli, is identical with the ancient city of Œa. It suffered greatly from the tyranny of Count Romanus in 366; was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century; and rescued by Belisarius in 534. Tripoli was taken by the Saracens in 638; besieged by the Egyptians in 877 and in 1054; seized by Roger, King of Sicily, in 1146; and retaken in 1184 by the Saracens, who retained it till it was conquered by the Spaniards in 1510. It was ceded by Charles V. to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1530; and was conquered by Sinon, basha for the Sultan Soliman I., in 1551, and became a Turkish pashalic. Dragut (died in 1565), the corsair, was appointed governor; and from this time it became one of those piratical powers which for centuries attacked the ships of Christian nations, and made slaves of their prisoners. The first treaty between Tripoli and England was concluded Oct. 18, 1662. Tripoli was bombarded by a French fleet in 1683. Hamet Caramandi, a Moorish chief, treacherously caused 300 Turkish officers to be strangled, and the garrison to be destroyed, in 1703, and thus threw off the Turkish yoke. Yussuf, the last basha of this family, was compelled by his subjects to abdicate in 1832; and a civil war ensued, which was put an end to by a Turkish force in 1835, and Tripoli was restored to the nominal sovereignty of the Turks. Piracy and slavery were abolished in 1816. Rebellions occurred in 1842 and 1844. Near the sea-gate of the town stands a magnificent triumphal arch erected to the Emperors M. Aurelius Antoninus and L. Aurelius Verus, in 164.

TRIPOLITZA (Greece) is said to derive its name from the three towns of Tegea, Mantinea, and Pallantium, and was probably built soon after the capture of the last-named city by the Turks in 1458. Before the Revolution, Tripolitza was the capital of the Morea and the seat of a pasha. It was stormed by the Greeks Oct. 5, 1821, and 9,000 of the inhabitants of all ages and sexes were massacred on that and the following day. Ibrahim Pasha retook it June 30, 1825, and razed it to the ground, in retaliation for the cruelties perpetrated by the Greeks. It has since been rebuilt.

TRIPOS.—(*See* CAMBRIDGE.)

TRIREMES, ancient Greek and Roman vessels of war, having three banks of oars, invented by Ameinocles the Corinthian, B.C. 700. Other authorities say they were invented B.C. 703. They were first built by the Athenians at the instance of Themistocles, B.C. 481, and by the Romans B.C. 260.

TRITHEISTS, a sect which taught that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were three co-equal distinct Beings, united by a common will and purpose, arose in the 6th century. It separated into Cononites and Philoponists, so called from the names of the leaders.

TRIUMPH.—A public and solemn honour conferred by the ancient Romans on a victorious general, by giving him a magnificent entry into the city, is said to have originated

in the reign of Romulus, B.C. 753—B.C. 715. The triumph of the consuls Valerius and Horatius, B.C. 449, refused by the senate but granted by a vote of the people, was the first instance of a triumph without the authority of the senate. The triumph of Camillus, for the taking of Veii after a siege of 10 years, was celebrated with great pomp B.C. 395. There were two kinds of triumphs: the great, called the triumph; and the lesser, called the ovation (*q. v.*).

TRIUMVIRATES, so called from the number of men, three, constituting a board for the management of some public business among the Romans, one of which, the triumviri capitales, for inquiring into capital offences, was instituted about B.C. 292. Julius Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus formed a triumvirate for carrying on the government, B.C. 60. Another was formed by Octavianus Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus, and afterwards sanctioned by a senatus consultum, B.C. 43. At the expiration of five years it was prolonged for five years more, B.C. 38. Augustus deprived Lepidus of his power B.C. 36. It legally expired on the last day of the year B.C. 33. One was appointed at Rome, consisting of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, with the entire executive power placed in their hands, Feb. 27, 1849. (*See* TRECENTO.)

TRIVIUM.—(*See* QUADRIVIUM.)

TROAS.—(*See* ILIUM.)

TROBITSCHAU (Battle). — The Prussians defeated the Austrians here, July 15, 1866, and captured 16 guns.

TROIA, or TROJA (Battle).—John, Duke of Anjou, was defeated in an engagement near this town in Italy, by Ferdinand I., King of Naples, Aug. 18, 1462.

TROJA.—(*See* ILIUM, LATIUM, &c.)

TROMPE.—(*See* BELLOWS.)

TRONDHJEM.—(*See* DRONTHEIM.)

TRON, or TROND, ST. (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this town in Belgium, by the French, in 1793.——A division of Gen. Maison's force was also defeated here, after an obstinate engagement, by the Russians, under Benkendorff and Chernicheff, in 1814.

TRON, or TROND, ST. (Belgium).—An abbey was founded here in 657. The town, acquired by the bishops of Liége in 1227, was taken by Charles the Bold in 1467. The assembly which issued the Declaration of Independence of the Low Countries met here in 1566. The French took it in 1794.

TRONS (Switzerland).—The Swiss are said to have assembled at this village in 1400, and formed the Caddee League, and again in May, 1424, and formed the Grey League, or the League of the Grisons.

TROOP.—(*See* CAVALRY.)

TROPPAU (Austria).—A congress to consider the revolutionary excitement in Europe—the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, being present, together with representatives from France and England—was opened at this town in Austria, Oct. 20, 1820, sat till Dec., and was re-opened at Laybach, in Styria, Jan. 8, 1821.

TROUBADOURS, the poets of the Romance language, or Langue d'Oc, are represented in the earliest extant specimens of that literature by the songs of William, Duke of Guienne, written about 1096. "We do not," says Hallam, "meet with any other troubadour till after the middle of the 12th century." From that time they became numerous. Having turned their powers of satire against the hierarchy during the persecutions of the Albigenses, many of them perished, or were compelled to make their escape, and the art declined about the end of the 13th century. The magistrates of Toulouse established an academy called Del Gai Saber,—of the Gay Science (*q. v.*), with the object of reviving it, and held the first meeting of an annual festival, "Floral Games," which was attended by many poets from various parts of Languedoc, May 1, 1324.

TROUVÈRES.—The writers of romance and poetry in the French provinces north of the Loire began the production of short tales, known as the "Fabliaux," in the latter half of the 12th century. The early trouvères were generally attended by a jongleur. They continued to make their appearance down to the 14th century. The period most prolific in this literature was, however, from 1226 to 1270.

TROY.—(*See* ILIUM, or ILION.)

TROY (N. America).—This city of New York, founded by the Dutch in 1752, was incorporated in 1801. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1862.

TROYES (France), the ancient Augustobona, was saved from Attila through the address of its bishop, St. Loup, in 441. The cathedral, founded in 872, was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th centuries. The Normans plundered and burned it in 889. Troyes, which became the residence of the counts of Champagne in 1019, was taken by the Duke of Burgundy in 1415. Councils were held here in 429; April 2, 1104; in 1107; Jan. 13, 1128, and in 1193. The marriage of Henry V. of England with Catherine of France, and the treaty securing the succession of Henry to the crown of Charles VI., were arranged here May 21, 1420. It was surrendered by the English to Joan of Arc, in 1429. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1181 and in 1524. By a royal edict the French Parliament was banished here Aug. 15, 1787, and recalled Sep. 20. Napoleon I. fell back upon Troyes after his defeat by the Allies, Feb. 2, 1814, but withdrew Feb. 6, and the Allies entering Feb. 7, established their head-quarters. Napoleon I. again obtained possession of the town Feb. 23, and it was recaptured by the Allies March 4.

TROY WEIGHT, so called from Troyes, in France, whence it was introduced into England, is mentioned as a known standard in 1414. The pound did not take the name till 1495. It was established in Scotland in 1618.

TRUCE. — (*See* FLAG OF TRUCE, HANGO, ODESSA, &c.)

TRUCE or PEACE OF GOD. — This celebrated instrument for the suspension of hostilities between the feudal lords of the Middle Ages, dating as far back as 988, at first extended to all the festivals of the Church, and then to the interval between Wednesday evening and Monday morning, or from Advent to Epiphany, or

Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter. This truce received great authority from a vision stated to have been seen by a bishop of Aquitaine in 1032, when an angel was said to have appeared and delivered a written document enjoining men to cease from their hostilities, and become reconciled. It was confirmed by the Council of St. Giles, in Languedoc, Sep. 4, 1042; by the Council of Tuluje, June 1, 1047; of Narbonne in 1054; of Gironne in 1068; of Troyes, March 11, 1093; of Clermont, Nov. 18—28, 1095; of St. Omer, July 14, 1099, and many others; but in consequence of its inefficiency, an association for carrying it into effect was formed about the end of the 12th century, under the title of the Brotherhood of God. Louis IX. of France published an ordinance in 1245, prohibiting any one from commencing a quarrel until 40 days after the commission of the offence he wished to retaliate. This law, which was known as the Royal Truce, was confirmed by Philip IV. (the Fair) in 1296.

TRUCK SYSTEM, by which workmen are paid in goods instead of coin, is prohibited by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831). A select committee reported to Parliament in 1842 that it flourished in defiance of the law.

TRULLAN, or COUNCIL IN TRULLO.—(*See* QUINISEXTUM COUNCIL.)

TRUMPETS.—The invention has been ascribed to the Tyrrhenians as well as to the Egyptians, but they were not used at the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184, although spoken of by Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927). Those used by the Israelites at the siege of Jericho, B.C. 1451, were made of rams' horns (Joshua vi. 20). The speaking-trumpet appears to have been known to the ancient Greeks, and was in use among the Peruvians in 1595. Matthew Paris says that trumpeters preceded King Offa of Mercia in all his progresses (755—796). The Feast of Trumpets was instituted B.C. 1490 (Levit. xxiii. 24, 25).

TRUXILLO (Central America), in Honduras, founded by Las Casas in 1524, was destroyed by the Dutch in 1643.

TRUXILLO (S. America), in Peru, founded by Francisco Pizarro, and named after his native place, in 1535.

TRUXILLO (S. America).—This town of Venezuela, founded in 1570, was taken by the buccaneers in 1678. Walker, the Filibuster, was executed here Sep. 12, 1860.

TRUXILLO, or TRUJILLO (Spain), existed in the time of the Roman occupation, and was taken by the Moors in 1233. Francis Pizarro was born here in 1475, and died here June 26, 1541.

TUAM (Bishopric).—This Irish diocese was founded by St. Jarlatto, at Cluain-fois, near Tuam, about 501. In 1152 it was made archiepiscopal, under Edan O'Hoisin; and in 1559 it was enlarged by the addition of Mayo. The see of Enachdune was annexed to Tuam in 1573, and Kilfenora formed part of the archbishopric from 1601 to 1742. Ardagh was incorporated with Tuam in 1742, but was separated in 1839, when Tuam ceased to be a metropolitan diocese. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Killala and Achonry were ordered to be annexed to Tuam on their next voidance, which occurred in 1834.

TUBINGEN (Germany).—The university of this town of Würtemberg was founded in 1477, and the library was added in 1562. From the Reformation till 1803, Roman Catholics were excluded. The town-hall was built in 1455; and the church of St. George, with monuments of the princes of the house of Würtemberg, was erected in the 15th century. In order to conciliate the aristocracy, Ulric, Duke of Würtemberg, agreed to a treaty here in July, 1514, which may be called the first German constitution, and continued to be the fundamental law of the duchy till 1819. The French took it in 1688.

TUBULAR BRIDGES.—The first tube of the Britannia bridge, across the Menai Strait, was floated and raised June 20, 1849. It was completed at a cost of £621,865, and opened March 5, 1850. The tubular bridge at Conway, also on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, constructed at a cost of £110,000, was finished in 1848. One at Chepstow, across the Wye, was opened in 1852. The first stone of the Victoria bridge, over the St. Lawrence, in Canada, was laid July 20, 1854, and the first train passed over it Dec. 17, 1859. Two tubular bridges on the line of the Egyptian railway,—one crossing the Nile, near Benha, the other the Karrimeen canal,—were commenced in May, 1853, and completed in Oct., 1855.

TUCUMAN, or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN (S. America), was founded in 1685. The Spaniards were defeated here in the war of independence in 1812, and a congress of the provinces of the Confederation of the Rio de la Plata, held here in 1816, proclaimed their independence.

TUDELA (Battle).—The French, under Lannes and Victor, defeated the Spanish forces of Castanos and Palafox, near this town of Spain, Nov. 23, 1808. The loss of the Spaniards amounted to 5,000 men killed and wounded, and but for the delay of Marshal Ney in quitting Soria, their entire army would have been cut off. It is sometimes called the battle of the Ebro, because it was fought on the banks of that river.

TUDORS reigned in England from 1485 to 1603. (*See* HENRY VII., HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH.)

TUESDAY.—The third day of the week was dedicated by the Saxons to their god Tuisco, respecting whose attributes little is known. The Romans held it sacred to Mars, and called it *Dies Martis*. (*See* SHROVE TUESDAY.)

TUGENDBUND, or LEAGUE OF VIRTUE, formed in Prussia by Baron Stein about 1807. At first merely an association of literary and scientific men, who met at Königsberg, it became about 1810 a secret society, and the members pledged themselves to free Germany from the tyranny of Napoleon I. It was dissolved in 1815.

TUILERIES (Paris).—A small house, called the Hôtel des Tuileries, from the tile fields around it, existed here in 1342. Francis I. purchased it in 1518 for his mother, and Catherine de Medici chose it for the site of a new

palace commenced in 1564. Louis XIII. (1610—43), who completed it, made it his residence. The gardens, commenced in 1600, were completed by Le Notre (1613—1700). It was captured and sacked by the Paris mob, Aug. 10, 1792, and again July 28, 1830. The insurrectionists seized it, and threw the furniture from the windows, Feb. 24, 1848.

TULA, or TOULA (Russia), capital of a government of the same name, was founded in 1509, and is the seat of the imperial manufactory of arms, established by Peter I. in 1712. A fire, which reduced a large portion of the inhabitants to beggary, occurred in 1834.

TULIP, which grows wild in the Levant, was brought in seed from Constantinople, or Cappadocia, to Augsburg, in 1559, and had spread all over Germany by 1564. It was first planted in Provence, on the ground of Peyresc, in 1611. From Vienna it was introduced into England about the end of the 16th century. The tulip-tree was brought from N. America to Europe about 1663.

TULIP-MANIA originated in Holland in 1637. It is said that 13,000 florins were paid for a single bulb.

TUMBREL.—(*See* BAKER, BREWERS, CUCKING-STOOL, &c.)

TUMULTS.—(*See* BLOOD, Council of.)

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE (Kent).—The castle dates from the 13th century, and the grammar-school was founded in 1553.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE WELLS (Kent), was first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, who discovered the springs in 1606, and received much benefit from drinking the waters.

TUNGSTEN, from the Swedish *tung sten*, heavy stone, was first obtained in a pure metallic state in 1781.

TUNIS (Africa), occupying the site of Carthage (*q. v.*), known at different periods as Tunes and Tuneta, capital of the regency of that name, founded either by the Phœnicians or by native Africans, was taken by the Roman consul Regulus B.C. 256. He was defeated in the plain and made prisoner by the Carthaginians, B.C. 255. The mutinous Carthaginian army encamped before it on leaving Sicca, B.C. 241. The Vandals, who acquired it in 439, were dispossessed by Belisarius in 533. It was taken from the Greek emperors by the Moslems about the end of the 7th century, and after having been governed by viceroys, was made the capital of an independent state by Abu-Feroz in 1206. An expedition to put down the pirates that infested it was undertaken by Louis IX. of France, who died here of the plague, Aug. 25, 1270. The pirate Barbarossa, whom the Turkish sultan had acknowledged chief of the country, deprived the ruler of his throne in 1531. He was, however, restored, on condition of being a tributary prince, by Charles V., who captured Tunis June 25, 1535. A large expedition, fitted out at Constantinople, reduced it in 1574. Admiral Blake destroyed two of the castles with artillery in 1655, and extorted a promise that English vessels should be exempt from attack; and with a similar object it was besieged by a French fleet in 1685. A bey was instituted in 1574, and he was replaced by a dey towards the end of the 17th century. The European powers enforced from Tunis the abolition of Christian slavery in 1816. The bey gave his subjects a new constitution in 1860. A serious insurrection, which broke out in Tunis in April, 1864, lasted several months.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE.—Tunnage was a duty of so much per tun on all wines imported; and poundage was a duty imposed *ad valorem*, at the rate of 12*d.* in the pound on all merchandise. The origin of this tax, the first of our customs duties, raised, according to the old statutes, "for the defence of the realm and the safeguard of the seas," is unknown. It was imposed with the consent of the Lords, but against that of the Commons, by Edward III., in 1348, and was granted for a term of two years to Richard II. in 1381. It was first levied by statute by 12 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1473). Originally granted for a few years, it was given to Henry VI. in 1453 for the term of his life. It formed a constant subject of dissension between Charles I. and his parliaments, and was granted to his son Charles II. for life, June 24, 1660. The impost, made perpetual by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1711), by 1 Geo. I. c. 12 (1715), and by 3 Geo. I. c. 7 (1717), was abolished by 27 Geo. III. c. 13 (1787).

TUNNEL.—Two tunnels, constructed as outlets for the drainage of Lake Copais in Greece, by the Minyæ of Orchomenus, at a period of which no authentic records exist, were cleared of obstructions about B.C. 330. The tunnel at Samos, by Eupalinus of Megara, nearly a mile in length, eight feet in height and breadth, with an aqueduct in the middle 30 feet deep, was cut through a mountain 900 feet high, about B.C. 540. The Posilipo, near Naples, three-quarters of a mile in length, was executed about 14. A tunnel three miles long, 30 feet in height, and 28 feet wide, connecting Lake Fucinus with the river Siris, formed by the Emperor Claudius I. in 52, has been cleared out by the Neapolitan Government. The Harecastle tunnel, on the Grand Trunk canal, 2,880 yards in length, 12 feet wide, and 9 high, was commenced by Brindley in 1766. It proved too small for the traffic, and a new one, running parallel with the old, was constructed by Telford in 1822. (*See* ALPS, Tunnel; THAMES TUNNEL, &c.)

TURAN (Asia).—The name given by the Persians to the territory to the north of Persia, and sometimes used to designate Turkestan. The people were called the Turani.

TURCKHEIM (Battle).—Turenne, at the head of the French army, defeated the Imperialists, near this town, Jan. 5, 1675, and compelled them to retire from Alsace.

TURCOMANS, or TURKOMANS.—(*See* TURKEY.)

TURCOPOLIER, of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and third dignity in the convent, taking its name from the Turcopoles, a light horse used by the Christians in Palestine, is mentioned in a diploma of the Hospitallers in 1180. One was established in the convent at Rhodes, Giovanni de Bulbralk being the first known English knight who

held the dignity, in 1328. The last Turcopolier of England was Sir Richard Shelley, who is believed to have died at Venice about 1582.

TURIN (Italy), the ancient Augusta Taurinorum, was burned by the soldiers of Vitellius during the civil war in 69. On a plain near this city Constantine I. defeated Maxentius in 312. By an edict of Lothaire I., schools were ordered to be established here in 829. Philip I. of Savoy fixed his residence at Turin in 1280, and Amadeus VIII. made it the capital in 1418. Charles VIII. of France arrived here, after breaking through the allied forces, in 1495. It was captured by Francis I., who had, without a shadow of cause, declared war against the Duke of Savoy, in 1536. Charles Emanuel I. enlarged it in 1620, and further improvements were made in 1673 and in 1702. Prince Thomas, in asserting his claim to the regency, made himself master of the city in 1639; but the French, under Count d'Harcourt, compelled him, after a short siege, to capitulate in 1640. The Duke de la Feuillade invested it with 100 battalions and 140 pieces of cannon in May. Prince Eugène came to its relief, and an engagement took place, in which the French were defeated, with a loss of 5,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners, Sep. 7, 1706. The Allies took it from the French by surprise in 1799. It was again given up to the French June 24, 1800, and was surrendered by them May 30, 1814. An insurrection took place, and the Spanish constitution was proclaimed, March 12, 1821; the royal authority was, however, restored April 12. La Gran Madre de Dio, an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, was erected to commemorate the restoration of the royal family in 1814. The university, with a library of above 100,000 volumes, was founded in 1412; the Academy of Painting in 1777; the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1783; and the Waldensean church Dec. 15, 1853. In consequence of political disturbances which occurred among the students at Turin, April 27, 1864, the university was closed for some time. The treaty between France and Italy, concluded Sep. 15, 1864, arranged for the removal of the Italian Government from this city to Florence, and riots occurred in consequence of the decision, Sep. 21—23. Another insurrection occurred Jan. 30, 1865, and the Italian Parliament met here for the last time May 16. (*See* FLORENCE.)

TURIN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at this city, the principal being:—

A.D.
1834, Aug. 8. With England and France, on the Slave Trade.—Dec. 8. An additional article is signed.
1840, Oct. 29. Of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Uruguay.
1841, Sep. 6. Of navigation with Great Britain.
1842, Jan. 24. Of navigation with the Netherlands.
1845, Dec. 12. Of commerce and navigation with Russia.
1847, Aug. 18. Of friendship and commerce with New Granada.
1849, Sep. 24. Of commerce and navigation with Tuscany.
1850, Dec. 17. Of commerce and navigation with Portugal.
1851, Jan. 24. Of commerce and navigation with Belgium.
1852, Feb. 14. Of commerce and navigation with France.

TURKESTAN, TURKISTAN, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY (Asia), "the country of the Turks," sometimes called Turan, was traversed by Alexander III., B.C. 331. The Grecian dynasty of Bactria obtained supreme power over the greater portion about B.C. 323. They were subverted B.C. 120 by the Scythians, who were in turn subdued by the Parthians about the commencement of the Christian æra. It was visited by ambassadors from Justinian I. in 559, subdued by Timour in 1383, and afterwards divided into several smaller states. (*See* BOKHARA, KOKAND, TACHKEND, &c.)

TURKEY, AND TURKS.—Dr. William Smith, who states that almost all the nomad Asiatic tribes that devastated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century belonged to this race, gives, in a note to his edition of Gibbon (vol. iii. ch. xxvi. p. 303), the following as the principal divisions of the Turks:—"1. The Ouigours, on the west of the Mongol frontier, the most anciently civilized tribe of the Turkish race. 2. Turks of the Sandy Desert, conterminous with Mongolia and Tibet. 3. Turks of Khoten, Kashgar, and Yarkend, conterminous with Tibet. 4. The Kirghis, in Independent Tartary. 5. The Uzbeks, the Turks of Bokhara. 6. The Turkomans (*See* WHITE SHEEP), inhabiting the Persian frontier of Independent Tartary, from Balk to the Caspian. 7. The Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, the Turks of the Turkish empire. 8. The Nogays, dwelling north of the Caucasus, between the lower Don and the lower Volga. 9. The Turks of the Russian empire. 10. The isolated Yakuts of the Lena." This learned author is of opinion that, although the name of the Turks first became known in Europe in the 6th century, the people themselves had appeared a century earlier, as the Huns belonged to the Turkish stock. The Turks of Mount Altai, or the Golden Mountain, in Tartary, in the 6th century, worked at the iron forges, and were, according to Gibbon (ch. xlii.), "the most despised portion of the slaves of the great khan of Geougen." They had a tradition that their leader, Bertezena, or Bertè-Scheno, having distinguished himself in wars against the neighbouring tribes, demanded in marriage the daughter of the khan, that his suit was rejected with scorn, and that he afterwards married a princess of China, and in a great battle defeated the nation of the Geougen, establishing the dominion of the Turks, who pursued their career of aggression, passing from Asia into Europe. Having subdued the Avars, with whom they are often confounded, they in 558 sent an embassy to Justinian II. at Constantinople. An alliance was concluded, and the ratification of the treaty was taken by the Roman minister to Mount Altai. They waged war against the Persians and the Arabs, and extended their dominions as far as China. The Eastern Turkomans dwelling on the shores of the Caspian, who quitted their native seat in the 10th century, about 1037 raised Togrul Beg, or Bey, the grandson of Seljuk, to the throne, and he founded what is termed the Seljukian dynasty. He expelled the Ghiznevides from the Eastern parts of Persia in 1038, invaded the Roman empire in 1050, entered

Bagdad in triumph in 1055, and overthrew the dynasty of the Bowides (*q. v.*) in 1059. Under Alp Arslan the Turks conquered Armenia and Georgia (1065—68), defeated the army of Romanus IV. in Aug., 1071, and afterwards took the emperor prisoner. Malek Shah, Alp Arslan's successor (he died in 1072), made further conquests both in Asia and in Europe. Asia Minor was subdued between 1074 and 1084, and Jerusalem taken in 1076, where the Turks established their rule. (*See* CRUSADES, MOHAMMEDANISM, SARACENS, &c.) Malek Shah died in 1092. The vacant throne was disputed by his brother and his four sons, and a treaty for the division of the empire was concluded. It was reunited for a short time by Sandjar (1116—1157), and again divided. Finlay (Hist. of Byzantine and Greek Empires, vol. ii., Appendix) gives the following list of some of the principal dynasties :—

SELJOUK GRAND SULTANS.

A.D.
1037—1063. Togrulbeg, grandson of Seljouk.
1063—1073. Alp Arslan, nephew of Togrulbeg.
1073—1092. Malekshah, son of Alp Arslan.
1092—1104. Barkiarok, son of Malekshah.
1104—1116. Mohammed, son of Malekshah.
1116—1157. Sandjar, son of Malekshah.
Sandjar is called by D'Herbelot, Moezzedin Berhan dit Sangiar.

SELJOUK SULTANS OF ROUM OR ICONIUM.

Koutulmish, grandson of Seljouk.
1074—1085. Suleiman, son of Koultulmish.
1086—1091. Alboulkassim, governor of Nicæa.
1092—1106. Kilidy-Arslan I., son of Suleiman.
1107—1117. Malekshah, son of Kilidy-Arslan I., called by the Greeks, Saisan
1117—1156. Masoud I., son of Kilidy-Arslan I.
1156—1193. Kilidy-Arslan II. Divided the empire among his ten sons.
1. 1193—1200. } Galaseddin Kaikhosrou I. at Iconium.
1205—1211. } Expelled by Rokneddin.
2. 1193—1203. Rokneddin, at Tokat.
1203—1205. Azeddin Kilidy-Arslan III., son of Rokneddin.
3. Mohieddin, at Angora.
4. Monseddin, at Malatia.
5. Moghalaseddin, at Elbistan.
6. Noureddin, at Kaisareia.
7. Kotbeddin, at Sivas.
8. Barkiarok, at Niksar.
9. Sandjarshah, at Amasia.
10. Shajeddin, at Heraclein.
1211—1222. Azeddin Kaikous I., son of Kaikhosrou I., to whom the empire of Trebizond was tributary.
1222—1237. Alaeddin Kaikobad I., son of Azeddin. Poisoned by his son and successor.
1237—1247. Galaseddin Kaikhosrou II. Tributary to the Mongols.
1247—1261. Azeddin Kaikous II., son of Kaikhosrou II. Expelled, and returned to reign with several colleagues.
1261—1267. Rokneddin Kilidy-Arslan IV., son of Kaikhosrou II., called Rukratin by the Greeks.
1267—1276. Galaseddin Kaikhosrou III., son of Rokneddin.
1276—1283. Masoud II., son of Azeddin Kaikous II. Fled to Constantinople.
1283—1307. Alaeddin III.

In the meantime the tribe of the Kéyi, which, led by Soliman Shah, had, in 1234, taken refuge in Armenia, was rising in importance. Soliman Shah, who resolved to return to his native seat in Khorassan, was on the march drowned in crossing the Euphrates. His followers separated, one portion continuing the journey, and the other remaining under Ertoghrul, one of the four sons of Soliman Shah. For assistance rendered in battle against the Mongols to the Sultan of Koniah, he was rewarded with territory near Angora, soon increased by other acquisitions, and at his death in 1288 was succeeded by his son Othman, or Osman, the founder of the Ottoman empire (*q. v.*).

TURKEY RED.—(*See* DYEING.)

TURKEYS were introduced into England from America about 1524, and served up at a great banquet in 1555. When Charles IX. passed through Amiens, the authorities of the town made him a present of a dozen in 1566; and the first served up in France was at the wedding dinner of that monarch in 1570. They were introduced into Germany about 1530.

TURKISH BATHS, also called Arabian, Eastern, Moorish, or Roman Baths, in imitation of the baths used by the ancients (*See* BATHS), were noticed by Mr. David Urquhart, in his "Pillars of Hercules," published in 1850. A Turkish bath was constructed at a Water Cure establishment at Blarney, in Ireland, in 1856, and another at Mr. David Urquhart's residence at Lytham, in 1857. Several private baths of the kind were made, and the first public Turkish bath was opened in London in 1860.

TURKMANSHAI.—(*See* TOURKMANTCHAI.)

TURNAU (Bohemia). — The church was built in 1825. (*See* POCLOC, Battle.)

TURNER COLLECTION, consisting of the works of Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775—Dec. 19, 1851), were by him bequeathed to the nation on condition that a suitable place should be provided for their reception. At first exhibited at Marlborough House, and afterwards at the South Kensington Museum, they were removed to the National Gallery in 1861.

TURNHOUT (Battle).—Prince Maurice of Nassau, assisted by English auxiliaries under Sir Francis Vere, gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards here early in 1597.

TURNHOUT (Belgium).—Founded in 1209, by Henry, Duke of Brabant.

TURNING.—This art is very ancient, as the lathe (*q. v.*) was in use as early as B.C. 600, and probably much earlier. Sir Mark Isambard Brunel's block machinery for turning ships' blocks was completed in 1806, and occasioned a saving of £24,000 the first year it was brought into operation. The Turners were incorporated in 1604.

TURNPIKES, TOLLS.—A grant of a penny for every waggon passing through a manor in Gloucestershire was made in 1267. Edward III. granted permission to levy a toll on vehicles passing along the road from the hospital of St. Giles's in the Fields to Temple Bar in 1346, and another on all goods conveyed by land or water to the market at Westminster in 1353. The turnpike system was established in England by 15 Charles II. c. 1 (1663), which ordered places for the collection of toll to be established on the roads of Hertfordshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. It was afterwards extended to the whole kingdom by 7 Geo. III. c. 40 (1767). Twenty-seven turnpikes in London and its neighbourhood were

abolished in one day by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24 (June 14, 1827). By 26 & 27 Vict. c. 78 (July 28, 1863), which came into operation July 1, 1864, no less than 81 gates and bars in London on the north side of the Thames were abolished, and many others have since been removed. (*See* REBECCA RIOTS.)

TURPENTINE-TREE was introduced into England from Barbary before 1656.

TURRET SHIPS.—(*See* CUPOLA OR TURRET SHIPS.)

TURTLE was introduced into England as an article of food between 1740 and 1750. It had been used for this purpose in the West Indies long before that time.

TUSCALOOSA CRUISER.—The Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes, captured the U. S. trading vessel *Conrad*, off the coast of Brazil, June 21, 1863. The prize, which carried a cargo of wool, was named the *Tuscaloosa*, and being commissioned as a ship of war in the Confederate service, accompanied the *Alabama* as tender. In this capacity she entered Simon's Bay, S. Africa, Aug. 8, and was acknowledged by the colonial authorities at the Cape of Good Hope as a lawful vessel of war. The United States consul protested against this proceeding, Aug. 10, alleging that as she had not been condemned by any prize court, and still carried part of her original cargo, her reception constituted a breach of neutrality on the part of the colonial government. The question was referred to the law officers of the crown, who reversed the decision of the attorney-general at the Cape, and ruled that the *Tuscaloosa* should have been detained by the colonial authorities until reclaimed by her original owners. This opinion was communicated by the Duke of Newcastle to Sir P. Wodehouse, governor at the Cape of Good Hope, in a despatch dated Nov. 4, and led to the detention of the vessel on her return to port, Dec. 26. Lieut. Low, the officer in command, protested against this act, Dec. 28, and the governor reported what had taken place to the home authorities, Jan. 11, 1864. The reply of the Duke of Newcastle was contained in two despatches bearing date March 4 and 10, which directed the release of the *Tuscaloosa*, with a warning to Capt. Semmes not to bring his prizes into English ports.

TUSCAN ORDER, the simplest of the five orders of classical architecture, was invented by the Romans or the Etruscans; whence its name. It is regarded as an Italian modification of the Doric order.

TUSCANY (Italy), the ancient Etruria (*q. v.*), was called by the later Latin writers Tuscia, and its inhabitants Tusci, gradually corrupted into Toscana, or Tuscany, and Tuscans. During the Middle Ages its most important cities, such as Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoja, and Siena became independent republics; but the majority were absorbed in the republic of Florence, which was made the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany by Cosmo de Medici in 1569.

A.D.
408, Dec. Alaric I. establishes his winter quarters here.
568. Tuscany is annexed to the Lombard kingdom of Alboin.
774. Tuscany is incorporated with the empire of Charlemagne.
828. Tuscany is erected into a marquisate under Boniface I.
1081. Henry IV. ravages Tuscany.
1115, July 24. Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, dies, having bequeathed her territories to the Pope.
1169. Tuscany is ceded by the Guelphs to Frederick I.
1198. Florence (*q. v.*) becomes an independent republic.
1530, Aug. 12. Florence surrenders to Charles V.—Oct. 28. Alexander de Medici is made governor of Florence.
1557. Siena (*q. v.*) is annexed to Tuscany, and the grand duchy of Tuscany is formed.
1569, Aug. 27. Cosmo de Medici is made Grand-duke of Tuscany by a Bull of Pius V.
1737. The Medici family becomes extinct, and Tuscany is conferred upon Francis of Lorraine.
1782. The Inquisition (*q. v.*) is abolished.
1796. Tuscany is occupied by the French.
1801. Ferdinand III. is deposed by the French, who erect Tuscany into the kingdom of Etruria (*q. v.*).
1807. It is annexed to the French kingdom of Italy.
1814. Restoration of Ferdinand III.
1847, Oct. 11. Lucca (*q. v.*) is annexed to Tuscany.
1848, Feb. 15. Leopold II. grants a free constitution.
1849, Feb. 7. The Grand-duke flees from Siena. — April 12. The Grand-duke is recalled by his subjects. —Sep. 24. A commercial treaty is concluded with Sardinia.
1850, Sep. 21. The constitution of 1848 is suspended.
1851, April 25. A concordat is signed with Rome.
1852, May 6. The constitution of 1848 is abolished.—June 8. Francesco and Rosa Madiai are condemned to four and a half and three and a half years' imprisonment respectively, for having become Protestant and endeavoured to make converts.—Oct. 25. A deputation, consisting of the Earl of Roden and other English and European Protestants, is refused an audience by the Grand-duke.
1853, March 17. The Madiai are set at liberty.
1859, April 27. In consequence of the refusal of the Grand-duke to conclude an alliance with Sardinia, a revolution breaks out at Florence, and he is compelled to retreat to Bologna. Victor Emanuel II. is declared dictator of Tuscany.—April 28. The Austrian ambassador quits Florence. —April 30. Victor Emanuel II. accepts the command of the Tuscan forces, but declines the dictatorship.—May 11. The government is vested in the Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni.—May 20. The French land at Leghorn.—May 23. Prince Napoleon assumes the command of the French at Leghorn.—May 25. Tuscany joins France and Sardinia against Austria.—July 13. The Tuscan ministry protests against the treaty of Villafranca.—July 21. The Grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand IV.—Aug. 1. Buoncompagni resigns his functions to the council of ministers.—Aug. 11. The Tuscan national constituent assembly meets at Florence. —Aug. 16. The assembly declares the Austro-Lorraine dynasty abolished, and votes the annexation of Tuscany to Italy.—Aug. 20. An alliance is concluded between Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations.—Sep. 3. The Tuscans petition Victor Emanuel II. in favour of the annexation of Tuscany to his kingdom.—Nov. 9. The assembly nominates Prince Eugène of Savoy-Carignan, Regent of Tuscany.—Nov. 14. He declines the office, and on his recommendation it is conferred upon Buoncompagni. — Dec. 5. Buoncompagni assumes the government.
1860, Jan. 27. The concordat with Rome is annulled.—March 16. The results of the voting in favour of annexation to Sardinia are published as follows: 366,571 for annexation; 14,925 for a separate kingdom.—March 22. The annexation is effected. —March 24. Ferdinand IV. protests from Dresden against the annexation of his states to Sardinia. —March 26. The Prince of Savoy-Carignan is appointed governor.
1861, Feb. 14. Victor Emanuel II. abolishes the administrative autonomy of Tuscany.—March 26. The ex-Grand-duke Ferdinand protests against Victor Emanuel's assumption of the title of King of Italy.

A.D.
1865. April 26. Florence is formally declared the capital of Italy.

RULERS OF TUSCANY.

MARQUISES OF TUSCIA.

Began to Reign. A.D.		Began to Reign. A.D.	
828.	Boniface I.	961.	Hugh the Great.
845.	Adalbert I.	1001.	Adalbert III.
890.	Adalbert II.	1014.	Regnier.
917.	Guy.	1027.	Boniface II.
929.	Lambert.	1052.	Frederick.
931.	Boson.	1054.	Beatrice.
936.	Humbert.	1076.	Matilda.

Tuscany, bequeathed to the Holy See in 1115, afterwards separated into numerous small independent republics.

DUKES OF SAXONY.

1531.	Alexander I.	1537.	Cosmo I.

GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY.

1569.	Cosmo I.	1723.	John Gaston.
1574.	Francis I.	1737.	Francis II. of Lorraine.
1587.	Ferdinand I.	1765.	Leopold I.
1608.	Cosmo II.	1790.	Ferdinand III.
1621.	Ferdinand II.		
1670.	Cosmo III.		

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I. of Parma.
1803. Louis II.

GRAND DUCHESS UNDER THE FRENCH ITALIAN KINGDOM.

1809. Eliza Buonaparte.

GRAND DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. (again).
1824. Leopold II.
1859. Ferdinand IV.

Tuscany was incorporated with the Italian kingdom of Victor Emanuel II., March 22, 1860.

TUSCULUM (Italy) was founded, according to tradition, by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, about B.C. 1200. Having become a dependency of Alba, it recovered its liberty about B.C. 641. It supplied a contingent to the confederated army of the Latin cities, raised by the influence of the exiled Tarquinius, which was defeated by the Romans B.C. 498. (*See* LAKE REGILLUS, Battle.) It was attacked by the Volsci and the Æqui B.C. 461, and received assistance from Rome against its assailants, in return for which the Tusculans aided the Romans in recovering the Capitol from the Sabines, B.C. 458. War having been declared against it by the Romans, Camillus, at the head of the army, on entering the city, found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations, and received a most friendly welcome (a proceeding that led to a closer alliance between the two powers), B.C. 378. With Roman aid, the Latins, who had besieged it, were defeated, B.C. 374. It suffered severely from the Gauls B.C. 357; and although it took part with the Latins against the Romans, at the close of the war was treated with great indulgence by the victors, B.C. 335. For several centuries, its counts held so much power in Rome that they could almost insure the elevation of their own nominee to the papal chair. Continued contests between the two cities in the 12th century led to the destruction of Tusculum, according to Romualdus, in 1168, during the pontificate of Alexander III.; or, according to the account of Richard de S. Germano, by the German Emperor in 1191. (*See* FRASCATI.)

TUTBURY (Staffordshire) was the place of imprisonment selected for Mary Queen of Scots in 1568, after her removal from Bolton. She was placed in the castle, under charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

TWELFTH-DAY. — The feast of the Epiphany (*q. v.*) is so termed because it is celebrated 12 days after Christmas. The custom of holding feasts on this day, presided over by a king and queen, chosen by lot, is of great antiquity, and is regarded by some as a relic of the classical custom of appointing a *rex convivii*. Others state that it is derived from a practice among the Roman children of drawing lots with beans, to see who should be king; and as an old mode of deciding the question was for a cake to be made containing a bean and a pea, the receivers of the portions containing these being selected as king and queen, this supposition receives some confirmation; hence it is called the Bean-King's Festival. The observance of Twelfth-day and the appointment of a king and queen are common in most parts of Europe. In 1792 the French National Assembly ordered the name of the day to be changed from "La fête de Rois" to that of "La fête de Sans-Culottes." (*See* THREE KINGS.)

TWELVE TABLES. — The decemvirs appointed at Rome B.C. 451, drew up a code of civil law, which was engraved upon 10 tables of brass, and called the Ten Tables. Two more were added B.C. 450, and the code received the name of the Twelve Tables.

TWO SICILIES.—(*See* GEORGE, ST., NAPLES, SICILY, &c.)

TWYFORD.—(*See* TIVERTON.)

TYANA (Asia Minor), also called Thiana, or Thyana, and Thoana, said to have been founded by a Thracian king, became a Roman colony under Caracalla (211—217). Having been incorporated with the kingdom of Palmyra, it was taken by Aurelian in 272. It was captured by the Turks in 709.

TYBURN (London), the site of which is said to be occupied by No. 49, Connaught Square, was the old place of execution for felons, and was used for this purpose as early as the reign of Henry IV. (1399—1413). The first dying speeches, &c., printed in England, were speeches of malefactors executed here in 1624. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were exposed at Tyburn Jan. 30, 1661. The last execution here took place Nov. 7, 1783. Tyburn Road, first mentioned in 1679, and referred to as Tyburn Lane in 1686, is the modern Oxford Street. By 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 23, s. 2 (1699), prosecutors who had secured a capital conviction against a prisoner, obtained what was called a Tyburn Ticket, by which they were exempted from serving any ward or parish offices, in the parish in which the offence had been perpetrated. This statute was repealed by 58 Geo. III. c. 70 (June 3, 1818). (*See* EXECUTIONS.)

TYLER'S INSURRECTION.—(*See* WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.)

TYNDARIS (Sicily), founded by Dionysius the Elder B.C. 395, was one of the first cities that declared for Timoleon, after his landing in the island, B.C. 344. A naval engagement took place off the coast, B.C. 257, between the inhabitants and the Romans, under C. Atilius, without any decided advantage to either side. A Carthaginian garrison, which had been forced upon it, was expelled, and an alliance formed with Rome, B.C. 254. It took a conspicuous part in the war between Sextus Pompeius and Octavius Cæsar, B.C. 36. Although its site is now deserted, it was a considerable place as late as the 4th century.

TYNEDALE was annexed to Northumberland by 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 (1497), on account of the marauding practices of the inhabitants in company with the Scots.

TYNEMOUTH (Northumberland) was destroyed in an inroad of the Danes, under Healfden, in 875. The peninsula was enclosed by a wall and ditch, and the castle was erected under William I. (1066—87). The castle was taken from the Royalists by the Scotch forces in 1644.

TYPE-FOUNDING originated in Germany, metal types having been substituted for the wooden blocks about 1452. William Caslon introduced it into England about 1720.

TYPHUS. — (*See* CATTLE PLAGUE and FEVER.)

TYRE (Æra of).—This æra commenced Oct. 19, B.C. 125.

TYRE (Phœnicia), called the "rock-built" Tyre, the Tsor of the Israelites, called by its own populace Sor, or Sur, said to have been founded as early as B.C. 2750, is mentioned in the book of Joshua as one of the boundaries of the tribe of Asher, B.C. 1443 (Josh. xix. 29). Tyre received a large accession of population in consequence of the expulsion of the Sidonians from their own city by the King of Ascalon, B.C. 1210, and some authorities regard this as the origin of Tyre. Hiram, King of Tyre, assisted Solomon in the construction of his temple, B.C. 1011 (1 Kings v. 1—12), and the city successfully resisted a five years' siege by Shalmanuser, King of Assyria, B.C. 721—B.C. 717, or, according to Rawlinson, B.C. 725—B.C. 720. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, laid siege to Tyre B.C. 598, and maintained the attack for 13 years, during which the Tyrians are said to have abandoned their old city, and removed to this island opposite, where they founded insular Tyre. The former was called Old and the latter New Tyre. The precise period at which this portion of the city was established is, however, mere matter of conjecture. Cloth was manufactured at Tyre as early as B.C. 588. Alexander III. took Tyre after a seven months' siege of extraordinary difficulty, during which he constructed a mole connecting the insular city with the mainland, in July, 332 B.C. Antigonus, King of Syria, besieged Tyre B.C. 315, and took it after a siege of 15 months; and it was treacherously surrendered to Antiochus III. (the Great), by Theodotus, lieutenant of Ptolemy (IV.) Philopater, B.C. 218. Tyre was taken from the Saracens by the Crusaders, after a siege of five months and a half, June 29, 1123, when a third part of the city was bestowed upon the Venetian republic for its assistance in the capture. Saladin sought in vain to retake it in 1187, and it was seized by Chalil, Sultan of Cairo, in 1291. The prosperity of Tyre was not finally destroyed until the conquest of Syria by the Turks in 1516. The Metalwilch, a sect of Shiites, settled here in 1766, and established a trade in grain and tobacco. Tyre surrendered to the allied fleet in 1841. A bishop of Tyre was ordained by St. Peter. Councils were held here in 335 and 518.

TYRIAN PURPLE.—(*See* DYEING, PURPLE, &c.)

TYRNAU (Hungary). — The Austrians defeated the Hungarians here in 1705. The Jesuit university, opened Nov. 13, 1635, was transferred to Posth in 1777.

TYROL (Austria).—This province of Austria, which was originally peopled by the Rhætians, after many changes passed into the possession of Count Berthold, of Andechs, in 1180, and was ceded to the house of Habsburg in 1363. In 1602 it was conferred upon the Archduke Maximilian, and in 1665 it became an integral part of the Austrian empire. By the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, the Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria. The population being dissatisfied with their change of rulers, an insurrection broke out in April, 1809, headed by the patriotic innkeeper, Andrew Hofer. Under his leadership the Tyrolese expelled the Bavarians, and defeated the French in several engagements, especially in the two battles of Berg and Isel, or Innspruck, May 29 and Aug. 12, 1809. The last-mentioned victory resulted in the expulsion of the French from the Tyrol, and the occupation of Innspruck by Hofer, Aug. 15. Austria resigned all the advantages gained by the insurgents, by the treaty of Schönbrunn, or Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, by which Bavaria regained her ascendancy. The Tyrolese refused to lay down their arms, from an impression that the treaty was invalid; and the war continued till Dec., when they were subdued. Hofer was made prisoner by the French, Jan. 20, 1810, and was shot at Mantua Feb. 20. The Tyrol was retaken by Austria in 1814, and in 1848 an insurrection of the inhabitants was suppressed by Marshal Radetzky. (*See* INNSPRUCK.)

TYRONE (Ireland). — This county, in the province of Ulster, at one time called Tyr-Owen, or Tiroen, was the territory of the O'Neills, descendants of Neal of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland. It was divided amongst Scotch and English settlers, called "planters," after the flight of the Earl of Tyrone in 1607, and became the theatre of civil war in 1641, and in subsequent years. (*See* DERRY.)

TYRRHENIA.—(*See* ETRURIA.)

TZARSKOCELO (Russia), or the Emperor's village, about 15 miles from St. Petersburg, was gradually formed around the palace founded there by the Czarina Elizabeth (1742—62).

TZERNAGORA.—(*See* MONTENEGRO.)

TZURULUM (Europe), also called Surallum, Syrallum, and Tirallum, a town in Thrace, between Perinthus and Hadrianople, is known as the modern Tchorlu or Tchurlu.

U.

UBEDA (Spain), built by the Moors from the ruins of the Roman town Bætula in 886, was destroyed in 1212 by Alphonso VIII., "who," says the Moorish Chronicler, "did not leave a Moslem alive therein. May the curse of Allah rest upon him!" Having been rebuilt, it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235.

UBIQUARIANS, or UBIQUITARIANS, so named from their distinguishing doctrine, that the body of Christ is everywhere, were the followers of John Brentius, or Brentzen (1499—Sep. 11, 1570), a Lutheran, who first disseminated his views in his "Sententia de Libello Bullingeri," published at Tübingen in 1561. James Andreæ or Andreas (1528—Jan. 7, 1590) held the same opinion, and Brentius published other works in which it was maintained.

UDDEVALLA (Battle).—The Danes defeated the Swedes at this town of Sweden, in 1678.

UDENHEIM.—(*See* PHILIPPSBURG.)

UDINE (Italy). — This fortress of Venetia passed under Venetian rule in 1445, and was taken by the French in 1797.

UDONG (Treaty), between Napoleon III. and the Viceroy of Cambodia (*q. v.*), was signed at this town in Cambodia, Aug. 11, 1863.

UDVARDE, or UDWARD (Hungary). — A council on discipline was held at this town in 1309.

UGRI, or UNGRI.—(*See* MAGYARS.)

UJEIN.—(*See* OOJEIN.)

UKRAINE (Russia), denoting, in Polish, a frontier, the same as the German Mark, and sometimes called Little Russia, was in possession of the Goths in 268. After undergoing various changes, it was ceded to the Cossacks in 1672. Turkey, having asserted some claim to the territory, abandoned it in 1681 in favour of Russia, with which it was incorporated in 1772. Charles XII., on his invasion of Russia, traversed it in order to effect a junction with Mazeppa in 1708. It was crossed by the Emperor Alexander I., when he left Warsaw on his southern journey, April 30, 1818. An insurrection which broke out in the Ukraine April 25, 1831, was suppressed May 26.

ULEABORG (Russia).—The seaport town of Finland, founded in 1610, taken by the Russians in 1714, and restored soon after to Sweden, was ceded to Russia Sep. 17, 1809. It suffered from a fire in 1822. The English fleet bombarded it in June, 1854.

ULIARUS INSULA.—(*See* OLERON.)

ULISIPPO.—(*See* LISBON.)

ULLOA, ST. JUAN D' (Mexico), the chief defence of Vera Cruz, and the last fortress held by the Spaniards during the war of independence, was taken by the Mexicans Nov. 18, 1825. The fort was bombarded Nov. 27, 1838, by the French admiral Baudin, with three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and two bomb-vessels; and in four hours the white flag was hoisted, the walls having been reduced to ruins.

ULM (Treaty), signed at this town July 3, 1620, between the Emperor Ferdinand II., supported by the Duke of Bavaria, the Kings of Spain and of Poland, the Elector of Saxony, the Pope, and the Roman Catholic League on the one part, and the King of Bohemia and the princes allied with him in the Protestant Union of Germany, on the other.

ULM (Würtemberg).—An imperial diet was held here to terminate the wars of the German nobles, in 1165. The cathedral, commenced in 1377, was completed in 1494. Ulm, which became a free and imperial city in 1486, was surprised during a fog, in June, 1702, and taken by Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, who then declared in favour of the house of Bourbon. The Gallo-Bavarian garrison surrendered to Gen. Thomgen in 1704, before the trenches for its siege were opened. Moreau fell back upon Ulm in his retreat, Sep. 27, 1796. It capitulated to Napoleon I. with its Austrian garrison of 28,000 men, under Gen. Mack, Oct. 20, 1805. The fortifications were restored by the confederation in 1842.

ULSTER (Ireland), one of the provinces, was partly conquered in the Anglo-Norman invasion by John de Courcey, who assumed the title of Earl of Ulster in 1177. Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, of Scotland, landed in Ulster with an army in 1315.

ULSTER KING OF ARMS was appointed for Ireland Feb. 2, 1553.

ULSTER REBELLION. — Roger More, a gentleman of Kildare, Sir Phelim O'Neil, Lord Enniskillen, and other native Irish chieftains, formed a conspiracy for the purpose of surprising Dublin castle, and causing a general rising in Ulster, both of which were to be effected Oct. 23, 1641. Though the former miscarried, the rising in Ulster took place. The country was devastated, the towns were captured, and many of the new settlers put to death. The revolt, in the course of which many thousands of lives were sacrificed, was not quelled until 1649.

ULSTER SETTLEMENT.—James I. formed a scheme for the colonization of Ulster, in 1611. The lands were divided into lots of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 acres, and only English settlers were admitted. The order of baronets (*q. v.*) was established in the same year, to provide a fund for the defence of the new English settlement of Ulster. The first patent to Nicholas Bacon bears date May 22, 1611.

UMBRELLAS, used by the ancient Greeks, and considered an evidence of rank, and also by the Romans. Michael Drayton, in one of his poems, written in 1630, mentions them as fashionable in England. Dr. Jamieson, who purchased one at Paris, is said to have first introduced it into notice in Glasgow in 1780. The first carried in the streets of Bristol was in 1782. Jonas Hanway, the eastern traveller, did much to render the umbrella fashionable, as he carried one in the streets of London about 1750, though it was considered a mark of effeminacy.

UMBRIA (Battle).—The Roman victory at Sentinum (*q. v.*) sometimes goes by this name.

UMMERAPOORA, or AMARAPORA (Burmah), "the city of the immortals," was destroyed by fire in March, 1810. The court was removed from this city to Ava in 1822,

and an earthquake laid it in ruins in 1839. Its celebrated temple, with 250 columns, contains a colossal bronze image of Guadama, said to be the last earthly representative of Buddha.

UNCTION.—(*See* EXTREME UNCTION.)

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The name given to the Metropolitan Railway (*q. v.*), a considerable portion of which passes under the streets of London.

UNDERTAKERS.—Certain members of Parliament who professed to understand the temper of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the King's dealings with it, received this name in the reign of James I., about 1610. In opening Parliament, James I. refers to them as "a strange kind of beast called undertaker." Sir Henry Neville was their leader.

UNDERTAKERS, or UPHOLDERS, were incorporated in 1627.

UNFORTUNATE PEACE.—(*See* CÂTEAU CAMBRÉSIS.)

UNHAPPY ISLANDS.—(*See* DESVENTURADAS.)

UNICORN.—Ctesias, the Greek historian, describes it as a native of India, B.C. 398. Aristotle speaks of it under the appellation of the Indian ass, B.C. 334. Various accounts of this fabled animal have since been written. When James I. succeeded to the throne of England in 1603, he adopted the figure of a unicorn to support with the lion the royal arms, the supporters of the Scottish arms being two unicorns.

UNIFORMITY.—(*See* ACT OF UNIFORMITY.)

UNIFORMS.—Harold II. clothed his soldiers in leather in 1066. Louis XIV. of France gave a uniform to his troops about 1662. In the English navy, uniforms are said to have originated with Admiral Mostyn before 1757.

UNIGENITUS.—The bull condemning the doctrines of the Jansenists, so called because it commences with this word, was issued by Pope Clement XI., at the instance of Louis XIV., Sep. 8, 1713. It was confirmed by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1725, was made national law in 1730, and was accepted by the University of Paris in 1739. Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris, in 1752, ordained that no dying person should be allowed to receive the eucharist unless it could be shown that he adhered to the principles of this bull. Louis XV. issued a declaration Dec. 13, 1756, that though it was to be respected it was not to be regarded as a rule of faith. (*See* ACCEPTANTS.)

UNION.—(*See* BRUSSELS, the Union of; CALMAR; EVANGELICAL UNION; FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE; HEILBRONN; HENOTICON; REPEAL OF THE UNION; UTRECHT, &c.)

UNION.—Commissioners were appointed (1 James I. c. 2) to treat with Scotland for the union of the two countries, in 1604. Queen Anne, who in her first speech to Parliament recommended it, March 11, 1702, was empowered to appoint commissioners to effect the object by 1 Anne, c. 8. They came to terms July 22, 1706, and 25 articles were drawn up and agreed to. The Scottish Parliament passed the act Jan. 16, 1707, and in the English Parliament a bill (6 Anne, c. 11), embodying the treaty, was passed, and received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect May 1. The united kingdoms were named Great Britain. (*See* UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79 (June 29, 1865), provides for the better distribution of the charge for the Relief of the Poor in Unions. It came into operation March 25, 1866.

UNION CLUB (London) was founded in 1822. The House was erected in 1824.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was alluded to by George III. in his speech at the opening of Parliament, Jan. 22, 1800. A bill (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47), embodying articles of union, was introduced by Mr. Pitt, and received the royal assent July 2, 1800. The statute (40 Geo. III. c. 38) passed the Irish Parliament June 13, 1800, and the union took effect from Jan. 1, 1801. It is called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

UNIONISTS.—(*See* REPUBLICANS.)

UNION JACK, a national flag for Great Britain, composed of the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew, was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived by another proclamation, July 28, 1707. The saltire of St. Patrick was added Jan. 1, 1801.

UNION RELIEF AID ACT.—(*See* COTTON FAMINE.)

UNION YACHT CLUB HOUSE was established at Gravesend by a limited liability company in 1863.

UNITARIANS received the name of Socinians (*q. v.*) from Lælius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy in 1546, and were established as distinct bodies at Pinkzow, Rakow, and in several parts of Transylvania, in 1565. They condemned their own bishop, Davidis, as a heretic, and cast him into prison in 1578. Faustus Socinus settled their disputes, and introduced uniformity of worship amongst those in Poland in 1592. An edict, compelling them to quit Poland within three years, was issued in 1658. Theophilus Lindsey left the Church of England and advocated their tenets in 1774. In the Presbyterian churches their doctrines spread considerably about 1795. Numerous societies were formed in England and the United States for the propagation of their doctrines in 1808. An act (53 Geo. III. c. 160) was passed for their relief July 21, 1813. The first National Convention of the Unitarians of the United States was held in New York, April 5, 1865. (*See* ALMOHADES.)

UNITED BRETHREN.—A number of the Moravian Brethren (*q. v.*), persecuted by the Roman Catholic clergy, took refuge in Saxony, where they received a grant of waste land from Count Zinzendorf, and built the village of Herrnhut, "the watch of the Lord," in 1722. The count entered the clerical profession, and was ordained bishop of the church at Lissa in 1737. Some of its members came to England in 1738; and Archbishop Potter, interesting himself in their behalf, induced the legislature to pass two acts (20 Geo. II. c. 44, 1747; and 22 Geo. II. c. 30, 1748) to relieve them from taking oaths, and from certain political disabilities. In these measures they

were acknowledged to be "an ancient Protestant episcopal church, which had been countenanced and relieved by the kings of England, his majesty's predecessors." (*See* FARNOVIANS.)

UNITED GREEK CHURCH consists of Christians in Austria, Italy, Poland, and Russia, who have not separated from the Church of Rome, though they are in communion with the Greek Church and observe its ceremonies and discipline.

UNITED IRISHMEN conceived a project for establishing an independent republic, and were formed into a society by a barrister named Theobald Wolfe Tone, in 1791. An invasion of Ireland by the French was arranged under their auspices in Dec., 1796. Tone, who was tried and convicted Nov. 10, 1798, committed suicide in prison. An elaborate report of their proceedings was prepared by a secret committee of the House of Commons, and printed March 15, 1799.

UNITED PROVINCES (Europe). — The deputies of the five provinces of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and the Frisian provinces, assembled at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed the celebrated treaty or union of Utrecht, which formed the basis of the Dutch republic. They renounced their allegiance to Philip II. of Spain, July 26, 1581. Overyssel having joined it in 1580, and Groningen in 1794, it formed the republic of the Seven United Provinces. In addition to these provinces, some cities were admitted, of which the chief was Ghent, Feb. 4, 1579; Antwerp, July 25, 1579; and Bruges, Feb. 6, 1580. It was generally called Holland (*q. v.*).

UNITED SERVICE CLUB (London) was formed in 1816. The house was erected in 1828. (*See* EAST INDIAN UNITED SERVICE CLUB, and JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.)

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM (London), in Whitehall, was established in 1830. The Journal appeared in July, 1857.

UNITED STATES (N. America).—Thirteen states, forming part of the colonial empire of England, effected a separation, under the name of the United States, in 1776.

A.D.
1765, March 22. Passing of the Stamp Act (*q. v.*).—Oct. 7. A congress, composed of delegates from the colonies, assembles at New York.—Oct. 25. The delegates from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, sign a declaration of union.—Nov. 1. The Stamp Act comes into operation, and is resisted by the colonists.
1766, March 18. The Stamp Act is repealed.
1767, June 29. By 7 Geo. III. c. 46, tea, glass, paper, &c., in British America are taxed.
1768, Jan. 20. The Massachusetts assembly petitions George III. against the measure.—Oct. 1. An English force lands at Boston.
1770, March 5. A fatal affray takes place between the English soldiers and the people of Boston.
1771, May 16. About 1,500 North Carolinian rebels are defeated by Governor Tryon at Almanace.
1773, Dec. 16. The inhabitants of Boston throw 342 chests of the taxed tea into the sea.
1774, March. Boston is deprived of its rights as a port by the Boston Port Bill (14 Geo. III. c. 19).—May 13. Gen. Gage arrives at Boston as governor.—Sep. 5. The first congress assembles at Philadelphia.
1775, April 18. The first conflict takes place at Lexington (*See* CONCORD, Battle).—May 10. The colonists seize Ticonderoga (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1775, May 25. Reinforcements from England, under Gens. Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrive at Boston.—June 15. Washington is appointed commander-in-chief of the army.—June 17. Battle of Bunker's Hill (*q. v.*).—Sep 10. Invasion of Canada (*q. v.*).—Sep. 14. A blue flag, with a crescent in the right corner, is adopted as the republican flag in South Carolina.
1776, March 17. The English withdraw from Boston.—June 18. The rebels are expelled from Canada.—July 4. Congress adopts the "Declaration of Independence," which is signed by the representatives of the following 13 states:—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia.—Aug. 27. The English gain the battle of Long Island (*q. v.*).—Sep. 15. The English occupy New York.—Oct. 11—13. The English capture a rebel squadron on Lake Champlain (*q. v.*).—Oct. 28. Battle of White Plains (*q. v.*).—Nov. 16. Fort Washington is seized by the English.—Dec. 8. The English take Rhode Island.—Dec. 13. Gen. Lee is made prisoner by the English.—Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton.
1777, Jan. 3. Battle of Princeton.—July 31. The Marquis La Fayette having arrived with other French officers, is appointed major-general in the republican army.—Sep. 11. Battle of Brandywine (*q. v.*).—Sep. 26. Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia.—Oct. 4. Battle of Germantown (*q. v.*).—Oct. 17. Gen. Burgoyne surrenders with his army at Saratoga.—Nov. 15. Articles of confederation are adopted by the Congress.—Dec. 16. France acknowledges the independence of the United States.
1778, Feb. 6. Treaties of amity and commerce are concluded with France at Paris.—June 18. The English evacuate Philadelphia.—Dec. 29. Savannah is seized by the English.
1779, March 3. Defeat of the rebels at Briar Creek (*q. v.*).
1780, May 12. Charleston surrenders to the English.—Aug. 16. Battle of Camden (*q. v.*).—Sep. 23. Arrest of Major André.—Oct. 2. Major André is unjustly executed as a spy.
1781, Jan. 17. Battle of Cowpens.—March 15. Cornwallis gains a victory at Guildford.—Sep. 8. Victory of the English at Eutaw Springs (*q. v.*).—Oct. 19. Lord Cornwallis, with a force of 7,073 men, surrenders at Yorktown.
1782, Oct. 8. Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States by a treaty concluded at the Hague.
1783, Jan. 20. An armistice is concluded with Great Britain.—Feb. 5. The independence of the states is acknowledged by Sweden; Feb. 25, by Denmark; March 24, by Spain.—Sep. 3. Peace with England is definitively concluded by the treaty of Paris.—Nov. 25. The English evacuate New York.
1785, June 1. George III. receives John Adams as the first accredited minister from the United States to the court of London.
1786. Insurrections against the government break out in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
1787, Sep. 17. A federal constitution is proposed by a national convention.
1789, April 14. Washington is declared first president of the United States.
1791, Feb. 18. Vermont is admitted into the Union. The United States Bank is established at Philadelphia.
1792, June 1. Kentucky (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1794. Insurrectionary movements occur in Pennsylvania.—Nov. 19. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is concluded with Great Britain at London.
1796, Dec. 7. Washington resigns the presidency. Tennessee (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1797, July 7. The treaties with France are annulled.
1799, Dec. 14. Death of Washington at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.
1800. The seat of government is removed from Philadelphia to Washington.—Sep. 30. A convention with France is concluded at Paris.
1801, June 14. Gen. Benedict Arnold dies in London.
1802. Ohio (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1803, April 30. Louisiana (*q. v.*) is purchased from the French Government.
1804. The district of Mobile is established.

A.D.
1807, Feb. 19. Aaron Burr, arrested on a charge of conspiracy, is acquitted.—July 2. English armed vessels are refused admission into the ports of the United States.—Dec. 22. A general embargo is imposed by the United States Government.
1808, Jan. 1. The importation of African slaves is prohibited by Congress.
1809, March 1. The general embargo is repealed.
1810, March 23. Napoleon I. promulgates the Rambouillet decree, which prohibits French vessels from entering the ports of the United States, and orders the seizure of all their vessels arriving in French waters.—Nov. 2. Intercourse recommences between France and the United States.
1812, April 8. Louisiana is admitted into the Union.—June 18. War is declared against Great Britain.—Aug. 15. Gen. Hull, having invaded Canada (*q. v.*) with about 2,500 men, surrenders to the English.—Aug. 19. The *Guerrière* frigate is captured by the U. S. frigate *Constitution*.—Oct. 13. Victory of the English at Queenstown (*q. v.*).—Oct. 18. The U.S. frigate *Wasp* takes the English sloop *Frolic*.—Oct. 25. The English frigate *Macedonia* is taken by the U.S. frigate *United States*.—Dec. 29. The *Java* frigate surrenders to the U.S. frigate *Constitution*.
1813, Jan. 24. Battle of Frenchtown (*q. v.*).—Feb. 25. Capture of the English sloop *Peacock* by the U.S. ship *Hornet*.—April 27. York, Upper Canada, is captured by the U.S. army.—May 3. The English are repulsed at Fort Stephenson.—June 1. Capture of the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* by Capt. Broke of the *Shannon*. (*See* CHESAPEAKE.)—June 3. The English take the U.S. vessels *Growler* and *Eagle*.—June 6. Battles of Stony Creek and Burlington Heights (*q. v.*).—June 22. The English are defeated on Craney Island.—Aug. 14. Seizure of the U.S. sloop *Argus* by the English ship *Pelican*.—Sep. 10. Commodore Perry, U.S. navy, captures an English squadron on Lake Erie.—Oct. 5. Battle of the Thames.—Nov. 11. Battle of Williamsburg.—Dec. 30. The English, victorious at Blackrock (*q. v.*), burn Buffalo (*q. v.*).
1814, March 4. The English are defeated at Longwood.—March 28. Surrender of the U.S. frigate *Essex* to H. M. ships *Phœbe* and *Cherub*.—April 25. Admiral Cochrane declares the United States ports in a state of strict blockade.—May 6. The English seize Fort Oswego.—July 3. Fort Erie is captured by the United States army.—July 5. Battle of Chippawa (*q. v.*).—July 25. An indecisive action takes place at Bridgewater.—Aug. 15. The English fail in an attempt to recover Fort Erie.—Aug. 24. The English, victorious at Bladensburg (*q. v.*), seize Washington, where they burn the Capitol and other public buildings.—Aug. 29. Alexandria capitulates to the English.—Sep. 11. Capture of an English squadron on Lake Champlain (*q. v.*).—Sep. 12. Defeat of the U.S. army at Baltimore.—Dec. 24. Peace with Great Britain is concluded at Ghent.
1815, Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans.—Feb. 17. Ratification of the treaty of Ghent.
1816, Dec. 11. Indiana (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1817, Mississippi (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1818, Illinois (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1819, March 3. Alabama (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. Arkansas (*q. v.*) is erected into a separate territory.
1820, Oct. 24. Spain cedes Florida (*q. v.*) to the United States. Maine (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. Conveying negroes from Africa to America is declared piracy.
1821, Missouri (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. (*See* MISSOURI COMPROMISE.)
1822, March 19. The United States Government acknowledges the independence of the South American governments.
1824, Aug. 13. Gen. La Fayette visits the United States.
1825, May 28. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Colombia.—Sep. 7. Gen. La Fayette returns to France.
1826, April 26. A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded with Denmark.—July 4. Death of the ex-presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.—Nov. 3. A convention is concluded with Great Britain for indemnifying the sufferers by the war of 1812–14.
1828, May 13. A new and protective tariff is adopted.

A.D.
1830, May 7. A treaty is concluded with Turkey. The ports are again opened to English commerce.
1831, July 4. Death of the ex-president James Monroe. (*See* MONROE DOCTRINE.)
1832, July 14. New tariff laws are passed. A commercial crisis prevails in the United States.
1835, Sep. Anti-negro emancipation riots occur.
1836, April. Arkansas and Michigan (*q. v.*) are admitted into the Union.
1837, Dec. 29. The U.S. steamer *Caroline* is burned by Canadian Royalists, near Schlosser, for having brought assistance to the rebels.
1838, Jan. 5. The president prohibits United States citizens from aiding Canadian rebels in arms against the English Government.
1839, Oct. 9. The United States Bank suspends payment.
1841, Jan. Alexander M'Leod, an English subject, is arrested in New York state on a charge of complicity in the destruction of the *Caroline*.—Feb. A true bill for murder and arson is found against him.—March 12. The English minister demands the release of M'Leod.—April 4. Death of President Harrison a month after his inauguration.—Sep. 9. A party of Canadian volunteers cross the New York frontier, and seize and carry into Canada Col. Grogan, a citizen of the United States.—Sep. 11. Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the president's exercise of his power of veto.—Sep. 25. The president issues a proclamation against "Hunters' Lodges," or any other secret societies formed for the annoyance of the Canadian frontier.—Oct. 4. The trial of M'Leod is commenced at Utica, and Col. Grogan is restored to the U.S. Government.—Oct. 12. M'Leod is acquitted.—Oct. 27. The brig *Creole* sails from Hampton Roads for New Orleans laden with slaves and tobacco.—Nov. 7. The slaves obtain the mastery of the *Creole*, murder their owner, Mr. Hewell, wound several of the crew, and steer for Nassau, New Providence.—Nov. 9. The English governor of Nassau liberates all the slaves excepting those concerned in the murder and mutiny.
1842, April 1. Lord Ashburton arrives at New York on a special mission from the English Government.—Aug. 9. Signing of the treaty of Washington, better known as the Ashburton Treaty (*q. v.*), by the English and U.S. plenipotentiaries.—Aug. 10. The president exercises his power of veto in the case of a proposed tariff bill.—Aug. 30. After undergoing some modifications, the tariff act receives the president's signature.—Sep. 30. Lord Ashburton arrives in England.
1844, April 12. The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States requesting annexation to the Union.—June 27. Joe Smith, the prophet of the Mormonites (*q. v.*), is shot by the mob.
1845, March 1. Texas (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.—March 3. Florida (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.—June 4. War is declared against the United States by Mexico (*q. v.*).
1846, June 15. A treaty for the settlement of the Oregon boundary question is concluded with Great Britain at Washington.—Aug. 4. Iowa (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.—Aug. 22. Gen. Kearney announces the annexation of New Mexico to the United States.
1847. The United States army gains many victories in Mexico (*q. v.*).
1848, Feb. 2. Upper California is ceded to the United States.—Feb. 21. John Quincy Adams is seized with a fit in the house of Congress.—Feb. 23. Mr. Adams dies.—May 19. Peace is ratified with Mexico. Wisconsin (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1849, March 3. The territory of Minnesota (*q. v.*) is erected.—Aug. 11. The president publishes a proclamation against the expedition of Gen. Narciso Lopez against Cuba.—Sep. 15. The French ambassador is dismissed from Washington. (*See* CRICKET.)
1850, April 19. A convention for the establishment of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Panama is concluded with Great Britain. (*See* BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY.)—May 17. Gen. Lopez, who conducts another piratical expedition against Cuba for the purpose of annexing that island to the U.S., is repulsed at Cardenas by the Spanish authorities.

A.D.

1850, July 9. Death of the president, Gen. Taylor.—Aug. Henry Clay carries the "omnibus measure," by which California is admitted into the Union as a free state, and the Fugitive Slave Bill is passed. (*See* CALIFORNIA and SLAVERY.)—Sep. 9. New Mexico and Utah are admitted as territories.

1851, April 25. The president issues another proclamation against the marauding expeditions directed against Cuba.—Aug. 12. Gen. Lopez effects another landing on the island.—Sep. 1. Gen. Lopez is executed by the garotte at Havana.—Sep. 14. Death of James Fenimore Cooper.—Oct. 22. The president issues a proclamation against a projected expedition in favour of the Mexican insurgents.—Dec. 5. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, lands at New York.—Dec. 14. A destructive fire at the Capitol, Washington, destroys the library of the Congress, and many state documents.

1852, May 26. Sir John Pakington, as colonial secretary, addresses a note to the U.S. Government respecting the encroachments of their vessels on English fisheries.—Aug. The discovery of the "Lone Star" Society (*q. v.*) creates some sensation in England. An expedition is despatched to Japan for commercial purposes.

1853, June 22. The Hungarian Martin Kossta, a citizen of the United States, is seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna as a rebel, in consequence of which several Austrian officials are assassinated by political refugees.—Capt. Ingraham, U.S. corvette *St. Louis*, demands the restoration of Kossta, who is afterwards surrendered.—July 14. Opening of the New York exhibition. The territory of Washington is erected.

1854, Feb. 28. The U.S. vessel *Black Eagle* is seized by the Spaniards at Cuba.—March 8. A commercial treaty is concluded with Japan.—April 28. The United States Government announces its neutrality in the eastern question.—June 7. A reciprocity treaty with British America is concluded at Washington.—June 24. Anti-slavery riots take place at Boston.—July 13. Capt. Hollins, of the *Cyane* corvette, bombards Greytown (*q. v.*), in Central America.—July 22. A convention relative to the rights of neutrals is concluded with Russia. Nebraska and Kansas are erected into territories.

1855, April 12. The United States renounce the treaty concluded with Denmark in 1826.—Nov. 8. A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded with Switzerland.

1856, May 2 Charles Bird Sumner is assaulted by Preston Brooks in the Senate House, Washington, for his strong expression of anti-slavery principles.—May 28. Mr. Crampton, English envoy at the United States Government, is ordered by the president to quit Washington.—June 24. The president recognizes the filibuster general Walker as president of Nicaragua.—Nov. 4. James Buchanan, the democratic, or pro-slavery candidate, is elected to the presidency, after a severe contest with Col. Fremont, the representative of the republican, or anti-slavery party.—Dec. 16. The ship *Resolute* is formally presented to Queen Victoria by the United States Government.

1857, March 16. Lord Napier is received by the president as English ambassador.—June 16. Riots at New York.—July 7. A treaty with Siam is concluded at Bangkok.—Sep. 23. Commencement of the religious "revival" (*q. v.*).—Oct. 13. The banks of New York suspend payment.—Nov. 15. A treaty with Nicaragua is concluded at Washington. Several filibustering expeditions are sent against the Central American republics.

1858, Feb. 14. The U.S. army defeats the Mormons in an engagement near Eco-Cannians.—March 28. Nicaragua places herself under the protection of the Union.—May 14. Minnesota is admitted a state of the Union.—June 26. The U.S. army enters Utah, the Mormon capital.—July 28. A commercial treaty with Japan is concluded at Kanagawa.—Aug. 5. Completion of the Atlantic Telegraph (*q. v.*).—Oct. 30. President Buchanan cautions the people not to participate in a projected filibustering expedition against Nicaragua.

A.D.

1859, Jan. 28. William Hickling Prescott, the American historian, dies at New York.—Feb. 4. A commercial treaty is concluded with Paraguay.—Feb. 13. Oregon (*q. v.*) is erected into a state of the Union.—July 27. Gen. Harney occupies the island of San Juan in the name of the United States Government.—July 29. Mr. Ward arrives at Pekin as U.S. minister to the Emperor of China.—Aug. 16. A treaty with China is ratified at Peitang.—Oct. 7. Walker's filibusters are made prisoners by the United States Government near the mouth of the Mississippi.—Oct. 17. A negro insurrection breaks out at Harper's Ferry (*q. v.*).—Nov. 28. Death of Washington Irving.

1860, Feb. 1. Pennington is appointed speaker of the chamber of representatives after a contest.—March 5. Congress nominates a committee of inquiry into the means employed by President Buchanan to secure his election, and into the character of his administration.—March 28. The president protests against this measure.—April 23. A democratic convention to secure the election of Stephen Douglas as president, assembles at Charleston.—May 9. A convention of unionists assembles at Baltimore, and proposes John Bell for the presidency.—May 14. A Japanese embassy is received by the president at Washington.—May 16. The republican convention assembles at Chicago, and nominates Abraham Lincoln as candidate.—June 18. A second democratic convention meets at Baltimore, and separates into two sections, the northern delegates persisting in their nomination of Douglas, while the southern seceders propose John Breckinridge.—Sep. 12. The filibuster, Gen. Walker, is shot at Honduras.—Oct. 3. The Prince of Wales is received by the president at Washington.—Nov. 6. A. Lincoln is declared president elect, and political agitation commences in the southern states.—Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes from the Union.—Dec. 29. Howell Cobb, Lewis Cass, and John B. Floyd resign their appointments in the government.

1861, Jan. 3. President Buchanan refuses to withdraw the federal forces from Fort Sumter, Charleston, and announces his intention of enforcing the laws of the Union in South Carolina.—Jan. 4. A general fast is observed on account of the disaffection of the southern states.—Jan. 9. Mississippi secedes from the Union.—Jan. 10. Florida withdraws.—Jan. 11. Alabama secedes.—Jan. 19. The convention of Georgia declares that state no longer part of the Union.—Jan. 26. Louisiana secedes.—Feb. 1. Secession of Texas.—Feb. 9. Delegates from the seceded states assemble at Montgomery, and adopt a constitution for the Confederated States of America, of which Jefferson Davis is declared president.—Feb. 18. Inauguration of J. Davis as president of the confederation.—Feb. 27. A conference for restoring peace terminates its sittings at Washington.—March 2. New Mexico is admitted as a state of the Union, and President Buchanan signs the Maine tariff.—March 4. Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated president.—April 12. The Confederates, under Gen Beauregard, attack the Federals in Fort Sumter, and compel them to surrender after a bombardment of 40 hours.—April 15. President Lincoln arms the militia, and grants the Confederates a delay of 20 days in which to consider their position.—April 17. Virginia secedes.—April 19. President Lincoln proclaims the southern ports in a state of blockade.—April 20. Norfolk Navy Yard is seized by the Confederates.—May 6. Arkansas leaves the Union.—May 13. The Federals, under Gen. Butler, occupy Baltimore.—May 16. President Lincoln states his determination to cease all diplomatic relations with such foreign powers as acknowledge the Confederates.—May 18. Kentucky declares itself neutral.—May 23. The Federals enter Virginia.—May 31. Postal communication ceases between the northern and southern states.—June 8. Tennessee secedes.—June 10. The Federals are defeated at Great Bethel.—June 18. Battle of Booneville.—July 5. An engagement takes place near Carthage, Missouri.—July 11. Conflict at Rich Mountain.

A.D.
1861, July 20. The Confederate Congress assembles at Richmond, Virginia.—July 21. Total rout of the Federals at the battle of Manassas (*q. v.*), or Bull Run.—Aug. 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek.—Aug. 16. President Lincoln proclaims Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida in rebellion against the United States, and interdicts all commercial relations with them. — Aug. 29. Forts Hatteras and Clark are taken by the Federals.—Sep. 20. The Confederates capture Lexington.—Oct. 21. Defeat of the Federals at Ball's Bluff.—Nov. 7. The Federals occupy Port Royal, South Carolina.—Nov. 8. Messrs. Slidell and Mason are taken from the English mail steamer *Trent*. (*See* TRENT AFFAIR.)—Dec. Congress passes a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes for having seized Messrs. Slidell and Mason.—Dec. 4. The United States Government refuses to join England, France, and Spain in an attempt to re-establish order in Mexico.—Dec. 23. Lord Lyons, English minister at Washington, demands the surrender of Mason and Slidell.—Dec. 27. The United States Government accedes to the demand.—Dec. 26. A destructive fire breaks out at the government-stables, Washington.—Dec. 30. The New York bankers suspend cash payments.

1862, Jan 29. Messrs. Mason and Slidell arrive in England. — Jan. 12. Mr. Edwin Stanton succeeds Mr. Cameron as secretary of war. —Jan. 17. Death of ex-president Tyler at Richmond, Virginia.—Jan. 19. Battle of Millsprings.—Feb. 16. Fort Donelson is taken by the Federals.—Feb. 21. Capt. Gordon is executed at New York for slavery and piracy. — March 3. Mr. Secretary Seward protests against the European intervention in Mexico.—March 6. Mr. Lincoln, in his message to Congress, proposes a plan of pecuniary assistance for the emancipation of the slaves in such states as should adopt an abolition policy.—March 6—8. Battle of Elkhorn or Pea-Ridge. — March 8. The Confederate iron-plated steam-ship *Merrimac* destroys the Federal sailing frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton Roads. — March 9. An engagement takes place between the *Merrimac* and the Federal floating-battery *Monitor*, in which the former is compelled to retire.—March 10. The Confederates retire from Manassas Junction, or Bull Run.—April 3. The senate abolishes slavery in the district of Columbia.—April 6 and 7. Two severe battles fought at Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, are won by the Confederates.—April 11. Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah, surrenders to the Federals.—April 26. The Federals occupy New Orleans. — May 3. The Confederates evacuate Yorktown.—May 5. Battle of Williamsburg.—May 11. The Confederates blow up the *Merrimac* to prevent its capture by the enemy.—May 18. The Federals under Gen. Banks are defeated at Winchester.—May 31 and June 1. The battle of Chickahominy or Fair Oaks (*q. v.*).—June 6. The Federals seize Memphis.—June 9. The senate decrees the abolition of slavery in all the territories of the Union.—June 14. The Federals are defeated at James Island, near Charleston.—June 16. The Federals are defeated at Secessionville, on the river James, four miles from Charleston.—June 19. The Federal House of Representatives decrees the confiscation of the slaves of rebels.—June 25. The conflict at White Oak Swamp commences the struggle of seven days before Richmond, known as the battles of the Chickahominy (*q. v.*). McClellan is compelled to retreat towards the James River.—June 27. The battle of Gaines Mill.—June 28. The Confederates gain the battle of Peach Orchard, and occupy White House, the head-quarters of Gen. McClellan.—June 29. The battle of Savage's Station, or White Oak Swamp.—June 30. The battle of James River or Frazer's Farm.—July 1. The battle of Malvern Hill, after which the Federals take up their position at Harrison's Bar.—July 17. Mr. Lincoln sanctions a bill for confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all persons who should continue in arms against the Union for 60 days.

A.D.
1862, July 24. Death of ex-president Van Buren.—Aug. 1. The Federal treasury issues a postage-stamp currency of eight values, ranging from 1 to 90 cents.—Aug. 4. President Lincoln calls for a second levy of 300,000 men.—Aug. 5. The Federals occupy Bâton Rouge.—Aug. 9. The Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, defeat Gen. Banks at Culpepper Court House, or Cedar Mountain, Virginia.—Aug. 16. McClellan abandons his position at Harrison's Bar.—Aug. 23. The Confederates attack Gen. Pope near Rappahannock station, and compel him to retreat towards Warrenton.—Aug. 24. The Federals are driven from Manassas Junction.—Aug. 25. Gen. Pope is defeated at Cattlets Station.—Aug. 29. The Federal general Burnside evacuates Fredericksburg. — Aug. 29 and 30. The second battle of Manassas Junction (*q. v.*), or Bull Run.—Sep. 3. The Federals, under Gen. Pope, evacuate Centreville and retreat towards Washington. Pope is superseded in the command by McClellan, and is sent against the Indian insurgents in Minnesota. — Sep. 5 and 6. The Confederates, under Gens. Lee and Jackson, cross the Potomac and invade Maryland.—Sep. 14. Battle of Hagerstown or South Mountain. Col. Miles, with his corps, surrenders to the Confederates at Harper's Ferry.—Sep. 15. Battle of Middletown. —Sep. 17. Battle of Antietam Creek, or Sharpsburg. (*See* SHARPSBURG). The garrison of Munfordsville, Kentucky, surrenders to the Confederates.—Sep. 18 and 19. The Confederates recross the Potomac at Shepherdstown.—Sep. 22. Mr. Lincoln issues a proclamation declaring all the slaves in such states as should continue in revolt till Jan. 1, 1863, emancipated from that date.—Sep. 25. The governor of 16 states of the Union present an address to the president approving of his emancipation proclamation.—Oct. 3—5. After two days fighting, Gen. Rosecrants defeats the Confederates under Gens. Price and Van Dorn at Corinth.—Oct. 5. Gen. Van Dorn sustains a second defeat at the Hatchie. —Oct. 8 and 9. Battle of Perrysville or Chaplin's Hills, Kentucky.—Nov. 7. Gen. Burnside succeeds McClellan as commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac.—Dec. 13. Gen. Lee defeats the Federals, under Burnside, at Fredericksburg (*q. v.*).—Dec. 14. Gen. Banks takes the command of the department of the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans.—Dec. 15. Burnside recrosses the Rappahannock.—Dec. 27. Gen. Sherman lays siege to Vicksburg, and is compelled to retire after several days' fighting.—Dec. 30. The *Monitor* sinks off Cape Hatteras during a storm.—Dec. 31. Commencement of the battle of Murfreesborough (*q. v.*). Western Virginia is admitted as a separate state of the Union, with the additional name of Kanawha (*q. v.*).

1863, Jan. 1. President Lincoln publishes a proclamation confirming his manifesto of Sep. 22, 1862, and declaring all the slaves in the Confederate States free, and under the military protection of the United States. The Confederates recover Galveston.—Jan. 2. The last day of the battle of Murfreesborough (*q. v.*). — Jan. 9. France addresses a second note to Washington, suggesting bases for the restoration of peace.—Jan. 10 and 11. The Federals take Arkansas Post, with a great number of prisoners.—Jan. 27. Gen. Hooker succeeds Gen. Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac.—Jan. 31. The Confederates attack the blockading squadron before Charleston and compel it to retire. The local authorities and foreign consuls declare the blockade broken, but it is resumed the same day by a portion of the repulsed fleet.—Feb. 6. Mr. Seward rejects the bases of peace proposed in the French letter of Jan. 9.—Feb. 17. A treaty with Liberia is concluded at London.—April 7. An attack upon Charleston by Admiral Dupont and Gen. Hunter is repulsed by the Confederates.—April 16-17. The Federal iron-clad fleet, under Commodore Porter, passes the batteries at Vicksburg.—April 29. Gen. Hooker crosses the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and takes up his position near Chancellorsville.

A.D.
1863, April 30. Gen. Grant, at the head of the army of Tennessee, lands at Brainsburg.—May 2—5. The Confederates, under Gen. Lee, are victorious at the battle of Chancellorsville (*q. v.*), also called the second battle of Fredericksburg, in which the Confederate general, T. J. Jackson, known as "Stonewall" Jackson, receives a mortal wound.—May 5. Gen. Hooker retreats across the Rappahannock.—May 9. Death of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson.—May 16 and 19. The Federals, under Grant and Admiral Porter, attack Vicksburg.—May 22. An assault upon Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, is repulsed with great loss.—May 27. Gen. Banks commences the siege of the Confederate forts at Port Hudson, Mississippi.—June 14. Gen. Ewell defeats the Federals, under Milroy, at Winchester, Virginia, and compels them to retreat towards Harper's Ferry. The Confederates occupy Martinsburg, Virginia.—June 15. They seize Hagerstown, Maryland; and Greencastle and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.—June 28. Gen. Meade supersedes Gen. Hooker in the command of the army of the Potomac.—July 1—3. Battle of Gettysburg (*q. v.*).—July 4. Vicksburg surrenders to Gen. Grant, after a siege of nearly two months.—July 8. Port Hudson surrenders.—July 10. Gen. Gilmore lands on Morris Island, Charleston harbour, and commences operations against that city.—July 13 and 14. Gen. Lee recrosses the Potomac and enters Virginia.—July 13—16. Riots take place at New York, Boston, and other Union cities, in consequence of the enforcement of a conscription decree.—July 17. The Mississippi is reopened for navigation.—July 18. Gen. Gilmore is repulsed with great loss in an attack on Fort Wagner.—July 31. Martial law is proclaimed in Kentucky.—Aug. 7. Mr. Lincoln rejects the demand of Governor Seymour for the suppression of the conscription in the State of New York. The Sioux Indians rebel in the western states.—Aug. 20. Lawrence, Kentucky, is surprised and sacked by the Confederates.—Aug. 21. Gen. Gilmore bombards Charleston. Gen. Rosencrantz crosses the Tennessee.—Sep. 7. The Federals occupy forts Gregg and Wagner, Charleston.—Sep. 9. Cumberland Gap is surrendered to the Federals by Gen. Frazier.—Sep. 10. Gen. Rosencrantz occupies Chattanooga.—Sep. 15. President Lincoln suspends the Habeas Corpus Act.—Sep. 19—20. Battle of Chickamauga Creek.—Oct. 9. Gen. Lee crosses the Rapidan, and resumes his former position.—Oct. 23. Mr. Seward assures the French Government of the neutrality of the United States in the Mexican question.—Oct. 27—29. The Confederates are driven from their position on Lookout Valley by Gens. Hooker and Smith. The Confederates are successful in an attack on Rogersville.—Nov. 6. They are defeated at Droop Mountain, Tennessee. The Federals seize Brownsville and Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, Texas.—Nov. 7. The Confederates are defeated, with the loss of many prisoners, at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.—Nov. 14—17. Gen. Longstreet defeats Gen. Burnside in several engagements, and compels him to seek shelter in Knoxville.—Nov. 23—26. Battle of Chattanooga, or Missionary Ridge.—Nov. 24. Lookout Mountain is evacuated by the Confederates.—Nov. 26. Gen. Meade crosses the Rapidan.—Nov. 27. A division of Gen. Meade's army sustains a defeat at Germania Ford, on the Rapidan.—Nov. 29. The Confederates, under Longstreet, fail in a desperate attempt to carry Knoxville (Tennessee) by storm.—Nov. 30. Gen. Washburne attacks Fort Esperanza, on the bay of Matagorda, Texas.—Dec. 1. The army of the Potomac recrosses the Rapidan and resumes its old position near Brandy Station.—Dec. 2. Gen. Hardee succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command of the Confederate forces in Georgia.—Dec. 8. Mr. Lincoln publishes an amnesty in favour of all separatists who shall throw down their arms and swear fidelity to the Union.—Dec. 27. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in Georgia.

1864, Feb. 6. Gen. Sedgwick crosses the Rapidan.—Feb. 7. He is repulsed and driven back to his intrenchments.

A.D.
1864, Feb. 20. The Federals in Florida sustain a severe defeat at the Oulustre railway station, or Ocean Pond, and retreat towards Jacksonville.—Feb. 27. Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Dahlgren cross the Rapidan with 5,000 cavalry.—March 1. They attack Richmond, but are driven back with considerable loss.—March 2. Gen. Sherman, having failed in an expedition against Mobile, returns to Vicksburg. Gen. Grant is appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Union.—April 5. The Federal House of Representatives resolves that the United States will never acknowledge a monarchy established in America on the ruins of a republic, under the auspices of a European power. (*See* MEXICO.)—April 8. The Federals, under Gen. Sherman, are defeated at Sabine Cross Roads. Kirby Smith defeats the Federals at Mansfield.—April 9. Banks and A. J. Smith are defeated at Pleasant Hill.—April 12. Gen. Forrest storms and captures Fort Pillow, Kentucky, killing or capturing the entire Federal garrison, including many negroes.—April 25. Forrest seizes Paducah, on the Ohio, Kentucky.—April 28. The Confederates having entered North Carolina, seize Plymouth and the adjacent forts.—May 3. Gens. Lee and Longstreet, having united their forces, quit their intrenchments at Mine Run, and march towards Fredericksburg.—May 4. Gen. Sherman, transferred from Vicksburg to the command of the Federal forces in Georgia, attacks Gen. Johnston at Chattanooga.—May 4. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, crosses the Rapidan in the night and commences the campaign of Virginia.—May 5 and 6. The Federals are defeated in the Wilderness, to the west of Chancellorsville. (*See* WILDERNESS, Battle of.)—May 10. Gen. Stuart, a distinguished officer in the Confederate cavalry, is killed in an engagement at Yellow Tavern.—May 10—12. Battle of Spottsylvania (*q. v.*).—May 15. Gen. Siegel is defeated by the Confederates, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket.—May 16. Gen. Beauregard defeats the Federals at Drury's Bluff.—May 28. Gen. Sherman defeats the Confederates at Dallas, Georgia.—May 31. The Chicago convention votes the candidature of Gen. Fremont for the presidential election to take place the following November.—June 3. Lee defeats Grant at the battle of the Chickahominy, or Cold Harbour.—June 5. Gen. Hunter defeats Breckenridge at Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, Western Virginia.—June 8. The national convention of the republican party assembled at Baltimore votes the candidature of President Lincoln for the ensuing elections.—June 13. Gen. Grant crosses the James River and marches against Petersburg, Virginia.—June 18. After several days' fighting, Grant is repulsed in two assaults upon the works at Petersburg.—June 19. The Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes, is sunk by the Federal corvette, *Kearsage*, within sight of the port of Cherbourg.—June 27. Sherman is repulsed by Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain.—June 28. Gens. Wilson and Kautz are defeated by the Confederates at Spottswood River, near Petersburg.—July 3. Johnston abandons Kenesaw Mountain and retires towards Atlanta.—July 16. President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 500,000 volunteers for the military service.—July 20. Hood defeats Sherman at Peach-tree Creek.—July 28. An indecisive engagement takes place between Sherman and Hood near Atlanta.—July 30. Gen. Grant, after losing from 8,000 to 10,000 men, in an assault upon Petersburg, is compelled to retire without effecting his object.—Aug. 24. Franz Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, is arrested on his arrival at New York.—Sep. 2. Gen. Sherman takes Atlanta, after repeated engagements.—Sep. 8. Gen. M'Clellan accepts his nomination to the presidency by the Chicago convention, but expresses unpopular opinions relative to the continuation of the war.—Oct. 6. The Federal war steamer *Wachusetts*, in violation of the law of nations, captures the Confederate war steamer *Florida* in the port of Bahia.—Nov. 13. Gen. Sherman sets out on his raid through Georgia.—

A.D.
1864, Dec. 6. President Lincoln delivers his message to Congress.—Dec. 20. Gen. Sherman enters Savannah.—Dec. 24 and 25. The Federal fleet is repulsed in an attack upon Wilmington.

1865, Jan. 15. The Federals capture Fort Fisher, Wilmington.—Feb. 1. Gen. Lee is appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies.—Feb. 3. Meeting at Hampton Roads between President Lincoln and the Confederate commissioners.—Feb. 17. The Confederates retire from Charleston.—March 4. President Lincoln's second tenure of the presidency commences.—March 18. The Confederate Congress adjourns.—March 25. Gen. Lee assails the Federal lines before Petersburg.—April 2. The Federals assault the Confederate lines.—April 3. Petersburg and Richmond are abandoned by the Confederates.—April 9. Gen. Lee surrenders near Appomatox Court House.—April 12. The Confederates retire from Mobile.—April 14. President Lincoln is shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington. Mr. Seward and his son are wounded.—April 15. President Lincoln dies, and Vice-President Johnson is sworn in as president.—May 10. Jefferson Davis is captured at Irwinsville.—May 26. Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders.—May 30. President Johnson issues an amnesty.—June 5. Galveston, Texas, surrenders to the Federals.—July 7. Three men and one woman are executed at New York for complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln.—Nov. 9. The Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* surrenders to the English Government.—Dec. 1. The Habeas Corpus is restored in the Federal states.—Dec. 4. President Johnson delivers his message to Congress.

1866, Feb. 19. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill is vetoed by President Johnson.—April 2. President Johnson issues a proclamation declaring "that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.—April 7. The Senate overrule President Johnson's veto on the Civil Rights Bill.—May 16. The bill for admitting Colorado as a state of the Union is vetoed by President Johnson.—May 31. Fenian raid in Canada from the United States.—June 7. Another Fenian raid on Canada.—President Johnson issues a proclamation against the Fenians.—July 27. The Atlantic Telegraph (*q. v.*) laid to Heart's Content. (*See* SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)—Sep. 3. A Radical Convention assembles at Philadelphia.—Dec. 3. The Congress meets.—Dec. 25. The *Henrietta* arrives at Cowes, winning the ocean yacht race for 90,000 dollars.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President holds the office for a term of four years, and is eligible for re-election at the expiration of that period. The official year commences March 4.

A.D.	
1789.	George Washington.
1797.	John Adams.
1801.	Thomas Jefferson.
1809.	James Madison.
1817.	James Monroe.
1825.	John Quincy Adams.
1829.	Andrew Jackson.
1837.	Martin Van Buren.
1841.	William Henry Harrison.
1841.	John Tyler.
1845.	James Knox Polk.
1849.	Zachary Taylor.
1850.	Millard Fillmore.
1853.	Franklin Pierce.
1857.	James Buchanan.
1861.	Abraham Lincoln.
1865.	Andrew Johnson.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB (London) was founded in 1822.

UNIVERSAL ARITHMETIC. — (*See* ALGEBRA.)

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION (Paris).—Imperial decrees were issued Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865, appointing commissioners for the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867. The *Moniteur*, April 3, 1865, announced that several governments, especially those of England, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the Pontifical States, Prussia, and Switzerland, had intimated their intention to participate in the Exhibition. The English commissioners were appointed May 2, 1865. Prince Napoleon resigned the presidency May 27. The general regulations, settled July 7, were sanctioned by an imperial decree, July 12, 1865; when it was decided to open the Exhibition April 1 and to close it Oct. 31, 1867. The London Exhibition of 1851 occupied an area of 71,000 square yards, and cost £300,000; the Paris Exhibition of 1855 occupied an area of 115,000 square yards, and cost £440,000; the London Exhibition of 1862 occupied an area of 120,000 square yards, and cost £600,000; and the Paris Exhibition of 1867 occupied an area of 146,588 square yards, and cost £800,000.

UNIVERSALISTS, or RESTORATIONISTS, who held the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all mankind, existed at an early age in the Christian Church. The doctrines prevailed extensively in the 3rd and 4th centuries, and were condemned at the Fifth General Council, at Constantinople, May 4—June 2, 553. They are divided into Universalists, Cameronites or Hypothetical Universalists, and Semi-Universalists. Several societies were formed in the United States in 1780. The United States Universalist Convention met at Middletown Sep. 19, 1865. At their General Convention, held at Concord, Tuesday, Sep. 20, 1864, resolutions in support of the war against the Southern States were adopted unanimously.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—This system of voting existed in the republics of ancient Greece and in Rome, and afforded great facilities for corruption. It was established in France in 1791, and was abolished on the fall of the empire. It formed one of the provisions of Daniel O'Connell's Reform Bill, which was rejected by the House of Commons May 28, 1830, and it was adopted by the Chartists as the first point in their charter in 1838. It was again established in France March 5, 1848, and was modified May 31, 1850. It was adopted by the President, Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851, and again for the election of deputies by the new French constitution, Jan. 15, 1852. The voting of the Italian states for and against annexation to Sardinia in 1860 was also by universal suffrage.

UNIVERSITIES.—The ancient Romans applied the term university to any corporation of traders or professional men, and in ecclesiastical language it was used to denote a number of churches under the government of one archdeacon. An instance of this employment of the word occurs in 688. Academically it signifies "a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and the arts, and in which degrees are conferred in those faculties." The universities of Cambridge, Dublin, and Oxford each return two members to the House of Commons. By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53 (Aug. 1, 1861), electors were allowed to record their votes by means of

voting papers. The university system of education originated in the schools attached to the churches and monasteries, and was established during the 11th century. The following is a list of the most important universities, some now extinct, with the date of foundation :—

A.D.
774. Pavia (restored in 1361).
879. Oxford. Is mentioned as a university in a deed dated 1190.
1109. Cambridge. A school is said to have been founded in 635.
1116. Bologna.
1169. Paris.
1190. Montpellier.
1200. Salamanca.
1203. Siena.
1212. Palencia.
1221. Padua.
1224. Naples.
1229. Toulouse.
1246. Angers.
1249. Piacenza.
1264. Ferrara.
1290. Lisbon.
1290. Macerata.
1300. Lerida.
1300. Lyons.
1303. Avignon.
1303. Rome.
1309. Orleans.
1310. Murcia.
1320. Perugia.
1322. Cahors.
1330. Pisa.
1339. Grenoble.
1346. Valladolid.
1348. Prague.
1349. Perpignan.
1354. Huesca.
1364. Cracow (revived in 1817).
1365. Orange.
1365. Vienna.
1368. Geneva.
1386. Heidelberg.
1388. Cologne.
1392. Erfurt.
1403. Wurzburg.
1409. Aix.
1409. Leipsic.
1410. Valencia.
1411. St. Andrews.
1412. Turin.
1419. Rostock.
1422. Parma.
1423. Louvain.
1423. Luchente.
1426. Dole (transferred in 1691 to Besançon).
1430. Barcelona.
1431. Poitiers.
1436. Caen.
1438. Florence.
1441. Bordeaux.
1445. Catania.
1446. Gerona or Girona.
1447. Palermo.
1451. Glasgow.
1454. Treves.
1454. Valence.
1456. Greifswalde.
1456. Freiburg.
1459. Basel.
1463. Bourges.
1464. Nantes.
1470—1490. Buda (between these years).
1472. Ingolstadt.
1472. Siguenza.
1474. Saragossa.
1476. Upsal, or Upsala.
1477. Mayence.
1477. Tubingen.
A.D.
1479. Copenhagen.
1479. Lund.
1482. Avila.
1483. Majorca.
1494. Aberdeen.
1502. Seville.
1502. Wittenberg (united to Halle in 1815).
1506. Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
1508. Alcala de Henarès.
1520. Toledo.
1527. Marburg.
1547. Olmutz.
1531. Granada.
1533. Santiago.
1535. Lausanne.
1537. Coimbra.
1542. Elbing.
1542. Onate.
1544. Königsberg.
1547. Gandia.
1547. Jena.
1548. Messina.
1548. Rheims.
1549. Osuna.
1550. Osma.
1552. Almagro.
1553. Mexico.
1554. Dilengen.
1562. Douai.
1903. Pamplona Estalla.
1505. Baeza.
1525. Milan.
1566. Strasburg.
1568. Orihuela.
1574. Pont-à-Mousson.
1572. Tarragona.
1575. Leyden.
1576. Helmstadt (suppressed in 1809).
1578. Evora.
1582. Edinburgh.
1585. Franeker.
1586. Grätz.
1586. Quito.
1591. Dublin.
1604. Oviedo.
1607. Giessen.
1607. Weissenberg.
1614. Gröningen.
1614. Linz.
1621. Rinteln (suppressed in 1809).
1622. Altorf.
1623. Paderborn.
1623. Salzburg.
1625. Mantua.
1626. Cagliari.
1638. Guatemala.
1632. Dorpat.
1634. Utrecht.
1635. Tyrnau (removed to Pesth in 1777).
1638. Harvard (Cambridge, U.S.).
1640. Abo (transferred to Helsingfors in 1827).
1645. Tortosa.
1647. Bamberg.
1648. Harderwyk.
1655. Duisburg.
1665. Kiel.
1671. Urbino.
1672. Innspruck.
1676. Besançon.
1689. Sigean.
1694. Halle (united to Wittenberg in 1815).
1702. Breslau.
A.D.
1714. Cervera.
1722. Dijon.
1722. Pau.
1727. Camerino.
1734. Göttingen.
1743. Erlangen.
1744. Teneriffe.
1753. Moscow.
1760. Sassari.
1769. Nanci.
1775. Stuttgard.
1777. Pesth.
1784. Bonn.
1784. Lemberg.
1803. Cazan.
1803. Charkov.
1803. Russia. Several universities are founded this year.
1803. Wilna.
1810. Berlin.
A.D.
1811. Christiania.
1812. Genoa.
1816. Ghent.
1817. Liège. Cracow is re-established.
1824. Corfu.
1826. London.
1826. Munich (formed from that of Landshut).
1827. Helsingfors (transferred from Abo).
1829. Petersburg, St.
1831. Durham.
1834. Berne.
1834. Brussels.
1834. Kiev.
1834. Zurich.
1836. Madrid.
1837. Athens.
1841. Barcelona restored.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE, rowed on the Thames, between two picked crews of eight from the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, was first contested in 1829. The following is a list of these contests, with the result :—

A.D.
1829, June 19. Oxford.
1836, June 17. Cambridge.
1839, April 3. Cambridge.
1840, April 15. Cambridge.
1841, April 14. Cambridge.
1844, June 11. Oxford.
1845, March 15. Cambridge.
1846, April 3. Cambridge.
1849, March 29. Cambridge.
1849, Dec. 15. Oxford.
1852, April 3. Oxford.
1854, April 8. Oxford.
A.D.
1856, March 15. Cambridge.
1857, April 4. Oxford.
1858, March 27. Cambridge.
1859, April 15. Oxford.
1860, March 31. Cambridge.
1861, March 23. Oxford.
1862, April 14. Oxford.
1863, March 28. Oxford.
1864, March 19. Oxford.
1865, April 8. Oxford.
1866, March 24. Oxford.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.—(*See* JUNIOR UNIVERSITY CLUB, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB, UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB, &c.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (London), founded in 1826 as the University of London, became, before 1831, the London University (*q. v.*), and was incorporated as University College Nov. 28, 1836.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Oxford), said to have been founded by Alfred in 872, was endowed by William of Durham, rector of Bishopwearmouth, in 1253. The first statutes are dated 1280. The hall was commenced in 1640, the chapel was completed in 1665, and the library in 1669.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL (London) was founded in 1833.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—The term *master* is believed to be the oldest. Eugenius II., by the 34th canon of a council held at Rome Nov. 15, 826, speaks of the appointment of masters and doctors. This was confirmed by a decree of Leo IV. in another council at Rome, Dec. 8, 853. Gregory IX. (1227—41) is said to have instituted the inferior rank of bachelors. The degrees both of bachelor and of master of arts were conferred at Oxford in the time of Henry III. (1216—1272). The degrees for laws are said to have been introduced into the university in 1149. The number of arts in the course, during the Middle Ages, was seven; of which three—grammar, logic, rhetoric—constituted the Trivium; and the remaining four—arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music—the Quadrivium.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

—The convocation of Oxford University passed a statute authorizing Middle-Class Examinations, June 18, 1857, and the first commenced at Oxford June 21, 1858. A similar system, with the omission of the title of Associate in Arts, conferred by Oxford on successful candidates, was adopted by the University of Cambridge Nov. 24, 1857, and the first examination was held there in Dec., 1858. It was resolved to apply the system to girls March 9, 1865.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—London University (*q. v.*), on its foundation in 1826, was known by this name. The University of London, a government institution or board of examiners for conferring degrees on graduates of University College (*q. v.*), &c., was incorporated by letters patent of William IV., Nov. 28, 1836; and confirmed by a charter of Queen Victoria, Dec. 5, 1837. Originally established at Somerset House, it was removed to Burlington House, where new buildings, according to designs approved by government in Aug., 1866, were commenced.

UNKIAR-SKELESSI (Treaty), between Russia and Turkey, was signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833. By a secret article the straits of the Dardanelles were closed against all foreign ships of war. It was modified in Jan., 1834. A motion for its production in the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart, who characterized it as inimical to English interests, was agreed to Feb. 19, 1836.

UNKNOWN TONGUE.—(*See* IRVINGITES.)

UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.—The parliament held by Henry IV. at Coventry, Oct. 6, 1404, was called the Illiterate, Lack-learning, or Unlearned Parliament, or the Parliament of Duncs, because lawyers were excluded from it. Some authorities call it the "Laymen's Parliament," and say it was thus named by the clergy on account of certain designs against them.

UNLEAVENED BREAD.—(*See* PASSOVER.)

UNREASON.—(*See* ABBOT OF FOOLS.)

UNSTABLE PEACE.—(*See* LONGJUMEAU.)

UNTERWALDEN (Switzerland) formed the two separate communities of Nidwalden and Obwalden in 1150; entered into a temporary confederacy with Schwyz and Uri in Aug., 1291; took part in the insurrection of 1307; and was recognized as one canton at the federal union, Dec. 8, 1315.

UPHOLDERS.—(*See* UNDERTAKERS.)

UPPER BENCH.—(*See* KING'S [or QUEEN'S] BENCH.)

UPPER LOUISIANA.—(*See* MISSOURI.)

UPSAL, or UPSALA (Sweden), was taken by Ivar Vidfadme, a Danish king, who united the thrones of Denmark and Sweden in 722. From this town the kings received their title till 1015. It was created an archbishopric in 1164. The cathedral was built between 1258 and 1435; the university was founded by Sten Sture, in 1476; the Botanical Garden in 1657; and the Society of Sciences was instituted in 1719. Six miles from the town are the monasteries where the kings were elected from 1140 to 1520.

URAL MOUNTAINS.—(*See* DIAMOND, and GOLD MINES.)

URANIUM was obtained from the mineral pitchblende, by Klaproth, who named the new metal after the planet Uranus, in 1789.

URANUS.—(*See* GEORGIUM SIDUS, PLANETS, &c.)

URBANISTS.—(*See* CLARE OR CLAIRE, ST., and CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS.)

URBICUS (Battles).—On the banks of this Spanish river, the modern Orbega, Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, defeated and almost annihilated the Suevi, under their King Rechiarius, in 456.——The Moorish prince Almondhir was defeated near its banks by Alphonso III., King of Leon, in 874, but with such loss to himself that, according to the Arab chroniclers, the Christians were employed during more than 11 days in burying their dead.

URBINO (Italy), the ancient Urbinum Hortense, a municipal town where Fabius Valens, the general of Vitellius, was put to death in 69, was besieged and taken by Belisarius in 538, and became the capital of a duchy about 1320. Cæsar Borgia treacherously obtained possession by requesting the duke, as a friend, to lend him his artillery, with which he entered the town as a conqueror in 1502. It was wrested from him by Pope Julius II. in 1503. Leo X. captured it in 1516. The efforts of the duke to recover it in 1517 proved ineffectual, and Leo X. annexed it to the States of the Church in 1519. It was recovered by the duke in 1522, and was incorporated with the Papal States in 1632.

URFAH.—(*See* EDESSA.)

URGEL (Spain) was created a bishopric in 820. A council was held here in 799. The town was captured by the Moorish king Abderahman in 822, by the French in 1691, and again when the Duke of Berwick commanded, Oct. 12, 1719. After a few days' siege, the Royalists took it by assault, putting the greater part of the garrison to the sword, June 21, 1822. A regency, which professed to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand VII., was formed here Sep. 14, 1822. On the approach of Mina, the regency fled from the town, Nov. 10. (*See* ANDORRA.)

URGENGE.—(*See* KHIVA.)

UR, or HUR (Chaldæa), the first capital of Chaldæa, founded B.C. 2234, is by some supposed to be Edessa, the modern Orfah or Urfah, and by others Mugheir, a city lower down the Euphrates. The family of Terah left Ur (Gen. xi. 31), for the land of Canaan.

URI (Switzerland).—This canton was one of the three which revolted against Austria, in 1307, and which contracted the federal compact of Brunnen, Dec. 8, 1315. In 1775 the Val Levantina revolted against the jurisdiction of Uri, but was compelled to return to its allegiance.

URICONIUM, or WROXETER (Shropshire).—About 1700, a person digging in a field at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, discovered a Roman tessellated pavement and other interesting remains. Further discoveries were afterwards made, but no systematic plan of exploration was adopted until a committee of excavation was appointed at Shrewsbury, Nov. 11, 1858. Excavations were commenced Feb. 3, 1859; and the result was the discovery of

the ruins of the Roman city of Uriconium, which has been called, in consequence, the British Pompeii.

URIM AND THUMMIM, commanded by Jehovah to form part of the breastplate of judgment worn by the Jewish high priest on certain occasions, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 30). It was consulted before entering upon any important enterprise, as by David when he inquired if he should go up against any of the cities of Judah (2 Sam. ii. 1), B.C. 1053. According to Josephus, it ceased to return responses about B.C. 110.

URSULINE NUNS, founded for aiding the poor, and instructing females, by Angela di Brescia, about 1537. The order took its name from the English saint Ursula (flourished about 453), when the institution was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Madame de Sainte Beuve established the first house of the order at Paris in 1604.

URSUS (Order).—(*See* BEAR.)

URUGUAY, or BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY (S. America), formed part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, under the Spaniards, and was occupied by Brazil in 1815. A war between the two countries ensued in 1825. A settlement was effected, by which a portion of Uruguay was erected into an independent republic in 1828; and a constitution was published in Aug., 1830. Ships of war were sent by England and France into the Rio de la Plata, in consequence of the lawless state of the country, under Rosas, in 1845; and Monte Video was blockaded by the English till 1848; and by the French till 1849. Arrangements were made, and treaties formed with France and England at the conclusion of the blockade; but after the withdrawal of those powers the war was renewed with Brazil (*q. v.*), and prosecuted till 1851. Gen. Flores, an ex-President, who raised the standard of insurrection April 19, 1860, was defeated at Las Piedras, Aug. 16, 1863. War having broken out between Uruguay and Brazil, in Oct., 1864, Gen. Flores, in conjunction with a Brazilian army, entered Monte Video Feb. 22, 1865, and acted as provisional President, restoring the former treaties with Brazil. A treaty of alliance between the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and Uruguay, against Paraguay, was concluded at Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1865. The Allies, under Gen. Flores, defeated the Paraguayans Aug. 17, 1865, and occupied Corrientes Oct 26. Dr. F. A. Vidal was elected President March 1, 1866. (*See* MONTE VIDEO.)

URUP.—(*See* KURILE ISLES.)

USBEG, UZBEG, or UZBEK.—(*See* KHIVA, TURKEY, &c.)

USBEKISTAN.—(*See* BOKHARA.)

USCUDAMA.—(*See* HADRIANOPLE.)

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was formed in London in 1825.

USHANT (Sea-fights).—An engagement took place off Ushant, in France, July 27, 1778, between the English fleet, under Admiral Keppel, and the French, under d'Orvilliers. It was of an indecisive character, and Keppel was tried by court-martial.——Off the island, Capt. Williams, of the *Flora*, captured the *Nymphe*, commanded by Chevalier du Romain, after a severe struggle, Aug. 10, 1780.——Lord Howe gained a signal victory over the French fleet off the coast, June 1, 1794. It is called Lord Howe's victory.

USIPETES, or USIPI.—This German tribe, occupying territory to the north of the Lippe, having crossed the lower Rhine, were treacherously attacked and defeated by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55. Drusus attacked them B.C. 12. They opposed the progress of Germanicus on his return from the country of the Marsi, in 14; and took part in the siege of Moguntiacum, about 70. A detachment of the nation served in the Roman army in Britain in 83; after which their name disappears from history.

USURY.—The Jews were prohibited by the Mosaic law from exacting usury from those of their own nation, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxiii. 20). In Greece it was not regulated by law, and ranged from 10 to 18 per cent. With the Romans the legal rate was 12 per cent., senators being allowed to recover one half of that rate by the Theodosian code, in 438. (*See* INTEREST.) By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 37 (July 29, 1839), all bills of exchange and promissory notes not having more than 12 months to run, and all contracts for sums above £10, were exempted from the operation of the usury laws. In France the rate was fixed at five per cent. in 1665; but the laws affecting usury were abolished at the revolution of 1789.

UTAH (N. America) was acquired by the United States Government from Mexico, in 1848, and constituted a territory, with Brigham Young as governor, Sep. 9, 1850. Previous to the formal transfer in 1847, the Mormonites (*q. v.*) had established themselves here. A force was despatched against them by the Federal Government in 1857. Brigham Young submitted to authority, and received them peaceably in June, 1858. (*See* COLORADO, SALT LAKE CITY, &c.)

UTICA (Africa) was founded by the Tyrians about B.C. 1165, and is mentioned as an ally of Carthage B.C. 348. Scipio besieged it B.C. 204. At the close of the third Punic war it concluded terms with the Roman conquerors, B.C. 146. Curio was defeated and slain near this city by Varus and Juba, B.C. 49. Cato the younger, and many of the partisans of Pompey who escaped from Pharsalia, assembled here B.C. 47. Cato formed his little Senate, and opposed Julius Cæsar. After the battle of Thapsus (*q. v.*) he committed suicide, April 9, B.C. 46. It was presented by Augustus with the Roman civitas, B.C. 31. It appears to have fallen into the hands of the Vandals about 439; and, after undergoing various vicissitudes, was destroyed by the Saracens about 700.

UTILITARIANS.—On account of the prominence given by Jeremy Bentham (1748—June 6, 1832), in his philosophical writings, to the principle of utility, his followers, especially by continental writers, have been termed Utilitarians.

UTRAQUISTS.—The Hussite sect the Calixtines (*q. v.*) were, in 1420, also called Utraquists, because they received the Eucharist in both forms.

UTRECHT (Holland), the Trajectum of the Romans, capital of the province of that name, is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, in 138. An independent bishopric was founded in 696, and it was made an archbishopric in 1559. The cathedral of St. Martin, built in 1382, was much injured by a storm in 1674. The university was founded in 1634. It entered into the Dutch confederation in 1579, and was taken in 1672 by Louis XIV., who was compelled to abandon it in 1673. A provisional synod was held here in 1763. The French, under Gen. Salm, occupied Utrecht Jan. 17, 1795.

UTRECHT (Treaty), which closed the war of the Spanish succession that broke out in 1701, was signed at Utrecht, between France, Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, Savoy, and the States-General, April 11, 1713 (N.S.). Preliminaries between France and England had been signed at Whitehall as early as Oct. 8 (N.S.), 1711. The Congress at Utrecht opened Jan. 29, 1712. Spain acceded to the treaty July 13, 1713. Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, and St. Christopher were ceded to England; Hudson's Bay was restored; and the French settlements in Newfoundland were abandoned. It was proclaimed in London May 15. The Emperor Charles VI., who refused to make peace, was given till June 1 to accede to the treaty. His forces were defeated, and conferences were opened Nov. 26, which resulted in the peace of Rastadt, confirmed at Baden (*q. v.*). The treaty between Spain and Savoy was signed Aug. 13, 1713; between Spain and the States-General June 26, 1714; and between Spain and Portugal in Feb. 6, 1715.

UTRECHT (Union of). — The Union of Brussels (*q. v.*) had been dissolved in 1578, but the Prince of Orange formed another alliance amongst the Protestant provinces in 1579. It was a perpetual union, signed Jan. 23, and received its name from having been proclaimed at Utrecht, Jan. 29, 1579. (*See* United Provinces.)

UTTOXETER (Battle). — The Duke of Hamilton having entered Lancashire with a body of Scotch troops, in support of the cause of Charles I., was defeated near Preston by Cromwell, who pursued him to this town in Staffordshire, where he was captured, Aug. 20, 1648.

UXAMA.—(*See* Osma.)

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex). — Commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the Parliament, Jan. 30, 1645. The Parliamentary party demanded the abolition of episcopacy and the liturgy, and that the absolute control of the army and navy should be vested in them. These conditions were rejected on behalf of Charles I., and the negotiations terminated without result, Feb. 22.

UXELLODUNUM (France).—This town of the Cadarci was the scene of Julius Cæsar's last great military exploit in Gaul. It was besieged by him, and only surrendered after a desperate resistance, from want of water, B.C. 51. The conqueror sullied his victory by causing the hands of all the fighting men left alive to be cut off.

UZ, supposed to have been in the south of Arabia Deserta, is mentioned as the land where the patriarch Job lived (Job i. 1), B.C. 2130.

UZES (France).—This town, near Nismes, was taken by Clovis I. in 507. It became a stronghold of the Huguenots, who retained it till 1629, when it was occupied by the Roman Catholic party, and its fortifications were destroyed.

V.

VACCINATION. — Dr. Edward Jenner's attention was first directed to this subject in 1768, and he tried it on a boy named Phipps with matter procured from the hand of a dairy-maid who had contracted cow-pox, May 14, 1796. The boy was inoculated with small-pox matter by way of experiment, July 1, 1796, and no disease followed. The practice of vaccination was extended by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29 (July 23, 1840); amended by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 24 (June 21, 1841), which provided for its extension to the poor free of charge; and it was made compulsory by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100 (Aug. 20, 1853). It was made compulsory in Ireland by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 52 (July 13, 1863), and in Scotland by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 108 (July 28, 1863). Jenner's services were acknowledged by a grant of £10,000, voted by the House of Commons, June 3, 1802, and by another of £20,000 in 1807. The Jennerian Institution was founded in 1806, and the National Vaccine in 1809. (*See* Inoculation, Small-pox, &c.)

VACCOLI (Battle), between the Pisans and the Luccans, in which the latter were defeated, was fought in 1055.

VADIMONIAN LAKE (Battles). — The Etruscans were defeated, and their power was first broken, near this lake, in Italy, in an engagement with the Romans, under Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, B.C. 310.——In a second battle fought near the same spot the Etruscans, in alliance with the Boii and other Gauls, were defeated by the consul P. Cornelius Dolabella, B.C. 283.

VÆSTERAS.—(*See* Westeras.)

VAGRANTS, or VAGABONDS.—This class of wanderers is referred to in the "Statute of Labourers" (23 Edw. III. c. 1), passed in 1350. Numerous penal enactments were made to prevent the increase of vagrancy. By 1 & 2 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), any person who had offered them work which they refused, was authorized to brand them on the breast with a V, hold them in slavery for two years, feed them during that period on bread and water, and hire them out to others. Inoperative from its severity, this act was repealed in 1549. The privy council having issued circular letters to the sheriffs of counties to apprehend all "vagabonds and sturdy beggars, commonly called Egyptians," 13,000 were taken up in 1569. All previous laws on the subject were remodelled by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1743), which took effect from June 1, 1744, distributing them into the three classes of—idle and disorderly persons,

rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues. In the category of rogues and vagabonds this act included, "all common players of Interlude, and all persons who shall for gain perform or cause to be performed any Interlude, Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Play, Farce, or other entertainment of the stage not authorized by Law." The law is regulated by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (June 21, 1824), amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38 (July 27, 1838). (*See* FORTUNE-TELLERS, HAWKERS AND PEDLARS, &c.)

VAILA.—(*See* AGNADEL, or AGNADELLO.)

VAISON (France), the ancient capital of the Vocontii, was made a bishopric in the early church. Councils were held here Nov. 13, 442, and Nov. 5, 529.

VAL.—(*See* LAFFELDT.)

VALAIS (Switzerland), having been conquered by the Romans, was seized by the Burgundians on the decline of the empire. They were supplanted by the Franks, who engaged in a civil war; and the lower district was subjected by the upper in 1475. It was allied with the Cantons in 1495, and became an associated state in 1529. The two districts were formed into one canton in 1798. Napoleon Buonaparte made it a separate republic in 1802, and united it to the French empire Nov. 12, 1810. It became part of the new confederation, under the constitution framed by the congress of Vienna, May 27, 1815. Several political changes of a democratic character took place in 1830.

VALDENSES, or WALDENSES, also called Vallenses, Valdesii, and Vaudois, Christians dwelling in the Cottian Alps, who, according to the best authorities, retained their faith unsullied during prevailing corruption, and formed the connecting link between the primitive church of the apostolic age and the reformed church of modern times. They occupied the valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, and San Martino, in Piedmont; and their ancestors are said to have possessed an ecclesiastical system of their own as early as 820. Bishop Claude, of Turin, who advocated these principles in the 9th century, protested against image worship and other Romish practices; and the "Chronique de St. Tron," written early in the 12th century, notices the peculiar views held by these mountaineers. A confession of their faith, bearing date 1120, is extant; and the "Nobla Leyçzon," an exposition of their principles, was written in 1100. Peter Valdo, or Waldo, in 1170 formed a society called the Poor Men of Lyons, and he is often mentioned as the founder of the Valdenses, though they existed some time before. The Archbishop of Lyons prohibited the followers of Valdo from preaching in 1178, and Valdo, who took refuge in Bohemia, died in 1197. The Valdenses were denounced at the Council of Verona, Aug. 1—Nov. 4, 1184, and having been excommunicated, many of them went into France, Italy, and Germany. They were ordered by Alphonso II. of Aragon to depart out of his dominions in 1194, and their first persecution commenced in 1207. (*See* ALBIGENSES.) A colony professing their tenets settled in Calabria, and founded several towns in the 14th century. Innocent VIII. ordered a crusade against them in 1487. A great synod, composed of persons holding these views, was held at Angrogna, in Piedmont, in 1532. They were massacred by order of Francis I. in 1545 and in 1546. Instigated by the Pope and the court of Spain, Duke Emanuel Philibert sent troops into their quiet valleys in Sep., 1560. Neither women nor children were spared, and many, taken prisoners, were consigned to the flames. Their resistance was, however, so successful that the Duke of Savoy made peace with them and granted them toleration in June, 1561. Charles Emanuel I. guaranteed them the exercise of their religion, under certain restrictions, in 1603 and in 1620; and Charles I. of England sent two embassies to intercede for them in 1627 and in 1629. Another crusade was commenced against them by Charles Emanuel II. in 1655. His cruelties elicited protests from several European states. Cromwell induced Louis XIV. to mediate, and an amnesty was granted in Aug., 1656. Fresh persecutions followed in 1663 and in 1664. By the advice of Louis XIV. of France, Victor Amadeus II. issued an edict commanding them to abjure their tenets, in Jan., 1686. Numbers were put to the sword, and their property was confiscated; others were thrown into prison, where they died; and many families migrated into Switzerland. Eight hundred of these exiles, under their pastor, Henri Arnaud, undertook a romantic expedition to their native valleys, where they arrived Sep. 16, 1688. In return for their bravery in defending the passes of the Alps against the French, Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia, in June, 1794, published an ordinance redressing many of their grievances. They were placed by Napoleon Buonaparte upon an equal footing with Roman Catholics in 1802; but again subjected to disabilities by their king in 1814. Charles Felix, however, showed them some degree of indulgence in 1821. Permission was granted them by Victor Emanuel II. to erect a church at Turin, Dec. 15, 1853. In 1865, Dr. Todd published "The Books of the Vaudois; the Waldensian Manuscripts preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin," long supposed to have been lost.

VALDIVIA (Chili), capital of a province of the same name, founded by Peter de Valdivia in 1551, has been several times besieged. Lord Cochrane took it in 1820, and it was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1837.

VALEGGIO (Battles).—Eugène de Beauharnais defeated the Austrians, under Bellegarde, at this town on the Mincio, Feb. 8, 1814.—— Charles Albert was defeated by the Austrians near the same place in July, 1848.

VALENCAY (France).—Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand VII. of Spain in the palace at this town, built in the 16th century, May 9, 1808. An attempt to liberate him was made by the English Government, but without success, in 1810. A treaty for the same object was concluded between Napoleon I. and the royal captive Dec. 11, 1813. Though the Cortes refused to ratify the treaty, Ferdinand VII. was set free, and arrived in Spain March 19, 1814. Don Carlos (*See* CARLISTS) resided here from 1840 to 1845.

VALENCE (France).—Pius VI., conveyed to this town a prisoner by the French, Aug. 19, died here Aug. 29, 1799. Councils were held here, July 12, 374; May 23, 585; Jan. 8, 855; in 890; Sep. 30, 1100; in June, 1209; and Dec. 5, 1248.

VALENCIA (Spain), capital of the province of the same name, became a Roman colony about B.C. 138. It was taken and destroyed by Pompeius about B.C. 77. Adolphus, King of the Goths, assailed it in 414. Councils were held here in July or Aug., 530, and Dec. 4, 546. The Saracens, who obtained possession of the province by treaty with Theodemir of Murcia in 713, erected it into a kingdom in 1009. Ferdinand I. defeated the Moors here in 1064. It was taken by the King of Toledo, who deposed its sovereign in 1065. Prince Alcadir perished, with his Christian allies, in defending it against the Almoravides, in 1092. It was delivered from the Moors by the Cid in 1094, on which account it is sometimes called Valencia del Cid. The Moors regained possession in 1099. Incursions were made into the province by the Christians in 1224. The city was assailed in 1236 by Gaycum, or Gaymis, of Aragon, who captured it and annexed it to his kingdom, Sep. 29, 1238. The province was incorporated with Aragon by Alphonso III. (1285—91). The Earl of Peterborough seized it in 1705; and it was recovered for Philip V. by the Duke of Berwick in 1707. The cathedral, erected on the site of a Roman temple and a Moorish mosque in 1262, received additions in 1482. The wall surrounding the city was built by Peter IV. in 1356; the university was founded in 1410; and the Lonja de Seda, or hall of silk, was built in 1482. The French, who failed in an attack upon it in 1808, succeeded in capturing it Jan. 9, 1812. They abandoned their conquest in June, 1813. A decree issued by Ferdinand VII. from this place annulled the acts of the Cortes, restoring absolute government in Spain, May 4, 1814. An insurrection, caused by the imposition of a coal-tax, broke out Jan. 17, 1817. Another, with the object of assassinating the governor-general, Elio, suppressed under circumstances of great cruelty, broke out Jan. 21, 1819. The civil war was carried on with great fierceness in the province in 1836. (*See* HOLY BROTHERHOOD.)

VALENCIA (Venezuela), founded in 1555, was burned in 1814.

VALENCIENNES (France).—The town was gradually formed around a castle erected by the early kings of the Franks. It fell to Lothaire in 842, and was taken by Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, in 1006. It suffered from the plague in 1008; was besieged by Margaret of Hainault in 1254; by Louis XI. in 1477; by Turenne in 1656; and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. It was confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. The allied troops, under the Duke of York and the Prince of Coburg, captured it, after an heroic defence extending over 43 days, July 28, 1793. (*See* FAMARS, Battle.) It capitulated to the French Aug. 27, 1794. The belfry of the town-hall fell in 1843. A statue to Froissart, born here in 1333, was erected in 1856. Since 1825 an annual festival, called the Incas, consisting of a masquerade, in which the costumes of the ancient Peruvians prevail, has been celebrated here.

VALENTIA (Britannia).—Theodosius, father of the Emperor Theodosius I. (378—95), after defeating the Picts and Scots, recovered the country between the walls of Agricola and of Severus, and in 368 formed it into a province, which he named Valentia, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian I.

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14, "a Christian commutation," says Fosbroke, "of the ceremony in the Lupercalia (in honour of Juno Februata), in which the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. It was continued by ladies, who chose knights for a twelvemonth, mostly during carnival time." The earliest known poetical valentines were written by Charles, Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. They are in the library of the British Museum. John Lydgate (1375—1460), in a poem in praise of Queen Catherine, written in 1440, alludes to the custom. The saint who gives name to the day was martyred at Rome about 270.

VALENTINIANS, the followers of Valentinus, a native of Egypt, supposed to be of Jewish origin, who introduced a strange compound of Gnosticism and Judaism at Rome, about 140. Valentinian died in 160. Robertson says that in his doctrines he appears to have borrowed from the religions of Egypt and of Persia, from the Cabala, from Plato, from Pythagoras, and from the Hesiodic Theogony. Mosheim says this heresy grew to maturity in the island of Cyprus, and with wonderful celerity traversed Asia, Africa, and Europe. A remnant of the sect existed at the commencement of the 5th century.

VALERY, ST. (France).—At this town, near the mouth of the Somme, William I. is said to have embarked, Sep. 26, 1066, for the invasion of England.

VALESIANS.—(*See* EUNUCHS.)

VALETTA.—(*See* LA VALETTA.)

VALHALLA.—(*See* WALHALLA.)

VALKENBURG.—(*See* NIMEGUEN.)

VALLADOLID (Spain), the Pintia of the Romans, the Belad Walid of the Moors, and capital of the province of the same name, was chosen as a royal residence by Juan II. of Aragon in the 15th century, and Charles V. transferred the court here from Seville in 1532. A council was held here Aug. 2, 1322. The university was founded in 1346; the cathedral, commenced in 1585, is unfinished. One of its towers fell to the ground in 1841. Columbus died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. Philip II., who was born here, induced Pope Clement VIII. to raise it to a bishopric in 1595. A French army under Dupont occupied it in Jan., 1808. Having been driven out they returned June 12. The Spaniards captured a French detachment here in 1812, and it was taken by the English June 4, 1813.

VALLAMBROSA, VALOMBROSA, or VALLOMBROSA (Italy). — This celebrated abbey in the Apennines, in the diocese of Fiesole, was founded under the rule of St.

Benedict, by John Gualbert (999—1073), in 1038, and was approved by Pope Alexander II. in 1070. New buildings were erected in 1673. The order of monks of Vallambrosa was united with the Sylvestrians (founded in 1231) in 1662, when a black dress was adopted.

VALLS (Battles).—The French, commanded by St. Cyr, gained a complete victory over the Spanish troops at this town, in Catalonia, Nov. 18, 1809.——Macdonald was defeated here by Sarsfield in 1811.

VALMY (Battle).—The Prussians were defeated by the French, under Kellermann, at this town in France, Sep. 20, 1792. For this success Napoleon I. conferred on this general the title of Duke of Valmy, in 1808.

VALOIS (France).—The county, bestowed by Philip III. of France on his second son Charles, in 1285, fell to Louis, Duke of Orleans, second son of Charles V. of France, in 1392. On the accession to the throne of the Duke of Orleans, under the title of Louis XII., in 1498, it was reunited to the royal domains. The title of Duke de Valois was borne by the Orleans family till 1790. The House of Valois reigned in France from 1328 till 1589.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. This report, made according to 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), of the yearly values of all the possessions, manors, lands, &c., belonging to any monastery, priory, church, &c., in England and Wales, was published under the authority of the Commissioners of the Public Records, in six vols. folio, 1810—34.

VALPARAISO (S. America).—This town, the name of which signifies Valley of Paradise, the principal port of Chili, suffered severely from earthquakes in 1822, 1829, and April 2, 1851. It was devastated by fire in 1843, and April 4, 1862, and was bombarded by the Spanish fleet, March 31, 1866.

VALROMEY (France), the ancient Vallis Romana, belonged for many years to the counts of Savoy, and was ceded to France in 1601. It was made a duchy by Louis XIII. (1610—43)

VALTELINE (Italy).—This small district, on the Italian side of the Rhætian Alps, taken by the Grisons in 1512, and ceded to them in 1530, was the scene of the cruel massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholic rebels, July 19, 1620. The French resisted the attempts of the Spaniards to establish their authority here, and after a long struggle the territory was restored to the Grisons in 1639. (*See* Monçon.) Napoleon Buonaparte annexed the Valteline to the Cisalpine republic Oct. 10, 1797, and erected it into the department of the Adda, in the French kingdom of Italy, in 1807. It was ceded to Austria in 1814, and to Italy in 1860.

VALVASSOR, VAVASSOR, or VAVASSOUR.—Persons holding fiefs not immediately under the king, but under some intermediate lord, and having subordinate freeholders under them, existed in England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, and Aragon, and are twice mentioned in Domesday Book, 1086. A writ was issued in 1220 to the sheriff of Wiltshire, directing him to give seisin of three vavassories to the persons specified. In his deed of renunciation, Sep. 29, 1399, Richard II. absolves, amongst others, all vavassors from their oath of allegiance. It was proposed to revive the name in the new dignity created by James I. in 1611. It, however, took that of baronet. (*See* Baron.)

VANADIUM.—This metal was discovered by Del Rio in 1801, and received its present name from Sefström in 1830.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, or QUADRA (N. America), was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1789. Capt. Vancouver visited it and gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former in honour of the Spanish commandant at Nootka Sound, in 1792. It was made over to the Hudson Bay Company, on condition that they should colonize it, in Aug., 1848. Gold was discovered here in 1856. It was united with British Columbia by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 67 (Aug. 6, 1866).

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. — Capt. Vancouver, ordered by the British Government to proceed to Nootka Sound to receive a formal cession of the territory from Spain, set sail in the *Discovery*, April 4, 1791, accompanied by Capt. Broughton in the *Chatham*, a small vessel of 135 tons burthen. He arrived on the coast of New Albion in April, 1792. On the outward voyage he surveyed the southern coast of New Holland, and part of New Zealand, while Broughton discovered Chatham Islands. Broughton having been despatched home with intelligence of the evasive conduct of the Spaniards, Vancouver proceeded, in Jan., 1793, to winter in the Sandwich Islands. In the spring he resumed the survey of the American coast, and returned to the Sandwich Islands, where he obtained from the chiefs a formal cession of Owhyhee to Great Britain, Feb. 25, 1794. The survey of the north-west coast of America was completed Aug. 22, 1794; and he entered the Shannon on his return, Sep. 13, 1795, having lost only two men out of both crews. The narrative of his labours, written by himself, was in course of preparation for the press when he died, May 10, 1798.

VANDALS, a Slavonic or a Teutonic tribe, inhabited the banks of the Oder, and the sea-coast of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, about 250. A considerable number were transported into Britain by Probus in 279. With the Sarmatians in Hungary they formed a union in 331, and joined the forces of Radagaisus for the invasion of Italy in 405. Having separated from their allies, they were attacked by the Franks, 20,000 with their king falling on the field of battle. The Alani came to their aid, and they marched without opposition into the provinces of Gaul, Dec. 31, 405, passed on to Spain at 409, renewed their attacks in 411, and established themselves in the south in 420, and over the whole country by 428. From Spain, at the invitation of Count Boniface, they passed into Africa under their king Genseric, in May, 429. (*See* Hippo Regius.) After a career of conquest on that continent, during which they embraced Christianity, Carthage fell under their victorious arms, Oct. 9, 439. Here they commenced the formation of a powerful navy, and having fitted out an expedition against Rome, they landed at the

mouth of the Tiber, and sacked the capital of the empire, June 15—29, 455. The whole of the Mediterranean coast was subjected to their piratical depredations between 461 and 467. Having embraced the Arian heresy in 530, they carried on a cruel persecution against members of the orthodox faith. They were converted from Arianism, and their rule in Africa destroyed by Belisarius, who was declared sole consul Jan. 1, 535. The entire nation had disappeared from Africa by 558.

VANDAL KINGS OF AFRICA.

A.D.
429. Genseric.
477. Hunneric (son of Genseric).
484. Gundamund (nephew of Hunneric).
496. Thrasimund (brother of Gundamund).
523. Hilderic (son of Hunneric).
530. Gelimer (cousin of Hilderic, and last of the Vandal kings).

VANDALUCIA.—(*See* ANDALUCIA.)

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—(*See* TASMANIA.)

VANE.—The marble tower built at Athens by Andronicus Cyrrhestes (about B.C. 100) was surmounted by a vane, and Varro had an apparatus at his farm to indicate the direction of the wind, B.C. 37. A costly pillar was erected at Constantinople for a similar purpose in the 8th century. A vane in the form of a horseman was placed on the top of a tower at Hems, in Syria, in 1151. In Europe vanes are mentioned as early as the 9th century. In France none but noblemen were allowed to have them on their houses in the 12th century. The Danish fleet, under Sweyn, in 1013, carried vanes in the shape of birds or dragons at their mast-heads.

VANNES (France) is supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient Dariorigum, the capital of the Veneti, whence its modern appellation. The Bretons still call it Wenet or Guenet. A council was held here in 465. It was besieged by Edward III. in 1342. He failed in his enterprise, and concluded a three years' truce, through the intervention of the Pope's legate, in 1343. The battle of Auray (*q.v.*) was fought near Vannes. An insurrection of peasants was suppressed by the national guard with great slaughter in Feb., 1790. The French emigrants, under the Chevalier de Sils, who attempted to take Vannes by surprise, were defeated by Gen. Hoche in May, 1795. A tower in the centre of the town is the only remaining vestige of the Château de l'Hermine, built in 1387.

VANS.—(*See* ADVERTISING VANS.)

VAN, or WAN (Asiatic Turkey).—Tradition refers the origin of this town, in a pachalic of the same name in Armenia, to Semiramis, and it undoubtedly exhibits traces of extreme antiquity. It is said to have been rebuilt about the time of Alexander III., by an Armenian prince named Wan, from whom it is named; and Valarsaces I. (B.C. 149—B.C. 127) made it the strongest place in his dominions. It was taken by Togrul Beg in 1032, by Tamerlane in 1392, and by Abbas the Great of Persia in 1585. In 1639 it was ceded to the Ottoman empire. M. Schulz examined the antiquities of this place in 1827, and the inscriptions were copied by Layard in 1850.

VAPINCUM.—(*See* GAP.)

VARENNES (France).—Louis XVI., his Queen Marie Antoinette, and their two children, were arrested at this town, near Verdun, on their flight from Paris, during the night of June 21, 1791.

VARINAS, or BARINAS (S. America).—One of the Spanish colonies which joined the confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810, formed for the expulsion of the Spaniards.

VARNA (European Turkey), near the site of the ancient Odessus, was occupied by the Bulgarians in 679, and plundered by them in 1193. Ladislaus IV., King of Hungary, was defeated and slain in a battle fought here with the Turks, commanded by Amurath II., when 10,000 Christians fell, Nov. 10, 1444. The Russians, who failed in an attack upon it in 1773, succeeded in capturing it, after a siege of three months, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored to Turkey Sep. 14, 1829. A council of war was held at Varna by the Turkish minister of war, Riza Pasha, the Turkish generalissimo, Omar Pasha, and the Allied generals and admirals, May 18, 1854. The troops from Scutari and other places arrived here early in June, and by the end of the month a camp of 60,000 English, French, and Turkish soldiers had been formed. Sickness broke out in Aug. The French portion of the army began to embark for the Crimea Sep. 5, the English Sep. 7, and the combined fleets, with their transports, amounting to 700 vessels, set sail Sep. 10.

VARNISH.—The art of making varnish was brought into Europe from China and the East during the 16th century. Dr. Cattell proposed certain improvements in the method of preparing varnish in 1860.

VARNITZA.—(*See* BENDER.)

VASAG (Battle).—John Hunniades, called "the White Knight," almost annihilated the Turkish army in a battle fought here in 1442.

VASCONES.—(*See* GASCONY.)

VASSALAGE.—(*See* FEUDAL SYSTEM, SERFDOM, SLAVERY, &c.)

VASSY (France).—The Duke of Guise massacred a congregation of Huguenots here, Sunday, March 1, 1562. This outrage precipitated the religious wars in France.

VASVAR (Treaty).—A treaty of peace between the Emperor and the Turks was concluded at the camp of Vasvar, or Eisenburg, Aug. 10, 1664, a few days after the victory of St. Gotthard (*q. v.*).

VATICAN (Rome), the modern Il Borgo, and the ancient Mons Vaticanus, outside the walls of ancient Rome, gave name to the palace which was commenced near the church of St. Peter by Eugenius III. in 1146, a pile of buildings which gradually increased, and now forms the Papal palace, the court and garden of the Belvidere, the library, and the museum. Gregory XI. fixed his permanent residence here in 1376. It continued to be the papal abode till Paul III. built the palace on the Quirinal Mount about the middle of the 16th century. The new church of St. Peter's was projected by Nicolas V. in 1450; but no progress was made with it till the time of Julius II., who laid the foundation-stone April 18, 1506. The building for the library, formed by

Nicolas V. in 1447, was built by Sixtus V., 1585—90. (*See* CONCLAVE.)

VAUCELLES (France).—A treaty between Philip II. of Spain, and Henry II. of France, the principal clause being a five years' truce, was signed at this village, near Cambray, Feb. 5, 1556. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1132.

VAUD (Switzerland) formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy in 888; was conquered by Peter, Count of Savoy, and annexed to his dominions as a barony, in 1263; reverted to Amadeus VI. in 1359; and having been parcelled out into a number of petty lordships under the name of the Pays de Vaud, was conquered and in part annexed by the Bernese in 1476. They completed its subjugation in 1536. The French Directory demanded that it should be made independent of Berne in 1798. It was constituted a sovereign canton by Napoleon I. in 1803; and entered the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was adopted in 1830.

VAUDOIS, the inhabitants of three valleys on the eastern side of the Cottian Alps, in Piedmont, formed a communion separate from the Romish Church in the early ages of Christianity. They have been called the persecuted Protestants of Savoy. (*See* VALDENSES, or WALDENSES.)

VAUXHALL BRIDGE (London).—This iron bridge was commenced May 9, 1811, and opened June 4, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS (London).—Fulke de Breauté built a hall in South Lambeth, about 1282, which was called Fulke's Hall, afterwards corrupted into Faukeshall, Foxhall, and finally Vauxhall. The gardens, opened in 1661, under the title of the New Spring Gardens, were notorious for the licentiousness of the company by which they were frequented during the Stuart period. Evelyn, in his Diary (July 2, 1661), speaks of having visited them. About 1712 they appear to have declined in popularity. They were purchased by Jonathan Tyers and re-opened with an *al fresco* entertainment, June 7, 1732, and under the management of the new proprietor proved successful. The name Spring Gardens was not abandoned till 1785, and the firework exhibitions, which for a long period constituted the chief feature of the place, were commenced in 1798. Vauxhall Gardens were sold by auction for £20,200, Sep. 9, 1841. They were closed July 25, and again passed under the hammer Aug. 20, 1859, the site being used for building purposes.

VAVASSOR.—(*See* VALVASSOR.)

VAVRIO (Battle).—The combined Neapolitan and Papal armies were defeated at this town of Italy by Galeazzo Visconti, in 1324.

VEDAS, the four principal sacred books of the Hindoos, ascribed to Brahma, having in the course of time become scattered, were arranged or edited by a sage about B.C. 3000. Such is the native tradition; but these writings are generally assigned to B.C. 1400 or B.C. 1300. A complete edition with a German translation was published at Berlin in 1841. One of the books was translated into French by Langlois in 1848—51, and into English by Wilson in 1850.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—(*See* PHYSIOLOGY.)

VEGETABLE SILK.—(*See* PULU.)

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY was formed in 1847.

VEHLAU.—(*See* WELAU, or WEHLAU.)

VEHMIC or FEHMIC COURTS, also called the Vehm-Gericht, formed a secret tribunal of Westphalia, which received the name Red Land in consequence. Its principal seat was in the town of Dortmund, and it possessed ramifications throughout Germany. It is said to have been formed on account of the severe laws respecting religion enacted by Charlemagne in 800. This tribunal reached its greatest prominence in the 13th century. Its members, who were bound by an oath of secrecy, numbered at one time 100,000 persons. It continued to exercise judicial functions till the end of the 15th century, and was entirely suppressed by Charles V. in 1532.

VEII (Etruria).—The Veientes, or Veientines, the inhabitants of this city, on the river Cremera, are first mentioned in history as having been engaged in hostilities with Romulus, who gained a decisive victory over them, and, after exacting severe terms from the vanquished, concluded a treaty of peace for 100 years, B.C. 722. War, however, again broke out between them, in which the Romans under Tullus Hostilius gained the mastery, B.C. 673—641; and a similar result followed hostilities in the reign of Ancus Martius, B.C. 641—617. Under L. Tarquinius, Veii was again vanquished, together with 11 other Etruscan cities, its allies, a success which the victor commemorated, it is said, by the institution of the 12 lictors and their *fasces*, B.C. 535—510. Aided by a great number of volunteers, the Veientes again took the field against their old enemy, and a drawn battle ensued, when the Romans lost their consul, with many tribunes and centurions, B.C. 481. The Fabii, having offered their services to the state, established a permanent camp to stop the marauding expeditions from Veii, but were drawn into an ambuscade and slain, July 16, B.C. 477. A truce of 40 years was concluded with the Veientes by the Romans B.C. 474, and another truce for 20 years B.C. 425. War was declared against them B.C. 406, their city was besieged B.C. 405, and after a siege, which, like that of Troy, lasted 10 years, it was taken by means of a mine by the Romans, who slaughtered or sold into slavery the inhabitants, carried off the image of Juno, the tutelary deity, and divided the territory amongst Roman citizens, B.C. 396. After the burning of Rome by the Gauls, B.C. 390, it was proposed to convert Veii into a new capital. From this period Veii gradually fell into decay, and seems to have been divided by Julius Cæsar among his soldiers, B.C. 45. The castle, known by the name of Isola Farnese, was built on the south side of the city in the beginning of the 11th century. Many relics of Etruscan art have been found in the ruins.

VELEZ.—(*See* PENON DE VELEZ.)

VELLETRI (Italy), the ancient Velitræ, included within the limits of Latium, was besieged and taken by the consul P. Virginius, B.C. 494. The population having been reduced

by pestilence, a Roman colony was sent, B.C. 492, which was followed by another settlement B.C. 404. Velletri was taken by the Romans in consequence of a revolt, B.C. 380. It was occupied by Belisarius in 538. Near the town Carlo Borbone defeated the Austrians, and was proclaimed King of Naples, May 25, 1734. The cathedral of San Clemente was erected in 1660, and the church of Santa Maria in 1353.

VELLORE (Hindostan).—Major Lawrence wrested this fort from the French, July 8, 1752. During the wars in India, it was frequently besieged. Sir Eyre Coote relieved it by a brilliant victory, Sep. 27, 1781, and it was selected by government as the residence of Tippoo's family, after the fall of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. A mutiny amongst the native troops broke out here July 10, 1806. It was speedily suppressed, and 800 of them were executed.

VELOCASSES, or VELLOCASSES. — (*See* ROUEN.)

VELOCIPEDE, a kind of vehicle which the occupant moves by his feet, was introduced in 1819.

VELVET, formerly called vellet, is mentioned by Joinville in 1272; and in the will of Richard II. in 1399. Strutt enumerates many varieties of the stuff in use in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—83). Cotton velvet was first made in England in 1756. Velvet paper was made in 1634. (*See* PAPER.)

VENAISSIN (France).—This county, in the south of France, forming part of the department of Vaucluse, belonged to the counts of Arles in 1054, to the counts of Toulouse in 1125, and was taken by the army sent against the Albigenses in 1226. Philip the Bold took it in 1271, and ceded it to Pope Gregory X. in 1274. It was definitively annexed to France in 1791.

VENDÉE AND VENDEANS.—(*See* LA VENDÉE.)

VENDÔME (France), the ancient Vendocinum, was from the 9th century the capital of a county, made a duchy in 1515. The town was taken by the Protestants in 1562 and 1580.

VENETI, the inhabitants of a part of Gaul, called Venetia by Julius Cæsar. It nearly corresponds to the French department of Morbihan, and was the most powerful maritime state on the Atlantic. The Veneti rose against the Romans, and sent to Britain for assistance, B.C. 57. They seized two Roman officers as hostages, and having been defeated in a naval engagement, surrendered unconditionally to Julius Cæsar, B.C. 56. He sold those who had escaped slaughter into slavery, and put to death all the members of the state assembly.

VENETIAN REPUBLIC (Europe).—This republic of Northern Italy derives its name from the Veneti, who regarded themselves as a tribe of Trojan origin, which settled at the head of the Adriatic under the leadership of Antenor, and dispossessed the Euganeans, the original possessors of the soil. (*See* PADUA.) Other authorities believe them to be a branch of the Slavonian race, and regard the name Veneti, or Venedi, as a corruption of the German Wends, which was applied to all Slavonian tribes. The Venetian territory was invaded by the Gauls B.C. 349, and in consequence of the repeated encroachments of that people, the inhabitants concluded an alliance with the Romans B.C. 215. Some Gauls who attempted to settle here B.C. 186 were compelled to return to their own country by the Romans. The Veneti were admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens about B.C. 49. Venetia and Istria were afterwards united into one Roman province, the capital of which was Aquileia. The city of Venice was founded by fugitives who escaped to the lagunes after the destruction of their own cities by Attila, 421—452. In this manner the inhabitants of Aquileia founded Grado (*q.v.*), and the Paduans Venice, or Venezia.

A.D.
452. Completion of the city, and establishment of a consular government.
457. The administration is entrusted to tribunes.
520. The inhabitants are relieved during a famine by Theodoric the Great.
697. March. In consequence of the tyranny of the tribunes, the Venetians elect Paul Luke Anafesto of Heraclea to conduct the government as doge.
735. The Venetians assist the Exarch Eutychius to recover Ravenna from the Lombards.
737. The doge Orso is murdered by the mob. The government is vested in a master of the military.
742. Restoration of the ducal government in favour of Diodato Orso.
778. Giovanni Galbaio is associated with his father Maurizio in the dogeship.
797. The Doge Galbaio II. murders the Patriarch of Grado, in consequence of which a civil war commences.
804. Banishment of the Galbaii.
809. Pepin, son of Charlemagne, invades Venice, and is defeated in the battle of Albiola (*q.v.*).
829. The body of St. Mark is transferred from Alexandria to Venice.
840. The Venetians send a force of nearly 12,000 men to assist the Eastern empire against the Saracens.
855. Pope Benedict III. seeks shelter from his rival Anastasius in Venice.
856. The Emperor Louis II. visits Venice.
887. Sea-fight at Mycole (*q.v.*).
900. Defeat of the Huns at Albiola (*q.v.*).
970. The tyrannical and licentious Doge Sanudo IV. is murdered by the populace.
978. Sep. 1. Abdication of Orseolo I., the Holy, who retires to a monastery.
991. July 19. A treaty with Otho III. is concluded at Mulhausen.
997. May 18. On the invitation of the inhabitants, the Doge Orseolo II. embarks for the conquest of Illyria and Dalmatia.
998. Orseolo II. assumes the title of Doge of Venice and Dalmatia.
1004. Oct. 16. The Venetians compel the Saracens to raise the siege of Bari.
1033. The principles of association and hereditary succession, in reference to the dogeship, are abolished.
1084. Nov. The Venetians are defeated by Robert Guiscard in a sea-fight off Corfu.
1085. The Emperor Alexius I. acknowledges the Doge of Venice as lord of Dalmatia and Croatia.
1094. Institution of the Magistrato del Proprio.
1101. A league is concluded with Hungary.
1110. Oct. 4. The Venetians are defeated by the Paduans in a sea-fight off Brenta.
1115. Aug. War is commenced with Hungary.
1123. June 29. Tyre surrenders to the Doge.
1124. The Venetians sack all the Ionian Isles.
1141. Fano is annexed to the Venetian republic.
1143. War breaks out with Padua.
1148. Corfu and Sicily are ravaged by the Venetians.
1154. An alliance is concluded with Sicily.
1171. Sep. 1. Michiele III. embarks with a large fleet for the invasion of the Eastern empire. The plague breaks out among his crew.

A.D.
1172. The plague rages at Venice.—May 27. Assassination of Michiele III. in consequence of the failure of his enterprise and the public distress. The funding system is established.
1173. The Council of Forty obtains great power.
1174. Nov. The Venetians raise the siege of Ancona.
1176. The ceremony of Wedding the Adriatic (*q. v.*) is instituted.
1177. March 23. Pope Alexander III. seeks refuge in Venice from the power of Frederick I. (Barbarossa).—May 26. The imperial fleet, assisted by the navies of Genoa and Ancona, is defeated by the Venetians, at Salboro.—July 24. Frederick I. does homage to Alexander III. at St. Mark's.
1192. War is renewed against Pisa.
1201. Feb. 27. A treaty is concluded with the French barons of the fifth crusade, by which the Venetians agree to assist the crusaders with large aids of ships, men, and horses, in return for about £170,000.
1202. Nov. 18. Capture of Zara by the Venetians.
1204. April 9. Constantinople surrenders to the Crusaders under the Doge Dandolo and the Latin leaders.—Aug. 14. Candia is purchased by the republic for 30 pounds' weight of gold, equal to about £10,500.
1205. June 14. Death of the Doge Dandolo.
1214. The Venetians defeat the Genoese in the naval battle of Trepani.
1215. Ithaca becomes subject to Venice.
1224. The Venetians obtain Cephalonia.
1239. Sep. 5. A coalition against the Emperor Frederick II. is concluded between Venice and Pope Gregory IX.
1240. Aug. Ferrara surrenders to the Venetians.
1258. June 25. The Venetians defeat the Genoese in a sea-fight off St. Jean d'Acre.
1263. The Genoese sustain a defeat from the Venetian fleet off Sette Pozzi.
1268. June. A five years' truce is concluded with Genoa.
1270. Venice asserts her sovereignty over the Adriatic, and declares war against Bologna.
1273. Aug. 13. Peace is concluded with the Bolognese.
1284. Dec. 4. A treaty against the Saracens is concluded with the Pope.
1289. Aug. 28. A concordat for regulating the Inquisition at Venice is concluded with the Pope.
1293. War recommences with Genoa.
1296. The Venetians in Constantinople are massacred by the Genoese.
1297. July. A Venetian fleet attacks Constantinople.
1298. Sep. 8. The Venetian fleet is defeated by the Genoese at Curzola.
1299. May 25. Perpetual peace between Venice and Genoa is concluded at Milan.
1302. Oct. 4. Peace with the Eastern empire is concluded at Constantinople.
1304. A commercial treaty is concluded with England.
1309. March 27. Venice is excommunicated for assisting the Ferrarese against the Pope.
1310. June 15. Failure of the Quirini-Tiepolo conspiracy.—July 10. The Council of Ten is instituted as a temporary committee.
1335. July 20. The Council of Ten declare themselves a permanent assembly.
1336. May 28. War is declared against the family of La Scala, Lords of Verona, Padua, &c.—June 21. An alliance is concluded with the Florentines.
1337. Aug. 3. The Allies capture Padua.
1339. Jan. 24. Venice dictates a peace, by which she acquires Treviso.
1346. July 1. Marino Faliero defeats the Hungarians at Luca, near Zara.
1348. Aug. 5. Peace is concluded with the Hungarians.
1353. Feb. 13 and 14. The Venetians, with their allies, the Catalans, are defeated by the Genoese in a naval battle off the Dardanelles.—Aug. 29. Sea-fight of Lojera (*q. v.*).
1354. Sep. 11. Marino Faliero is elected doge.—Nov. 4. Defeat at Portolongo (*q. v.*).
1355. April 2. Michele Steno publishes a libel on the Dogaressa, for which he is sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment and a year's exile.—April 4. The Doge, irritated by the leniency of the sentence, conspires to assassinate all the patricians, and establish a despotate.—April 12. The plot is revealed by Bertramo di Bergamo.

A.D.
1355. April 16. The Doge is tried and condemned.—April 17. He is executed.—April 21. Giovanni Gradenigo is elected doge.
1358. Feb. 18. A treaty is concluded with Louis I. of Hungary and other princes, by which the republic surrenders Dalmatia.
1360. May 21. A sumptuary law is passed.
1372. Nov. The Venetians invade the Paduan territories.
1373. May 12. They are defeated by the Hungarians and Carrarese at Narvesa.—July 1. Battle of Fossa-Nuova.—Sep. 22. Peace is concluded.
1375. Hungary, Genoa, and the Carrarese form a league against Venice.
1378. April 24. War is declared against Genoa.—May 30. Victory of Porto d'Anzo (*q. v.*).
1379. May 7. The Genoese are victorious at Pola (*q. v.*).—Aug. 16. Chioggia, or Chiozza, surrenders to the Genoese.—Aug. 24. The Genoese lay siege to Venice, which is defended by Vettore Pisani.
1380. Jan. 1. Carlo Zeno arrives to the relief of the capital with a fleet of 15 sail, and besieges the Genoese in Chioggia.—June 22. The Genoese surrender.—Aug. 15. Death of Pisani.
1381. Aug. 8. Peace is restored by the treaty of Turin.
1386. Corfu (*q. v.*) is annexed.
1403. Oct. 7. The Genoese, under Marshal Boucicault, are defeated by the Venetian fleet of Carlo Zeno, off Zonchio.
1404. June. War is declared against Padua.
1405. July 16. Verona surrenders to the republic.—Nov. 19. Padua is taken, after a long siege.
1409. June 9. The republic again acquires Dalmatia by purchase from the King of Naples, and thus becomes involved in another war with Hungary.
1413. April 17. A five years' truce is concluded.
1416. March 8. Death of Carlo Zeno.
1420. Istria is annexed.
1422. Corinth is annexed.
1423. Francesco Foscari becomes doge.
1425. Dec. 3. A league against Milan is concluded with Florence.
1426. April. Saloniki is annexed.—Nov. 20. Brescia surrenders to the Venetians and Florentines.
1427. Oct. 11. Battle of Macalo (*q. v.*).
1428. April 19. Peace is concluded with Milan.—May 8. Bergamo is annexed to Venice.
1430. War is renewed.
1433. April 26. Peace is again concluded.
1435. War commences with the Turks.
1437. Aug. 17. The Emperor Sigismund formally invests the republic with her possessions on the mainland, including Treviso, Padua, Brescia, Bergamo, &c.
1441. Nov. 20. By the treaty of Cavriana, Ravenna is ceded to the republic.
1454. April 5. By the treaty of Lodi, Venice acquires Crema, Caravaggio, Rivolta, &c.—April 18. The Sultan concedes commercial privileges to the republic.
1455. Aug. 30. A defensive league is concluded between Milan, Florence, and the Venetian Republic.
1457. Oct. 24. Deposition of the Doge, Francesco Foscari.—Nov. 1. He dies, as is supposed, of a broken heart.
1463. War is declared by the Turks. (*See* GREECE.)
1460. The Venetians take Athens.
1477. The Turks ravage Italy and approach Venice.
1478. The Turks gain several battles. Florence and Venice unite against the Pope and Naples.
1479. Jan. 26. Peace is concluded with the Turks, who obtain Negropont, Scutari, Lemnos, and other eastern possessions of the republic.
1483. May 25. Sixtus IV. excommunicates the Venetians.
1484. Aug. 7. Peace is restored.
1489. Feb. 26. The republic acquires Cyprus.
1493. April 22. A league is concluded between Venice, Milan, and the Pope.
1495. March 31. A league against Charles VIII. of France is concluded at Venice between the Venetians, and the Emperor, the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Milan.
1498. War recommences with the Turks.
1502. Dec. 14. Peace is restored with the Turks, and the Venetians obtain the formal cession of Cephalonia.
1504. Sep. 22. By the treaty of Blois (*q. v.*), the Venetian-Italian possessions are divided between France, the Emperor, and Julius II.

A.D.
1508. Feb. War is commenced against the Emperor.—April 20. A three years' truce is signed.—Dec. 10. The league of Cambray (*q. v.*).
1509. April 1. War is declared by France.—May 14. Battle of Agnadel (*q. v.*).—Dec. 21. The Venetian fleet is destroyed by the French land batteries near Ferrara.
1510. The Venetians effect a reconciliation with Julius II.
1511. Oct. 4. Venice unites with Julius II. and the King of Spain in the Holy League (*q. v.*).
1513. March 14. The Venetians conclude an alliance with Louis XII.
1516. Aug. 13. The treaty of Noyon.—Dec. 4. The treaty of Brussels.
1523. June 28. The Venetians break with the French and make an alliance with the Emperor.
1526. May 22. Venice, France, Milan, and the Pope form the League of Cognac (*q. v.*) against Charles V.
1538. Venice unites with the Emperor and the Pope against the Turks.
1540. Nov. The Venetians conclude a humiliating peace with the Turks.
1541. Protestant doctrines are preached at Venice.
1548. The Venetians acquire Marano by purchase.
1570. War is declared against the Turks.
1571. Aug. Cyprus is taken by the Turks.—Oct. 7. The sea-fight at Lepanto (*q. v.*).
1573. March 15. Peace is restored.
1582. A revolution is effected in the government.
1606. April 17. Pope Paul V. places Venice under an interdict. The Jesuits are expelled.
1618. Failure of the conspiracy of Jacques Pierre, a French pirate, and others, the incidents of which form the basis of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved."
1623. Venice and Savoy form a league against Austria.
1645. March. War is declared by Turkey.
1651. July 10. The Turks sustain a naval defeat off Paros.
1656. June 26. Sea-fight in the Dardanelles. The Jesuits are allowed to return.
1657. July 17. Another sea-fight in the Dardanelles.
1669. Sep. 6. Candia is ceded to the Turks, after a siege of 24 years.
1684. War is again declared against the Turks.—Aug. 6. Santa-Maura is taken by the Venetians.—Sep. 29. Prevesa surrenders.
1687. The Venetians conquer part of the Morea (*q. v.*).
1694. Sep. 8. Scio, taken by the Venetians, is speedily abandoned.
1699. Jan. 26. Treaty of Carlowitz (*q. v.*).
1715. The Turks again attack the Morea.
1717. Aug. 21. The Venetians take Leucadia.
1718. July 21. Venice relinquishes her Greek possessions by the treaty of Passarowitz (*q. v.*).
1733. The Venetian territory is overrun by the French and Austrian armies.
1741. The Turks compel the Venetians to pay compensation for alleged grievances.
1753. A treaty is concluded with the Barbary pirates.
1774. War is declared against Tunis.
1791. The Venetians refuse to recognise the French republic.
1793. Jan. 26. The Venetian senate recognises the French republic.
1796. July 7. The French Government proposes an alliance with Venice.—Aug. 27. The proposition is rejected by the Venetians.
1797. The French occupy the Venetian territory. Insurrections against them break out in all the principal towns.—May 3. Napoleon Buonaparte declares war against the republic.—May 12. The senate abdicates.—May 16. The French occupy Venice.—Oct. 17. The Venetian republic is abolished by the treaty of Campo-Formio (*q. v.*).

(*See* VENICE.)

VENETIAN SCHOOL.—(*See* PAINTING.)

VENEZUELA (S. America) was partly discovered by Columbus in 1498, and partly by Ojeda and Vespucci in 1499. Cumana was settled in 1523, and Coro in 1527. The Dutch took possession of the island of Curaçoa in 1634. It formed a part of the government of New Granada till 1731. When Napoleon I. made his brother Joseph King of Spain in 1808, it still adhered to the old dynasty, but asserted its independence in 1810, and returned to its allegiance to Spain in 1812. Bolivar commenced his struggles to liberate it from the mother country in 1813, and this was effected in 1823. It joined with New Granada and Quito to form the republic of Colombia in 1819, and the union was amicably dissolved in 1831. The constitution was remodelled in 1843, and Spain recognized its independence by treaty signed at Madrid, March 30, 1845. A war between the native population and the whites, which broke out in 1846, lasted till 1849. Such was the state of its finances, that the expenditure for 1852-3 was three times the amount of the receipts. Gen. Paez was elected president, with dictatorial power, Sep. 8, 1861. His election was followed by turmoils, which were terminated by a treaty concluded at Coche, April 23, 1863. In consequence of this treaty Paez retired from the Presidency, June 15, and the national representatives assembled at Vittona, and elected Gen. Falcon in his stead, June 17. An opposition to this election was organized at Porto-Cabello by Gen. Leon, but the insurgents were compelled to evacuate that town Oct. 4, when the majority of them surrendered to the government. A treaty of commerce with Denmark was signed Aug. 10. The Congress assembled at Caracas re-elected Gen. Falcon president, March 18, 1865, and on his resignation Vice-president Blanco succeeded him.

VENICE (Italy).—This city on the Adriatic, of which it is called the Queen, was founded by refugees from Padua, from the fury of Attila, between 421, when a church was established in the Rialto island, and 452, when a consular government was adopted. The great Campanile was commenced in 902, and the cathedral of St. Mark was founded on the site of an earlier edifice in 977. A fire which occurred in 1106 destroyed the greater part of the city, which was rebuilt in stone and marble. The celebrated columns were brought from the Holy Land in 1127, and were erected on their present site about 1180. The bank was established in 1157. The bishopric of Venice was founded in 733. Councils were held here in 1040, and Aug. 14, 1177. The Inquisition was established in 1249; a medical or botanical garden in 1333; the Lazaretto in 1423; and the Bible was translated into Italian here, in 1471. A fire at the arsenal, Sep. 13, 1569, occasioned an explosion, which laid great part of the city in ruins. The bridge of the Rialto, founded in 1588, was built from the designs of Antonio da Ponte. The Dogana was erected in 1682. Venice, occupied by Napoleon Buonaparte, was ceded to Austria in 1797; and by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, it was transferred to the French. The Academy of Arts was founded by Napoleon I. in 1807. On the dissolution of the French kingdom of Italy in 1814, Venice was ceded to Austria, and in 1830 it was declared a free port. An insurrection commenced under Daniel Manin March 22, 1848, and the republic was proclaimed. It was besieged in the summer, and surrendered Aug. 22, 1849. By the treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859,

Venice was declared part of the Italian confederation subject to the Emperor of Austria. Venice and the territory constituting Venetia were ceded to the new kingdom of Italy by the treaty of peace concluded with Austria at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1866, and the city was delivered to the custody of the municipal authorities Oct. 19. The result of the voting was announced Oct. 29 as almost unanimous in favour of annexation with Italy. A decree for the union was signed at Turin Nov. 4, and Victor Emanuel I. made his public entry into Venice Nov. 7.

VENLO, or VENLOO (Holland), was captured by Marlborough, who allowed the garrison to leave with the honours of war, Sep. 23, 1702. The French general Miranda bombarded it Feb. 11, 1793. It was invested by Gen. Moreau Oct. 8, and it surrendered Oct. 26, 1794. It was ceded to France in 1795, restored to the Netherlands in 1814, seized by the Belgians in 1830, and restored to Holland in 1831.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION. — Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper and Anabaptist preacher, headed a rising of about 80 of his followers in London, Jan. 6, 1661. They claimed to be subjects of the fifth monarchy Christ was, they pretended, about to establish upon earth. They fought desperately, and killed several of the soldiers, but were taken prisoners. The leader and 16 others were hanged, Jan. 19 and 21.

VENOSA (Italy), the ancient Venusia, was captured by the Roman consul L. Postumius, B.C. 262. T. Varro took refuge here after the defeat at Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216.

VENTILATION.—For some time no means of ventilation existed excepting that afforded by the doors and windows, or by holes in the walls and ceilings. Dr. Desaguliers was employed in 1723 to improve the ventilation of the House of Commons, and in 1734 he invented his fan-ventilator. In 1741 Samuel Sutton was ordered by Government to fix a ventilator of his own invention in the *Norwich* man-of-war. Deacon introduced ventilation by means of hot air in 1813; and a similar plan was adopted by the Marquis of Chabannes in ventilating the London theatres in 1816, and the House of Commons in 1820. After the destruction of the House of Commons by fire in 1834 a temporary building was erected, provided with extensive ventilating apparatus designed by Dr. Reid, whose system possessed many advantages. Dr. Neil Arnott's work on Warming and Ventilating appeared in 1838, and directed considerable attention to the subject. A commission to examine the laws of ventilation was appointed in 1859, at the instance of the Board of Health, and presented a report.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Allusion is probably made to this art by Isaiah (xxix. 4): "And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust," B.C. 713. It was practised by the Greeks, and by most ancient nations, and was held to be a supernatural gift. In modern times it is known to have been made use of to secure certain personal advantages by Louis Brabant, valet to Francis I. (1515—47). Baron Mengen, of Vienna, practised the art, and produced a complete illusion on his auditors, about 1770; and M. St. Gille, at Paris, tested his own powers in the same line before the Academy of Sciences in 1771.

VENUS, one of the planets known to the ancients, its occultation of Mercury having been observed by the Egyptians and in modern times, May 17, 1737. The phases were discovered by Galileo in 1611. The application of her transits to determine the sun's distance was first pointed out by Halley, who announced those of 1761 and 1769. The disturbing influences of this planet on the orbits of the earth and the moon were investigated by Airy, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1832.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico) was built about the close of the 16th century. The island on which the fortress stands was first visited by Juan de Grinalva in 1518. Cortes landed an army in 1519, and founded a town, which was taken by the Buccaneers in 1603 and afterwards abandoned. The present town was incorporated in 1615. It was blockaded by the French in 1838, and captured by the Americans March 29, 1847. Miramon bombarded it March 13, 1860, and the allied English, French, and Spaniards arrived here Jan. 7, 1862. (*See* QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, ULLOA, &c.)

VERBERIA (France). — The kings of Neustria had a palace here. Councils were held in 753; in Aug., 853; Oct. 25, 863; and April 24, 869.

VERCELLI, or VERCEIL (Italy), capital of a province of the same name, the ancient Vercellæ, and chief city of the Libici, in Gallia Cisalpina, was the scene of the battle of Campus Raudius (*q. v.*), or Vercellæ, between the Cimbri and the Romans, under Marius, when the former were defeated, July 30, B.C. 101. It became a somewhat important Roman municipium, after the time of Strabo, who described it as only an unfortified village, in 14. In the neighbourhood were gold mines so considerable that it was prohibited to have more than 5,000 men employed in them, a law to that effect being mentioned by Pliny in 72. Eusebius was bishop of the see in the 4th century. John Scot's book on the Eucharist was burned by a council held here Sep. 1, 1050. It joined the league of Lombardy against the Emperor Frederick I. in 1175, and became a republic in the 13th century. A treaty, brought about through the mediation of the Duchess of Savoy, between Venice and France, was signed at Vercelli Oct. 10, 1495. The town was captured by the Spaniards in 1630, by the Duke de Vendôme in 1704, by the Allies in 1706; and the French incorporated the province with the Cisalpine republic in 1801. The cathedral, with a library containing one of the most ancient copies of the New Testament in Latin, said to be the work of Eusebius, was built in the 16th century. It was assigned to Sardinia in 1814.

VERDE.—(*See* CAPE VERDE.)

VERDEN (Hanover).—This place was the scene of the massacre of 4,500 Saxon rebels,

by order of Charlemagne, in 782. In 1719 it was ceded to the Elector of Hanover by Frederick IV. of Denmark.

VERDINGALE.—(*See* FARDINGALE.)

VERDUN (France).—It was taken by Clovis I. in 502, and by a treaty entered into here, a redistribution of empire was effected between the sons of Louis I. (le Débonnaire), Aug. 11, 843. Henry II. of France received it in 1552, on condition of aiding the German Protestant league, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. The town and citadel surrendered to the Prussians Sep. 2, 1792. Fourteen beautiful young women, who had welcomed the Prussians with garlands, were sent by the French to Paris, where they were guillotined May 28, 1794. English residents and travellers in France, on the renewal of hostilities, were detained here by Napoleon I., May 22, 1803. Some English sailors detained in this manner, who lent important aid in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the town, were supplied with money by Napoleon I. from his private purse, and sent home in 1805.

VERE, or VEERE (Holland), formerly called Campvere, was in 1304 the scene of a victory gained by Guy, Count of Flanders, over William, Governor of Holland. The Spaniards were expelled in 1572.

VERGE.—(*See* MARSHALSEA COURT.)

VERGILIA.—(*See* MURCIA.)

VERILY.—(*See* AMEN.)

VERMANDOIS (France) was made a county by Charlemagne (768—814) for his second son Pepin, whose descendants possessed it till the 11th century. It passed by marriage to the counts of Flanders in 1156. Philip II. seized it in 1185, and incorporated it with France in 1215.

VERMONT (N. America), so called from its green mountains by the French, who settled here in 1731. They ceded it to the English in 1763. The state declared itself independent in Jan., 1777; was admitted a member of the Federal Union Feb. 18, 1791; and a constitution was framed in 1793.

VERNEUIL (Battle).—The allied French and Scotch were completely defeated near this town in France, by the English, under the Duke of Bedford, Aug. 17, 1424.

VERNEUIL (France).—A town in Perche, fortified in the 12th century by Henry I. of England, was frequently assailed during the wars between France and England, and remained in the possession of the English till 1449. The castle of Verneuil, in the department of the Oise, was built by Henry IV., who made it a marquisate. It was raised to a duchy by Louis XIV in 1682.

VERNON (France).—This town, on the frontiers of Normandy, several times assailed, was ceded to France in 1198. The English took it in 1419, and kept possession until 1449.

VERNON GALLERY.—In 1847 Robert Vernon presented to the nation his collection of 162 modern paintings by English artists. In 1850 they were removed from the cellars at the Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square, where they had been previously exhibited, to Marlborough House; and in 1859 they were transferred to South Kensington Museum.

VERONA (Italy), under the Roman dominion, became a colony with the surname of Augusta. The Emperor Philip lost his life here in 249. The city, walled during the reign of Gallienus, in 265, was besieged and captured by Constantine I. in 312. Odoacer was defeated by Theodoric, near Verona, Sep. 27, 489. The city was captured by Charlemagne in 774. Schools were established by Lothaire I. in 829. Louis of Arles, defeated here by Berenger I., was made a prisoner, and had his eyes put out in 905. Berenger I., who had received the title of emperor from the Pope, was assassinated by the inhabitants in 924. The march was ceded to Otho I. in 952. The Emperor Henry III. bestowed it upon Guelph III. in 1047. A large portion of the amphitheatre erected by the Romans was overthrown by an earthquake in 1184. It assumed a republican form of government in 1107, was engaged in hostilities with Padua in 1141, united in the league formed against Frederick I. with other towns of Lombardy in 1164, and submitted to Eccelino da Romano, the Ghibelline leader, in 1227. Delivered from his tyranny, it chose for its podesta Mastino della Scala in 1262. It was seized by Gian Galeazzo Visconti in 1387, and after an obstinate resistance surrendered to Francesco Carrara in 1404. After a siege which reduced the inhabitants to a state of famine, it submitted to Venice, July 16, 1405, and delivered up its keys to the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1509. Maximilian I. mortgaged it to Louis XII. for a sum of money in 1510. It was besieged by the French, and restored to Venice by the peace of Brussels, Dec. 4, 1516. The confederate armies captured it in 1745. The French general-in-chief established his head-quarters here, June 3, 1796. The people rose against the French garrison and massacred them, in April, 1797, and this is called the Vespers of Verona. A complete defeat was sustained by the French in a battle with the Austrians, March 28, 29, 30, 1799. It was secured to Austria by the congress of Vienna in 1815. A European congress held here decided upon the evacuation of Piedmont and Naples by the Austrian troops, Dec. 14, 1822. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here May 6, 1848. The Austrians strengthened its fortifications, and it formed one of the celebrated Quadrilateral ceded to Italy by the treaty signed at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1866. Verona was delivered to the Italian authorities Oct. 16, 1866.

VERSAILLES (France).—A lazar-house was established at this place as early as 1350. In 1579, Albert de Gondi, Archbishop of Paris, purchased an estate here, which was bought by Louis XIII. in 1632, and made the site of a royal hunting lodge. In 1661 Louis XIV. resolved to establish his court at Versailles, and commenced the palace and gardens, which were sufficiently advanced to be occupied in 1672. (*See* TRIANON.) Louis XIV. held a carrousel here in 1664. Versailles became the royal residence in 1681. The chapel was completed in 1710, and the theatre in 1770. Louis XVI. summoned the États Généraux to meet

here May 5, 1789, and at the outbreak of the French Revolution, the mob attacked Versailles and compelled the royal family to return to the Tuileries, Oct. 5 and 6. The national Museum, founded by Louis Philippe, was inaugurated in 1837. The school of artillery for the Imperial Guard was established in 1856.

VERSAILLES (Treaties).—The following are the most important alliances and treaties concluded at Versailles:—

A.D.
1678, April 25. Of alliance between France and Sweden.
1701, March 9. Of alliance between France and Bavaria.
1715, April 3. Of alliance between France and Sweden.
1737, Jan. 13. Between France and the Emperor.
1744, June 5. Of alliance between France and Prussia.
1749, Sep. 20. Convention with Denmark.
1756, May 1. Of alliance between France and Austria.
1782, July 16. A convention is signed between France and the United States.
1783, Sep. 3. Peace between Great Britain and France and Spain is concluded at Versailles. By this treaty the French recovered Pondicherry and other possessions in India, and Trincomalee was restored to the Dutch. The preliminaries were signed at Versailles, Jan. 20.
1784, July 19. A secret convention between France and Sweden is signed at Versailles.
1786, Sep. 26. Of commerce between France and England.

VERSE.—The earliest kind of verse employed in Grecian poetry was the hexameter or dactylic metre, which was said to have been invented by the mythical Pythoness Phemonoe, and which remained the standard verse for epic poetry throughout the classic period. The elegiac metre, produced by using alternate hexameter and pentameter verses, originated about the beginning of the 7th century B.C. Archilochus, who flourished B.C. 714—B.C. 676 is the reputed inventor of Iambic and Trochaic verse, and Alcæus, B.C. 611, gave his name to the Alcaic verse. Arion perfected the ancient Dithyrambic metre, which had been previously employed in the choral songs to Bacchus about B.C. 585. Hipponax, who flourished B.C. 546—B.C. 520, introduced a modification of the Iambic verse, known as the Choliambic metre, which was specially adapted for the expression of homely sentiments. The Saturnian verse, the original metre of the Roman poets, is generally ascribed to the Etruscans. The ancient Fescennine verse was introduced at a very early period in Latium, and was perverted into a vehicle for libel, in consequence of which it was prohibited by the laws of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450. The other metres of the Romans were founded on those of the Greeks. The metres of the moderns were chiefly derived from the Latin, and the earliest example of verse in a modern language is a fragmentary poem of Boethius in French, which has been referred to 1000. (*See* BLANK, LEONINE, and MACARONIC VERSE.)

VERSIFIERS. — (*See* IMPROVISATORI and POET LAUREATE.)

VERULAM, VEROLAMIUM, or VERULAMIUM (Britannia).—On the site of this town, taken by Julius Cæsar in May, B.C. 54, and afterwards called Old Verulam, the modern St. Albans (*q. v.*) is supposed to have been built.

VERVINS (France). — Philip II. of Spain concluded a treaty at this town, May 2, 1598, with Henry IV. of France, restoring all the places he had seized during the war. The Duke of Savoy was included in the peace. Vervins, taken by the Spaniards in 1653, was recaptured by the French in 1654.

VESERIS. — The battle of Vesuvius (*q. v.*) was said to have been fought near Veseris, which is believed to have been a small river in Campania, though some authorities contend that it was a town.

VESONTIO.—(*See* BESANÇON.)

VESOUL (France), founded in the 9th century, was sacked by the English in 1360. The Burgundians defeated the French here March 19, 1477, and the town suffered from the ravages of war in 1595, 1636, and 1644.

VESPERS, or EVENING SONG. — The evening prayer of the Romish Church, so named from Vesper, the evening star, is mentioned by the most ancient fathers, and was certainly celebrated in the eastern churches during the 3rd and 4th centuries. (*See* SICILIAN VESPERS, VERONA, &c.)

VESPRIM, VESZPRIM, or WESPRIM (Hungary). — The fortress, often besieged by the Turks, was seized by Soliman I. in 1552, was recovered from the Turks in 1598, and was dismantled in 1702.

VESTALS. — Virgin priestesses of Vesta existed in Etruria and among the Sabines before they were instituted at Rome. According to tradition, Romulus and Remus were the sons of the vestal Ilia, who was compelled to violate her oath of chastity, and punished by being buried alive, B.C. 770. Numa Pompilius (B.C. 715—B.C. 673) is regarded as the founder of the order at Rome, as he instituted four virgin priestesses of Vesta, whose duty it was to minister in her temple and to watch, by turns, the sacred fire on the altar. Two more were added by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 616—B.C. 578), or by Servius Tullius (B.C. 578—B.C. 534). The law of Numa inflicted death by stoning on vestals guilty of incontinence; but Tarquinius Priscus enforced the penalty of burying alive. The most celebrated instances of the infliction of this penalty were those of the vestal Opimia, B.C. 481; of Urbinia, B.C. 470; of Misurtia, B.C. 337; Sextilia, B.C. 273; and Licinia, who, with several of her companions, was convicted of incest, B.C. 116. In every case the corrupter of a vestal's purity was scourged to death. Domitian enforced the laws respecting the strict manner of the life of the vestals, and two found guilty of incontinence were allowed to kill themselves, whilst a third, Cornelia, was buried alive in 91. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius I. in 389.

VESUNNA.—(*See* PERIGUEUX.)

VESUVIUS (Battle).—The armies of Latium and Rome met on the banks of the Veseris, in the plains of Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 340. It was revealed to the Roman consuls, T. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius Mus, in a dream the night before the battle, that the gods had doomed the general on one side and the army on the other, and in the morning they agreed that in case either wing met with a check, the general in command of that should offer

his life as a sacrifice. The left beginning to waver, Decius immediately summoned the chief pontiff Valerius, and having repeated the formula, rushed into the thickest of the Latin army. This act of heroism was repeated by his son, P. Decius Mus, at Sentinum (*q. v.*), and on both occasions the Romans were victorious.

VESUVIUS (Naples).—It is believed that an eruption took place in 63, when but little damage was done; and the first recorded eruption took place Aug. 24, 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii (*q. v.*) were overwhelmed, and about 200,000 persons perished, amongst whom was Pliny the Elder, who, on perceiving the eruption, had repaired to Stabiæ and landed at the villa of his friend Pomponianus. Other eruptions of less violent character occurred in 203, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1139, 1306, and 1500. An eruption which burst forth Sep. 29, 1538, resulted in the formation of Monte Nuovo. It was forced up by subterranean convulsions to a height of 413 feet in two days. A very violent eruption took place Dec. 17, 1631, and overwhelmed Torre del Greco and other villages at the foot of the mountain, besides causing the death of 18,000 persons. It was again active Aug. 12, 1682, when a conical projection was formed in the centre of the great crater, which was nearly filled up by a succession of small discharges in 1689. A series of violent eruptions commenced May 20, and continued till Aug., 1707; and the ashes, &c., were thrown with much violence upon Naples, where they produced great consternation, Aug. 2. A violent eruption took place May 20, 1737, and the mountain commenced pouring forth destructive torrents of lava, &c., Oct. 25, 1751, and continued active for 25 days, during which time the central cone sank, leaving an immense gap in its place. Another eruption took place from Aug. 8 to 11, 1779, and a new cone was thrown up between Oct. 12, 1784, and Dec. 20, 1785. A violent eruption, which raged from Feb., 1793, till Midsummer, 1794, and which attained its height June 15, 1794, poured a torrent of lava through Torre del Greco, where the cathedral and several churches, with most of the houses, were destroyed. A new crater opened Sep. 4, 1809, and the mountain continued more or less active for about four years. A series of violent disturbances commenced Oct. 22, 1822, during which the great cone fell in, and torrents of lava were poured over the adjacent country. The village of Caposecco was overwhelmed by an eruption in Aug., 1834. The volcano commenced violent action Feb. 6, 1850, and remained disturbed till the end of the month, during which time a tract of nine square miles was covered by the lava. Eruptions took place May 1—28, 1855; a grand one commenced May 21, 1858, and continued for some weeks, and the crater again fell in. The mountain was again active in Aug., 1859, and a series of violent eruptions commenced Dec. 8, 1861, and caused the destruction of Torre del Greco.

VETERA.—(*See* XANTEN.)

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The first school for the study of this branch of pathology was established at Lyons in 1761. The Veterinary College of London was founded in 1792.

VEURNE.—(*See* FURNES.)

VEXIN (France).—By the treaty of St. Clair-sur-Epte, a portion of this county was assigned to Normandy, and called Norman Vexin. It was reunited to France in 1082.

VEZELAY (France).—An abbey was founded at this town in 868, and the church of St. Madelaine was consecrated in 864. St. Bernard preached the second crusade here, and Louis VII. took the cross at a council held here in 1146.

VIATICUM.—This term was applied to the Eucharist administered to persons at the point of death, by a canon in the first general council held at Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325. St. Basil (329—Jan. 1, 379) applied it to the rite of baptism, as constituting a provision for the journey to another world.

VIAZMA (Russia).—A treaty between Ladislaus VII., King of Poland, and the Czar, Michael Romanof, was signed in 1634 at this town, long an appanage of the princes of Smolensko. The latter renounced all claim to Poland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Russians defeated the French at this town, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire Oct. 22, 1812.

VIAZMA, or WIASMA (Treaty), between Poland and Russia, was signed at this town in Russia June 15, 1634.

VIBONA.—(*See* MONTELONE.)

VIBORG, VYBORG, WIBORG, or WYBORG (Finland).—This city of European Russia was fortified in 1293 by Torkel Knutson, Regent of Sweden, and became the capital of Carelia. It was besieged by the Russians in 1322, in 1359, and in 1496, and was taken by Peter I. in 1710. By the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721, Viborg was definitely ceded to Russia by the Swedes. A treaty of alliance between Sweden and Russia was concluded at this place Feb. 28, 1609. A severe naval engagement took place off the port, between the Russians and Swedes, July 3, 1790, when the latter were defeated with the loss of nine ships of the line and three frigates, besides several smaller vessels.

VICE.—This character in the Mediæval mystery and morality plays was originally introduced as an embodiment of vice, and is stated by Hallam (Lit. Hist., vol. i. part i. ch. viii. p. 45) "to have gradually acquired a human individuality, in which he came very near to our well-known Punch. The devil was generally introduced in company with the Vice, and had to endure many blows from him." He was attired in a long jerkin, and wore a cap with ass's ears, and he was armed with a thin wooden dagger with which to belabour the devil. The Vice was especially popular about the beginning of the 16th century, and he ceased to be in fashion at the end of the century.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Authority to appoint a vice-chancellor of England, a judge in equity, was given by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813), and Sir Thomas Plumer was appointed April 10. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841), two additional vice-chancellors were created.

Certain provisions of these acts were repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35, s. 29 (July 15, 1850).

VICENZA (Italy), capital of a province of the same name, and the ancient Vicentia, or Vicetia, is first mentioned as having its limits fixed by the proconsul Sex. Atilius Saranus, B.C. 136; and afterwards as a municipal town, B.C. 43. It was plundered by Alaric I. in 401, and wasted with fire and sword by Attila, in 452. It joined the famous Lombard league against the Emperor Frederick I. in 1175; was captured by Frederick II. in 1236, and seized by Eccelino da Romano in 1256. It afterwards fell to Alberico, his brother, from whose tyranny it was delivered by Padua, and held in subjection in 1269. Alboin and Cane della Scala reduced it to the Ghibelline cause in 1311, and Gian Galeazzo Visconti seized it after murdering his uncle, in 1387. Ceded to Venice in 1403, it surrendered to the plenipotentiary of the Emperor Maximilian I., and was retaken by the Venetians in 1509. The French captured it, and it was wrested from them by Venice in 1510. It was occupied by French troops, under Gen. Victor, April 28, 1797. The Austrians assailed it ineffectually May 23, 1848; and it capitulated to Radetsky after a severe bombardment, June 11, 1848.

VICH, or VIC D'OSONA (Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 713, and has been frequently assailed. The French defeated the Spaniards in the neighbourhood in 1810 and 1823.

VICHY (France) was taken by Charles VII. in 1440. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

VICKSBURG (N. America).—This city of the U. States, the capital of Warren county, Mississippi, was besieged by the Federals under Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter, from May 18 to July 4, 1863, when it was captured.

VICTORIA, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and the Princess Victoria Maria Louisa of Saxe-Coburg, born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the English throne on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837; was proclaimed queen June 22; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840. Four sons and five daughters were born of this marriage:—1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858. 2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, heir apparent, married March 10, 1863, Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian, King of Denmark. 3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862. 4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, May 24, 1866. 5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. 6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848. 7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. 8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; and, 9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Prince Albert died, after a short illness, at Windsor Castle, Dec. 14, 1861, and was buried Dec. 23.

VICTORIA (Hong-Kong) was founded by the English in Aug., 1841. Its bishopric was formed in 1849.

VICTORIA (S. Australia).—A settlement, made at Port Philip in 1803, was removed to Hobart Town in June, 1804. Sir Gordon Brower founded a town at Port Victoria in 1831. The colony of South Australia was established and Adelaide founded in 1836. Capt. King discovered the Victoria River in 1838. The name was changed from Port Philip to Victoria in 1839. Gold was discovered in Victoria Aug. 8, 1850. It was separated from New South Wales July 1, 1851, and the Ballarat gold field was discovered in Sep. The Victoria Exhibition building was opened at Melbourne in Oct., 1854. A new constitution was proclaimed Nov. 23, 1855. The first parliament under the new constitution assembled at Melbourne Nov. 21, 1856.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

A.D.
1836, Oct. 1. Capt. Lonsdale, as Police Magistrate, arrives at Melbourne from Sydney.
1839, Sep. 29. Mr. La Trobe, Superintendent of Port Phillip, arrives.
1854, June 21. Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria.
1855, Dec. 31. Sir Charles Hotham dies, and Major-Gen. Macarthur officiates as Acting-Governor.
1857, Nov. Sir Henry Barkly.
1863, Sep. 9. Sir Charles H. Darling.

VICTORIA (Vancouver Island) was selected by Governor Davis as the capital in 1842.

VICTORIA BRIDGE (Canada).—This iron railway tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence was designed by Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross. The first portion of the north abutment coffer dam was towed into its place May 24, 1854, and the first stone of the bridge was laid July 20. The stone piers sustained uninjured the violent movement of the ice Jan. 4, 1855, and the first train passed over the bridge Dec. 17, 1859. The formal inauguration by the Prince of Wales took place Aug. 25, 1860. The total length of the tubes is 6,592 feet, and of the bridge 9,144 feet, or nearly two miles. It stands 60 feet above the surface of the water, and is composed of 9,044 tons of iron, held together by 1,540,000 rivets. The iron-work was all completed at the Canada Works, Birkenhead. The spans are 25 in number, that in the middle being 330 feet.

VICTORIA CROSS, for distinguished gallantry on the part of officers or privates in the army and navy, was established Feb. 5, 1856. It was conferred by Queen Victoria upon 48 military men and 14 belonging to the royal navy, in Hyde Park, June 26, 1857. Another distribution took place on Southsea common, to men who had distinguished themselves in the Crimea and during the Indian mutiny, Aug. 2, 1858. Several brave men have received the decoration for acts of gallantry and devotion.

VICTORIA DOCKS (London) were opened Nov. 26, 1855.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (London), formed at a preliminary meeting, held June 16, 1865, was constituted June 22. The first general meeting was held May 24, 1866, and the first ordinary meeting June 6.

VICTORIA LAND (Antarctic Ocean), seen by Sir James Ross Jan. 12, 1841, was believed by him to be the mainland of the Antarctic continent.

VICTORIA NYANZA.—(*See* NILE.)

VICTORIA PARK (London).—By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27 (June 21, 1841), the commissioners of Woods and Forests were empowered to complete the sale of York House to the Duke of Sutherland for £72,000, and to lay out the money in the purchase of about 290 acres of land at Hackney for a royal park. It was opened to the public in 1845. A drinking fountain, erected in this park at a cost of £5,000, by Miss Burdett Coutts, was opened June 28, 1862.

VICTORIA REGIA.—This aquatic plant, named after Queen Victoria, was discovered in the river Berbice, in Guiana, by Sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1837.

VICTORIA THEATRE (London), at first called the Coburg, was opened in 1818. A false alarm of fire was raised, and 16 people were killed, in the panic caused Dec. 27, 1858.

VICTORY, Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar (*q. v.*), on the deck of which he received his mortal wound, and on board of which he died, Oct. 21, 1805, is kept at Portsmouth, where it is exhibited to visitors. (*See* ARDOCH, NICOPOLIS, RANGOON, &c.)

VICUS JULII.—(*See* AIRE.)

VIC, or VIC-SUR-SEILLE (France).—This town, at one time the residence of the kings of Austrasia, was destroyed by the Count of Bar in 1255. Louis XIII. concluded a treaty here with Charles III., Duke of Lorraine, Jan. 6, 1632.

VICTUALLERS.—By 12 Edw. II. c. 6 (1318), officers of cities or boroughs were prohibited from selling wine or victuals during their time of office. The regulation of the provision-dealers of London was vested in the mayor and aldermen by 31 Edw. III. c. 10 (1357), and they were restrained from selling their goods at exorbitant prices by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 8 (1389). The price of victuals was assessed and taxed by 3 Hen. VIII. c. 8 (1511). It was confined within certain limits, and the exportation of provisions without a licence was prohibited, by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1533). Further restrictions on the exportation were imposed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5 (1554). By 24 Geo. II. c. 40 (1751), called the Tippling Act, publicans could not recover debts for spirits under one pound. It was amended by 28 Geo. III. c. 46 (1755), and repealed by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114 (Aug. 28, 1860). By 27 & 28 Vict. c. 64 (July 25, 1864), all public houses within the metropolitan police district are to be closed from 1 to 4 A.M. It was amended by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 77 (June 29, 1865). Public houses in Scotland are regulated by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 35 (July 17, 1862). The permanent fund of the licensed victuallers was founded in 1794. Their school in the Old Kent Road was instituted in 1803, and their asylum in 1827. (*See* ALE and BEER. LICENCES, &c.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE.—The victualling office, erected at Deptford in 1745, was destroyed by fire in 1749. In Aug., 1785, the department was removed from Tower Hill, the clerks' offices being transferred to Somerset House, and the workshops for the preparation of provisions to Deptford. The Royal Clarence Victualling-yard was transferred from Portsmouth to Gosport in 1828.

VIDASOA.—(*See* BIDASOA.)

VIENNA (Austria).—This city is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, or Vendobona, where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius died, March 17, 180.

A.D.
791. Vienna is annexed to the empire of Charlemagne.
964. Vienna is made the capital of the margraviate of Austria.
1142. The modern town is founded.
1151. It is erected into a city.
1198. It is surrounded by walls.
1237. Frederick II. erects it into an imperial city.
1207, May 10. A council is held against the injustice and violence committed during the 15 months the imperial throne was vacant.
1277. It is taken by Rodolph of Habsburg.
1359. The cathedral of St. Stephen's is founded.
1365. The university is founded.
1448, Feb. 17. The concordat of Aschaffenburg is concluded at Vienna.
1462. The Viennese revolt and besiege the Emperor Frederick III. in his own quarter of the city.
1477. Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, fails in an attempt to take Vienna.
1485. Vienna surrenders to Mathias Corvinus.
1529, Sep. 26. The Turks, under Soliman I., besiege Vienna.—Oct. 14. They are compelled to retire.
1619. Vienna is attacked by the Bohemians.
1683, July 14. The Turks besiege Vienna, which is ably defended by Count Stahremberg.—Sep. 12. John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Charles, Duke of Lorraine, defeat the Turks, who retreat in confusion.
1705. The Academy of Fine Arts is founded.
1720. An Academy of Painting is formed.
1785. The Josephine Medical Academy is founded.
1805, Nov. 12. The French seize Vienna.
1809, May 13. Vienna surrenders to Napoleon I.
1815, March 13. The Allies publish the declaration of Vienna, by which Napoleon I. is outlawed. (*See* VIENNA, Congress.)
1830. Considerable injury is caused by an inundation of the Danube.
1835. An exhibition is held at Vienna.
1848, March 13. An insurrection breaks out at Vienna.—May 17. The Emperor Ferdinand II. is compelled to quit the city.—Aug. 12. The Emperor returns.—Oct. 6. A second insurrection breaks out.—Oct. 7. The Emperor again leaves the city.—Oct. 28. Vienna is bombarded by Jellachich and Windischgratz.—Oct. 31. The rebels surrender.
1852, May 8. Nicholas I. of Russia visits Vienna.—Sep. 30. Funeral services are performed in honour of the Duke of Wellington.
1855, March 15. The conference on the Eastern question commences.—April 24. The Conference is closed, and the war between Russia and the Western Powers continues.—Aug. 18. A concordat is concluded at Vienna.
1857. Strangers are permitted to enter Vienna without passports.—Sep. The international statistical congress assembles here.
1858. The fortifications are demolished preparatory to the extension of the city.
1860, March 5. The Reichsrath is re-established by patent.
1862, Feb. 12. The Prince of Wales visits the Emperor at Vienna.

VIENNA (Conferences).—During the Russian war, a conference of the representatives of the four great powers assembled at Vienna, for the purpose of adjusting the question pacifically, July 24, 1853. The congress adopted the well-known Vienna note July 31. It was accepted by Russia Aug. 10, but the Turkish Government demanded some alterations Aug. 19, which were rejected by the Czar Sep. 7. The result was the declaration of war by Turkey,

Oct. 5. The congress addressed another note to the Porte, expressing the regret of the great powers at the war, and requesting information on the conditions on which Turkey would treat for peace, Dec. 5; and the Turkish Government, in a reply dated Dec. 31, named the earliest possible evacuation of the principalities, the renewal of treaties, the maintenance of the religious privileges of all communities, and a definite regulation of the Holy Places, as the indispensable grounds of negotiation. These four points were admitted by the congress Jan. 13, 1854, and the meeting was dissolved Jan. 16.——Another congress assembled March 15, 1855, was composed of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (Lord John Russell and the Earl of Westmorland), France, Austria, Turkey, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff). After agreeing on the questions relative to the principalities and to the navigation of the Danube, a dispute commenced respecting the restriction of Russian power in the Black Sea, which resulted in an adjournment of the congress, March 26. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Aali Pasha arrived at Vienna as additional ministers April 6, and negotiations were resumed April 17. Lord John Russell withdrew from Vienna April 23, in consequence of the dissatisfaction his policy had created in England; and M. Drouyn de Lhuys also left the conference, April 27. The congress terminated without producing any satisfactory results, June 4.

VIENNA (Congress).—The first congress of Vienna was convened by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, for the settlement of the affairs of Europe after the abdication of Napoleon I. The day appointed for the opening of the congress was Aug. 1, but it was afterwards resolved that the meeting should be postponed till Oct. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Vienna Sep. 17; the Kings of Denmark and of Würtemberg, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Sep. 22; the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, Sep. 25; the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Brunswick, Sep. 28; the Elector of Hesse and the Prince of Nassau-Weiburg, Sep. 30; and the Grand-duke of Baden, Oct. 2. Besides the sovereign princes, the congress was composed of plenipotentiaries from the courts of Austria (Prince Metternich and others), Spain, France (Prince Talleyrand, &c.), Great Britain (Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards the Duke of Wellington, with others), Portugal, Prussia, Russia (Count Nesselrode, &c.), Sweden, Denmark, and other minor states. The first official declaration of the congress was issued Oct. 8, and announced the postponement of the formal opening till Nov. 1, when business commenced under the presidency of Prince Metternich. After the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, the congress published a declaration, March 13, 1815, announcing that he had thereby broken all civil and social ties, and had rendered himself a political outlaw. The principal arrangements of the congress were collected in one grand act of 121 articles, which was signed by the ministers of Great Britain, Austria, France, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, June 9, 1815.

VIENNA (Treaties).—The following is a list of the most important treaties that have been concluded at Vienna:—

A.D.
1606, June 23. The Religious Peace of Vienna, between the Emperor Rodolph II. and the Hungarian Protestants.
1671, Sep. 1. A secret alliance between France and the Emperor Leopold I. is signed
1689, May 12. An alliance against France is concluded by England, Holland, and the Emperor Leopold I.
1700, Nov. 16. Treaty of the Crown (*q. v.*).
1725, April 30. A peace and an alliance are concluded at Vienna by Germany and Spain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, and Germany agreed to furnish a force for restoring Gibraltar to Spain, and to endeavour to restore the Stuarts to the English throne.
1726, Aug. 6. Of alliance between the Emperor Charles VI. and Catherine I., Empress of Russia.
1727. Prussia joins the alliance of Vienna.
1731, March 16. A treaty, called the Second Treaty of Vienna, is concluded between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland. By this treaty Great Britain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction.—July 22. Spain acceded to it.
1735, Oct. 3. Preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and France are signed.
1736, April 15. Spain accedes to the preliminaries signed Oct. 3, 1735.
1738, Nov. 18. A definitive peace between France and Germany, called the Third Treaty of Vienna. By this treaty Lorraine is ceded to France, which agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.
1757, Oct. 30. Maria Theresa guarantees the possession of Berg and Juliers to the Elector Palatine, by a treaty signed at Vienna.
1791, July 25. An alliance between the Emperor Leopold II. and Prussia is signed.
1800, June 20. Of subsidies between England and Austria is ratified at Vienna.
1805, Dec. 15. Prussia concludes a treaty with Austria.
1809, Oct. 14. Peace between Napoleon I. and Austria is signed at Schönbrunn, an imperial palace in the suburbs of Vienna. Austria cedes Dalmatia, the Tyrol, &c., to France, and unites with France and Russia in their prohibitory system with regard to England.
1814, Sep. 28. Convention placing Saxony under the control of Prussia.
1815, March 25. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia conclude an alliance at Vienna.—March 27. France accedes to the alliance.—May 31. A treaty is concluded between Holland on one side, and Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia on the other. The Allies agree to an extension of the Dutch territories, and declare the house of Orange the royal family of Holland.—June 4. Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg, by a treaty concluded between the two powers at Vienna.—June 8. An act vesting the administration of the German states in a general diet is signed at Vienna.—June 9. The general congress treaty is signed.—Sep. 14. A convention securing the duchies of Parma, &c., to the Empress Maria Louisa.
1838, July 3. Of commerce and navigation with Great Britain.
1841, June 16. Of commerce and navigation with Brazil.
1846, July 20. Of commerce and navigation with Russia.—Nov. 6. With Prussia and Russia, for the annexation of Cracow.
1849, Dec. 24. Offensive and defensive alliance with Modena.
1864, Oct. 30. Peace is concluded at Vienna between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, the latter power resigning the duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, and agreeing to pay a heavy sum of money, and to consent to a ratification of the frontier of Jutland.
1865, Dec. 16. Of commerce with England.
1866, Jan. 4. Ratifications of treaty of commerce with England are exchanged at Vienna.—Oct. 3. Peace between Austria and Italy is concluded at Vienna, and Austria cedes Venetia and the Quadrilateral

VIENNE (France), the ancient Vienna or Vienna Allobrogum, the capital of the Allobroges, is mentioned by Julius Cæsar, and was a very important city. It was the scene of a cruel persecution in 177. Valentinian II. was assassinated here May 15, 392. It was made the capital of Burgundy in 432. The Franks took it in 834, and Charles the Bald in 871. It again became the capital of Burgundy in 879, but was replaced by Arles. It was besieged by the German and French princes in 880, and surrendered to Carloman in 882. Councils were held here in April, 870; in 892; Jan. 31, 1060; Sep. 16, 1112; in 1118; in 1200; and Oct. 1, 1311—April 3, 1312 (sometimes called the fifteenth general). Servetus escaped from prison here, and was burned in effigy June 17, 1553. A Roman temple still exists, which has been converted into a museum; and near the town is a pyramidal monument called Pontius Pilate's tomb. It was annexed to France in 1448.

VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE.—(*See* COURT LEET, FRANK-PLEDGE, &c.)

VIGO (Spain) was taken and burned by the expedition under Drake and Norris, despatched by Elizabeth to attempt to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal, in 1589. Sir George Rooke destroyed a fleet of Spanish galleons in its harbour, capturing booty that was estimated at 6,000,000 dollars, Oct. 12, 1702. Its garrison surrendered to Lord Cobham, who carried off 43 pieces of ordnance, 8,000 muskets, 2,000 barrels of gunpowder, and a number of slave sloops, Oct. 10, 1719.

VILLA FRANCA (Battle).—(*See* LLERENA.)

VILLA FRANCA (Italy).—This small port in the Mediterranean was purchased Nov. 19, 1858, for 20 years, by a Russian company, as a station for steamboats, and was almost immediately occupied by two Russian ships of war. The English Government opposed this transaction as an encroachment on the part of Russia in the Mediterranean. There are several places with this name, but none of much importance.

VILLA FRANCA, or VILLE-FRANCHE (Italy).—This town was founded by Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, during the 13th century. A preliminary treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperors of France and Austria, July 11, 1859, by which Austria abandoned Lombardy to Sardinia. (*See* ZURICH.)

VILLAIN, or VILLEIN.—The name applied by the Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans to their slaves. After the Conquest in 1066, there were four classes of slaves in England: villains in gross, who were the absolute property of their masters, and were employed in the most menial offices; villains regardant, otherwise styled præedial slaves, who were attached to the soil, and followed the occupation of husbandmen; and two smaller divisions, known as *cottarii* and *bordarii*. The method for the amercement of villains is prescribed by 9 Hen. III. c. 14 (1225), and their performance of homage to their feudal lords was regulated by 17 Edw. II. stat. 2 (1324). By 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 18 (1350), a lord was empowered to seize his villain notwithstanding a writ of *Libertate probanda*. (*See* FEUDAL LAWS and SLAVERY.)

VILLA DE LA PLATA.—(*See* CHUQUISACA.)

VILLA VICIOSA (Portugal).—The Portuguese, assisted by Gen. Schomberg and some English troops, defeated the Spaniards at Villa Viciosa, or Montes Claros, in 1665.

VILLA VICIOSA (Spain).—Marshal Vendôme defeated Stahremberg, thus securing the crown of Spain to Philip V., at this village, Dec. 9, 1710.

VILLE MARIE.—(*See* MONTREAL.)

VILLINGSHAUSEN (Battle).—(*See* KIRCHDENKERN.)

VILNA.—(*See* WILNA.)

VIMEIRA, or VIMIERO (Battle).—Gen. Junot, who received from Napoleon I. the title of Duc d'Abrantes, attacked Sir Arthur Wellesley near this town, Aug. 21, 1808. The French were completely defeated, with a loss of 14 guns and many prisoners.

VIMORI (Battle).—A German army, raised in the cause of Henry of Navarre, was attacked at this town, in France, by the Duke of Guise, and dispersed, Oct. 27, 1587.

VINCENNES (France).—Philip II. built the castle in 1183. Philip VI. pulled down the old castle, and commenced another in 1337. Henry V. of England, having fallen ill at Corbeuil, was removed to the Bois de Vincennes, where he expired, Aug. 31, 1422. Since 1472 it has been used as a state prison. Here the Prince of Condé was confined Jan. 18, 1650; the Cardinal de Retz Dec. 19, 1652; and Mirabeau for three years and a half. The castle was attacked by a Parisian mob Feb. 28, 1791. The Duke d'Enghien was shot here by order of Napoleon I., at 1 A.M., March 22, 1804. When the Allies appeared before it in 1815, the governor-general Daumenil saved it by threatening to blow it up. The ministers of Charles X. were imprisoned here in 1830. (*See* CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.)

VINCENT.—(*See* CAPE ST. VINCENT.)

VINCENTIANS, or VINCENTIAN CONGREGATION, a name applied to the Lazarites (*q. v.*), from their founder, Vincent de Paul, (1576—Sep. 27, 1660).

VINCENT, ST. (West Indies), was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Charles II. included it with the Barbadoes and several other islands under one government, in 1672; the French began to colonize the island in 1714; it was ceded to England in 1763; captured by the French, June 17, 1779; and restored to England in 1783. An insurrection of the Caribs was put down Oct. 1, 1795. Another, aided by the French republicans, terminated in the surrender of 5,000 blacks to Gen. Hunter. They were transported to the island of Rattan in Nov., 1796. An eruption of the volcano Souffrière took place in 1812.

VINCY (Battle).—Charles Martel, son of Pepin d'Heristal, encountered the Neustrians under Ragenfred at this place, between Arras and Cambray, May 21, 717, and gained a victory which made him master of Neustria.

VINDELICIA (Germany), inhabited by a Celtic tribe, the Vindelici, was conquered by Tiberius, and many of the people were transported into other countries, B.C. 15.

VINDONISSA (Switzerland).—The 21st Roman legion was in 71 stationed at this strong fortress, at the junction of the three Swiss rivers which fall into the Rhine above Basel (Smith's Hist. of the World, iii. ch. xxxviii.). It was the seat of the first bishopric in this part of Europe, afterwards removed to Constance. The Gauls were defeated here by Constantius in 296. The city was ravaged by the Vandals, by the Alemanni, and by the Huns. Childebert II. destroyed it in the 6th century. Gibbon says: "Within the ancient walls of Vindonissa, the castle of Habsburg, the abbey of Königsfeld, and the town of Bruck, have successively arisen."

VINEGAR HILL (Battle).—The Irish rebels were defeated at Vinegar Hill, Wexford, their principal camp or station, by Gen. Lake, June 21, 1798.

VINE and VINE DISEASE.—Noah is said to have planted a vineyard, B.C. 2247 (Gen. ix. 20). It is supposed that the culture of the vine passed from Persia into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece and Southern Europe; and it is known to have been introduced into France by the Phocæan founders of Marseilles, B.C. 600. Vines are said to have been first brought to England by command of the Emperor Probus, about 280, the year its culture was introduced into Gaul; and the Venerable Bede speaks of vineyards as common in this country in 731. Vines were planted at Tokay, in Hungary, in the 13th century. They were introduced into Madeira about 1421, and were first planted at the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch in 1650. The Catawba vine of America began to attract attention about 1826. The vine disease, *Oïdium Tuckeri*, first appeared in an English hothouse in 1845. In 1847 it was noticed in France; and in 1851 its destructive ravages extended to Italy. (*See* HAMPTON COURT.)

VINLAND.—(*See* AMERICA.)

VINTNERS' COMPANY.—The vintners, constituting one of the 12 chief companies of London, were incorporated by Edward III. in 1365, confirmed by Henry VI. in 1436. The site of their hall in Thames Street was granted by Sir John Stodie in 1357. The present building is of modern date.

VIOL, VIOLIN, &c.—"Stringed instruments played with a bow," says Engel (The Music of the Most Ancient Nations, ch. ii.) "seem to have been unknown to the Assyrians, as well as to the Hebrews and Egyptians. It is true some historians mention Hebrew instruments played with a bow, but they have in translating apparently mistaken the plectrum for a bow. On the other hand there are indications of the existence of a kind of violin in Asia at a very remote period. M. Sonnerat tells us that the Hindoos maintain that the *ravanastron*, one of their old instruments played with a bow, was invented about 5,000 years ago by Ravanen, a mighty king in Ceylon." The viol, a six-stringed fretted instrument played with a bow, was in use as early as the 8th century, and the violin, which differs in having only four strings, dates from about the same period. During the Middle Ages the violin was regarded as a vulgar instrument unworthy the attention of musicians of refinement, and it was not till the Italian Baltazarini was sent as a leader of a band of violins to France, for the gratification of Catherine de Medici, that it became fashionable. About the beginning of the 17th century it became an important instrument in concerted pieces, and the celebrated violins of the Amati family, of Cremona, were made in great quantities as early as 1620. Charles II. rendered the violin a fashionable instrument in England soon after his restoration in 1660. Nicolo Paganini, the eminent violinist, who was born at Genoa in 1784, visited England in 1831, and died at Nice May 27, 1840.

VIRGIN.—(*See* FEASTS, GLORIOUS VIRGIN, SEVEN DOULOURS, SEVEN JOYS, &c.)

VIRGIN (Black).—(*See* CZENSTOCHAU.)

VIRGINIA (N. America) received its name from Queen Elizabeth. (*See* ROANOKE.) The county, at first called Virginia, has since been known as Carolina, whilst the territory to the north took the name of Virginia. James I. granted the southern part of the state to a London company by letters patent, April 10, 1606; and the first colonists, 105 in number, settled on the banks of the James river, calling the place James Town, in honour of the king, May 13, 1607. The colony was recruited by fresh emigrants, who arrived with Lord Delaware as governor, June 10, 1610, and by another batch, under Sir Thomas Gates, in Aug., 1611. (*See* LOTTERY.) A constitution was granted in July, 1621. A general slaughter of the settlers was committed March 22, 1622, by the Indians, who made another attempt, in which they only partially succeeded, April 18, 1644. The first constitution was adopted for legislative purposes June 29, 1776. The importation of slaves was forbidden by the state legislature, under heavy penalties, in 1778. Its constitution was revised in 1830. Virginia seceded from the United States April 17, 1861. The western portion maintained its allegiance to the Federal Government, and was admitted as a separate state of the Union by the name of Western Virginia, or Kanawha (*q. v.*), Dec. 31, 1862. (*See* KENTUCKY.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS (Atlantic), called Las Virgines, in honour of the virgins of the Romish ritual, by Columbus, who discovered them on his second voyage, in 1494. Dutch buccaneers, who settled in Tortola in 1648, were expelled by the English in 1666. St. Thomas's was settled by the Danes in 1672. St. John's was also appropriated by the Danes, who were dispossessed of both islands by the English in 1801; they were, however, restored in 1802. This group, again captured by the English in 1807, was restored to Denmark in 1815. Cholera raged in 1853 and 1854. A new constitution was granted in 1854.

VIRGULA DIVINA.—(*See* DIVINING ROD.)

VIRTUE (League of).—(*See* TUGENDBUND.)

VISCONTI.—Members of this family wielded the chief power in Milan from 1187 to the death of Philip Maria Visconti, Aug. 13, 1447.

VISCOUNT.—The title, created by patent, was first conferred on John, Lord Beaumont, accompanied with a grant of lands in France, by Henry VI., Feb. 10, 1440.

VISEU (Portugal).—Alphonso V. of Leon

was killed while besieging this town, in 1028. It was captured by Ferdinand I. of Castile in 1040.

VISIGOTHS, or THERVINGI.—The division of the Gothic nation into the Eastern or Ostrogoths (*q. v.*), and Western or Visigoths, took place about 330. The Visigoths assisted Procopius against the Romans in 365. Valens permitted them to settle south of the Danube in 376, and they tendered their submission to the Romans, when Theodosius I. granted them permission to occupy Thrace, in 382. They ravaged Thessaly in 395, under their leader Alaric I., whom they elected king in 398; and they invaded Italy in 400. They took Rome Aug. 24, 410, invaded Gaul in 412, in the south of which they established a kingdom in 419. They penetrated into Spain, and established a monarchy in that country in 411. Clovis I. expelled them from France in 507, and the Moors overthrew their power in Spain in 711.

VISITATION.—(*See* FEASTS.)

VITEBSK.—(*See* WITEPSK.)

VITERBO (Italy), capital of a legation of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the Fanum Voltumnæ, where the ancient Etruscans held their confederate assemblies, is said to have been built or enclosed by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings (757—774). Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, compelled the Emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa) to hold the stirrup of his mule while he dismounted at the piazza before the cathedral in 1155. Having maintained its independence as a free municipality, it was obliged to submit to Rome about 1200. The Romans marched against it and were ignominiously defeated by the Viterbans, led by the Count of Toulouse and the Bishop of Winchester, in 1234. A treaty was concluded here in 1267, between Charles of Anjou and Baldwin II., who had fled to Italy after the fall of Constantinople. Viterbo was captured by Ladislaus, King of Naples, in 1413. A defensive alliance was also formed here between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. of France, in Oct., 1515. The town-hall was commenced in 1264, and the episcopal palace, containing the great hall, where several popes of the Middle Ages were elected, was built in the 13th century. There is a tradition that Prince Henry, son of the Earl of Cornwall, was murdered at the high altar of the cathedral by Guy, fourth son of Simon de Montfort, who fell at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265.

VITI.—(*See* FEEJEE ISLANDS.)

VITORIA or VITTORIA (Spain), founded in 581, and so named by Sancho VI. of Navarre, to commemorate a victory over the Moors, about 1180, was occupied by the French in 1808. A signal victory was gained here by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte and Jourdan, June 21, 1813. So complete was the rout, that of the 70,000 men who marched under the French standard, not one remained on Spanish soil June 27. (*See* CEUTA.)

VITRY SUR MARNE, or VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS (France).—This town, formerly a place of considerable importance, was seized and burned by Louis VII. in 1144, when 1,300 of the inhabitants perished from fire in a church. In expiation of this offence, the king undertook the second crusade in 1146. Vitry, after having been gradually restored, was again destroyed by Charles V. in 1544, in consequence of which Francis I. founded Vitry-le-François, at a little distance from the original town, in 1545. It was seized by the Allies in 1814.

VITUS'S (ST.) DANCE.—This disease, which occasionally attacks young children, prevailed as an epidemic on the continent of Europe in 1374. (*See* DANCERS.)

VIVARIUM.—(*See* AQUAVIVARIUM.)

VIZIER.—"Who among you will be my vizier?" (*i.e.* burden-bearer) asked Mohammed among 40 of his followers at the commencement of his career, in 609. Among the Turks the office of grand vizier was created for Aladin, the brother of Orchan, in 1326. So precarious was their position, that three years and a half was the average tenure of the office of 115 who had filled it down to 1683.

VLAARDINGEN.—(*See* MACASSAR.)

VLADIMIR, WLADIMIR, or WOLODOMIR (Russia).—This city, founded in 1158, is one of the most ancient in Russia. It was originally a place of great importance, and, until 1318, was the seat of the government of the grand duchy of Vladimir, before called the duchy of Suzdal. It was taken by the Tartars in 1257 and in 1410.

VLADIMIR, WLADIMIR, or WOLODOMIR, ST. (Order).—This Russian military order was instituted by Catherine II. in 1782, and named after Vladimir I. (980—1015).

VLISSINGEN.—(*See* FLUSHING.)

VOCONIAN LAW, abolishing the right of female inheritance, and restricting legacies to women to the sum of 100,000 sesterces, was enacted at Rome B.C. 169.

VODHENÁ.—(*See* EDESSA, or ÆGÆ.)

VOIRON (Battle).—Clodomir, having killed Sigismund, King of the Burgundians, was defeated and slain at this place, on the Rhone, by Gondemar, the brother of Sigismund, who was acknowledged king in his stead, in 524.

VOLCANO.—Monte Nuovo, a Neapolitan volcano, was thrown up during an eruption of Vesuvius in 1538. Jorullo, in Mexico, suddenly rose to a height of 1,600 feet in 1759, and has remained quiescent ever since; and the volcano of Izalco, in Central America, was thrown up Feb. 23, 1770, and has since been constantly in action. Graham's, or Hotham's, Island, or Ferdinandea, a volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea, was heaved up from a depth of 100 fathoms, to a height of 230 feet above the water, July 31, 1831, and remained visible for three months, when it again sank below the surface. (*See* ÆTNA, HECLA, VESUVIUS, &c.)

VOLHYNIA, or WOLHYNIA (Russia), formed part of Poland until 1793, when it was incorporated with the Russian empire.

VOLSCI, a branch of the same family as the Umbrians and Oscans, inhabiting a portion of ancient Latium, first appear in Roman history as a numerous and warlike people, whose capital city, Suessa Pometia, was captured by Tarquinius Superbus (B.C. 534—B.C. 510). An

army sent by them to besiege Rome was completely routed. The consuls Virginius and Coriolanus defeated them in different engagements, B.C. 493. Coriolanus is said to have found refuge with them after his banishment from Rome, and to have led them against the Romans, who were compelled to sue for peace, as the city was about to be invested by his victorious troops, B.C. 491—B.C. 489. Having leagued with the Æqui, both nations were defeated by the Romans, B.C. 431. The Romans suffered a defeat from them B.C. 407. Camillus routed them and entered their capital, B.C. 388; and again at Satricum he took their camp by storm and captured a great number of prisoners, B.C. 381. A coalition of the Volsci and the Latins was subdued by the Romans B.C. 377. Valerius Corvus defeated them, storming and burning the town of Satricum, B.C. 346. The whole of the Volscian people having submitted to Rome, received the privilege of citizens before B.C. 304.

VOLSINII, or VULSINII.—The inhabitants of this ancient Etrurian city, who made an incursion into Roman territory during a famine, B.C. 391, were defeated, and lost 5,000 in prisoners, and were finally subjugated by the Romans B.C. 280. The conquerors razed the city, and compelled the remaining inhabitants to migrate to another spot.

VOLTAIC PILE, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, or GALVANISM (*q.v.*), first became a science by Alessandro Volta's publication of the contact theory of galvanism in 1793. The pile was first constructed by Volta in 1800, and has undergone numerous improvements by Grove, Bunsen, and other men of science.

VOLTERRA (Italy), on the site of Volaterræ, one of the most ancient of the Etruscan cities, offered a brave resistance to the consul L. Scipio B.C. 298. It was afterwards admitted as a dependent ally of Rome, and furnished supplies for the fleet of Scipio in the second Punic war, B.C. 205. It opened its gates to Sylla after a two years' blockade, B.C. 83. Upon the fall of the empire, it passed successively under the power of the Vandals and the Lombards. The latter were driven out by Charlemagne in the 8th century. Its palace was constructed in the 10th century. The town-hall, with its museum of Etruscan remains, the most valuable in Italy, was built 1208—1257. The cathedral was built about 1254. The Florentines obtained possession of Volterra in 1361, and a bed of alum discovered near the city was claimed by the Florentine Government in 1472. The citadel was converted into a house of correction in 1818.

VOLTRI (Italy) was occupied by the allied Austrian and Sardinian forces in 1795. A series of combats between them and the French, extending over 15 days, took place in its neighbourhood in April. Both sides suffered severe loss. The French, under Massena, sustained a complete defeat here from the Austrians, commanded by Melas, April 18, 1800.

VOLTURNO (Battle).—The army of the King of Naples was defeated on the banks of this river in Italy, by Garibaldi, Oct. 1, 1860.

VOLTURNUM.—(*See* CAPUA.)

VOLUMOMETER.—(*See* HYDROMETER.)

VOLUNTEERS.—The oldest volunteer corps connected with the English army is the Honourable Artillery Company, first raised in 1585, and restored in 1610.

A.D.

1778. Volunteer regiments for service in the American war are enrolled in some of the chief English cities.

1779, Oct. 12. A regiment of Irish volunteers, under the Earl of Leinster, musters 20,000 strong at Dublin to support the Parliament in demanding free trade.

1782. The Earl of Shelburne proposes the formation of volunteer corps as a protection against French invasion.

1794, March. Volunteer corps are raised in England in consequence of threats of invasion by the French republicans.

1799, June 4. George III. reviews upwards of 8,000 volunteers in Hyde Park.

1803. Numerous volunteer corps, enrolled for the defence of the country against Napoleon I., are regulated by 44 Geo. III. c. 54.—Aug. 10. The volunteers receive the thanks of the House of Commons.—Oct. 26. George III. reviews 12,401 London volunteers in Hyde Park.—Oct. 28. George III. reviews 14,676 Westminster, Lambeth, and Southwark volunteers.

1804, June 5. The volunteer system is regulated by 44 Geo. III. c. 54.

1852, March 26. The Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Battalion is formed.

1853, Aug. 3. The Victoria Rifles are enrolled. (*See* ROYAL NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.)

1859, May 12. The Secretary of War publishes a circular announcing the intended establishment of volunteer rifle corps under the provisions of the act of 1863.—June. Rifle corps are formed throughout the United Kingdom.—Aug. 10. Rules formed by a committee of volunteers for the government of rifle corps not in actual service, are issued by the War Office.—Nov. The National Rifle Association is formed at London under the presidency of Mr. Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, secretary for war, with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as patrons.

1860, March 7. Queen Victoria receives 2,500 officers of volunteer rifle brigades at a levée at St. James's. (*See* FLORAL HALL.)—June 23. About 21,000 volunteers are reviewed by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park.—July 2—9. The first meeting of the National Rifle Association (*q.v.*) takes place on Wimbledon Common. Mr. Edward Ross gains the first prize, and M. Thorel, of Geneva, distinguishes himself. (*See* CRYSTAL PALACE.)—July 14. A sham fight of the London volunteers in Camden Park, Chiselhurst.—Aug. 7. Queen Victoria reviews the Scotch volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh.—Sep. 1. The Earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley.

1861, Feb. 16. Lord Herbert of Lea resigns the presidency of the National Rifle Association.—April 1 (Easter Monday). Volunteer sham fights at Brighton, Wimbledon, &c.—July 4—13. The second meeting of the National Rifle Association (*q.v.*) takes place at Wimbledon, when the Queen's cup, worth £250, is won by Mr. Jopling, of the South Middlesex corps. Several reviews are held in different parts of the country in the autumn.

1862, April 21 (Easter Monday). Lord Clyde reviews about 20,000 volunteers at Brighton.—July 1—12. The third meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.

1863, April 6. A grand field-day of rifle volunteers takes place at Brighton.—July 7—18. The fourth meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.—July 21. By 26 and 27 Vict. c. 65, the acts relating to the Volunteer Force of Great Britain are consolidated and amended.

1864, March 28. The annual Easter Monday review of the metropolitan rifle corps takes place in Blackheath, near Guildford, Surrey.

A.D.
1864, May 28. A force of 21,743 volunteers is reviewed in Hyde Park by the Prince and Princess of Wales.—July 12—22. The fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.
1865, April 17. The Easter Monday review of 20,000 volunteers is held at Brighton.—July 10—22. The National Rifle Association holds its sixth annual meeting at Wimbledon.—July 29. The Berkshire and the metropolitan volunteer corps are reviewed in the Great Park, Windsor.—Dec. 2. The presentation of prizes to the London Volunteer Rifle Brigade takes place at the Crystal Palace.
1866, June 23. The volunteers are reviewed in Hyde Park.—July 9—21. The seventh annual meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.—Oct. 11. The English volunteers who visited Belgium to take part in the Tir National are received by a torchlight procession.—Oct. 12—15. The Belgian Tir National is held at Brussels.

VOR-PARLIAMENT, or Preliminary Parliament, the name given to the assembly summoned by the German democrats in their proclamation issued at Heidelberg, March 8, 1848. It was opened in Paul's Church, Frankfort, March 31.

VOSSEM (Treaty).—A peace was concluded between France and the Elector of Brandenburg at this town of Brabant, near Louvain, June 16, 1673.

VOSTITZA.—(*See* ÆGIUM.)

VOTERS.—(*See* REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.)

VOTING PAPERS.—By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53 (Aug. 1, 1861) persons having the right to vote in the election of members for the universities, were allowed to record their votes by means of voting papers. The new system was first tried at Oxford, in the general election, July, 1865.

VOUGLÉ, or VOUILLÉ.—The battle fought in 507 near Poitiers (*q. v.*), in which Alaric II. was defeated and slain by Clovis I., is sometimes named after this place in the vicinity.

VOYAGES.—(*See* CIRCUMNAVIGATION, &c.)

VRIESLAND.—(*See* FRIESLAND.)

VULCANIÆ INSULÆ.—(*See* LIPARI ISLANDS.)

VULGATE, the name given to the Latin translation of the Bible sanctioned by the Romish Church. It was commenced by St. Jerome about 385. The Gospels were completed in 387, and the Old Testament about 405. The first printed edition of the Vulgate was that of Gutenberg, published at Mentz in 1462; and an attempt to restore the text to the state in which it was left by Jerome was made by Robert Stephens in 1528. The Council of Trent declared the Vulgate authentic, April 8, 1546, and in 1589 an edition was printed at the Vatican, and sanctioned by a bull of Pope Sixtus V. This edition was superseded by another, printed by order of Clement VIII. in 1592; and this is the version still used by Roman Catholics. The first English edition was printed at Rouen in 1635.

VULTURNUM.—The Romans built a fortress during the Second Punic War (B.C. 218—B.C. 202), at the mouth of the river Vulturnus, and established a magazine of corn for the use of the army engaged in the siege of Capua B.C. 213. It received a colony of Roman citizens B.C. 194, and again under Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14). The town was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century, and another fortress was built near its site in the 17th century.

W.

WAAL (Holland).—The French, who drove in the advanced posts of the English army on the banks of this river, Oct. 19, 1794, were themselves defeated by the English and Dutch towards the end of the same month. The river was crossed by the French on the ice, to make a winter campaign in Holland, Dec. 10, and they were driven back by the English and the Dutch Dec. 30. A skirmish between the English, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French, took place here Jan. 15, 1795.

WACHAU, or WACKAU (Battle).—Some severe encounters took place the second day of the battle of Leipsic (*q. v.*), Oct. 18, 1813, at this village, near Leipsic.

WACHTENDONK.—(*See* BOMB.)

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, in 1613, for a warden, 15 fellows, 15 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. Dr. Humphrey Hody founded 10 exhibitions—four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek—in 1706. Richard Warner bequeathed an exhibition for the study of botany in 1775. John Goodridge left lands, &c., to the value of £60 a year to the college, Nov. 25, 1654; and Lord Wyndham bequeathed £2,000 in 1745. The Rev. John Wills, in 1806, bequeathed £90 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £18 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £90 a year for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £18 a year for a medical exhibition to a scholar, besides bequests to a fund for the purchase of livings. The chapel was consecrated April 29, 1613. The altar was paved with black and white marble in 1677, and the rest of the chapel in 1678. An additional building was erected on the south side of the college in 1694.

WADY MUSA.—(*See* PETRA.)

WAFER.—The bread used in the Eucharist by the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics, called a wafer, in the shape of a denarius, or penny, to represent, according to some, the money for which Jesus was betrayed, was first introduced in the 11th century. Bernoldus, in his "De Ordine Romano," written in 1089, condemns the substitution of the wafer for bread.

WAFERS.—The oldest seal with red wafers, according to Beckmann, is dated 1624. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (ix. 410) mentions a letter, dated April, 1607, in his possession, sealed with a red wafer. Wafers were only used by private persons in the 17th century. Their use on public seals commenced in the 18th century.

WAGER OF BATTEL.—The decision of suits by Wager of Battel, vadiatio duelli, is said to have originated with the Burgundi, and the first written injunction of judiciary combats is found in the laws of Gundebald in 501. Kerr (Student's Blackstone, Appendix) says, "This trial was introduced into England, among other Norman customs, by William the Conqueror; but was only used in three cases,

one military, one criminal, and the third civil. The first in the court of chivalry and honour; the second in appeals of felony; and the third upon issue joined in a writ of right, formerly the last and most solemn decision of real property." It was the only decision of a writ of right after the Conquest, till Henry II. (1154—89) established the grand assize, giving the tenant the right of choosing one of the two. Kerr adds, "The last trial by battel that was waged in the court of common pleas at Westminster, though there was afterwards one in the court of chivalry in 1631, and another in the county palatine of Durham in 1638, was in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1571, as reported by Sir James Dyer, and was held in Tothill Fields, Westminster, 'non sine magna juris consultorum perturbatione,' saith Sir Henry Spelman, who was himself a witness of the ceremony."

WAGER OF LAW.—(*See* JURY.)

WAGES.—The earliest attempts to regulate the price of labour in this country arose in consequence of the depopulation occasioned, in 1346, and the following years, by the plague, which reduced the number of the working class to such an extent that the supply of labour proved inadequate to the demand, and an immediate rise of wages was the result. The Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1. (1350), limited the rate. (*See* LABOURERS, &c.) Further regulations were imposed by 13 Rich. II. c. 8 (1389), by 23 Hen. VI. c. 12 (1444), and by 11 Hen. VII. c. 22 (1496). These statutes were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), and by 1 James I. c. 6 (1604), which entrusted the decision of disputes respecting wages to justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c. This jurisdiction was abolished by 53 Geo. III. c. 40 (April 15, 1813). By 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831), numerous statutes prohibiting the payment of wages in goods were repealed, and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849), clerks and servants of bankrupts are entitled to at least one quarter's wages in full, provided the amount does not exceed £30. The following table, from Tooke's "History of Prices," vi. 389, shows the average daily wages of agricultural labourers in England during certain periods:—

A.D.	Wages per Day.	A.D.	Wages per Day.
1200—1299	4d.	1701—1766	12d.
1300—1349	5½d.	1767—1789	15d.
1400—1499	6½d.	1767—1800	17d.
1500—1599	6½d.	1790—1803	20d.
1600—1699	10½d.	1804—1810	24d.
1700—1799	15d.	1811	25½d.

WAGGONS. — Pharaoh sent waggons to convey Jacob and his family from Canaan to Egypt, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlv. 19), and some rude vehicle existed among all the nations of antiquity, and was employed for agricultural purposes during the Middle Ages. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods from London to some of the principal provincial towns, were started in 1605, but did not meet with much success. They were supplanted by waggon-coaches, which continued to be the chief means of conveyance until the establishment of stage-coaches (*q. v.*). Waggoners, or common carriers, were regulated by 3 Will. & Mary, c. 12 (1691), amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 28 (1748).

WAGHORN'S EXPRESS.—(*See* OVERLAND MAIL.)

WAGNER, FORT.—(*See* CHARLESTON.)

WAGRAM (Battle), fought at this village, near Vienna, between the French, under Napoleon I., and the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, July 5 and 6, 1809. Nearly 1,000 large guns were used in this conflict, which, indecisive on the first day, resulted in a victory for the French. The losses on both sides were very great, and the armistice of Znaim was signed July 11. It led to the peace of Schönbrunn (*q. v.*), and the marriage of Napoleon I. with the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

WAHABEES, or WAHÂBITES, a Mohammedan reforming sect, originated by Abd el Wahab, in Yemen, about 1749. They made a successful campaign against Ghaleb, the Grand Sheik of Mecca, in 1792 and 1793; repelled an attack by Soliman, Pasha of Bagdad, in 1797; and totally destroyed a Turkish army sent against them in 1801. They took Mecca and Medina in 1803, conquered the greater part of Arabia, and overran Syria. Mehemet Ali sent an army against them, which they defeated near Medina, in 1812; but he took that town soon after. The Wahabees, defeated at Zohran, were victorious at Brissel, in 1815, when peace was concluded. Ibrahim Pasha made war upon them in 1816, and after an obstinate resistance, drove them into Derayeh in 1818, which he took in Dec., and sent Abdullah, their chief, and several of his family, to Constantinople, where they were beheaded. The greater part of the territories conquered by the Wahabees fell under the authority of the Pasha of Egypt; but they gave much trouble, by fomenting insurrections, in 1827, 1834, 1838, and 1839.

WAHLSTATT (Battles). — This Prussian village, near Liegnitz, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Duke of Silesia, over the Mongol Tartars, in 1241. —— Marshal Blucher defeated the French at the same place, Aug. 26, 1813, and received, in consequence, the title of Prince of Wahlstatt. The latter conflict is frequently called the battle of Katzbach (*q. v.*), from a small stream that runs through the plain in which it was fought.

WAIAPU (New Zealand).—A bishopric in connection with the Church of England was established here in 1859.

WAIKATOES.—(*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

WAISTCOAT.—This term originally signified an under-garment, reaching to the waist. It afterwards became the principal male garment, and superseded the doublet; but in the 17th century it resumed its original form. Pepys, in 1663, mentions seeing the queen "in a white laced waistcoat." During the reign of Charles II. (1660—85), gentlemen wore waistcoats reaching to the knees, and this fashion continued till about 1772, when the members of the Macaroni Club (*q. v.*) introduced short waistcoats.

WAITCHING.—(*See* PEKIN.)

WAITS, or WAKES.—In former times each

ward in the city of London had its company of Waits, who attended the Lord Mayor on public occasions, and whose performances were not restricted to Christmas-tide, as at present. There were companies of Waits in all the principal towns, one having been established at Exeter as early as 1400; and they enjoyed certain privileges.

WAITZEN (Hungary).—The Hungarian insurgents took this town by storm, April 9, 1849, and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter July 15. They were defeated, July 16, by the Russians, who entered the town.

WAKE. — The name given in the Middle Ages to a festival kept on the day of the dedication of a parish church, because the people watched from the previous night till morning in the church, was afterwards applied to any holiday in the county. (*See* FAIRS.) Wakes were regulated by an act of convention in 1536; were suppressed at Exeter and in Somersetshire in 1627 and in 1631; and though temporarily restored by the Book of Sports, Oct. 18, 1633, gradually declined.

WAKEFIELD (Battles). — A sanguinary battle was fought at Wakefield, Dec. 30, 1460, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, in which the latter were defeated, and Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., was slain.——The Royalists were defeated here by Fairfax, May 21, 1643.

WAKEFIELD (Yorkshire), supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, formed part of the royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1043—66). The manor was granted by Henry I., about 1107, to William, Earl Warren, in whose family it remained till the middle of the 14th century, when it reverted to the crown. It was granted to the Earl of Holland by Charles I., and was purchased by the Duke of Leeds in 1700. The parish church of All Saints was built in the reign of Henry III. (1216—72). The font bears the initials of Charles II., and the date is 1611. The bridge was built in the reign of Edward III. (1327—77). The free grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1592. The Green-coat school was established in 1707. The church of St. John, built in 1795, was made parochial in 1815. The Court-house was erected in 1806, a corn-exchange in 1823, and a more commodious building in 1837. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1827; the Proprietary school was opened in 1834; and Trinity church was built in 1840. The town was incorporated in 1847. A motion in the House of Commons, for making it a separate assize town for the West Riding of Yorkshire instead of Leeds, was rejected Feb. 19, 1864. An Art Exhibition was held here Aug. 30, 1865.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.—This expedition, for checking the growing influence of Napoleon I. in Holland, consisted of 30,000 men, under the command of Lord Chatham, brother of Mr. Pitt. Lord Chatham received his instructions July 16, 1809. The expedition, consisting of a fleet of 37 ships of the line and 23 frigates, besides numerous smaller vessels, under the command of Sir Richard Strahan, left England July 28, 1809, and commenced the disembarkation in Walcheren, the principal island of the Dutch province of Zealand, and at Cadsand, July 29. Middleburg, the chief town of the island, and Goes, the capital of South Beveland, were immediately occupied, and Balitz, evacuated by the French Aug. 2, was seized Aug. 3. Instead of proceeding to capture Antwerp, the grand object of the expedition, Lord Chatham invested Flushing (*q. v.*), which surrendered, after a vigorous bombardment, Aug. 16. In the meantime, the French forces, no longer required in Germany, on account of the peace with Austria, had assembled around Antwerp, and as the marsh fever of the Low Countries began to appear among the English troops, it was decided, in the beginning of Sep., to withdraw into the island of Walcheren. As the mortality continued on the increase, orders were issued for the evacuation of the island, Nov. 23; and before Christmas the entire force had re-embarked. The total number of deaths during the occupation amounted to 7,000, and the sick sent home at various times to 12,863. Considerable indignation having been felt at the failure of the expedition, a select committee of inquiry was nominated by the House of Commons, Feb. 6, 1810. After an adjourned debate, four divisions took place, March 30, and in all of these ministers had a majority. In the first Lord Porchester's resolution was rejected by a majority of 48 (for, 227; against, 275); in the second Gen. Crawford's first resolution was carried by a majority of 40 (for, 272; against, 232); in the third an amendment by Mr. Canning was carried by a majority of 51 (for, 275; against, 224); and in the fourth Gen. Crawford's last resolution, expressing approval of the conduct of ministers, was carried by a majority of 23 (for, 255; against, 232..

WALDECK (Germany). — This small principality was created in 1682. Its first prince was George Frederick (1620—1692), a celebrated imperial general. Prince Christian Augustus, born in 1744, signalized himself in the wars against the French during the Revolution, and is said to have originated the plan of the successful attack on the French lines of Weissenburg, in Alsace, Oct. 13, 1793. The Prince of Waldeck granted a constitution to his subjects in Aug., 1852. It seceded from the Germanic Confederation June 25, 1866, and passed under the rule of Prussia by a treaty ratified Sep. 8.

WALDENSES.—(*See* VALDENSES.)

WALES, the ancient Cambria, or Britannia Septentrionalis, or Secunda, was a distinct principality before the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55, and maintained its independence throughout the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions. The modern Welsh are said to be descendants of the ancient Britons, who fled to the fastnesses of Wales in order to escape from the Saxon tyrants.

A.D.
50. Ostorius Scapula attacks the Silures (*q. v.*), and takes their king Caractacus prisoner.
58. Suetonius Paulinus invades Wales.
60. Christianity is said to have been first preached in Wales.

A.D.
61. Suetonius Paulinus takes Mona, or Anglesey (*q. v.*).
75. Julius Frontinus conquers the Silures.
78. Julius Agricola invades Wales and takes Anglesey.
429. The Welsh Britons, under St. Germanus, defeat the Saxons at Mass-Garmon. (*See* HALLELUJAH VICTORY.)
443. Caswallon establishes an independent monarchy in North Wales.
445. The Britons are driven into the mountainous regions of Wales by the Picts and Scots.
517. Arthur, elected King of the Britons in Wales, commences war against the Saxons.
542. Arthur is slain at Camelford (*q. v.*).
560. Maelgwyn, King of North Wales, is acknowledged sovereign by the minor princes of the country.
603. Ethelfrith, King of Northumbria, invades Wales and massacres the monks of Bangor-Iscoed (*q. v.*).
607. St. David dies in Wales.
610. Tewdrick, a Welsh chieftain, defeats Ceolwulph, King of Wessex.
640 (about). Dyvnwal Moelmud, a descendant of the British settlers in Armorica, according to the Welsh triads, is recognized as King of the Cymri (*q. v.*).
676. Cadwallader is elected King of the Welsh Britons.
688, April 20. Cadwallader dies at Rome.
776. The inhabitants of South Wales invade Mercia.
779. Offa, King of Mercia, constructs a dyke and rampart between his territories and those of the Welsh. (*See* OFFA'S DYKE.)
813. The western parts of Wales are devastated by Egbert.
823. Second battle of Camelford (*q. v.*).
833. The Danes land in Wales and conclude an alliance with the inhabitants against the Saxons.
846. The Mercian prince Berthred ravages North Wales.
873. The Danes invade South Wales.
877. On the death of Roderick the Great, Wales is divided into the three principalities of North Wales, or Gwynedh, South Wales, or Dynevor, and Powys.
895. Wales is ravaged by the Danes.
900. On the death of Mervyn, Prince of Powys, his kingdom is annexed to South Wales.
913. The Irish invade North Wales.
915. The Danes again invade Wales.
933. Athelstan invades Wales and exacts a heavy annual tribute.
940. Wales is reunited into one kingdom by Howel Dda the Good, the great lawgiver.
948. On his death it is again divided by his sons, who commence a civil war.
952. The sons of Edwal Voel defeat the sons of Howel Dda in the great battle of Llanrwst.
961. Edgar invades North Wales.
969. North Wales is devastated by the Danes.
973. Edgar again ravages Wales.
981. Einion, son of Owen, King of South Wales, defeats the Danes in a great battle at Llanwanoc.
984. Howel, King of North Wales, invades England and falls in battle.
990. Edwin, son of Einion, invades South Wales.
997. Wales is again invaded by the Danes.
1003 Ædan ap Blegored usurps the sovereignty of North Wales.
1015. Llewelyn ap Seisyllt invades North Wales, defeats and slays Ædan, and annexes his kingdom to South Wales.
1020. Rhun, a Scot of low birth, who usurps the throne of South Wales, being supported by the inhabitants, is defeated and slain by Llewelyn.
1021. Llewelyn is assassinated by the sons of Edwin.
1037. Iago, King of North Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryffydh, son of Llewelyn, who ascends the throne and gains a victory over an invading army of English and Danes at Crosford, on the Severn.
1038. Gryffydh defeats Howel, King of South Wales, in a great battle fought at Pencadaer, in Caermarthenshire.
1042. Howel, Prince of South Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryffydh, King of North Wales, on the banks of the Towl.
1055. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, invades North Wales.
1063. It is again ravaged by Harold and his brother Tostig, who kill Gryffydh, and exact a tribute from the people.
1079. William I. of England invades Wales, and compels the native princes to take the oath of fealty.

A.D.
1087. Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of South Wales, defeats a rebellion of the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in the battle of Llechryd, in Radnorshire.
1088. The Welsh rebel against William II.
1091. Wales is invaded by an English army under Robert Fitzhammon, who defeats and slays Rhys ap Tewdwr near Brecknock.
1094. The English inhabitants of South Wales are massacred by the natives.
1096. Wales is invaded by a large army under the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury.
1101. Henry I. invades Wales, and crushes a conspiracy of the native princes.
1108. Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, King of Powys, carries off Nest, the wife of Gerald, governor of Pembroke Castle.
1109. Strongbow, Earl of Strigill, seizes Cardigan.
1112. Henry I. establishes a colony of Flemings in South Wales.
1114. Wales is invaded by a formidable army under Henry I. of England, Alexander I. of Scotland, and the Earl of Pembroke.
1121. Henry I. again invades Wales.
1135. On the death of Henry I. a revolt breaks out under Owen Gwynedh and his brother Cadwallader.
1136. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, invades Wales, and sustains a severe defeat from the rebels.
1150. The Earl of Chester is again defeated in an attempted invasion of Wales.
1155. After the death of Stephen, the Flemish mercenaries, who formed part of his army, settle in Wales.
1157. Henry II. invades North Wales, and compels Owen Gwynedh to do homage.
1160. On the death of Madoc, Prince of Powys, his kingdom is divided into minor principalities.
1163. Henry II. invades South Wales, and exacts homage from Rhys ap Gryffydh.
1164. Rhys ap Gryffydh rebels, and is joined by all the native Welsh princes.
1169. Death of Owen Gwynedh, Prince of North Wales, who is succeeded by his son David. Another son, Madoc, embarks with a few ships, and is asserted by some to have reached America.
1172. Dissolution of the Welsh confederacy against Henry II., who makes a friendly progress through South Wales.
1177. William de Bruce, Lord of Brecknock, massacres a large number of the Welsh nobility at Abergavenny Castle.
1184. The children of the slain lords, having arrived at years of maturity, sack Abergavenny and Monmouth castles, and murder the English garrisons.
1195. Rhys ap Gryffydh rebels against Richard I.
1196. On the death of Rhys ap Gryffydh, King of South Wales, his kingdom becomes extinct, though nominally governed by his descendants.
1203. A treaty of peace is concluded between King John and the Welsh.
1204. John gives his natural daughter in marriage to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales.
1211. John invades North Wales, and compels his son-in-law to surrender all his inland territories, and to pay heavy tribute.
1212. Llewelyn organizes a powerful confederacy against John, and seizes the English castles in North Wales.
1215. The English barons form an alliance with the Welsh princes.
1218. Llewelyn does homage to Henry III. at Gloucester.
1219. The Welsh Flemings revolt.
1220. Llewelyn ravages the English possessions in South Wales.
1228. Henry III. invades Wales, and concludes a disgraceful peace.
1233. William, Earl of Pembroke, and other English lords, rebel against Henry III., and conclude an alliance with Llewelyn.
1234. William, Earl of Pembroke, is made prisoner by the English.
1240, April 11. Death of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, surnamed the Great.
1244. His successor, David, rebels against Henry III., and ravages the English frontier.
1245, Aug. Henry III. invades Wales at the head of a powerful army.

A.D.
1246. Death of David, Prince of Wales, who is succeeded by Llewelyn.
1251. The English laws are introduced.
1255. A confederacy of Welsh princes against the English is headed by Llewelyn ap Gryffydh, who recovers the inland territories of North Wales.
1256. Llewelyn defeats an English army in a battle at Dinevawr.
1262. Llewelyn ravages the marches.
1263. Prince Edward, son of Henry III., invades Wales.
1264. Simon de Montfort and the rebellious barons assist the Welsh against Henry III.
1267. On the death of De Montfort, Llewelyn concludes a treaty with Henry III., who acknowledges him Prince of Wales.
1275. Llewelyn refuses to appear at the Parliament summoned at Westminster.
1276. Eleanor de Montfort, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and affianced bride of Llewelyn, is made prisoner by Edward I. while on her way into Wales to be married. Llewelyn consequently breaks out into open rebellion.
1277. Edward I. encamps on Saltney Marsh, near Chester, and Llewelyn retreats to Snowdon. — Nov. A peace is concluded at Conway, on terms most humiliating to the Welsh prince.
1278, Oct. 13. Marriage of Llewelyn and Eleanor de Montfort.
1282, Palm Sunday. A general insurrection breaks out in Wales under Prince David, brother of Llewelyn. —March 22. Prince David takes Hawarden Castle.—June. Edward I. invades Wales.—Dec. 11. Llewelyn, the last Welsh prince of the blood, is defeated and slain at the battle of Port Orewyn.
1283, June 21. Prince David, brother of Llewelyn, is captured by the English.—Sep. 2c. Prince David, condemned as a traitor, is executed.
1284, March 19. The statutes of Rhuddlan (12 Edw. I. c. 5), for the government of Wales, are enacted.—April 25. Edward's eldest son, born in Caernarvon Castle, receives the title of Prince of Wales, and the homage of the native chieftains.
1287. Rhys ap Meredydh rebels against Edward I.
1290. He is made prisoner and executed.
1294. An insurrection breaks out under Madoc, a natural son of Llewelyn.—Nov. 11. The Welsh defeat the Earl of Lincoln at Denbigh.
1295. The Welsh are subdued. Madoc, who again rebels, is taken prisoner and sent to the Tower.
1315. Another rebellion breaks out under Llewelyn ap Madoc.
1316. The rebellion is suppressed.
1354. By 28 Edw. III. c. 2, the Marches of Wales are annexed to the English crown.
1399. Richard II. lands in Wales on his return from his Irish expedition. According to some authorities, he landed at Beaumaris July 25, and according to others, at Pembroke, Aug. 13.
1400. Owen Glendower, or Glendourdy, rebels in Wales, assumes the royal dignity, and imprisons Lord Grey and Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.—Sep. 20. He burns the town of Ruthyn.—Nov. 30. Henry IV. offers pardon to the Welsh.
1401. Henry IV. invades Wales, and compels Owen Glendower to retreat to the mountains.
1402, June 22. Owen Glendower defeats Sir Edmund Mortimer.
1403. Owen Glendower assists the Percies in their rebellion. (*See* HATELEY FIELD.)
1405. A French force of 12,000 men, which has landed in Wales to assist Owen Glendower, on the approach of Henry IV., re-embarks.
1407. Owen Glendower invades England and threatens Worcester.
1408. Glendower is joined by the Earl of Northumberland. (*See* BRAMHAM MOOR.)
1415, Sep. 20. Death of Owen Glendower.
1535. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, Wales is united to England, English laws are ordered to be used, and a commission is appointed for dividing the province into counties.
1543. Wales is divided into 12 counties by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26.
1797, Feb. 22. The French land in Cardigan (*q. v.*).
1830, July 23. The separate jurisdiction of the Welsh courts is abolished by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70.
1843. The Rebecca riots (*q. v.*).

RULERS OF WALES.

A.D.
340. Cynedda Wledig.
389. Einion Yrth.
443. Caswallon Law-hir.
517. Maelgwn Gwynedh.
560. Rhun ap Maelgwyn.
586. Beli ap Rhun.
599. Iago ap Beli.
603. Cadvan ap Iago
630. Cadwallon.
676. Cadwallader.
703. Edwal Iwrch.
720. Roderick Moelwynoc.
755. Cynan Tindaethwy.
817. Mervyn Vrych and Essylt.
843. Rodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great.
877. Division of the kingdom.

NORTH WALES, OR GWYNETH.

877. Anarawd.
913. Edwal Voel.
940. Howel Dha, the Good.
948. Ienav and Iago.
972. Howel ap Ienav and Iago.
984. Cadwallon ap Ienav.
985. Meredydd, or Meredith ap Owen.
992. Edwal ap Meirig.
1003. Ædan ap Blegored.
1015. Llewelyn ap Seisyllt.
1021. Iago ap Edwal.
1037. Gryffydh ap Llewelyn.
1064. Bleddyn and Rhiwallon.
1068. Bleddyn, alone.
1073. Trahaearn ap Caradoc.
1079. Gryffydh ap Cynan.
1137. Owain, or Owen Gwynedh.
1169. Dafydd, or David ap Owain.
1194. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the Great.
1240. Dafydd ap Llewelyn.
1246. Owen and Llewelyn.
1254. Llewelyn ap Gryffydh.

SOUTH WALES, OR DYNEVOR.

877. Cadell.
907. Howel Dha, the Good.
948. Owen ap Howel.
958. Ienaf and Iago.
966. Owen ap Howel.
987. Meredydd ap Owen.
998. Llewelyn ap Seisyllt.
1021. Rhydderch ap Jestyn.
1031. Howel and Meredydd.
1032. Howel, alone.
1044. Gryffydh ap Llewelyn.
1064. Meredydd ap Owen.
1068. Caradoc ap Gryffydh.
1069. Rhydderch ap Caradoc.
1072. Rhys ap Owen.
1077. Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.
1092. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
1116. Gryffydh ap Rhys.
1187. Rhys ap Gryffydh.

POWYS.

877. Merfyn, or Mervyn.
900. Cadell.
907. Howel Dha, the Good.
948. Edwin and Roderick.
951. Edwin, alone.
952. Ienaf and Iago.
972. Meredydd ap Owen.
998. Llewelyn ap Seisyllt.
1021. Bleddyn and Rhiwallon.
1068. Bleddyn, alone.
1073. Meredydd, Cadwgan, and Iorwerth.
1108. Meredydd and Cadwgan.
1110. Meredydd, alone.
1133. Madoc ap Meredydd.

(*See* MARCHES, &c.)

WALES (Princes of.—Edward, the fourth son of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile, born at Caernarvon, April 25, 1284, became heir apparent on the death of his brother Alphonso, in Aug., 1284, and had a grant of the principality of Wales, and county of Chester, by charter, Feb. 7, 1301. He was summoned to Parliament by the titles of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, June 2, 1302, and the eldest son of the sovereign has since borne the title. Mary, afterwards queen, is said to have been created Princess of Wales.

PRINCES OF WALES.

A.D.
1284, April 25. Birth of Edward, who ascended the throne, Saturday, July 8, 1307, as Edward II. (*q. v.*).
1330, June 5. Birth of Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III. and Queen Philippa. He was made Duke of Cornwall March 17, 1337, and Prince of Wales May 12, 1343, and died June 8, 1376.
1366, Feb. Birth of Richard, son of Edward the Black Prince and Joan of Kent. He was made Prince of Wales Nov. 20, 1376, and ascended the throne June 22, 1377, as Richard II. (*q. v.*).
1388, Aug. 9. Birth of Henry, eldest son of Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., and Mary de Bohun. He was made Prince of Wales Oct. 15, 1399, and ascended the throne March 21, 1413, as Henry V. (*q. v.*).

A.D.
1453, Oct. 13. Birth of Edward, only son of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester June 26, 1454, and was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4 1471.
1470, Nov. 4. Birth of Edward, eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Grey. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester June 26, 1471, and ascended the throne April 9, 1483, as Edward V. (*q. v.*).
1473. Birth of Edward, only child of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and Anne. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Aug. 24, 1483, and died April 9, 1484.
1486, Sep. 20. Birth of Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Dec. 1, 1489, and died April 2, 1502.
1491, June 28. Birth of Henry, second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Feb. 18, 1503, and ascended the throne April 22, 1509, as Henry VIII. (*q. v.*).
1593, Feb. 19. Birth of Henry Frederick, eldest son of James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, and Anne of Denmark. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester June 4, 1610, and died Nov. 6, 1612.
1600, Nov. 19. Birth of Charles, second son of James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, and Anne of Denmark. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Nov. 4, 1616, and ascended the throne March 27, 1625, as Charles I. (*q. v.*).
1630, May 29. Birth of Charles, eldest son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France. He was made Prince of Wales in 1639, and ascended the throne May 29, 1660 (succeeded Jan. 30, 1649), as Charles II. (*q. v.*).
1683, Oct. 30. Birth of George, only son of George, Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, and Sophia Dorothea. He was made Prince of Wales Sep. 27, 1714, and ascended the throne June 11, 1727, as George II. (*q. v.*).
1707, Jan. 20. Birth of Frederick Louis, eldest son of George II. and Wilhelmina Caroline. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Jan. 8, 1729, and died March 20, 1751.
1738, May 24. Birth of George William Frederick, eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Coburg. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester April 20, 1751, and ascended the throne Oct. 25, 1760, as George III. (*q. v.*).
1762, Aug. 12. Birth of George Augustus Frederick, eldest son of George III. and Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Aug. 19, 1762, and ascended the throne Jan. 29, 1820, as George IV. (*q. v.*).
1841, Nov. 9. Birth of Albert Edward, eldest son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria. He was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Dec. 8, 1841, and Earl of Dublin Jan. 17, 1850.

WALHALLA, or VALHALLA.—This edifice, which derives its name from the Hall of Woden, the paradise of the Scandinavian mythology, was built by Louis Charles, King of Bavaria, upon a hill on the north bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon, for the reception of the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. It was commenced Oct. 18, 1830, and finished and inaugurated Oct. 18, 1842.

WALK (Battle). — The Russians were defeated by the Swedes at this town in Russia, June 19, 1657.

WALLACHIA (Europe) formed part of Dacia, when it was conquered and colonized by the Emperor Trajan, in 106. The Wallachians are supposed by some to be the descendants of these colonists. They were, however, recalled from Dacia when that kingdom was ceded to the Goths by the Emperor Aurelian, in 270. This name belonged to some people in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, in the 9th century, a portion of whom settled north of the Danube in the 12th century. The inhabitants of Dacia were nearly exterminated by the Mongols in the 13th century; and, after they had withdrawn, the Wallachians and other foreign colonists settled there, and were governed by their own princes, who were called waiwodes, voyades or hospodars, or despots. The kings of Hungary compelled them to pay tribute in the 14th century. The Hungarians exacted tribute in 1390. The Turks assailed them in 1391 and 1394, devastated the whole country in 1415, and obliged them to pay an annual tribute. Mohammed II. led an army into Wallachia in 1462. They put themselves under the protection of the Emperor in 1608, but were again resigned to Turkish dominion by the treaty of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699. The country suffered from civil war and the plague in the beginning of the 17th century, and the western part was ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718; he lost it again in 1739. Turkey covenanted with Russia not to remove the voyade or hospodar for the space of seven years, by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792; and further stipulated not to do so without the consent of Russia, Sep. 24, 1802. Through French influence, the Sultan deposed the waiwode, without the knowledge of Russia, Aug. 30, 1807, and, in consequence, a Russian army entered Wallachia, defeated the Turks, and occupied Bucharest, in Dec., 1807. They remained in the country until it was formally annexed to Russia by an imperial ukase, Jan. 21, 1810. It was restored to Turkey by the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. A rebellion broke out in Wallachia in 1821. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united (*See* DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES), with the privilege of self-government, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, by a convention signed by the principal European powers at Paris, Aug. 19, 1858. Col. Alexander John Couza was appointed hospodar by the electoral assembly, Feb. 5, 1859. By a proclamation made at Jassy and Bucharest Dec. 23, 1861, the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were declared united into one state under the title of Roumania, or Rumania (*q. v.*).

WALLER'S PLOT, contrived by Edmund Waller, the poet, to deliver London into the power of Charles I., was discovered May 31, 1643. His principal confederates, Tomkins, his brother-in-law, and Chaloner, a wealthy citizen, were hanged, July 5, 1643. Waller, who escaped with banishment and a fine of £10,000, was an exile for eight years.

WALLINGFORD (Berkshire), supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, was taken and burned by the Danes in 1006. In Domesday Book it is called Walingeford, and is described as a borough with 276 houses. William I. received the homage of Archbishop Stigand and the principal nobles here in 1066. A strong castle was built in 1067, which was held for the Empress Maud in the civil war with Stephen, who unsuccessfully besieged it several times. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1646, and the castle was completely demolished in 1653. Wallingford received its first charter in the reign of Henry I. (1100—35), and returned two members to Parliament

from 1294 till 1832, when it was deprived of one. A Benedictine priory, founded here in the reign of William I., was suppressed in 1535. St. Leonard's church, much damaged in the siege of 1646, was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's, also ruined in the same siege, was rebuilt in 1769; and the tower was erected in 1777. The free school was founded in 1659, the almshouses in 1681, and a school for 20 boys and 30 girls was established in 1819.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE.—Capt. Wallis sailed from Plymouth in the *Dolphin*, Aug. 22, 1766; visited Tahiti, which he named King George's Island, June 19, 1767; reached Batavia Nov. 30, the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, 1768, and returned to the Downs May 20, 1768; having accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe in one year and nine months.

WALLOONS, the name given to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Flanders, and also to the Flemish refugees who settled in England in consequence of the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, in 1568. A Walloon church was established in Threadneedle Street, London, in the building of the hospital of St. Anthony, once a Jews' synagogue, erected in 1231. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the Walloons erected their present church. About 50 Walloons who wrought and dyed fine woollen cloths were brought over to instruct the English in their manufacture, May 4, 1668. The country occupied by the Walloons nearly corresponds to Belgium.

WALLS.—The great wall in Egypt, to prevent the incursions of the Syrians and Arabians, was built by Sesostris. The ancient cities of Greece were surrounded by massive walls in the time of Homer (B.C. 962—B.C. 927). The great wall of China was completed about B.C. 211; Cæsar's wall, between Geneva and Mount Jura, B.C. 58; and the long wall of Constantinople in 507. (*See* AGRICOLA'S WALL, HADRIAN'S WALL, ROMAN WALLS, &c.)

WALMER CASTLE (Kent) was erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast in 1539. The Duke of Wellington died here Sep. 14, 1852.

WALNUT-TREE was cultivated in Europe by the Romans, B.C. 37. The common walnut was brought from France in 1562, and the black walnut-tree was introduced into England from N. America before 1629.

WALPOLE ADMINISTRATIONS.—Robert Walpole was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer Oct. 10, 1715. The other members of the ministry remained the same as in the Halifax and Carlisle administrations (*q. v.*), the Earl of Lincoln being appointed paymaster-general in place of Mr. Walpole, Oct. 17, and Joseph Addison one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, Dec. 15, 1715. The Earl of Nottingham, president of the council, resigned Feb. 28, 1716. The Duke of Argyle was removed from all his offices June 30; the Duke of Devonshire was appointed president of the council July 6; Lord Townshend resigned Dec. 11; and the Duke of Kingston was made lord privy seal, in place of the Earl of Sunderland, Dec. 14, 1716. This administration was dissolved April 10, 1717. (*See* STANHOPE OR GERMAN ADMINISTRATION.) —— Walpole's second administration, formed April 4, 1721, on the dissolution of the Sunderland administration, was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Robert Walpole, created Earl of Orford Feb. 6, 1742.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Parker.
President of the Council	Lord Carleton.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Viscount Townshend and Lord Carteret.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.
Secretary at War	Mr. Treby.
Ordnance	Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Parker, created Earl of Macclesfield, resigned the lord-chancellorship Jan. 4, 1725, and his office was filled by Lord King, June 1. He resigned in Nov., 1733, and was succeeded, Nov. 29, by Lord Talbot, who died Feb. 14, 1737; and Lord Hardwicke was appointed Feb. 21. The Duke of Devonshire, who succeeded Lord Carleton as president of the council, March 27, 1725, was followed by Lord Trevor, May 8, 1730, and he was succeeded by the Earl of Wilmington, Dec. 31, 1730. Lord Trevor became privy seal March 11, 1726, and was succeeded by the Earl of Wilmington May 8, 1730. The Duke of Devonshire took the office June 12, 1731; Viscount Lonsdale May 5, 1733; the Earl of Godolphin in May, 1735; and Lord Hervey, April 7, 1740. Lord Carteret was succeeded as one of the principal secretaries of state by the Duke of Newcastle, April 14, 1724; and Viscount Townshend was replaced by Lord Harrington, June 27, 1730. The Earl of Berkeley was succeeded at the Admiralty, Aug. 2, 1727, by Viscount Torrington, who was succeeded by Sir Charles Wager, Jan. 25, 1733. The office of secretary at war was filled by Mr. Henry Pelham, from April 1, 1724; by Sir W. Strickland, Bart., from Jan. 11, 1730; and by Sir W. Yonge, Bart., from May 9, 1735. The Earl of Cadogan succeeded the Duke of Marlborough at the Ordnance, July 1, 1722. He was replaced by the Duke of Argyle July 1, 1725; and the Duke of Montagu took the office July 1, 1740. Sir Robert Walpole resigned Feb. 3, 1742, and was created Earl of Orford Feb. 6. (*See* WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.)

WALTHAM ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS (Essex), originally founded in the reign of Canute, derives its name from the celebrated abbey founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in 1062. This abbey, of which a few remains are left, had a yearly revenue of £1,079 12*s.* 1*d.* when it was surrendered to Henry VIII., March 23, 1540. The church, formerly the nave of the church of the monastery, has an embattled tower bearing the date of 1558. The Government gunpowder-mills were established at Waltham Abbey in 1787. Explosions occurred April 25, 1801, with a loss of nine lives; Jan. 16, 1810, with a loss of six lives; Nov. 27, 1811, with a loss of seven lives; April 13, 1843, with a loss of seven lives; and May 27, 1861, by which one man lost his life, and several received severe injuries.

WALTON AND COTTON CLUB (London) was formed for lovers of the gentle art by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Michael Bland, &c., March 19, 1817. It was re-organized March 26, 1840. The motto is "Dum capimus capimur."

WALTZ.—This dance, of German origin, was introduced into England in 1813.

WANADING, or WANNATING.—(*See* WANTAGE.)

WANDEWASH (Hindostan).—This town in the Carnatic, attacked by the English without success in Sep., 1759, was taken by Col. Coote after a siege of three days, Nov. 29. M. Lally afterwards made considerable efforts to take it, and a great battle was fought between his French force and the English army under Coote, July 22, 1760. The English forces comprised 1,700 Europeans and 3,000 Sepoys, and the French, 2,200 Europeans and 10,000 Sepoys; but, in spite of their superior numbers, the French sustained a severe defeat, and were compelled to retreat to Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH (Surrey) is called Wandeforde and Wendleforde in Domesday Book (1086). All Saints church was restored in 1780. A bridge over the Wandle, built by order of Queen Elizabeth in July, 1602, was rebuilt in 1757. The first Presbyterian presbytery met here Nov. 20, 1572. Garratt, a hamlet within this parish, was formerly the scene of a mock election on the meeting of every new parliament. This was made famous by Foote's farce of "The Mayor of Garratt," brought out in 1763. The new church of St. Anne's was founded in 1824.

WANTAGE (Berkshire).—Alfred the Great was born at this town, then called Wannating, or Wanading, in 849. The 1,000th anniversary of this event was celebrated here by a public banquet, Oct. 25, 1849.

WAR.—(*See* BATTLES, FRONDEURS and MAZARINS, LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS, LOVERS [War of the], MESSENIAN WARS, PENINSULAR WAR, PUNIC WARS, SEA-FIGHTS, SERVILE WARS, SEVEN DAYS' WAR, SEVEN YEARS' WAR, SOCIAL WARS, THIRTY YEARS' WAR, &c., &c.)

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.—Piers or Perkin Warbeck, said to have been the son of John Osbeck, or Olbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay, was a godson of Edward IV., and a young man of great personal attractions and good manners. He was instructed by Margaret, dowager Duchess of Burgundy, and sister of Edward IV., to pass himself off as the young Duke of York, who was supposed to have been murdered in the Tower by Richard III. She first sent him to Portugal, where he remained for a year; but on the commencement of war between France and England, in 1492, she despatched him to Ireland, where he was received with welcome by the inhabitants of Cork. Charles VIII. of France next invited him to his court, and received him as the young duke and the rightful heir to the English crown; but when peace became probable he dismissed him, Nov. 3. Perkin repaired to Flanders, where his cause was openly espoused by the dowager Margaret, who acknowledged him as her nephew, and gave him the cognomen of the White Rose of England. Intelligence of these events reached England early in 1493, and was eagerly believed by many who were discontented with the government of Henry VII. A conspiracy in favour of Perkin was formed by the Lord Chamberlain, Sir William Stanley, Sir Robert Clifford, and others. Henry VII. sent spies into Flanders, who obtained a knowledge of Warbeck's antecedents, and by dint of bribes he induced Clifford to betray his companions and to reveal all he knew of the conspiracy. Sir Simon Mountford, Sir Thomas Thwaites, and Robert Ratcliff were immediately executed; but the others received a commutation of sentence. Sir William Stanley was executed Feb. 16, 1495. Warbeck, who attempted to land at Deal July 3, 1495, was repulsed, and 169 of his adherents, made prisoners, were hanged by order of the king. Having subsequently besieged Waterford, in Ireland, he was compelled to flee by Sir Edward Poynings, July 23. After this failure he again retired to Flanders, where he remained till March, 1496, when he visited Scotland, and was favourably received by James IV., who gave him in marriage his kinswoman, the Lady Catherine Gordon, and invaded the northern counties of England in his behalf. A war breaking out in consequence between the two countries, Warbeck was obliged to retire to Ireland July 26, 1497, and subsequently to Whitsand Bay, Cornwall, where he landed Sep. 7, and was placed at the head of a large body of Cornish rebels. (*See* EXETER.) He retired to Taunton Sep. 20. Having been apprised of the approach of Lord Daubeney with a numerous army, he fled during the night to the sanctuary of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, Sep. 21. His wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, fell into the hands of the Royal troops, and became an attendant on the queen. Warbeck surrendered to Henry VII. Oct. 5, and was led in triumph through London Nov. 27. He was kept prisoner in the royal palace, and afterwards in the Tower, whence he escaped June 8, 1498, and took shelter with the prior of Shene. He again surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared, and was exhibited in the stocks at Westminster Hall, June 14, and the following day in Cheapside; after which he was once more removed to the Tower. Here he formed an intimacy with his fellow-prisoner, the young Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, with whom he planned an escape and a renewal of his claims. The attempt failed, Aug. 2, 1499, and Warbeck was tried at Westminster Hall Nov. 16, and hanged Nov. 23. Warwick was tried Nov. 21, and executed Nov. 28. The account of Perkin (Piers or Peter) Warbeck's parentage is derived from his enemies. By some authorities he is believed to have been, if not Richard, Duke of York, at any rate a son of Edward IV.

WARBURG (Battle).—The French were defeated by the English and their allies, under the Prince of Brunswick, at this town, in Westphalia, Aug. 7, 1760.

WAR-CHARIOT, said to have been invented by Ninus, King of Assyria, B.C. 2059, is mentioned Exod. xiv. 7 (B.C. 1491); Josh. xi. 4 (B.C. 1444); 1 Sam. xiii. 5 (B.C. 1093); and in other passages of the Old Testament. Cassivelaunus, the commander-in-chief of the ancient Britons, had 4,000 war-chariots in his army, B.C. 54. The Chinese used chariots of war armed with cannon in 1453.

WARDEN OF THE MARCHES.—(*See* CUMBERLAND.)

WARDENS OF THE PEACE.—(*See* CONSERVATORS.)

WARDS AND LIVERIES (Court of).—This court, erected by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46 (1540), was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

WAREHAM (Dorsetshire) existed in the time of the Britons, and, subsequently occupied by the Romans, was taken in 800 by the Danes, when the inhabitants were massacred, and the town was reduced to ruins in 876. It was again ravaged by them in 998. The castle and town were seized for the Empress Maud in 1138, and were retaken and burned by Stephen. The town, almost destroyed by fire in 1762, was completely rebuilt within two years. A priory was founded here in the 9th century.

WAR OFFICE.—The department of the Secretary of War was established in 1666, for the management of the finance business of the army. The Secretary of State for War was made a distinct office during the Russian War, and the announcement of the change was made in the House of Lords June 9, 1854. The office of Secretary at War was abolished, and its duties transferred to the Secretary of State for War, by 26 Vict. c. 12 (May 4, 1863).

WARRANTS.—(*See* GENERAL WARRANTS.)

WARRINGTON (Lancashire) is supposed to have been a Roman station in 79. After its occupation by the Saxons it obtained the name of Werington, from the Saxon *wering*, a fortification, and *tun*, a town, from which its present name is derived. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in May or June, 1643. Gen. Lambert defeated the Scots here in 1648, and Charles II. repulsed the Parliamentarians in 1651. The bridge was cut down to intercept the passage of the Jacobite army under Charles Edward, and part of the rebel force captured it in 1745. The Duke of Cumberland passed through the town in his march to the north in 1746. A wooden bridge, erected in the end of the 14th century, was replaced by a bridge of stone by Thomas, first Earl of Derby, in compliment to Henry VII., on his visit to Latham and Knowsley, in 1496. A new bridge of wood on stone piers was erected in 1812. The parish church of St. Helen's is of Saxon origin, and existed at the time of the Conquest. The tower was rebuilt in 1696. The free grammar-school was founded in 1526; the Blue-coat school in 1677; the subscription library was established in 1758, the dispensary in 1810, and a building was erected for it in 1818. The town-hall was built in 1820.

WARSAW (Battles).—The Poles were defeated here by the Swedes in a battle which lasted three days, in 1656.——The Russian and Prussian troops were beaten by the Polish guards and the populace in the town, April 17, 1794. The Poles under Kosciusko were defeated by the Russians, Oct. 4, 1794, and again with a loss of 10,000 slain, and 9,000 in prisoners, at Praga, near Warsaw, Nov. 4, 1794.——In the battle between the Poles and the Russians at the village of Grochow, near Warsaw, Feb. 19 and 20, 1831, the former were victorious; and in the contest at the suburb of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831, the result was indecisive.——The Poles, who gained a victory over the Russians at Warsaw, March 31, 1831, were defeated by them here in a great battle Sep. 6 and 7, 1831.

WARSAW (Poland), the principal city of Russian Poland, became the capital of Poland in 1609; was taken by the Swedes in the middle of the 17th century, and was retaken by the Poles in 1656; but before the end of the year the Swedes wrested it from them, and destroyed the fortifications. It was taken by Charles XII. in 1703. The Poles rose against the Russians and expelled them April 17, 1794. The Prussians assailed it unsuccessfully in July and Aug., and it was taken by the Russians with great slaughter, Nov. 9, 1794. The Russians retired Nov. 28, 1806, and it was occupied by the French Nov. 30. Napoleon I. arrived Dec. 18, 1806, and received embassies from Turkey and Persia in the beginning of March, 1807. It was captured by the Austrians April 23, 1809, and was retaken by the Poles June 1. Napoleon I. arrived here on his retreat from Russia, Dec. 10, 1812. It was evacuated by the Austrians in the beginning of Feb., 1813, and was occupied by the Russians. A royal palace was built by Sigismund III. (1587—1632). The church of the Holy Cross was erected in 1696, the Lutheran church in 1781, the church of St. Alexander in 1814, and the Dominican church in 1823. The Polish insurrection broke out Nov. 29, 1830, and the Russian grand-duke Constantine having retired from the city Nov. 30, a provisional government was formed. The Polish army retreated to Warsaw after the battle of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831. The prisons were broken into and all the state prisoners, Russian prisoners and others, were murdered by the mob, Aug. 15 and 16. The Russians captured it after a sanguinary battle, which lasted two days, Sep. 8. A strong citadel was erected by them after the close of the revolution. The university was abolished in 1834, and the library of 150,000 volumes and other valuable collections were removed to St. Petersburg. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, met here Oct. 2, 1853. Alexander II. visited Warsaw Sep. 7, 1857. The Emperors of Austria and of Russia, and the King of Prussia, met here Oct. 22—26, 1860. Disturbances broke out Feb. 25, 1861. The Poles rose against the conscription Jan. 22, 1863. (*See* POLAND.) An imperial rescript for the establishment of a Russian university was issued Sep. 11, 1864.

WARSAW (Treaties).—An alliance between Sweden and Poland was signed here, Nov. 18, 1705.——A convention relative to the trade of the Polish provinces was concluded at Warsaw, March 22, 1817.——A treaty between Russia and Prussia for the suppression of the insurrection was signed here, Feb. 8, 1863.

WARTBURG (Saxe-Weimar).—Luther was conveyed for safety to this castle, near Eisenach, after leaving Worms, April 26, 1521. It was at one time the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Luther, under the name of Junker George (Squire George), and protected by the Elector Frederick, spent several

months in this retreat, where he commenced the translation of the Bible into German.

WARWICK (Warwickshire), supposed by some to have been a town of importance prior to the Roman invasion, having been destroyed by the Danes, was restored, and a fort erected by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, in 913. Queen Elizabeth visited it on her way to Kenilworth Castle in 1575. More than half the town was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1694, and it was rebuilt by a national contribution, which amounted to £110,000, of which Queen Anne gave £1,000. William III. visited it in 1695. Its earliest charter dates from 1260, but it was not regularly incorporated till 1553. Warwick Castle is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda (913), but no authentic trace of the original building remains. Cæsar's Tower, built at least 700 years ago, and Guy's Tower, built in 1394, are both in good preservation. St. Mary's church, which stands on the site of an older structure, was built in the 14th century. Having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, it was rebuilt in 1704. The tower, 130 feet high, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The Beauchamp chapel was erected in 1464.

WASH-HOUSES.—(*See* PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.)

WASHINGTON (N. America), surveyed and laid out by three commissioners in 1791, was founded by the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, Sep. 18, 1793. The seat of the federal government was transferred from Philadelphia to this place in 1800, and the president and the other chief officers of the government have since resided here. It was captured by a small English force under Ross, Aug. 24, 1814, and a proposition to ransom the public buildings having been rejected by the authorities, they were fired, and the English withdrew Aug. 25. The Capitol, commenced in 1793, was finished in 1827, at a cost of £400,000. Columbian College was incorporated by Congress in 1821. The Smithsonian Institute was organized by act of Congress in 1846. A destructive fire, in which part of the Capitol and the whole of the library were destroyed, occurred Dec. 24, 1851. The Prince of Wales visited the President here in Oct., 1860. President Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865.

WASHINGTON (Treaties).—Numerous treaties have been signed at this city, the principal, with Great Britain, being one relating to the Oregon Boundary, concluded June 15, 1846, and another, entitled the Reciprocity Treaty, for regulating the trade with Canada, concluded by Lord Elgin, June 7, 1854.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY (N. America).—This territory of the United States was organized in 1853. Extensive gold mines were discovered in 1861.

WASSAIL BOWL.—The term wassail is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *was hæl*, "be in health," and the wassail bowl was compounded of ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples, which formed an aggregate, sometimes called lamb's wool. The custom of wassailing on New Year's eve is derived by some antiquaries from the presentation of a loving cup to Vortigern by Rowena, in 499; but others assert, and with greater probability, that it is of earlier origin.

WASTE LANDS were first inclosed in England in order to promote agriculture, in 1547. This caused an insurrection in various parts of the country in June, July, and Aug., 1549. (*See* KET'S INSURRECTION.) Inclosures of commons and waste lands are generally made by local statutes, which are regulated by the General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. III. c. 109 (1800), amended by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 23 (1821).

WATCH (London) was established in accordance with an order issued by Henry III. in 1253. The duty was performed by the citizens themselves, and they had stately processions yearly. Henry VIII. came into the city disguised as a yeoman of the guard to see this nocturnal pomp, on the eve of St. John, 1510, and was so well pleased that he brought his queen, attended by the principal nobility, into Cheapside to see it on the eve of St. Peter following. The cavalcade of the city watch was abolished, and a stated watch appointed at the charge of each ward, in the summer of 1570. An armed watch of the inhabitants of London during the civil war was appointed by the common council Oct. 2, 1643. The regulation of the city watch was vested in the common council by 10 Geo. II. (1736). The watch of London was superseded by the police by 10 Geo IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829).

WATCHERS.—(*See* ACŒMETÆ.)

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, towards the end of the 15th century. Robert I., King of Scotland (1306—29), is said to have possessed a watch. The earliest known watch, bearing the date of 1541, was in Sir Ashton Lever's museum. Watches were common in France before 1544. Henry VIII. is said to have had a watch; and one, set in an armlet, was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1572. They were not in general request in England till the end of her reign. The invention of spring watches has been ascribed to Dr. Hooke, and by some to Huyghens, about 1658. The anchor escapement was invented by Clement, a London clockmaker, in 1680, and the horizontal watch by Graham in 1724. Repeaters were invented in the reign of Charles II., and the smallest one of this kind ever known—it was the size of a silver twopence, and its weight that of a sixpence—was made by Arnold for Geo. III., and was presented to him on his birthday, June 4, 1764. The duties on wrought gold and silver watch-cases were abolished by 38 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 9, 1798). (*See* CHRONOMETER.)

WATCHET (Somersetshire), anciently called Weced-poort, was plundered by the Danes in 886. Having been defeated in the vicinity in 918, they took and plundered the town in 988. The pier, erected by the Wyndham family, was repaired previously to 1740.

WATER.—The composition of water was discovered by Henry Cavendish in 1784. (*See* AQUEDUCTS, HOLY WATER, HYDROSTATICS, NILE, ORDEALS, SCREW, &c.)

WATER AVIARY, or WATER SHOW.—(*See* AQUAVIVARIUM.)

WATER-BELLOWS.—(*See* BELLOWS.)

WATER-CLOCK.—(*See* CLEPSYDRA.)

WATER-COLOURS.—All the ancient modes of painting, such as fresco-painting (*q. v.*), &c., were systems of water-colour; but the existing mode of water-colour painting did not become a popular branch of art until about the latter part of the 18th century. The Society of Painters in Water-Colours was instituted Nov. 30, 1804, and the New Society in 1832. Both these associations hold annual exhibitions. Paul Sandby (1732—Nov. 9, 1809), Thomas Girtin (1773—1802), Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775—Dec. 19, 1851), and Samuel Prout (1783—Feb. 10, 1852), are regarded as the founders of the art of water-colour painting.

WATER CURE.—(*See* HYDROPATHY.)

WATERFORD (Bishopric) was established in 1096, and received the see of Lismore in 1363. The united sees were ordered to be annexed to Cashel by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), and this was effected on the death of Bishop Bourke.

WATERFORD (Ireland), capital of the county of Waterford, is said to have been founded by the Danes about 850. A council is said to have been held here in 1158. The account of it coincides with that given of a council at Armagh in 1171. Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, took it by assault in 1170. Henry II. landed here on his invasion of Ireland, Oct. 18, 1171. King John granted its first charter, and resided here for some months, in 1210. The citizens, led by the mayor, were defeated by the Poers and O'Driscolls in 1368. Waterford was visited by Richard II. Oct. 2, 1394, and again when he went to redress some disorders consequent on the death of the Earl of March, who had fallen in a skirmish with the natives, June 1, 1399. The motto of the city, "*Urbs intacta manet*," was bestowed upon it in consequence of having successfully resisted Perkin Warbeck in 1495. It resisted a siege by Cromwell in 1649, and submitted to Ireton in 1650. It sided with James II., who embarked here for France, after the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. Gen. Kirke compelled it to surrender July 25, 1690. Some refugees from Geneva endeavoured to establish a colony in 1783. The cathedral, founded in 1076, has been since altogether rebuilt. The chamber of commerce was incorporated in 1815.

WATER-GAS.—(*See* GAS.)

WATER-GLASS, or OIL OF FLINT.—Stereochromy, or the process of painting with this mixture, which is a soluble alkaline silicate, was invented by Dr. Johann N. Von Fuchs, who published an account of it in 1825. It was employed by Maclise and Herbert, in the frescoes at the new palace of Westminster. In 1840 Professor F. Kuhlmann, of Lille, directed his attention to the material, with a view to its employment as a preservative for stone; and in 1859 a translation of a report on its application to the fine arts was privately printed by order of Prince Albert. F. Ransome maintains that Kuhlmann's process is the same as his own inventions for preserving stone, and claims the merit of priority. (*See* STONE.)

WATER GUEUX.—(*See* GUEUX.)

WATERKLOOF (Cape of Good Hope).—The camp of the Caffre chief Macomo, at this place, was destroyed by an expedition under Major-Gen. Somerset, Oct. 16, 1851.

WATERLOO (Battle).—The Duke of Marlborough forced the French lines near Tirlemont, July 18, 1705, and Marshal Villeroy retired in haste. The French army then took post in the neighbourhood of Waterloo, their line extending from Overische, near Soignies, to Neerische, so as to cover Brussels and Louvain. Marlborough drew up his army in order of battle before the enemy, Aug. 18, but the Dutch refused to allow their troops to act, and this opportunity of defeating the French before they had recovered from their panic was lost.——The great battle which secured the final defeat of Napoleon I. commenced near Waterloo, in Belgium, at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, Sunday June 18, 1815, by an attack of the French, under Prince Jerome, upon the Castle of Hougoumont, which was set on fire about two o'clock. The French cavalry, under Ney, was repeatedly driven back by the English infantry, but the farm of La Haye Sainte was compelled to surrender, owing to the scanty ammunition of its brave defenders. Late in the afternoon, Marshal Blucher arrived with the Prussian army, and attacked the French right flank. The grand attack of the Imperial Guard commenced at a quarter past seven, and was defeated by the English foot-guards, under Major-Gen. Maitland. Just as the sun sank below the horizon, Wellington gave the order for the whole of the English line to advance, which occasioned a panic and general flight in the French army. The Old Guard, which at first stood firm, yielded to the attack of Adam's brigade and the Osnaburg battalion of Col. Halket; and at half-past eight the Duke of Wellington relinquished the pursuit and returned to the village of Waterloo. At the village of Genappe he met Blucher, who continued the pursuit. The following table, taken from Capt. Siborne's history of the Waterloo campaign, shows the effective force of the Allied army in this memorable battle:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total Men.	Guns.
British	15,181	5,843	2,067	23,091	78
King's German Legion	3,301	1,997	526	5,824	18
Hanoverians	10,258	497	465	11,220	12
Brunswickers	4,496	866	510	5,962	16
Nassauers	2,880	..	..	2,880	..
Dutch-Belgians	13,402	3,205	1,177	17,784	32
Total	49,608	12,408	5,645	67,661	156

The Dutch-Belgian forces acted with great lukewarmness, and were of but slight service during the battle. The Prussian forces engaged amounted to 41,283 infantry, 8,858 cavalry, and 1,803 artillery, making a total of 51,944 men, with 104 guns. The effective French army consisted of 47,579 infantry, 13,792 cavalry, and 7,529 artillery, forming a force of 68,900 men, with 246 guns. The following table shows the English loss :—

	Killed.	Missing.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	85	10	365	460
Men	1,334	581	4,564	6,480
Total	1,419	591	4,929	6,940

Among the killed were Gens. Sir William Ponsonby and Sir Thomas Picton, who fell pierced by a musket-ball at the beginning of the battle. Lord Uxbridge, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge and Marquis of Anglesey (1768—April 29, 1854), and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan (1788—June 28, 1855), were both severely wounded. The total loss of the Allies exceeded 32,000 men; and the French are said to have lost no less than 40,000 men. The battle was called by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, and by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean. It has received its English name from the adjoining village of Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington fixed his head-quarters, and reposed after the fatigues of the day.

WATERLOO BRIDGE (London).—The first stone was laid Oct. 11, 1811, and the bridge was opened to the public June 18, 1817. It was built by John Rennie, at a cost of upwards of a million sterling. The toll for foot passengers was reduced from a penny to a halfpenny, Feb. 29, 1841. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing the toll, April 26, 1841.

WATERMEN were incorporated in 1556. (*See* DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.)

WATERMILL.—(*See* MILL.)

WATERSPOUT.—These remarkable meteorological phenomena are regarded as belonging to the same class as the moving sand-pillars of the desert, but their cause and nature are imperfectly understood. One burst in Lancashire in 1718, and caused considerable damage. Another, at Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland, Sep. 9, 1760, tore away the gravel and soil from a field. A great waterspout descended upon Dungavell Hill, in Scotland, July 2, 1768, and made an opening about 24 yards broad and three feet deep. A similar phenomenon occurred at Clapham Common, during a violent thunderstorm, June 18, 1782; and at Ramsgate, where it flooded several cellars to the depth of four feet, July 14, 1798. One burst over the Wheal Abraham and Creuve mines, in Cornwall, in Nov., 1806, and choked up the shaft, causing the death of several miners and considerable destruction of property. Another, consisting of a torrent of water nearly six feet in diameter, descended upon the town of Silkstone, in Yorkshire, May 9, 1807, and several of the inhabitants were drowned. The appearance of the temporary island Sabrina, in the Azores, Jan. 12, 1811, was attended with numerous waterspouts and volcanic phenomena. A waterspout of very destructive character overwhelmed the village of Kingscourt, county Cavan, Ireland, Sep. 12, 1838; and much injury was occasioned in Provence, France, by one, May 30, 1841. A ship struck by one near Gozo, Oct. 14, 1850, foundered, and all on board perished, with the exception of one man. The island of Sicily was visited by two waterspouts, attended by a hurricane, Dec. 8, 1851. Five vessels were sunk in Tunis harbour by a waterspout, Nov. 18, 1855. Major Sherwill made numerous observations on waterspouts in India, where they are frequent. One which fell at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1859, measured 1,500 feet in height, and covered half a square mile with about six inches of water.

WATER TOFANA, or AQUA TOFANA, so named from its inventor, Tofana, the secret poisoner, an Italian woman, who resided at Palermo, and afterwards at Naples, about the middle of the 17th century. Many husbands died suddenly at Rome in 1569, and suspicion having been excited, a society of young wives was discovered. An old woman named Spara was the president, and she supplied them with small phials, bearing the inscription "Manna of St. Nicholas of Barri," by the use of which husbands were removed. Spara and four others were executed; and Tofana, who manufactured the poison, was dragged from a monastery where she had taken sanctuary, and put to the torture. She confessed to having been instrumental in the deaths of 600 persons.

WATIER'S CLUB (London).—This celebrated club, at which the favourite game was Macao, established in 1807, was dissolved in 1819.

WATLING STREET.—(*See* ROADS.)

WATTIGNIES (Battle), fought at this village in the neighbourhood of Maubeuge, between the Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, and the French, commanded by Gen. Jourdan, commenced in an affair between the outposts near Avesnes, Oct. 14, 1793. It resulted in the triumph of the republican army, after a loss on each side of about 3,000 men, Oct. 16.—— The French defeated the outposts of the Austrian army here, April 21, 1794.

WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.—One of the collectors of the poll or capitation tax, imposed by the Parliament held at Northampton, Nov. 5, 1380, who had insulted the daughter of a man called Wat the Tyler, at Deptford, was killed by her father on the spot, early in June, 1381. A rising ensued, and the insurgents met on Blackheath, June 12. They proceeded to London, burned the Duke of Lancaster's palace, and committed many atrocities, June 13. The Tower was seized; the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales were executed by them, June 14. They destroyed the Savoy palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace, and the priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell. Some of the authorities met them in Smithfield, June 15, and whilst they were parleying with Richard II., their

leader, Wat, was killed by William Walworth, the lord mayor. A body of armed men, under Sir Robert Knollys, suddenly attacked the malcontents, who were quickly dispersed.

WAVE-LINE PRINCIPLE.—The system of building ships with contours scientifically adapted to the curves of the waves of the sea was originated by Scott Russell, who commenced a series of experiments on the subject in 1834. His theory attracted considerable attention, and in 1836 the British Association appointed a Committee on Waves, who presented their first report in 1837, and continued their labours for several years. The victory of the United States schooner *America* over Mr. R. Stephenson's iron yacht *Titania*, in the race of Aug. 28, 1851, established the superiority of the principle, which has since been applied in the *Great Eastern* and other vessels.

WAVERLEY (Surrey).—The first Cistercian abbey erected in England was founded at this place near Farnham, by Dr. Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, in 1128. The church was consecrated by Nicholas of Ely, Bishop of Winchester, in 1278.

WAVRE (Battle).—The Prussians, under Thielmann, engaged the French, under Marshal Grouchy, at this place, in Belgium, and prevented them from joining Napoleon I. at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. The battle lasted from four o'clock till midnight, and was renewed by Thielmann, June 19. Grouchy received orders to retire upon Namur, which he reached June 20.

WAWZ, or WAWER (Battle).—The advanced guard of the Russians, under Gen. Geismar, was attacked at this place, in Poland, by the Poles, and forced to fall back upon Dembe-Wielkie. Here the Poles routed them, after fighting from five in the afternoon till ten at night, March 31, 1831.

WAX.—The ancients used wax for torches, for covering the tablets on which they wrote, for encaustic painting, for sealing, and for modelling. Pliny (23—79) states it was customary for the wealthy Romans to preserve waxen effigies of their dead relatives, which were exhibited on occasions of great interest, and were borne in procession in the funerals of distinguished members of their family. Apuleius, writing in the 2nd century, mentions wax candles. The Wax Chandlers' company of London was incorporated in 1484. Sealing-wax, or Spanish wax, has been found on documents dated 1574 and 1620. Gaetano Giulio Zumbo (1656—1701) introduced the art of preparing anatomical models in wax. The wax-tree was imported into England from China in 1794. A new kind of wax-producing insect was described in 1857 as inhabiting China, where its wax is used for candles, which are said to be much superior to ordinary wax tapers. Provisions for the regulation of the wax-trade were made by 11 Hen. VI. c. 12 (1433), and by 23 Eliz. c. 8 (1581). The duties on imported wax were repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

WAY-MEASURER.—(*See* ODOMETER.)

WEATHERCOCK.—(*See* VANE.)

WEAVING.—A writer in the "English Cyclopædia" (Arts, viii. 797) remarks:—"In all probability weaving was practised before spinning; that is, the combination of reeds, strips of leather, or rude fibres into a material for dress, by a process analogous to that of weaving, preceded the practice of spinning yarn from a congeries of elementary fibres." It was practised in Egypt, in China, and in India at least as early as B.C. 2000. The Scriptures contain similes drawn from the art of weaving, and it is referred to in the Homeric poems and other early classical works. Weavers settled in England in 1132 and 1331, were incorporated in the reign of Henry I. (1100—35), and were much encouraged by Edward III. (*See* CALICO, CLOTH, COTTON, LINEN, LOOM, SILK, WOOLLEN TRADE, &c.)

WEDDING OF THE ADRIATIC.—An annual ceremony performed on Ascension Day by the Doge of Venice, who went with much pomp and ceremony in the *Bucentaur*, or state barge, attended by the nobility and foreign ambassadors, and dropped his ring into the water. This strange ceremony, denoting the supremacy of Venice, was instituted in 1176, under the following circumstances:—In that year, the Doge, Sebastiano Ziani, defeated the combined fleets of Pisa, Genoa, and Ancona, under the command of the Emperor Frederick the First's son, Otho, who was made prisoner and carried to Venice. On the return of the victorious fleet, Pope Alexander III., at that time a fugitive at Venice, presented Ziani with his ring, authorizing him and his successors to proclaim their right to the sovereignty of the Adriatic, and to subject it to the rule of Venice, as a wife is subjected to that of her husband.

WEDDING RING.—(*See* GOLD, RINGS, &c.)

WEDGE-SHAPED CHARACTER.—(*See* CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.)

WEDGWOOD WARE, invented by Josiah Wedgwood, of Burslem (*q. v.*), potter to Queen Charlotte, was patented in 1762. His imitation of the Portland vase, 50 copies of which were produced and sold at 50 guineas each, was executed in 1787.

WEDNESDAY received its name from the ancient Saxons, who called it Wodnes-daeg, or Woden's day, after their conversion to Christianity, about 785. It was appointed a fast-day by the primitive church, on account of its having been the day on which our Saviour was betrayed.

WEDNESDAY CLUBS (London).—One was held at the Globe, in Friday Street, during the 17th century, and another at the Globe Tavern in Fleet Street, of which Oliver Goldsmith was a member, in the 18th century.

WEEK.—According to Dion Cassius (155—229), this division of time was first made by the Egyptians, from whom other nations borrowed it. The Jews had a week of days, reckoned from sabbath to sabbath; a week of years, consisting of seven years; and a week of seven times seven years, reckoned from one jubilee to another. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the week was unknown. It was only gradually introduced with Christianity, under the later Emperors.

WEEKS (Feast of).—(*See* PENTECOST.)

WEEPERS.—(*See* PENANCE.)

WEIGHTS.—A national standard of weight was first established in England in 1197, and a uniformity of weight throughout the kingdom was ordered by 9 Hen. III. c. 25 (1225). By 51 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1266), an English penny, weighing 32 wheat corns from the midst of the ear, was made the standard weight. The weight of the pound (*q. v.*) was regulated by 31 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303); and a uniformity of weight throughout the realm was enforced by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 10 (1353). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1429), every city was ordered to have a common balance and weights, for the free use of the inhabitants. Standard weights of brass were ordered to be made and sent to every city and borough by 7 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1490), which act was extended and confirmed by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494). Avoirdupois (*q. v.*) weight is first mentioned in 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), where it is ordered to be used in the sale of butchers' meat. Uniformity of weights and measures was again enjoined by 16 Charles I. c. 19 (1648). The House of Commons appointed committees in 1758, 1759, and 1790, to examine the best means of securing an accurate standard of weights and measures. By 35 Geo. III. c. 102 (June 22, 1795), the justices at quarter sessions were empowered to appoint examiners of weights and scales; and in 1814 Parliament appointed another committee to consider the question of standard. The Prince Regent instituted a commission for the same purpose in 1819, which presented reports in 1819, in 1820, and in 1821. Their labours led to the passing of the act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824), for establishing uniformity of weights and measures. This was amended by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 13, 1834), and both acts were repealed and new regulations established by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sep. 9, 1835). Troy weight is ordered to be used in sales of bullion and precious stones by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29 (June 14, 1853). Further provisions for legalizing and preserving the standard were made by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 72 (July 30, 1855), and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 56 (Aug. 13, 1859). (*See* MEASURES, METRIC SYSTEM, &c.)

WEIMAR (Germany), capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (*q. v.*), was taken by the French Oct. 14, 1806. The Emperors Alexander I. of Russia and Napoleon I. were entertained here by the Grand-duke, Oct. 6—14, 1808. Otho II. held a diet here in 975. Destructive fires occurred in 1299, in 1424, in 1618, and in 1774, and the town was almost destroyed by an inundation in 1613. The city church was built in 1400, the academy of painting was founded in 1781, the court theatre in 1825, and the Falk's Institution, for public education, in 1829. The colossal bronze statue to Herder (1744—Dec. 18, 1803) was erected Aug. 25, 1850. The Emperors of Austria and of Russia met here Oct. 1, 1857.

WEINSBERG (Battle).—Duke Guelph III. was defeated here in defending his castle in Swabia against the Emperor Conrad III. in 1140. The Ghibelline and Guelph factions originated at this battle.

WEISSEMBERG (Battle).—Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, defeated the Turks at this town of Transylvania, in 1479.

WEISSEMBURG, or WEISSENBURG (Alsace).—Dagobert I. (628—38) founded an abbey here, and the town was gradually formed around it. In 1247 it was made a free city, was annexed to France by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, and was taken by the Imperialists in 1744. Würmser forced the French lines at this place Oct. 13, 1793. It was recovered by the French Dec. 27. (*See* STUHL-WEISSENBURG.)

WELAU, WEHLAU, or VEHLAU (Treaty), was concluded Sep. 19, 1657, between the Elector of Brandenburg and Poland, at this town, in Silesia, founded in 1636 by the Teutonic knights. It recognized the independence of Brandenburg.

WELFARE.—(*See* PUBLIC GOOD, PUBLIC WELFARE, &c.)

WELLESLEY.—(*See* PROVINCE WELLESLEY, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.)

WELLINGTON (New Zealand).—The first settlement was made in 1840, and it became a bishopric in 1858. The seat of government was transferred to this town Dec. 24, 1864, and the assembly met here for the first time July 25, 1865.

WELLINGTON (Somersetshire).—The manor, bestowed upon Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, by Alfred the Great, was transferred to the diocese of Wells in 910. It occurs as "Walintone" in Domesday Book in 1086. From it the Duke of Wellington received his title, May 3, 1814. A lofty column was erected on Blackdown Hill by public subscription to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION was formed on the dissolution of the Goderich administration (*q. v.*), Jan. 8, 1828. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Wellington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Earl Bathurst.
Privy Seal	Lord, created Earl, Ellenborough Oct. 24, 1844.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Home Secretary	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Dudley.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. William Huskisson.
Board of Control	Viscount Melville.
Secretary at War	Viscount Palmerston.
Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Aberdeen.
Master of the Mint	Mr. J. C. Herries.
Treasurer of the Navy and President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Charles Grant.

Mr. Huskisson resigned May 20, and his example was followed by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant. Their places were supplied as follows:—

Foreign Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary	Sir George Murray.
Treasurer of the Navy and President of the Board of Trade	Mr. W. V. Fitzgerald.

The secretary at war, Sir Henry Hardinge, and the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Charles Arbuthnot, did not receive seats in the cabinet. The Duke of Clarence, who remained lord high admiral on the formation of the ministry, resigned office Aug. 12, 1828, when Lord Melville left the Board of Control and became first lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Ellenborough went to the Board of

Control. Earl Rosslyn became privy seal June 4, 1829, Lord Ellenborough retaining only the Board of Control. Parliament was dissolved July 24, 1830. The new parliament met Oct. 26, and William IV. delivered his first speech from the throne Nov. 2. Ministers were defeated by a majority of 233 to 204, on a motion for a select committee on the civil list, Nov. 15, and their resignation was announced in both houses of Parliament Nov. 16. (*See* GREY ADMINISTRATION.)

WELLINGTON ARCADE.—(*See* EXETER CHANGE.)

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Hampshire), for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers, was erected at Sandhurst in memory of the illustrious duke whose name it bears, the funds for the purpose—upwards of £109,000—having been raised by private subscription. The foundation stone was laid Monday, June 2, 1856, by Queen Victoria, who also performed the inauguration ceremony, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

WELLS.—The art of boring wells was practised in the East at least 4,000 years ago. Abraham's servant encountered Rebekah at a well, B.C. 1859 (Gen. xxiv.). Danaus is stated by Pliny the Elder (23—Aug. 24, 79) to have introduced wells into Greece from Egypt about B.C. 1500. The superstitious veneration of wells and fountains was prohibited by Athelstan in 960, and the immemorial custom of decorating wells with garlands and flowers on Holy Thursday, or at Whitsuntide, is still preserved at Tissington, Wirksworth, and other villages in Derbyshire.

WELLS (Somersetshire).—This city and borough originated in a collegiate church founded by Ina, King of Wessex, towards the end of the 7th century; became the seat of a bishopric in 909 (*See* BATH AND WELLS); and is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful cathedral, which was founded by Bishop Wulfhelm, or Wyffeline (923—928), and restored or refounded by Bishop Joceline (1206—44). The two west towers were added about the end of the 14th century. The Vicar's Close was founded by Walter de Hull, sub-dean, in 1335, and was much enlarged by Ralph de Salopia in 1348. Bishop Beckington erected a cross in 1450, which was replaced by another in 1780. (*See* EXETER, Bishopric.)

WELSH BISHOPRICS.—(*See* ENGLISH AND WELSH BISHOPRICS.)

WENDS are by some authorities believed to be descendants of the Venedæ or Venedi, who inhabited European Sarmatia. Tacitus (61—117) was undecided whether to call them Germans or Sarmatians. They are a branch of the Slavonic race, and they settled in different parts of Germany in the 6th century. (*See* CARNIOLA, CROATIA, POMERANIA, &c.)

WENLOCK (Shropshire).—The abbey was founded by Millburga, a relative of the kings of Mercia, about 680. The ruins are of the 13th century. It was the first town in England which received a charter of incorporation expressly conferring the right to return members to the House of Commons. This privilege was granted by Edward IV. (1461—83).

WERBEN (Prussia), built on the ruins of the ancient Castellum Vari, was taken by the Swedes in 1631, by the Imperialists in 1636, and recaptured by the Swedes the same year. It passed into the possession of Brandenburg in 1640.

WERELA (Treaty) was concluded between Russia and Sweden at this place in Russia, Aug. 14, 1790.

WESEL (Prussia) was taken by the French in 1672, and Sep. 24, 1806. (*See* PRESBYTERIANISM.)

WESLEYANS.—(*See* METHODISTS.)

WESPRIM.—(*See* VESPRIM.)

WESSEX (England), or the kingdom of the West Saxons, was founded by Cerdic in 519. Kent was joined to it in 824.

WEST (Schism of the).—(*See* PAPAL SCHISM.)

WESTBOURNE CLUB.—(*See* DEVONSHIRE CLUB.)

WESTBURY.—(*See* BRIBERY.)

WEST COWES (Isle of Wight).—A castle was erected here by Henry VIII. (1509—47) for the protection of the coast against invasion. The Royal Yacht squadron made it their rendezvous June 1, 1815.

WESTERAS, or VÆSTERAS (Sweden).—A diet was held here in 1542. The cathedral contains the tomb of Eric XIV. (1560—68).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, or SWAN RIVER (Australia), comprising nearly one-fourth of the entire continent, was established under the name of the Swan River settlement, in Aug., 1829. By March, 1830, about 2,000 settlers had arrived. An extensive bed of coal was discovered by Dr. Van Sommer in 1847. At the request of the colonists, convicts were sent out to supply the labour market in 1849. The colony received a representative constitution Aug. 5, 1850. Messrs. Panter, Harding, and Goldwyer were murdered by the natives during an exploring expedition, Nov. 13, 1864. (*See* FREEMANTLE, PERTH, &c.)

WESTERN CHURCH was also called the Latin or Roman Church. Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. ii. book iv. ch. ix., p. 203) remarks: "In the 8th century Rome suddenly, as it were, burst the bonds of her connection with the older state of things, disjoined herself for ever from the effete and hopeless East, and placed herself at the head of the rude as yet, and dimly descried and remote, but more promising and vigorous civilization of the West. The Byzantine empire became a separate world, Greek Christianity a separate religion. The West, after some struggle, created its own empire: its natives formed an independent system, either of warring or of confederate nations. Latin Christianity was the life, the principle of union, of all the West; its centre, papal Rome." Differences of opinion between the Church of Rome and the Church at Constantinople (*See* GREEK CHURCH) existed from a very early period. The Arian controversy in the 4th century; the disputes concerning the *Filioque* in the 6th century; the Monothelite controversy in the 7th century; and the Iconoclast controversy early in the 8th century, paved the way for the final separation which occurred in 876. (*See* POPE, ROMAN CATHOLICS, ROME, &c.)

WESTERN EMPIRE.—The division of the

Roman territory into the Eastern and Western empires, first effected by Valentinian I. in 364, was completed by Arcadius and Honorius in 395.

A.D.
378. May. The Alemanni invade the Western empire and are defeated by Gratian, near Argentaria, or Colmar, in Alsace.
383. Aug. 25. Gratian is assassinated at Lyons by Andragathius, general of the usurper Maximus.
387. Maximus invades Italy and expels Valentinian II., who is afterwards assisted by Theodosius I.
388. Maximus, defeated by Theodosius I. at Aquileia, is beheaded by the army.
392. May 15. Argobastes the Frank murders Valentinian II., and bestows the purple upon the rhetorician Eugenius.
394. Sep. 6. Theodosius I. defeats and beheads Eugenius on the plains of Aquileia. Argobastes escapes capture by suicide, and the two empires are reunited under Theodosius I., or the Great.
395. Jan. 17. Death of Theodosius I., whose dominions are again divided, the Western empire falling to his youngest son Honorius, aged 11 years, who governs under the regency of his uncle Stilicho.
400. Alaric I. invades Italy.
403. Alaric I. expels Honorius from Milan.—March 29. Alaric I. sustains a severe defeat from Stilicho at Pollentia (*q. v.*).
404. Honorius celebrates a pompous triumph at Rome, and removes his court to Ravenna.
406. Radagaisus invades Italy at the head of an immense army of German barbarians, and is defeated by Stilicho.
408. Aug. 23. Execution of Stilicho. Alaric I. besieges Rome (*q. v.*).
409. The Goths and Romans elect Attalus emperor, who is degraded by Alaric I.
410. Aug. 24. The sack of Rome by the Goths commences. Alaric I. dies at Consentia.
412. A peace is concluded between Honorius and Adolphus, King of the Goths.
423. On the death of Honorius, his throne is usurped by the state secretary, John.
431. A rebellion in Africa under Boniface is suppressed.
451. The Huns under Attila invade the Western empire.
455. March 16. Valentinian III. is assassinated by the partisans of the senator Maximus, whose wife he had seduced.—June 12. The Vandals under Genseric invade Italy at the invitation of the Empress Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III., and wife of Maximus. Maximus is stoned to death by the infuriated Romans.
461. Majorian is deposed by Ricimer, general of the barbarians, who elevates Libius Severus to the throne, and governs in his name.
467. April 12. On the death of Libius Severus, Leo I. of Constantinople confers the Western empire upon Anthemius.
472. Aug. 20. Death of Ricimer.
476. Odoacer takes Rome and compels Augustulus to abdicate, thus terminating the Western empire.

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

Began to reign.	Began to reign.
364. Valentinian I.	425. Valentinian III.
367. Valentinian I. and Gratian.	455. Maximus.
375. Gratian and Valentinian II.	455. Avitus.
383. Valentinian II. alone.	457. Majorian.
392. Eugenius.	461. Libius Severus.
394. Theodosius I., or the Great.	467. Anthemius.
395. Honorius.	472. Olybrius.
423. John.	473. Glycerius.
	474. Julius Nepos.
	475. Romulus, called Augustulus.

WESTERN ISLES. — (*See* AZORES and HEBRIDES.)

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—(*See* KANAWHA.)

WEST FRANCE.—(*See* NEUSTRIA.)

WEST FRIESLAND.—(*See* FRIESLAND.)

WEST HARTLEPOOL (Durham), founded by Ralph Ward Jackson, the railway speculator, in 1847, when the harbour was commenced.

WEST INDIA DOCKS.—(*See* DOCKS.)

WEST INDIES, or COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO (Atlantic Ocean).—Most of these islands were discovered by Columbus, who first sighted American land at San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 11, 1492, and are consequently termed the Columbian Archipelago. Columbus called them the West Indies, because he believed that he had simply discovered a western passage to Hindostan; and for the same reason the name was originally applied to the whole of America. (*See* AMERICA, ANTILLES, BAHAMA ISLANDS, CARIBBEE ISLANDS, CUBA, DOMINGO [ST.], GUADALOUPE, JAMAICA, PORTO RICO, TRINIDAD, &c.)

WEST LOTHIAN, or LINLITHGOW (Scotland).—This county consists of a portion of the district known as the Lothians.

WESTMEATH (Ireland) originally formed part of the kingdom of Meath; was included in the county palatine granted by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy in 1173; was separated from Eastmeath in 1543; and Longford was detached from it in 1569. The abbey of Multifernan, near Tristernagh, was in the possession of the Franciscan friars till 1641, notwithstanding the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. An old Danish fort at Ballymore was fortified by the rebels and held in the wars of 1641 and 1688.

WESTMINSTER (Bishopric).—Henry VIII. erected this see by letters patent dated Dec. 17, 1540, and appointed Thomas Thirlby the first bishop. Thirlby resigned, March 29, 1550, when the see was dissolved and reunited to London by Edward VI. Pius IX.'s bull for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain, dated Sep. 30, 1850, erected Westminster into an archbishopric under Cardinal Wiseman, who issued his first pastoral letter Oct. 7. (*See* NEW WESTMINSTER.)

WESTMINSTER (Middlesex).—This city, which now joins London, was formerly known as Thorney Isle, and received its present name from the Benedictine monastery of Sebert. (*See* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.) Councils were held at Westminster in 1102; Jan. 13, 1126; Sep. 9, 1126; Dec. 7, 1141; May 26, 1162; in 1173; and April 29, 1229. The Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719. (*See* HOSPITALS.)

WESTMINSTER (Statutes of).—The first (3 Edw. I.) contains 51 chapters, and was passed at Westminster April 25, 1275. The second, a statute of Merchants (13 Edw. I.), confirming the statute of Acton Burnel (*q. v.*), was passed by the Parliament assembled at Westminster March 25, 1285. The name of Third Statutes of Westminster was given to some statutes (18 Edw. I.) passed at a Parliament assembled at Westminster July 8, 1290. (*See* ASSIZE COURTS, ATTORNEY, &c.)

WESTMINSTER (Treaties).—One was concluded between Henry VIII. and Francis I. April 30, 1527. It provided for carrying on the war in the Netherlands against the Emperor, the liberation of the French princes, and the payment of the debt due to England. Henry VIII. renounced his claim to the French throne, on condition of receiving a pension of 50,000

gold crowns. It was modified by another treaty signed May 29. Wolsey went to France in July, and concluded the treaty of Amiens, Aug. 18. This confirmed and extended the treaty of Westminster. —— A treaty with France was concluded at Westminster Feb. 3, 1659. ——Another was concluded here with Holland, Feb. 19, 1674. ——An alliance was formed here with Prussia, Nov. 29, 1742.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. — According to tradition, St. Peter visited Britain in 65, and founded a church on Thorney Isle, which was the origin of Westminster Abbey. Another account is that it occupies the site of a Roman temple of Apollo, destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Antoninus Pius (138—161); but no authentic record places its erection earlier than about 604, when Sebert, King of Essex, embraced Christianity, and founded a church in honour of God and St. Peter, to the west of London. This church, having fallen into decay, was restored by Edgar, soon after his accession, in 957, at the request of St. Dunstan. It was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor between 1050 and Dec. 28, 1065, when the minster was consecrated. Edward the Confessor was buried in the abbey, Jan. 6, 1066, in which since his reign the majority of English sovereigns have been crowned. Henry III. commenced the erection of additional buildings May 16, 1220, and continued the enlargement until nearly the end of his long reign, the new abbey being opened Oct. 13, 1269. (*See* COVENT GARDEN.) Edward I. deposited the Scotch coronation stone and other trophies of the Scottish kingdom in the abbey in 1297; and it was partially destroyed by fire March 29, 1298. A murder was committed in the church Aug. 11, 1378, in consequence of which it was closed for four months. The great western window was set up in 1490. The beautiful chapel of Henry VII. was founded by that sovereign Jan. 24, 1503, and on his death in 1509 became his place of sepulture. Henry VIII. dissolved the abbey Jan. 16, 1540, and restored it as a cathedral church Dec. 17. (*See* WESTMINSTER, Bishopric.) Queen Mary refounded the monastery of Westminster Sep. 7, 1556. Elizabeth again removed the monks July 12, 1559, and made the abbey a collegiate church for a dean and 12 prebends, May 21, 1560. The puritan parliament appointed a committee to demolish all monuments of superstition and idolatry in this church, April 24, 1643, and it is said to have been used as a military barrack the same year. The House of Commons voted a sum of money for the repair and restoration of Westminster Abbey in 1697, and employed Sir Christopher Wren to carry out the proposed reparation. The erection of the west front was commenced in 1715, the great rose window was finished in 1722, and the towers were completed in 1735. A fire which broke out in the roof of the tower July 9, 1803, did serious injury to the woodwork of the choir. Henry the Seventh's Chapel was restored between 1809 and 1822 by Benjamin Wyatt. Another fire occurred April 27, 1829, but was extinguished before it had done much damage. The woodwork of the choir was restored in 1847. Evening services were first celebrated in Westminster Abbey Jan. 3, 1858. The 800th anniversary of its foundation was celebrated Dec. 28, 1865.

WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY. — (*See* ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES.)

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE (London).—The first bridge at Westminster, founded Jan. 29, 1739, was built from the designs of Charles Labelye, a Swiss. It was opened Nov. 18, 1750, and consisted of 15 arches, containing, according to the architect's report, twice the amount of stone used in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was first lighted by gas Dec. 31, 1813. Owing to the sinking of the piles, the bridge was closed to carriages Aug. 15, 1846, and to foot-passengers Aug. 27; and it was lightened of much of its stonework and reduced in height before it was reopened. These measures having proved ineffectual, a local act of Parliament was passed in 1850 for the construction of a temporary bridge, but was not carried into effect. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the management of the bridge was transferred to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, who were authorized to remove it and erect a new one. The design of Thomas Page was accepted; and in May, 1854, the works commenced, under an agreement that they were to be completed in three years. Owing to the proposal to erect new government offices at Westminster, and the consequent alterations of plan that might be necessary, they were suspended, March 20, 1856. They were resumed in 1857, and a portion of the bridge was opened for carriage traffic in 1860. The expense of the bridge up to July, 1861, was £316,936, and a further outlay of £60,692 was voted by Parliament. It consists of seven iron arches, and is 990 feet long and 85 wide. It was formally opened throughout May 24, 1862. The better regulation of the traffic was secured by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 88 (July 29, 1864).

WESTMINSTER CHESS CLUB (London) was formed in 1866.

WESTMINSTER CLUB (London) was founded in 1851 or 1852, on the dissolution of the Alfred Club (*q. v.*).

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.—The name given to the Confession of Faith, drawn up in 1643 by the Assembly of Divines (*q. v.*). It was approved by the Scotch Kirk in 1649.

WESTMINSTER HALL (London), said to be, with the single exception of the hall of justice at Padua, the largest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars, was founded by William II. in 1097. In 1224 it was made the permanent seat of the English law courts, and in 1397 it was repaired by Richard II. A fire, which broke out Feb. 20, 1631, was checked before it had time to extend its ravages. The hall was repaired at a cost of £13,000 in 1802.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE (London).—Henry VIII. founded an educational establishment in connection with the abbey of Westminster about 1540. A school had been attached to the abbey at a much earlier period. It was re-established by

Queen Elizabeth in 1560. The dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington in 1722. William Camden, the antiquary, was master of this school from 1593 to 1599, and Dr. Richard Busby from 1638 to 1695.

WESTMORLAND (England), partly occupied by the Brigantines, was comprised in the *Maxima Cæsariensis* of the Romans, after the subjugation of South Britain, about 204, and was conquered by the Angles of Northumbria about 685. William I. divided it between two of his vassals in 1068. Having long been an object of contention between England and Scotland, the King of Scotland, in consideration of a grant of lands in Cumberland and Northumberland, abandoned his claim to the county in 1237.

WESTPHALIA (Germany).—The ancient duchy of Westphalia was separated from western Saxony by Frederick I. in 1180. In 1613 Prussia obtained possession of part of the country, and in 1801 it was ceded to the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Napoleon I. erected Westphalia into a kingdom, under his brother Jerome, Aug. 18, 1806. (*See* CASSEL.) Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Hesse-Cassel, and Magdeburg were annexed by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; and Hanover, March 16, 1810. This kingdom came to an end after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813; and the different provinces were restored to their former possessors in 1813—14.

WESTPHALIA (Treaties).—The name Public Peace of Westphalia was given to a compact made in 1371, between the Emperor Charles IV. and the states of the empire, for maintaining the peace of Germany.——The name Peace of Westphalia was given to two treaties terminating the Thirty Years' war, the first between the Emperor and Sweden, signed at Osnaburg, Aug. 6, 1648, and the second between the Emperor and France, signed at Münster, Oct. 24, 1648. The negotiations for this peace commenced at Münster, where the Congress held its first meeting in July, 1643, and settled the preliminaries in Jan., 1647. France was confirmed in the possession of Alsace, and other territory. Sweden attained Pomerania, Rügen, Bremen, and Verden; and the independence of the United Provinces and of Switzerland was recognized. Spain continued the war against France, until it was brought to a close by the peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

WEST POINT (United States).—The first settlement was made here May 17, 1723. The United States Government purchased the land Sep. 10, 1790, and forts were erected. The military school, established in 1794, in accordance with a recommendation made by a committee in Oct., 1776, was destroyed by fire in 1796. It was reopened March 16, 1802. The new barracks for cadets were completed in 1851, and the mess hall was opened in 1852.

WEXFORD (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, was founded by the Danes, and surrendered to Fitzstephen, the English adventurer, in 1169. The abbey was founded about 1190. A council was held here in 1240. The town obtained a charter in 1318. A parliament was held here by the Earl of Desmond in 1463.. James I. confirmed and extended its charter in 1608. The town was seized by the insurgents, who received their principal foreign supplies at its port, in 1641. Cromwell having reduced it, military execution was inflicted upon the inhabitants in 1649. It was garrisoned by the troops of William III. in 1689, and was taken by the rebels in 1798.

WEYMOUTH (Dorsetshire), an important commercial place in the 14th century, was united with the borough of Melcombe Regis in 1571. Ralph Allen, of Bath, brought it into repute as a bathing-place about 1763. George III. paid his first visit July 16, 1789. A naval *fête* and Dutch fair were got up for the entertainment of George III. and his Queen, Sep. 29, 1804.

WHALEBONE.—Bracton and Britton, who flourished during the 13th century, state that it was an ancient feudal right of the Queen of England to claim the tail of every whale caught on the British coast; but the earliest mention of whalebone, which is contained in the head of the animal, occurs in 1593, when some English sailors brought a large number of fins, as the pieces of baleen are erroneously called, from Cape Breton. A riding-whip of whalebone, possessed by Queen Elizabeth (1558—1603), is mentioned as a valuable article. The first instance of the bone being systematically sought for as an article of commerce occurs in 1617. By 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 23 (1698), the importation of ready-cut whalebone was prohibited. Laurence Kortwright patented certain improvements in the preparation of this useful material in March, 1841. (*See* HYGROMETER.)

WHALE-FISHERY, practised by the Norwegians as early as 887, was systematically pursued as a calling by the Biscayans during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. By 17 Edw. II. c. 11 (1324), the king was entitled to all whales and great sturgeons taken in British seas; and in 1388 Edward III. rewarded Peter Bayune for his expense in providing a fleet for the royal use, by granting him a tax of £6 on every whale carried into the port of Biarritz. The Dutch ascertained that whales existed in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen in 1596. In 1611 the first English whaling expedition sailed from Hull, which remained for a long period the centre of the English whale-fishery. In 1614 the Dutch trade was monopolized by a single company, but in 1642 it was thrown open. The American whale-fishery commenced in 1690, and that of the English South Sea Company in 1724. The harpoon-gun was invented in 1731. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the encouragement of the whale-fisheries, the chief being 22 Geo. II. c. 45 (1749). Louis XVI. revived the French fishery in 1784. Owing to the decreasing demand for whale oils, in consequence of the use of gas and the scarcity of fish, the whaling trade is declining.

WHEAT.—(*See* BREAD, CORN, CORN LAWS, &c.)

WHEELBARROW is said to have been invented by Blaise Pascal, the geometrician (1623—62).

WHEEL-LOCK.—(*See* FIRE-ARMS, PISTOL, &c.)

WHEELS.—The first wheels were, doubtless, plain disks of wood, probably composed of segments of the circular boles of trees. The custom of using an iron tire was practised by the Romans, and wheels made entirely of metal were sometimes employed in classic war-chariots. The wheel has been variously applied by different nations as an instrument of punishment. The Greeks bound the criminal to the circumference, and whirled him round until death was the result. Breaking on the wheel was introduced into Germany, and was legally adopted in France by Francis I. in 1534.

WHEELWRIGHTS (London) were incorporated in 1670.

WHIG.—(*See* TORY.)

WHIG CLUB (London), founded in 1789 as a centre of union for Whig politicians. The Duke of Leinster, the Earls of Charlemont and of Moira, and Messrs. Curran and Grattan, were members. The "Whig Club, or Sketch of Modern Patriotism," appeared in 1794.

WHIPPERS.—(*See* FLAGELLANTS.)

WHIPPING.—(*See* FLOGGING, GAROTTE, PERJURY, WOMAN, &c.)

WHIRLICOTES.—(*See* CARRIAGES.)

WHIRLWIND.—(*See* CYCLONE and STORMS.)

WHIST.—This game at cards originated in England, and is mentioned as a common pastime in 1680, though little science was shown in playing it till about 1730, when it was studied by a card-party that met at the Crown coffee-house, in Bedford Row. Hoyle's treatise appeared in 1743, and he taught the game at a guinea a lesson. It is said to have been called Whist, or Hist, because silence is indispensable, and was formerly called Whisk.

WHITBY (Yorkshire) probably took its rise from the abbey founded by Oswy, King of Northumbria, in 658. A council was held here in 664. The abbey and town, destroyed by the Danes about 867, were restored after the Norman conquest. The alum-works in the neighbourhood raised the port to some distinction in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603), and the docks were commenced in 1730. The chapel of ease was erected in 1788. The central tower of the abbey ruins fell in 1830.

WHITEBAIT.—Pennant, in "British Zoology" (vol. iii. p. 371), published in 1776, remarks:—"During the month of July there appear in the Thames, near Blackwall and Greenwich, innumerable multitudes of small fish, which are known to the Londoners by the name of whitebait. They are esteemed very delicious when fried with fine flour, and occasion during the season a vast resort of the lower order of epicures to the taverns contiguous to the places they are taken at." Yarrell, in 1828, showed that the whitebait is a distinct species; and a writer in the "Popular Science Review" for July, 1865, thus sums up his views:—"The whitebait belongs, like the shad, herring, sardine, anchovy, and sprat, to the great family of abdominal-soft-finned fishes, known as *Clupeidæ*. It comes under the genus *Clupea*, of which the shad is *C. alosa;* but since it has now to be regarded as a separate species, it has received the specific appellation of *alba;* hence, when fully titled, it is styled *Clupea alba*. In France it is called *blanquette*, and is found in great abundance on the coasts of Picardy and Normandy, as well as in the Northern Ocean." Six dishes of whitebait are mentioned in the funeral feast of Thomas Sutton, May 28, 1612.

WHITEBAIT DINNERS.—The annual ministerial whitebait dinner is said to have originated about 1721, when Capt. Perry was employed in repairing Dagenham Reach, in Essex, and a body of parliamentary commissioners was appointed to superintend his labours. These gentlemen held a board meeting every year at the Reach House, and concluded their business proceedings by a fish dinner, to which, on one occasion, they invited the great commoner William Pitt. The experiment proved very successful, and became a precedent for a similar annual festival, which was afterwards removed to Greenwich. According to another account it originated with Sir Robert Preston, M.P. for Dover, who had a cottage on the banks of Dagenham Reach, to which he often invited Mr. George Rose, of the Treasury. Mr. Pitt was asked to join the small circle, and others were afterwards invited.

WHITE-BOYS, or BOUGHALEEN BAWNS, derive the name from the white shirt which they wore over their dress during their depredations. The society was formed in Ireland in Oct., 1761, and in 1762 a military force under Lord Drogheda was sent for its suppression. Father Nicholas Sheehy, one of their most violent leaders, was executed at Clonmel, March 15, 1766. In 1786 another Roman Catholic party appeared, known as the Right-boys, who also proved very dangerous. The White-boys were again in insurrection in 1822, when they committed many shocking outrages.

WHITE CANONS.—(*See* PRÆMONSTRATENSIANS.)

WHITE CROSS STREET PRISON (London) was built in 1813—15.

WHITEFRIARS (London).—This precinct, situated between Fleet Street and the Thames, derived its name from the White Friars' church of the Carmelites, founded by Sir Richard Grey in 1241. Called Alsatia, it was one of the most notorious of the old London sanctuaries, and was the resort of the lowest dregs of society. Its privileges as a sanctuary (*q. v.*) were confirmed and enlarged by a special charter in 1608.

WHITEFRIARS THEATRE (London), built about 1580, was pulled down in 1613. Salisbury Court Theatre, erected near the original site in 1629, was destroyed by the Puritans March 24, 1649; and the Duke's Theatre, in Dorset Gardens, which supplied the place of the two former edifices, was opened Nov. 9, 1671, and removed soon after 1720.

WHITEHALL (London).—The first palace on the site of the modern Whitehall was erected by Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated Chamberlain of King John, and Chief Justiciary of England under Henry III., who bequeathed it on his death, in 1243, to the convent of the

Black Friars in Holborn. In 1248 it was purchased by Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, who made it the town palace of that see, on which account it was called York Place. Its magnificence was greatly increased by Cardinal Wolsey, who resigned it to Henry VIII. by a charter dated Feb. 7, 1530, when its name was changed to Whitehall, and the building became the royal palace of the English sovereigns. The old banqueting-house was destroyed by fire Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1619, and the present edifice, commenced by Inigo Jones, June 1, 1619, was completed March 31, 1622. The ceiling was painted abroad by Rubens in 1635. Whitehall was the scene of the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649. The scaffold was erected in the street, and, according to some contemporary authors, a passage was opened through the wall of the palace for the egress of the king. Grinling Gibbons' statue of James II. was erected Dec. 31, 1686. A considerable portion of the old palace was destroyed by a fire which broke out April 10, 1691; and it was completely destroyed by a fire which commenced Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1698, and lasted 17 hours. The banqueting-house was converted into a chapel by George I. in 1724, and Holbein's Gate was removed to make room for Parliament Street in Aug., 1759. The façade of the Treasury, Whitehall, opposite the banqueting-house, was erected by Sir Charles Barry in 1847.

WHITEHALL CLUB (London) was opened in 1866.

WHITE HATS.—The name given to some extreme democrats who formed a party at Ghent, in 1377. Headed by Hyons, they revolted against Count Louis in 1378, and took Bruges. Hyons was poisoned at Damme in 1378, and through the mediation of Philip II., Duke of Burgundy, a peace was concluded in Dec., 1379. The struggle, renewed in 1380, was not terminated until Philip II. of Burgundy obtained power in 1384.

WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland) consisted of a few fishermen's huts in 1566. It was attacked by the pirate Paul Jones in 1778.

WHITE HUNS.—(*See* Nepthalites.)

WHITE LAND.—(*See* Kordofan.)

WHITE MONKS.—(*See* Bernardines, Bridewell, &c.)

WHITE NEGROES.—(*See* Albinos.)

WHITE OAK SWAMP.—(*See* Chickahominy, Battles.)

WHITE PENITENTS.—(*See* Bianchi.)

WHITE PLAINS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated at this place, near New York, by the English, under Gen. Howe, Oct. 28, 1776.

WHITE ROSE.—(*See* Lancastrians and Yorkists.)

WHITES.—(*See* Bianchi and Neri.)

WHITE'S CHOCOLATE HOUSE (London), in St. James's Street, was burned down April 28, 1733. (*See* Arthur's Club.)

WHITE'S CLUB (London), originally established at White's Chocolate House in 1698, removed after the fire, April 28, 1733, and to another house in St. James's Street in 1755.

WHITE SHEEP.—A tribe of Turkomans, so called from the figure on their banner, led by their chief Azan Hasoun, acquired possession of Western Persia in 1468, and were conquered by Shah Ismail in 1502.

WHITE TOWER.—This most celebrated portion of the Tower of London (*q. v.*) was erected by William I. about 1078, and designed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height.

WHITE WORKS.—(*See* Russian War.)

WHITFIELDITES, or LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNECTION, the followers of the Rev. George Whitfield, or Whitefield, who was born at the Bell inn, Gloucester, Dec. 16, 1714. Having entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor, in 1732, he formed an intimacy with the brothers John and Charles Wesley. In 1736 he was ordained a deacon. In Dec., 1737, he accompanied the Wesleys on a missionary tour to Georgia; and in 1738 he returned for the purpose of being admitted to priest's orders, and to collect funds for the support of the religious efforts being made in America. During this visit the orthodox clergy excluded him from their pulpits, and he commenced preaching in the open air to the Bristol colliers. In Aug., 1739, he returned to Georgia, where he remained two years. On his return he separated from the Wesleys, in consequence of their rejection of Calvinism, and in June, 1741, his admirers built him a large temporary shed in Moorfields, which he called the Tabernacle. In Aug., 1744, he made a third voyage to America, where he remained nearly four years, after which he was appointed chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, at whose suggestion the Tabernacle was rebuilt, and opened in June, 1755. The Tabernacle in the Tottenham Court Road was opened in Nov., 1756; and in 1767 Lady Huntingdon established a college for the education of young ministers in the doctrines of Calvinistic Methodism at Trevecca, in South Wales. Whitfield went on several preaching excursions through England, Scotland, and Ireland. He made seven voyages to America, and died at Newbury, in New England, Sep. 30, 1770. The first ordination of Whitfieldite ministers took place in 1783, when the connection seceded from the Church of England, of which, however, it retained the forms and most of the doctrines, the chief difference being the absence of episcopacy. Rules for the government of the sect were prepared in 1785. The Countess of Huntingdon, from whom the followers of Whitfield derive the name by which they are best known, died June 17, 1791.

WHITSUNTIDE.—The feast of Whitsunday, or Whitesunday, is celebrated in the Christian Church as commemorative of the day of Pentecost (*q. v.*), on which the apostles received the Holy Ghost. It was devoted in the primitive Church to the solemnization of baptisms, and derives its name from the white linen with which the recipients of that ordinance were clad. (*See* Trinity Sunday.)

WHITTINGTON CLUB (London), founded in 1847, was at first held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The house was destroyed by fire in 1854.

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE (London), or God's House, was originally founded on College Hill, Thames Street, by the will of Sir Richard Whittington, in 1421, for the maintenance of 29 free mercers of London and 30 out-pensioners. It was removed to Highgate in 1808.

WHYDA, or WHYDDAH.—(*See* DAHOMEY.)

WIASMA.—(*See* VIAZMA.)

WIBBANDUNE (Battle).—Ceawlin, King of Wessex, defeated Ethelbert, King of Kent, at this place, supposed to be Wimbledon, in 568.

WIBORG.—(*See* VIBORG.)

WICHNOR.—(*See* DUNMOW.)

WICK.—(*See* NAMPTWICH.)

WICKER-WORK.—(*See* BASKET-MAKING, HELMETS, NAVY, &c.)

WICKLIFFITES.—(*See* WYCLIFFITES.)

WICKLOW (Ireland), the chief town of the county of that name, supposed to have been a naval station of the Danes, is built on the site of a castle erected by the Anglo-Norman invader Maurice Fitzgerald, about 1169. A Franciscan friary, the ruins of which remain, was founded in the reign of Henry III. (1216—72). The town, burned by the Irish in 1310, was fortified by Fitzwilliam in 1375. Its corporate rights were confirmed by a charter of James I. in 1613. The church of the Wicklow union has a tower and a copper cupola, erected in 1777. Gold was discovered in this county in 1796.

WIDDIN (Turkey), taken from the Turks by John Hunniades, the Hungarian captain-general, in 1454, was captured by Prince Louis of Baden in 1689, and was recovered by the vizier Mustapha Koproli in 1690. It was invested in 1737 by the Austrians, who soon abandoned the siege; and it was threatened and abandoned in 1790. The pasha, Osman-Paswan-Ogli, revolted and declared himself independent in 1792. The fortifications were greatly strengthened by the Turks in 1853 and in 1854.

WIDOW.—(*See* MAIDEN.)

WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—It appears to have been customary in the East for a man to marry the widow of his deceased brother, in the event of his dying childless, as early as B.C. 1727, when Onan married the wife of his brother Er (Gen. xxxviii. 8); and it was afterwards made a law by Moses, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxv. 5—10). Kindness to widows formed an important part of the good deeds required from the Jews. Their rights were regulated in England by 9 Hen. III. c. 7 (1225); and by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 10 (1670), the widow of an intestate husband received half of his personal property, unless she had children by him surviving, in which case her portion was one-third. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1695), various taxes were imposed upon childless widowers, according to their rank in life, the rates being the same as were demanded from bachelors (*q. v.*). The Widows' Fund, for the widows of Protestant dissenting ministers, was established in 1733, the Widows' Friend Society in 1808, and the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows in 1823. The Hindoo custom of sutteeism, or burning the widow with the body of her dead husband, which is of great antiquity, and is referred to by the Greek writers of the age of Alexander III., was declared illegal by the governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, Dec. 14, 1829. (*See* DOWER.)

WIESBADEN, or WISBADEN (Germany), believed to be the Aquæ Mattiacæ or Fontes Mattiaci of the Romans, became the residence of the dukes of Nassau in 1820. In compliance with popular demand, feudal rights were abolished March 6, 1848. The Greek chapel was erected by the duke, with a statue to his wife, in 1855. The English church was dedicated and opened Aug. 2, 1865.

WIESLOCH (Battle).—The allied army, under Count Mansfeldt, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by Tilly, at this place in Baden, April 29, 1622.

WIGAN (Lancashire) received a royal charter in 1246, and returned members to Parliament in 1295. The Earl of Derby was defeated here by the Parliamentarian colonel Robert Lilburne, Aug. 25, 1651. It was visited by the Pretender on his southward march in 1745. The town-hall was built in 1720, St. George's Church in 1781, the Commercial Hall in 1816, and St. Catherine's Church in 1841. Five men were killed, and several injured, by the falling of the shaft of the Douglas Bank Colliery, Jan. 4, 1865; and 30 men and boys were killed by an explosion of fire damp at the Highbrook Colliery, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866. (*See* COTTON FAMINE.)

WIGHT, ISLE OF (Hampshire).—This island, known to the Romans as Vecta or Vectis, and to the ancient Britons as Guith or Guict, conquered by Titus Vespasian, in 43, was seized by Cerdic, King of Wessex, in 530. Wulfhere, King of Mercia, subdued it in 661; but in 686 it was reunited to Wessex by Ceadwalla, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, and disgraced his victory by many acts of cruelty. The Danes took it in 787, during their first invasion of Britain, and converted it into a magazine for the spoils taken from the Saxons. They frequently ravaged the island, especially in 897, in 998, in 1001, and in 1048. In 1052 it was devastated by Godwin, Earl of Kent, in revenge for his banishment by Edward the Confessor, and in 1066 it was invaded by Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, at the instigation of William I. Edward I. purchased the island in 1293, and in 1340 it was attacked by the French, who were driven to their ships by the islanders. They returned in 1377, and committed great devastations; but failed in an attempted siege of Carisbrook Castle, which was gallantly defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel. In 1445 Henry VI. crowned Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, King of the Isle of Wight. The dignity was merely titular, and conveyed no regal authority; and on the duke's death without issue, soon after his coronation, the title was discontinued. In 1545 the French made another unsuccessful attempt on the island: this was the last foreign invasion. The Isle of Wight suffered considerably during the civil wars of Charles I., who was imprisoned at Carisbrook Castle (*q. v.*). In 1671 Charles II. visited the island: and it is a favourite resort

of Queen Victoria. (*See* OSBORNE HOUSE.) The house of industry, for the indigent poor of the island, was established in 1770. Parkhurst prison, founded as a military hospital and barracks in 1778, received its first convicts Dec. 26, 1838. The salary of £1,300 per annum, formerly attached to the governorship of the Isle of Wight, ceased in 1841.

WIGMORE.—(*See* MORTIMER'S CROSS.)

WIGS.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were familiar with the use of wigs, either covering the whole head, or merely the front, and made of wool, goats' hair, and other materials. Periwigs were introduced at Rome during the imperial æra. Wigs are said to have been first worn in England during the reign of Stephen (1135—54). Long periwigs were introduced in France about 1529, and in 1595 it was unsafe for children to walk out alone in this country, lest they should be robbed of their hair for the wig-makers. Ladies' wigs are mentioned in 1608. Charles II. introduced enormous perukes, which it was fashionable to comb in public, as mentioned by Killigrew in 1663. Wigs with large toupées are first alluded to in 1731, and were rendered popular by the Macaroni Club in 1772. After undergoing various modifications, the fashion of wearing wigs in preference to the natural hair was abandoned about the end of the 18th century. (*See* HAIR.)

WILDERNESS (Battle of the) was fought at this place in Virginia, between the Confederates, commanded by Gen. Lee, and the Federals, under Gen. Grant, May 5 and 6, 1864. In spite of the overwhelming numbers brought against him, Gen. Lee maintained his ground on the first day, and drove Grant's hosts before him in confusion on the second. In consequence of the smallness of the forces under his command, Gen. Lee gradually retired upon Spottsylvania (*q. v.*), May 7 and 8.

WILD GUEUX, or BEGGARS.—(*See* GUEUX.)

WILLIAM THE FIRST, the illegitimate son of Robert I., Duke of Normandy, was born at Falaise about 1024. He succeeded his father as William II., Duke of Normandy, in 1035, and married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, in 1054. They had four sons and five or six daughters. Robert, the eldest, born in 1056, was surnamed Curthose, and became Duke of Normandy in 1087. His brother, Henry I. of England, waged war against him (*See* TINCHEBRAY), and imprisoned him in Cardiff Castle, where he died Feb. 10, 1135. Of William the First's other children, William (*See* WILLIAM II.) and Henry (*See* HENRY I.) became kings of England. Richard died young; and of his daughters, Cecilia, Adeliza, Matilda, Constance, Adela, and probably Gundred, but little is known. William I., having laid claim to the English crown, landed on the coast of Sussex, defeated Harold II. at the battle of Hastings (*q. v.*), Oct. 14, 1066, and was crowned at Westminster Dec. 25. His queen, Matilda, arrived in England in 1068, and was crowned on Whit Sunday, May 11. She died Nov. 2, 1083, and was buried at Caen. William I. died at Rouen Sep. 8 or 9, 1087, and was buried at Caen. He was surnamed the Conqueror.

WILLIAM THE SECOND, the third son of William I. and his wife Matilda, was born about 1060; succeeded on the death of his father, and was crowned Sunday, Sep. 26, 1087. He was killed in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100, and was buried at Winchester. William II., who never married, was surnamed Rufus, from the colour of his hair.

WILLIAM THE THIRD and MARY THE SECOND.—William III., son of William II., stadtholder of Holland and Zealand, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, was born at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1650. He was made stadtholder of Holland and Zealand in July, 1672. William married Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, Nov. 4, 1677. At the Revolution the crown was offered by the Convention to William and Mary, who became king and queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689, and were crowned April 11. They reigned jointly until the death of Mary, which took place Dec. 28, 1694. She was buried at Westminster, March 5, 1695. William III. died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, and was buried at Westminster April 12. William and Mary left no children.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, Duke of Clarence, the third son of George III., was born Aug. 21, 1765. He married the princess Amelia Adelaide Theresa of Saxe-Meiningen, July 11, 1818, and succeeded his brother, George IV., as King of England, June 26, 1830. The coronation took place Sep. 8, 1831. William IV. died at Windsor, June 20, 1837, and was buried there July 8. His queen, who survived him, died Dec. 2, 1849. They had but one child, a daughter (born March 27, 1819), who died in infancy.

WILLIAM AND MARY.—This vessel, plying regularly between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, near the Holmes lighthouse, about 11 o'clock at night, Oct. 26, 1817, and sank in a quarter of an hour. Sixty persons were on board, and only nine were saved. They escaped in a boat and landed a few miles from Cardiff.

WILLIAMSBURG (N. America).—This city, between the York and James rivers, founded in 1699, was the seat of the English Government. It remained the capital of Virginia till 1779. Battles were fought here Nov. 11, 1813, and May 5, 1862.

WILLS.—Testamentary arrangements of property were made in the earliest ages, and appear to be referred to by Moses, who states that Jacob bequeathed to Joseph a portion above his brethren, B.C. 1689 (Gen. xlviii. 22). Solon is said to have introduced wills into Greece, B.C. 594; and they were first regulated at Rome by the laws of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450. Codicils were introduced by Trebatius Testa, B.C. 31. Roman wills were required by law to be in Latin until 439, when they were allowed to be in Greek; and the practice of making wills was established by the Romans among the Teutonic nations. Lands were devisable by wills in this country before the Conquest; and the privilege of making wills was specially sanctioned by Henry I. in 1100. Richard II. made a will in 1399, which is regarded as the first royal will on record,

though it is asserted that similar documents were prepared by previous sovereigns. Testamentary power of freehold land was established by the Statute of Wills, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1540), which was explained and confirmed by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1543). By 29 Charles II. c. 3, s. 5 (1676), wills of land are required to be in writing, signed by the testator, and attested and subscribed by three or four witnesses. The royal power to make wills is defined by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88, s. 10 (July 28, 1800). The laws respecting wills and testaments were amended and consolidated by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26 (July 3, 1837), which was amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 (June 17, 1852). (*See* EXECUTORS, MORTMAIN, PREROGATIVE COURT, PROBATE COURT, THELUSSON ACT, &c.)

WILMINGTON (U. States).—This seaport town of Delaware was attacked Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, by the Federals, who were compelled to retreat. They returned and effected its capture Feb. 22, 1865. (*See* FORT FISHER.)

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.—The Earl of Wilmington succeeded Sir Robert Walpole as first lord of the treasury, Feb. 16, 1742. The cabinet was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Earl of Wilmington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrington.
Privy Seal	Lord Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr., afterwards Lord Sandys.
Principal Secretaries of State	Duke of Newcastle and Lord Carteret.
Admiralty	Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
Ordnance	Duke of Argyle.

The Earl of Wilmington died July 26, 1743, and a new ministry was formed by Mr. Pelham. (*See* PELHAM ADMINISTRATION.)

WILNA, or VILNA (Russia), is the capital of a government of the same name. A treaty by which Gothard Kettler, last grand master of the Livonian knights, ceded Livonia to Poland, was signed here in 1561. Protestants were admitted to equal privileges with Roman Catholics by the diet assembled at Vilna in 1563. A truce between Russia and Poland was agreed to here in 1656. The university was founded in 1803. The town was occupied by Napoleon I. on his march to Moscow, June 28, 1812; and the remnant of his army, on their return in Dec., were driven out by the Cossacks.

WILTON (Wiltshire), formerly capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, was the scene of a victory gained over the Danes by Alfred, in 871. It was plundered and burned by the Danes in 1003. By the dismemberment of Sherborne, in 909, it became the seat of a bishopric, which was reunited to Sherborne in 1058. A new church was erected in 1844. (*See* ELLANDUNE, Battle.)

WIMBLEDON.—(*See* NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, VOLUNTEERS, WIBBANDUNE, &c.)

WIMPFEN (Battle).—Tilly defeated the Margrave of Baden at this town in Hesse Darmstadt, May 6, 1622.

WINCHELSEA (Sussex).—It is not known whether this town existed in the time of the Romans, though it is mentioned as an important place under the Saxons. Under the Norman sovereigns, Winchelsea became one of the chief ports for communication with France, and it was added to the Cinque Ports (*q. v.*) March 27, 1191. Much injury was done to the town by severe storms and inundations in 1236, and Oct. 1, 1250; and in 1266 it was almost ruined by the severity with which Prince Edward suppressed the frequent piracies of which the inhabitants were guilty. The old town was finally destroyed by an inundation in 1287, in consequence of which the king granted a charter for the erection of a new port in the adjacent manor of Iham. Edward III. and the Black Prince defeated the Spanish in a sea-fight off the modern town of Winchelsea, Aug. 29, 1350. The town was burned by the French in 1377, and March 15, 1380. In 1404 the walls were repaired, and in 1449 the French again landed, and burned the place. Camber Castle, two miles north-east of Winchelsea, was built by Henry VIII. in 1539. In 1582 the town is mentioned as already in a state of decay, and it has lost all trace of its former importance. The manufacture of cambric was introduced in 1761.

WINCHESTER (Bishopric). — Birinus was appointed first bishop of the West Saxons at Dorchester, by Cynegils, King of Wessex, in 635. In 650 the diocese was divided into two sees, one of which was fixed at Winchester, and in 676 the sees were re-united and settled in Winchester. In 705 another division occurred, part of the diocese being erected into a new bishopric at Sherborne (*q. v.*), and the remainder being entrusted to Daniel, who thus became the first bishop of Winchester.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), the Venta Belgarum of the Romans. The origin of this city was attributed by tradition to Ludor Rous Hudibras, King of the Britons, B.C. 892, and there is sufficient reason for believing that it really was founded by the first Celtic inhabitants of the island, by whom it was called Caer Gwent, or White City. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Belgæ, by whom it was occupied at the period of Julius Cæsar's invasion, B.C. 55. The Christian king Lucius, who flourished in 181, is reported to have erected a church or cathedral at Winchester, which was destroyed during the persecution of 304, but was afterwards rebuilt. In 516 the city was taken by Cerdic, who converted the church into a temple of the Saxon gods, and in 519 erected the city into the capital of his new kingdom of Wessex, under the name of Winchester. Cynegils founded the cathedral in 635, and it was consecrated by St. Birinus, apostle of the West Saxons, and their first bishop, in 648. Egbert erected Winchester into the capital of England in 827, and it maintained the distinction throughout the Saxon period. In 871 the Danes ravaged the city and massacred the inhabitants. It was restored by Alfred the Great (871—901). St. Ethelwold completed a restoration of the cathedral in 980; and in 1013 the city surrendered to Sweyn. William I. founded the castle before 1070, and in 1079 Bishop Walkelin commenced the rebuilding of the cathedral, which was completed in 1093. Councils were held at Winchester in Nov., 855; in 968 or 975;

in 1021; in 1070; April 1, 1076; Aug. 25, 1139; and April 7, 1141. Winchester attained its greatest prosperity during the reign of Henry I. (1100—35). Several kings were crowned here (*See* CORONATION), and it was generally the meeting place of the Parliament, when it extended a mile in every direction beyond its present limits. The hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1132 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of the diocese, and Wolvesey Castle in 1138. The treaty of Winchester, between Stephen and Matilda, was signed Nov. 7, 1153. (*See* CONSTABLE, ENGLAND, &c.) The selection of London as the capital of England in 1156, and the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536 and 1539, caused the decline of this city. It was taken by Oliver Cromwell in Sep., 1645, and was much favoured by Charles II., who founded a royal palace, which was intended to be built by Sir Christopher Wren, March 23, 1683, but which was discontinued on the death of the king. The cathedral was renovated during the reign of Queen Anne, and the guildhall was founded in 1711. The unfinished palace of Charles II. was converted into military barracks in 1810. The old city cross, erected in the 15th century, was restored in 1866.

WINCHESTER BUSHEL.—(*See* BUSHEL.)

WINCHESTER SCHOOL.—St. Mary College of Winchester was founded in connection with New College, Oxford, by William of Wykeham (William Long), bishop of the diocese, in 1387. The charter is dated Oct., 1382. The building, commenced March 26, 1387, was completed in 1393. A school existed at Winchester at a much earlier period.

WINDING-UP ACTS, to facilitate the dissolution of joint-stock companies and other partnerships, were amended by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1848). This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). These acts were repealed, and the laws regarding such associations remodelled, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856), which was amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857). Another act (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89) was passed Aug. 7, 1862. It came into operation Nov. 2.

WINDMILLS, of oriental origin, are said to have been used in Hungary before 718. They were introduced into England and France about 1040, and were used for drainage purposes in Holland soon after 1408. The earliest windmills were constructed to turn completely round, the movable top being a Flemish improvement of the 16th century.

WINDOWS.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans seldom used windows in their houses and temples, the principal rooms of which were mostly lighted from above. Those that did exist were small, being originally mere openings in the wall, closed by shutters. Sometimes they were covered with lattice or network, and sometimes by plates or transparent stone. Glass windows were found at Pompeii, which was overwhelmed in 79, and were reinvented about the 3rd century, and introduced into England by Benedict Biscop in 674. (*See* GLASS.) The form of the windows is one of the most characteristic features of Gothic architecture. Windows were first taxed in this country by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695). The duty was increased by 20 Geo. II. c. 3 (1746), amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 10 (1748), and further increased by the Tea-commutation Act, 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784). It was again raised by 37 Geo. III. c. 105 (July 19, 1797); by 42 Geo. III. c. 34 (April 15, 1802); and by 48 Geo. III. c. 55 (June 1, 1808). It was reduced by 4 Geo. IV. c. 11 (March 19, 1823), and was repealed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

WINDS.—The existence of the trade winds was first ascertained by Columbus at the end of the 15th century, and they were first correctly explained on scientific principles by George Hadley in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1735. (*See* STORMS.)

WINDSOR (Berkshire) derives its name from the Saxon town of Windleshora, which was situated about two miles from the present town, and was granted by Edward the Confessor (1043—66) to the monks of Westminster. William I. received it in exchange for Wokendune, in Essex, soon after his accession in 1066, and commenced the erection of the castle, where he held his court at Whitsuntide, 1070. A council was held at Windsor April 26, 1114. The fortifications and buildings were much extended by Henry I. (1100—35), and in 1216 King John successfully defended the castle against the barons. Henry III. founded a chapel, the original of St. George's chapel, in 1240. Edward I. erected the town into a free borough in 1276, and the chapel was refounded by Edward III., who obtained a papal bull sanctioning the act, Nov. 30, 1351. The same monarch caused William of Wykeham to rebuild the castle about 1360, and made it the seat of his newly-founded order of the Garter (*q. v.*). Edward IV. commenced the rebuilding of the chapel in 1474, which was continued by succeeding sovereigns until it was completed by Henry VIII. (1509—47). Parliaments were frequently held here. Elizabeth constructed the terrace, and in 1572 erected the gate on the hill next the town; and a new gallery and banqueting-house were added soon after 1576. The park and forest were surveyed in 1605, and various improvements were made by Charles I. in 1635. The chapel was entered by a Parliamentary force Oct. 23, 1642, and was afterwards much injured by the Puritans; and the castle was the prison of Charles I. (*q. v.*) from Dec. 22, 1648, to Jan. 19, 1649. Sir Christopher Wren made several improvements during the reign of Charles II., who refaced the terrace with stone in 1676, and erected an equestrian statue of himself in 1680. The Queen's Walk was formed in 1707, and the drive along the Long Walk in 1710. The Queen's Lodge was completed in 1782, and the interior of St. George's chapel was newly decorated in 1787. The royal vault was constructed in 1810. George IV. laid the first stone of several important alterations Aug. 12, 1824, and resumed his residence in the improved building Dec. 9, 1828. The royal stables were erected in 1839, at a cost of £70,000. A fire which broke out in the Prince of Wales's Tower, March 19, 1853, in consequence of the heat of the flues, was quenched

without causing much damage. Prince Albert died at Windsor Castle, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, and his body was temporarily placed in the vaults of St. George's chapel. (*See* ALBERT MAUSOLEUM.) The Royal Free and Industrial Schools were inaugurated April 21, 1862. (*See* POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.)

WINDSOR (Treaty).—The treaty between Henry VIII. and the Emperor, signed at Bruges, was ratified at Windsor in June, 1522.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—(*See* ANTILLES, or CARIBBEE ISLANDS, &c.)

WINE.—Noah made wine B.C. 2347 (Gen. ix. 20—21), and commentators believe that the art was known to the antediluvians. The Egyptians ascribed the invention to Osiris, whose worship was instituted about B.C. 2100; and the Chinese state that rice wine was manufactured by their king Ching Noung B.C. 1998. The Greeks and other classical nations regarded Bacchus, or Dionysius, who was reputed to have flourished about B.C. 1457, as the earliest wine-maker. The Jews esteemed the wines of Lebanon and Helbon; the Greeks those of Lesbos, Chios, and the other islands of the archipelago; and the Romans the celebrated Falernian and Coculban. Ancient people mixed their wine with sea-water, asafœtida, and tar, and exhibited great discrimination in their preference of the vintages of certain years. The production of wine commenced in France soon after B.C. 600, when the culture of the vine (*q. v.*) was introduced at Marseilles. Provence, Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Auvergne were celebrated for their vintage as early as B.C. 120. In the time of the Romans and Saxons, wine was made in England; but the manufacture gradually declined, and, about 1154, the importation of wine from Bordeaux commenced. Hippocras, a mixture of wine and spices, was much admired during the Plantagenet period. Wine was exported from Madeira before 1460, and Ratafie wine was introduced into France from Italy in 1533. Sack, or sherry, from Xeres in Spain, Canary, and Malaga were the popular wines of the 16th and 17th centuries. The wines of Portugal were first imported about 1660, and Champagne (*q. v.*) came into use in the 18th century. The art of making raisin wine was introduced into this country in 1635, and port came into use about 1690. The practice of importing this wine qualified with brandy commenced in 1715, and led to many abuses in the wine-trade, which were much increased by the monopoly established in favour of the Oporto company, Sep. 10, 1756. The Catawba wine of the United States came into notice about 1826. Unsuccessful attempts to introduce Maadow as a substitute for port were made in 1832. The original Oporto company, abolished by Don Pedro in 1833, was re-established April 7, 1838. It was finally abolished in Oct., 1852. Australian wine of excellent quality received medals from the Society of Arts in 1856. Many statutes have been enacted for regulating the duties on wine, one of the earliest of which is 7 Hen. VII. c. 8 (1490). Wine-dealers were compelled to take out a licence by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660). The policy of taxing French wines at a higher rate than the wines of other countries was commenced by 4 Will. & Mary, c. 5 (1692), when an additional duty of £8 per tun was imposed. This differential duty was increased by subsequent acts, and was rendered permanent in 1703 by the Methuen treaty (*q. v.*). William Pitt reduced the duties on French wines nearly one-half, and on other wines nearly a third, by 26 Geo. III. c. 59 (1786). They were again increased 10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on French wines, and 6*s.* 1*d.* on Spanish and Portuguese, by 36 Geo. III. c. 123 (May 19, 1796). Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Ripon, reduced them to 7*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.* per gallon on French and other foreign wines, and 2*s.* 5*d.* on the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 104 (July 5, 1825); and by the Equalization Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 30 (Oct. 5, 1831), all foreign wines were rated at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and Cape wines at 2*s.* 9*d.* By the commercial treaty concluded with France Jan. 23, 1860, the duties on wines were reduced to 3*s.* per gallon until Jan. 1, 1861, when a scale of 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* per gallon, according to the amount of proof spirit contained in the wine, and of 3*s.* per gallon on wine in bottles, came into operation. Wine licences were granted to refreshment-houses by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860). (*See* GAUGING, HEIDELBERG, &c.)

WINTERTHUR (Switzerland), for some time a free and an imperial city, has belonged to Zurich since 1467.

WINWIDFIELD (Battle).—Penda, King of Mercia, was defeated and slain at this place, near Leeds, by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in 655.

WIPPEDSFLEET (Battle).—Hengist, the Saxon, gained his first victory over the Britons, led by Vortimer, in 466. He named the field after Wipped, one of his principal officers, who fell in the engagement.

WIRE was originally formed by hammering the metal on an anvil, and its manufacture by drawing is mentioned in the history of Augsburg in 1351, and in that of Nuremberg in 1360. A large drawing-machine driven by water, believed to have been the invention of a person named Rodolph, was constructed at Nuremberg about 1400. Anthony Fournier, a Frenchman, improved the art in 1570. Fine gold and silver wire, for spinning round silk and for weaving, was made by Frederick Held at Nuremberg in 1592, and after the patent for securing his process had been several times renewed, it was converted into a fief for the heirs male of the family, Sep. 26, 1622. In England, wire was manufactured by the hand till the art of drawing it was introduced by foreigners in 1565. The first flatting-mill was erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman, in 1663. (*See* GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS, PINS, ROPE-MAKING, SCREW, &c.)

WIRTEMBERG.—(*See* WURTEMBERG.)

WISCONSIN (U. States) was visited by the French about 1660, and continued nominally in their possession till ceded to England in 1763. It was erected into a territorial government in 1836, and admitted into the Union as a state in 1848. Its constitution was confirmed by a popular convention in April, 1848.

WISMAR (Germany).—An alliance between France and Sweden against Austria was concluded at this town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin March 20, 1636. The town, founded in 1229, was granted to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648, and purchased from Sweden by Schwerin for 1,200,000 dollars, in 1803.

WISSEHRAD (Battle).—The Emperor Sigismund having abandoned the siege of Prague, held by the Hussites, was attacked at this place, in the vicinity, by Ziska, their leader, and totally defeated, July 14, 1420.

WITCHCRAFT.—The Mosaic law enjoined death as the penalty of witchcraft, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxii. 18); but commentators are of opinion that the offence thus denounced was united with idolatry and also with the crime of poisoning. The earliest mention of a witch is that of Endor, whom Saul employed to raise the spirit of Samuel, B.C. 1055 (1 Sam. xxviii. 7—25). Dr. Mackay, in his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," says:—"Europe, for a period of two centuries and a half, brooded upon the idea, not only that parted spirits walked the earth to meddle in the affairs of men, but that men had power to summon evil spirits to their aid, to work woe upon their fellows. . . . . Thousands upon thousands of unhappy persons fell victims to this cruel and absurd delusion. In many cities of Germany, the average number of executions for this pretended crime was 600 annually, or two every day, if we leave out the Sundays, when it is to be supposed that even this madness refrained from its work."

A.D.

1234. The Stedingers, a tribe of Frieslanders, are exterminated by order of the Pope and Frederick II. of Germany, as a nation of witches.
1307. The Templars are suppressed throughout France on a charge of sorcery.
1431, May 30. Joan of Arc is burned at Rouen as a witch. (*See* BURNING ALIVE.)
1440. Gilles de Retz, a marshal of France, is burned for sorcery. Assisted by an English and an Italian sorcerer, he was in the habit of sacrificing children to the demons in order to obtain gold and power, and the bones of 140 children were found in his castles.
1459. The Valdenses are persecuted at Arras as witches.
1487. Two old women are burned at Constance, on a charge of having raised a storm which had occasioned much loss of property.
1488. Innocent VIII. issues a bull appointing Inquisitors for the suppression of witchcraft.
1494. Alexander VI. nominates a commission against witches.
1515. About 500 persons are burned in Geneva as witches.
1521. Leo X. issues a commission.
1544. A thousand victims to the witch mania perish at Como.
1541. Witchcraft employed against the lives of others is declared felony in England, by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 8.
1561. Five women are burned at Verneuil on a charge of having changed themselves into cats.
1562. All witchcraft is declared a crime of the highest magnitude by 5 Eliz. c. 16.
1571. Trois Echelles is burned at Paris, for having, on his own confession, sold himself to the devil. This man stated that he had 1,300 accomplices, and accused many persons, who were tried and executed.
1573, Jan. 18. Gilles Garnier is condemned to be burned at Dôle, as a *loup-garou*, or man-wolf, in which capacity he was accused of cannibalism.
1593, April 7. Execution of the Warbois witches, an old woman and her husband and daughter, for witchcraft. Their property was confiscated, a portion being devoted to endow an annual lecture by a doctor of Queen's College, Cambridge, on the enormity of witchcraft. This lecture was delivered as late as 1718.
1597. James VI. of Scotland publishes his work on Demonologie at Edinburgh.
1604. Further measures are taken for suppressing witchcraft by 1 or 2 James I. c. 12.
1617. The maréchale d'Ancre suffers at Paris in consequence of the machinations of Mary de Medici, who is afraid of losing her influence over the mind of Louis XIII.
1634. The Lancashire witches, viz., eight people, are executed on the evidence of the boy Robinson, resident at Pendle Forest, Lancashire.
1644. Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder general, flourishes.
1652. The last execution for witchcraft in Protestant Switzerland takes place at Geneva.
1654. The Elector of Brandenburg forbids the torture of supposed witches, and denounces the swimming test as unjust and cruel.
1664. Sir Matthew Hale condemns two women to the stake as witches.
1669. In Sweden supposed witches are cruelly treated.
1692. A cruel persecution of supposed witches takes place in New England.
1716. A woman and her daughter, aged nine years, are hanged at Huntingdon for selling their souls to Satan. This is the last judicial execution in England for witchcraft.
1722. The last execution for witchcraft in Scotland takes place.
1736. The capital sentence against witchcraft is abolished by 9 Geo. II. c. 5.
1749. A cruel persecution of supposed witches takes place at Würzburg, in Germany.
1751, July 30. An old woman named Osborne is drowned at Tring by the people as a witch. (*See* MAGIC.)

WITENAGEMOT, or ASSEMBLY OF THE WISE MEN.—This was the great council of our Anglo-Saxon kings. Instances of its meeting are recorded in the reign of Ina, King of Wessex (688—727). King Alfred (871—901) ordained that it should meet twice in the year, or oftener if needful; and Edward the Elder held one at Exeter in 918. The witenagemot outlawed the family of Godwin, Earl of Kent, in 1043, and restored them in 1052.

WITENAGEMOT CLUB (London) assembled at the Chapter Coffee House, in Paternoster Row, in the 18th century. It was the favourite resort of publishers, booksellers, critics, and literary hacks. The Chapter Coffee House was converted into a tavern in 1854.

WITEPSK, or VITEBSK (Russia).—The Russians, to the number of 80,000, under Barclay de Tolly, retreated to this place in Russia, on the left bank of the Dwina, July 25, 1812. They broke up their camp within sight of the French army, and commenced their march towards Smolenskow, to effect a junction with Bagration, July 27. The French, having taken possession, were driven out by Wittgenstein, Nov. 7. An engagement between the troops in its neighbourhood, resulting in a loss on each side of 3,000 men, proved rather favourable to the Russians, Nov. 14, 1812.

WITHAM (Essex), believed to have been a Roman station, was fortified by Edward the Elder in 913.

WITNESSES.—By the law of Moses, two, at least, were required to establish a question of fact. A false witness was to suffer the punishment due to the offence of which he made accusation (Deut. xix. 15—19), B.C. 1451. Amongst the Romans and some other nations, it was the custom to cuff witnesses and pull their ears, in order to make them remember their evidence. Witnesses were seldom called at trials in this country, the jurors usually deciding from their own knowledge of the prisoner, and of the facts of the case. The first traces of the present practice in that respect occur about 1349. It was fully established by the middle of the 15th century. By the ancient practice of most European countries, the evidence of women was inadmissible; and in Switzerland, as late as 1824, the testimony of two women was only considered equivalent to that of one man. Disqualification arising from criminal conviction was removed by Lord Denman's act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 85), Aug. 22, 1843. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 20, 1853), husbands and wives are compellable to give evidence for or against each other, except in criminal cases.

WITSAND, or WISSANT (France).—Believed to be the Portus Itius whence Julius Cæsar sailed for the invasion of Britain, B.C. 55. It is supposed to have been near Cape Grisnez, between Calais and Boulogne. Other authorities say Julius Cæsar sailed from Gesoriacum, now Boulogne, Aug. 25, B.C. 55.

WITTEKINDSBURG (Hanover) was made a bishopric by Charlemagne in 783. Osnaburg is supposed to occupy its site.

WITTELSBACH (Germany).—A castle was built at this place in Bavaria, near Augsburg, in 1100. It was destroyed in 1208.

WITTENBERG (Prussia).—The capitulation of Wittenberg, between John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, and Charles V., was signed May 19, 1547, and the town surrendered May 20. It surrendered to the Imperial army Aug. 21, 1759, and having been bombarded by the Imperialists, capitulated Oct. 14, 1760. The French took possession, making it a depôt for ammunition and provisions, in Oct., 1806. It refused to surrender on the summons of Col. Schill in 1809; was besieged Sep. 15, 1813, by the Allies, who were compelled to raise the siege in Oct. Again besieged by the Allies, it was taken by assault Jan. 15, 1814, and was ceded to Prussia May 18, 1815. The university, in which Luther and Melancthon held professorships, was established in 1502. The university of Halle (*q. v.*) was incorporated with it in 1815. The colossal statue of Luther in the market-place was erected in 1821. (*See* CONSISTORY, KIRCHENTAG, LUTHERANS, &c.)

WITTSTOCK (Battle).—The Imperial troops, commanded by the Elector of Saxony, were attacked and routed by the Swedes, under Gen. Baner, at this place in Brandenburg, Sep. 24, 1636. Five thousand Austrians and Saxons fell on the field, 7,000 were taken prisoners, and an immense amount of ammunition and baggage was captured.

WOBURN (England).—This town of Bedfordshire was gradually formed around the Cistercian abbey founded in 1145. Its site was granted to Lord Russell by Edward VI. in 1547. The town was destroyed by fire in 1724. Woburn Abbey was rebuilt in the middle of the 18th century. The market-house was rebuilt in 1830.

WOLFENBÜTTEL (Brunswick).—The lords of Wolfenbüttel had a castle here at an early period, and it was the ducal palace from 1283 to 1754. The library was founded in 1558. Near the town Guébriant defeated the Imperialists in 1641. A monument has been erected to Lessing, who was appointed librarian here in 1770, and died Feb. 15, 1781. (*See* BRUNSWICK - WOLFENBÜTTEL, SILVER BOOK, &c.)

WOLF FESTIVAL.—(*See* LUPERCALIA.)

WOLF MADNESS.—(*See* LYCANTHROPIA.)

WOLLIN (Prussia).—This seaport town of Stettin was in a flourishing condition as early as 776. It received the inhabitants of Wineta, on the destruction of that place in 805, and the bishopric was founded by Otho, Bishop of Bamberg in 1125. Vlademar I. of Denmark destroyed Wollin in 1177.

WOLODOMIR.—(*See* VLADIMIR.)

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire) was called Wulfrune's Hampton, from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar, who founded a monastery here in 996. It became a collegiate church with a dean and prebendaries, was annexed to Windsor by Edward IV. (1461—83), and abolished in 1846. It received a charter of incorporation in 1847. The free grammar-school was founded by Sir Stephen Jenyns in 1513, and the Bluecoat-school about 1710. St. John's church was erected in 1755; St. George's church in 1830; and the South Staffordshire Hospital, at a cost of £18,000, in 1848. The cemetery was opened in 1851; and the Orphan Asylum was built at a cost of £9,000, in 1854. Queen Victoria unveiled the statue of Prince Albert Nov. 30, 1866.

WOLVES were so numerous in some parts of England that a retreat for passing travellers was erected at a place called Flixton, in the reign of Athelstan (925—940). They were nearly extirpated in the reign of King Edgar (957—75), who imposed an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads upon Ludwal, Prince of Wales. Sir Evan Cameron killed the last seen in Scotland in 1680. They were extirpated in Ireland about 1710. (*See* GEORGIA, JANUARY, &c.)

WOMAN.—From the circumstance that the chapters of the Bible which treat of the incidents immediately after the Fall contain scarcely any allusion to women, it has been inferred that the female character was then held in very low estimation. Among the pastoral nations of the primitive ages, women tended the flocks and herds, drew water, and performed other menial offices. The Egyptians treated women with considerable kindness, and employed them in weaving and spinning; and the Jewish law, though severe in the case of female offences, afforded them ample protection, and assigned them an important position in the national and social economy. Smith (Smaller Dictionary of the Bible), referring to the position of woman in the Hebrew commonwealth, and contrasting it with that which she

generally occupies amongst Eastern nations, remarks, — "Rebekah travelled on a camel with her face unveiled, until she came into the presence of her affianced (Gen. xxiv. 64–5); Jacob saluted Rachel with a kiss in the presence of the shepherds (Gen. xxix. 11). Women played no inconsiderable part in public celebrations (Exod. xv. 20–1; Judg. xi. 34). The odes of Deborah (Judg. v.), and of Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1, &c.), exhibit a degree of intellectual cultivation which is in itself a proof of the position of the sex in that period. Women occasionally held public offices, particularly that of prophetess, or inspired teacher (Exod. xv. 20; Judg. iv. 4; 2 Kings xxii. 14; Neh. vi. 14; Luke ii. 36). The management of household affairs devolved mainly on the women. The value of a virtuous and active housewife forms a frequent topic in the Book of Proverbs (xi. 16; xii. 4; xiv. 1; xxxi. 10; &c.)." Among the Greeks women were secluded in private apartments, and were compelled to wear a veil when out of doors. The Romans treated women with great consideration, entrusting to them the education of the young and the control of their household affairs; but in the latter days of the Republic and of the Empire, when morals became corrupt, measures were taken for their restraint. Thus the *Lex Oppia* imposed sumptuary restrictions; Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14) would not allow them to be present at the public games; and by a law passed in 222, they were formally excluded from the senate. The ancient Germans gave a very high position to the female sex; and Tacitus (61—117) commemorates the excellence of character which their women exhibited. During the Dark Ages the female lot was of course a hard one, the right of free choice in marriage and the advantages of education being totally denied them. The romantic chivalry of the 11th and following centuries introduced a better order of things, and laid the foundation for that recognition of female rights and respect for female excellence which are at once the most powerful agent and the clearest evidence of modern civilization. The public whipping of women was abolished by 57 Geo. III. c. 75 (July 7, 1817), and the punishment was altogether prohibited in the case of female offenders by 1 Geo. IV. c. 57 (July 15, 1820). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), the employment of women in mines was declared illegal. A woman's conference was held at Leipsic in Oct., 1865. (*See* AMAZONS, HOSPITALS, LADY, MARRIAGE, SENATE, &c.)

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—The seven wonders of the world were,—the Colossus of Rhodes (*q. v.*); the temple of Diana at Ephesus (*q. v.*); the tomb of Mausolus (*See* MAUSOLEUM); the Pyramids (*q. v.*); the lighthouse on the Pharos (*q. v.*); the hanging gardens, constructed at Babylon by Queen Semiramis about B.C. 1250; and the colossal statue of Jupiter Olympus, made of ivory and gold, by Phidias (B.C. 490—B.C. 432).

WOODCUTS. — The ancient Egyptians practised the art of engraving on wood for the purpose of producing an impression upon soft clay, and it was known to the Greeks and Romans. In China woodcuts were used about the 12th century B.C. The earliest in Europe were probably executed at Nuremberg about 1340, and seem to have been applied to the production of playing-cards. The first woodcut with a date (1423) represents St. Christopher carrying our Saviour across a river on his shoulders. The Psalter, printed by Faust and Schoeffer, at Mentz, in 1457, contains initial letters engraved in wood. Caxton used wood engravings in England about 1476. The improvement known as "cross-hatching" was shown in a work printed at Mentz in 1486. In Germany woodcuts were much used for illustrating books, although the style of workmanship became much deteriorated between 1545 and 1580. Papillon published his "History of Wood Engraving" in 1723. Wood carving was brought to great perfection in Germany during the Middle Ages, and it was much used in the decoration of churches. (*See* ENGRAVING and ENGRAVING ON WOOD.)

WOODEN PAVEMENT.—(*See* ROADS.)

WOOD MARTEN.—(*See* GENNET, Order of.)

WOODS AND FORESTS. — The demesne lands of the crown, *terræ dominicales regis*, whence is derived one branch of the ordinary revenue of the sovereign, were either reserved to the crown at the original distribution of landed property, or came to it afterwards in various ways. William III. (1689—1702) had so reduced their extent by the exercise of his power of alienation, that a civil list was passed by which Queen Anne, in 1702, placed them at the disposal of the Parliament, in return for £700,000 a year (1 Anne, s. 1, c. 7), and a similar arrangement was made at the commencement of each succeeding reign. The office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works was created by 46 Geo. III. c. 142 (1805), and altered by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). (*See* FORESTS.)

WOOD'S HALFPENCE. — (*See* DRAPIER LETTERS.)

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire).—This ancient town derives its name from the forests by which it was surrounded, and was a place of considerable importance during the Saxon period. Ethelred I. (866—871) is said to have held a parliament at Woodstock; and it is believed that Alfred the Great (871—901) resided here while engaged in his translation of Boethius. Henry I. (1100—35), who resided much at this town, formed the first park here in 1123, and held a curia April 10, 1132; and it was the scene of Henry II.'s amour with the fair Rosamond Clifford in 1154. (*See* ROSAMOND'S BOWER.) The same monarch received the homage of Malcolm IV. of Scotland at Woodstock in 1164. Edward the Black Prince was born at Woodstock June 15, 1330. The town received its first charter from Henry VI. in 1453, and was the prison of the Princess Elizabeth in 1555. In 1649 the Rump Parliament appointed a commission for surveying the royal property at Woodstock. Blenheim Palace, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough, was erected at Woodstock by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705, and was presented to the duke by the nation. The town-hall was built from the designs of Sir William Cham-

bers in 1766, and the parish church was restored in 1785. A fire, which destroyed the Titian Gallery at Blenheim Palace, broke out Feb. 5, 1861.

WOOD STREET COMPTER.—(*See* POULTRY COMPTER.)

WOOL-COMBERS.—The septennial festival to their patron St. Blase was celebrated at Bradford with great rejoicing, Feb. 3, 1825. This saint, who holds a place in the Church of England calendar, was Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and was tormented with iron combs and martyred under Licinius in 316.

WOOLER (Northumberland).—The battles of Hedgley Moor (*q. v.*) and Homildon Hill (*q. v.*) were fought in the neighbourhood of this town.

WOOLLEN TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—The woollen manufacture is stated to have originated in Babylonia. The fable of Jason and the Golden Fleece points to its existence in Greece as early as B.C. 1263, and it had attained great excellence in Tyre B.C. 588. Moses prohibited the Jews from wearing clothes woven of wool and linen together, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxii. 11). England has been celebrated for its woollen goods from the earliest periods, and Winchester was noted for its woollen manufactures during the Roman occupation. It is said to have been practised in France as early as 960. The worsted manufacture was established at Worstead, in Norfolk, by a colony of Flemish settlers, in 1327; and Edward III. greatly encouraged the woollen trade by receiving John Kemp, and 70 families of Walloon weavers, from Flanders, in 1331. The exportation was first prohibited by 11 Edw. III. c. 1 (1337). Many improvements in the manufacture of woollen goods were introduced by refugees from Holland in 1420, and English sheep were exported to Spain in 1464. The mart of English cloths was established at Calais in 1493. A large number of woollen workers from France and Flanders settled in England in 1563, and further measures were taken for the prohibition of the export of wool. Several English manufacturers emigrated, and established an important trade at Leyden and Alkmaar in 1636. In order to encourage the woollen trade of England, it was ordered by 18 Charles II. c. 4 (1666), that all corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds. (*See* BURIAL.) The exportation of English wool was again prohibited, and the importation of Irish wool into this country was permitted, by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 18 (1696). The first machine for spinning wool was invented by John Wyatt about 1733. Lewis Paul's carding-machine was patented Aug. 30, 1748, and Hargreaves made his first spinning-jenny in 1767. Arkwright's machine was invented about 1768. The first importation of wool into England took place in 1770, and merino sheep (*q. v.*) were first brought into the country in 1788. Dr. Edmund Cartwright's combing-machine was patented in 1792, and in consequence of the number of wool-combers thus thrown out of employment, measures were adopted by 35 Geo. III. c. 124 (June 26, 1795), for enabling them to exercise other trades. Alpaca sheep were first exhibited in this country in 1811. (*See* ALPACA.) Several teazling-machines, composed of metallic wires, were patented in France in 1818. All the acts prohibiting the exportation of wool were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 47 (June 3, 1824). John Platt's combing-machine was patented in Nov., 1827, James Noble's in Feb., 1834, and Ross's improvements March 13, 1851. Customs duties on wool are mentioned by 51 Hen. III. st. 5, c. 6 (1266). A tax was imposed on exported woollen goods by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1660). It was removed by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20 (1700). (*See* CLOTH, KNITTING, STAPLE, &c.)

WOOLWICH (Kent).—The dockyard was established in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—47). The *Henry Grace à Dieu*, the largest ship of the period, named after Henry VIII., built here in 1515, was burned in 1553. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, of 100 guns, called the *Golden Devil* by the Dutch, was also built here in 1637. The arsenal was established in 1716; the Royal Military Academy was founded in 1719; and the present building was erected from the plans of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, at a cost of £150,000, in 1805. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was built in 1740, and St. John's church in 1840. The Royal Laboratory was formed early in the 19th century.

WORCESTER (Battle).—Charles II. was crowned at Scone, in Scotland, Jan. 1, 1651, and marched into England from Stirling July 31, with an army of 14,000 men, arriving at Worcester Aug. 22. He was pursued by Cromwell, who defeated his army near Worcester, Wednesday, Sep. 3, 1651 (O.S.). The king escaped in disguise, and after several hair-breadth escapes, arrived at Fécamp Oct. 16. Many of his followers were sold as slaves, and sent to Africa and America, some of them being compelled to work in the mines of Guinea. (*See* BOSCOBEL.)

WORCESTER (Bishopric).—This diocese was separated from Lichfield about 680. By an order in council of Dec. 22, 1836, the archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred from Coventry and Lichfield to Worcester, and the parish of Shenington, in Gloucestershire, was also annexed to it, July 19, 1837. Gloucester (*q. v.*) was separated from Worcester by charter, Sep. 3, 1541.

WORCESTER (Worcestershire), the chief town of the county, founded by the Saxons in 680, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 894. It was plundered by Hardicanute in 1041. The barons of Hereford occupied it to quell a conspiracy against William I. in 1074. Bernard Neumarck failed in an attempt to take it in 1088. It was plundered by the troops of Henry III. in 1216, on account of a revolt of the inhabitants. A grand tournament held here in 1225 drew down upon the jousters an excommunication from Bishop Blois. A council was held here July 26, 1240. The city was captured by the rebel barons in 1263. In the civil wars it was taken by Prince Rupert, who defeated a party of Parliamentary horse under Col. Sandys, Sep. 25, 1642. The Earl of Essex recovered it the same year. Charles II. entered the city Aug. 22, 1651, and Cromwell stormed the forts and defeated the

Royalists Sep. 3. Cromwell's troops stabled their horses in the cathedral. The last of the six gates of the city was removed in 1787. The cathedral was rebuilt by Bishop Oswald in 983, and by Bishop Wulfstan in 1084. It was repaired and reconsecrated in Jan., 1281, and underwent alterations and repairs in 1830. The bridge across the Severn was built in 1780. The remains of a Franciscan monastery were removed in 1823. (*See* PORCELAIN.)

WORCESTER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., in 1714. The chapel, hall, and library were commenced in 1720. The new buildings on the north side of the inner court were completed in 1776, and the hall in 1784.

WORKHOUSE.—By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1536), the able-bodied poor were directed to be kept to constant labour. Edward VI. founded the royal hospital of Bridewell in 1553, for the punishment and employment of the vigorous and idle. By 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), work was ordered to be provided by the overseers for the poor. By 59 Geo. III. c. 12 (1819), known as Sturges Bourne's act, parishes were empowered to enlarge or build workhouses where none existed before. Their government was vested in a board of guardians, subject to the control of the Poor Law Board, by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834).

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS AND INSTITUTES.—A Working Men's Society for Mutual Improvement was formed in Yeovil in 1842, and a Working Men's Institute at Cheltenham in 1849. Similar institutions have since been established in various parts of the kingdom, and at the meeting of the Social Science Congress, held at Dublin in 1861, a paper on this subject by the Rev. H. Solly was read. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union was formed June 14, 1862. A conference to discuss various questions connected with these useful institutions was held at the Whittington Club May 10—12, 1864.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE (London), in Red Lion Square, was opened Oct. 30, 1854.

WORKING MEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—(*See* INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.)

WORKINGTON (England).—Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here May 16, 1568. The parish church was rebuilt in 1760, and the chapel of ease erected in 1825.

WORKSHOPS.—(*See* NATIONAL WORKSHOPS.)

WORLD.—(*See* CIRCUMNAVIGATION, CREATION OF THE WORLD, &c.)

WORMS (Edict of).—This document, drawn up by Alexander, the papal legate, Sunday, May 26, 1521, declared Luther a heretic, and decreed that whoever sheltered him, printed or published his books, or bought or read them, should be outlawed. It was antedated May 8, in order that it might appear to have the sanction of all present at the diet at Worms, whereas several had left before it was prepared. The diet of Nuremberg in 1523, and again in 1524, ordered the edict of Worms to be enforced, and demanded a general council. The diet of Spires, in 1529, ordered it to be strictly enforced in countries in which it had been received. (*See* AUGSBURG DIET, PROTESTANTS, &c.)

WORMS (Germany), occupying the site of the Roman Borbetomagus, or Augusta Vangionum, was plundered by the Alemanni in 354, and destroyed by Attila in 451. Clovis I. rebuilt it about 475. The legislative assemblies of Charlemagne, called *Mai Lager* from the month when they met, were held here. A council elected Leo IX. pope in Dec., 1048, and another deposed Gregory VII. in Jan., 1076. By a concordat between Henry V. and Callixtus II., signed at another council here Sep. 8, 1122, the Emperor lost some of his control over ecclesiastical appointments. The cathedral, commenced in the 8th century, was completed in 1110. Councils were held here in Lent, 858; May 16, 868; in Dec., 1048; in Jan., 1076; Sep. 8, 1122; in April, 1127; and at Pentecost, 1153. The marriage of Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, with Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, was solemnized here July 20, 1235. The Emperor Adolphus of Nassau was slain at Rosenthal, between Worms and Spiers, in an engagement with Albert of Austria, July 2, 1298. Diets were frequently held here, and at one in 1495, the Landfriede (*q. v.*), a perpetual public peace, was established. Luther appeared before the diet here April 17, 1521, and was excommunicated April 19. He quitted Worms April 26. (*See* WARTBURG.) By order of Louis XIV., Worms was burned in 1689. George II. of England fixed his head-quarters in the episcopal palace Aug. 27, 1743. The city was taken by the French, under Custine, in Oct., 1792, and again in 1793.

WORSTED acquired its name from the town of Worstead, in Norfolk, where a settlement of Flemings introduced woollen manufactures in 1327. The trade was removed to Norwich in the reign of Richard II. (1377—99).

WORTHIES (The Nine) are Joshua, Gideon, Samson, David, Judas Maccabæus, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Authorities are not agreed respecting the last mentioned. Richard or Robert Burton (an assumed name for Nath. Crouch), in his "Hist. of the Nine Worthies," published in 1687, gives three Gentiles, viz., Hector, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar; three Jews, viz., Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; and three Christians, viz., Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Shakespeare (Love's Labour's Lost, act v. sc. 2) introduces only five in the pageant of the Nine Worthies, viz., Pompey, Alexander, Judas Maccabæus, Hercules, and Hector. Richard Johnson published the "Nine Worthies of London" in 1592. Thomas Heywood, in 1640, published "The Exemplary Lives and Memorable Acts of Nine the most Worthy Women of the World." This author enumerates them thus,—three Jewesses, viz., Deborah, Judith, and Esther; three Gentiles, viz., Boadicea, Penthisilæa, and Artemisia; and three Christians, viz., Elpheda, Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., and Queen Elizabeth of England.

WOUNDING.—(*See* MAIMING.)

WRECKS.—Among the early Greeks and Romans, shipwrecked mariners, of whatever nation, were regarded as enemies, and as such were usually put to death or sold into slavery; but the Pandects (*q. v.*), published in Dec., 533,

made the murder of them a capital crime, and imposed severe penalties on thefts from wrecks. On the subversion of the Roman power, the old barbarous customs were restored, and the majority of such as suffered shipwreck were doomed to a life of slavery. Goods washed on shore were adjudged to belong to the king or to the lord of the manor; and it was no uncommon circumstance for pilots and landowners to enter into collusion, whereby ships were purposely run ashore for the sake of their plunder; and the sailors barbarously murdered on the beach to prevent the assertion of their rights. The Oléron Laws (*q. v.*) enacted that in such case the pilot should suffer as a robber; that the lord should be bound in the centre of his house, which was to be ignited at its four corners, and be left to perish; and that common wreckers, after being half-drowned in the sea, should suffer death by stoning. The English law regarded wrecks as royal property. In the time of Henry I. (1100—35) it was enacted that when any passenger or seaman survived the loss of the ship, it should not be regarded as a wreck; and in the reign of Henry III. (1216—72) it was ruled that goods so marked as to be clearly identified might be recovered by their owners within a year and a day after the wreck. By 27 Edw. III. c. 13 (1353), goods washed ashore from wrecks were to be delivered to the merchants, who were to pay a reasonable salvage for their preservation. These regulations proved ineffectual, and wrecking continued on the English coasts until a comparatively recent period. By 12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 18 (1713), the chief authorities of seaside towns were ordered to assist ships in distress under forfeiture of £100; and by 26 Geo. III. c. 19 (1785), the prevention of the escape of shipwrecked persons, the wounding of such as had reached the shore, or the exhibition of false lights in order to decoy vessels into danger, were made capital felonies. The laws relating to shipwrecks were consolidated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 28, 1846), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854). A list of disasters at sea will be found in the Index, under "Wrecks." (*See* LIGHTHOUSE, ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, &c.)

WRIT DE HÆRETICO COMBURENDO, consigning heretics to the flames, is said to be as ancient as the common law itself. By 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5 (1381), unlicensed preachers or Lollards were ordered to be imprisoned till they justified themselves "according to the law and reason of Holy Church;" and by 2 Hen. IV. c. 15 (1401), persons accused of heretical opinions were to be burned unless they recanted. A similar act was passed in Scotland in 1425. It was abolished by 29 Charles II. c. 9, s. 1 (1676). (*See* HERETICS, PARLIAMENT, &c.)

WRITING.—Some traditions attribute the origin of writing to Seth, the son of Adam, and others to Enoch. It was most probably known in the antediluvian period. The remains of the Chaldæan temple towers have inscriptions which show that the art of writing was known to that nation. Other authorities consider the system of hieroglyphics (*q.v.*), which was invented by Athotes, or Thoth, about B.C. 2122, as the most ancient mode of writing. It is first mentioned in the Old Testament, Exod. xvii. 14. According to the legend related by Pliny (vii. 56), Cadmus carried a knowledge of letters from Phœnicia to Greece, B.C. 1550. The Pelasgi are said to have introduced writing into Italy about B.C. 1476. The Romans practised running-hand as early as the 4th century, and introduced a knowledge of writing into their provinces; but it was not much known in Britain until the end of the 6th century. Writing became an ordinary branch of education during the 14th century. (*See* ALPHABET, CALIGRAPHY, and ILLUMINATION.)

WROEITES, or CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES, called Beardies, from wearing their hair uncut and unshaven, are the followers of John Wroe, who died at Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 6, 1863. According to a communication in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series, vol. v. p. 493), they arose about 1823, and are "zealous and incessant street preachers of an incoherent and unintelligible doctrine, apparently compounded of Judaism, Christianity, and the principles of the Adamites of Munster." Their manual is "The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him: being the Visitation of the Spirit of God to warn Mankind that the Day of the Lord is at hand, &c. 2 Vols. Printed for the Trustees of the Society by W. Deane. 1859."

WROXETER.—(*See* URICONIUM.)

WÜRTEMBERG, or WIRTEMBERG (Germany) was overrun in the 4th century by the Alemanni, who occupied that part afterwards called Swabia, and were conquered by the Franks under Clovis I. in 496. Eberhard V., called the Bearded and the Pious, was created duke by the Emperor Maximilian I., July 21, 1494. It underwent various vicissitudes during the Thirty Years' war, and the peace of Westphalia restored the reigning family, Oct. 24, 1648. It was entered by the armies of France, when the duke purchased peace by the payment of 8,000,000 of francs and the cession of territory, Feb. 9, 1801. It was raised to an electorate by the German diet in 1803, and the elector assumed the title of king, Jan. 1, 1806. Censorship of the press was abolished March 1, 1848. National assemblies, convoked to revise the constitution of Sep. 25, 1819, were dissolved without effecting their object in 1849 and 1850. A treaty was concluded with Prussia Aug. 13, 1866.

LIST OF PRINCES OF WÜRTEMBERG.

COUNTS.

A.D.	A.D.
1450 (about). Ulric I.	1392. Eberhard III.
1265. Eberhard I., the Illustrious.	1417. Eberhard IV.
1325. Ulric II.	1419–41. Louis I. and Ulric IV.
1344–61. Eberhard II. with Ulric III. his brother.	

SEPARATION INTO TWO COUNTIES.

AT URACH.	AT NEUFFEN (STUTTGARD).
1441. Louis I.	1441. Ulric IV.
1450. Louis II.	1490–96. Eberhard VI.
1457–95. Eberhard V.	

DUKES.

1495. Eberhard V. (First Duke).	1628. Eberhard III.
1496. Eberhard VI. (or II.)	1674. William Louis.
1498. Ulric V. (as Duke).	1677. Eberhard Louis.
1550. Christopher.	1733. Charles Alexander.
1568. Louis, the Pious.	1737. Charles Eugène.
1593. Frederick of Montbeliard.	1793. Louis Eugène.
1608. John Frederick.	1795. Frederick I.
	1797—1806. Frederick II.

KINGS.

1806. Frederick I. (the same as Frederick II.)	1816. William.
	1864. Charles I.

WÜRTZCHEN (Germany).—A battle between the French army, under Napoleon I., and that of the Allies, commanded by the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, was fought in the neighbourhood of this town, in Saxony, May 19, 1813. A general engagement at the village of Bautzen (*q. v.*) terminated favourably for the French, May 21, and the conflict having been renewed at Würtzchen, the Allies were forced to retire, May 22.

WURZBURG (Battle).—The Prussians defeated the Bavarians near this place in Bavaria July 26, 1866.

WURZBURG (Bavaria).—St. Kilian is said to have suffered martyrdom here in 689, and it was created a bishopric in 741. The Emperor Henry II., wishing to found another bishopric at Bamberg in 1006, was opposed by the bishop of this city. The Duke of Bavaria besieged it in 1086. A council was held here in 1080. A confederation of the Roman Catholic princes of Germany met here, and elected Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, their leader, in 1610. The cathedral, founded in the 8th century, was dedicated in 1189, and much altered in 1240. The Neumünster church was founded in the 11th century, and the Marien-Kirche was built between 1377 and 1479. The university, established in 1403, was renewed in 1582. The royal, formerly the episcopal palace, was built between 1720 and 1744. The town, taken by the Swedes under Gustavus II. (Adolphus) in 1630, and by the French in 1793, was surrendered by the prince bishop to the French, July 25, 1796. Under Jourdan they sustained a severe defeat from the Archduke Charles in the neighbourhood, and the place afterwards surrendered to the Austrians, Sep. 3, 1796. It was besieged by the French in 1800; secularized and ceded to Bavaria Feb. 5, 1803; surrendered to the Allies March 21, 1814; and restored to Bavaria in 1815. A general meeting of the Roman Catholic Associations of Germany met here Sep. 13—15, 1864. The town was bombarded by the Prussians after the battle of Wurzburg (*q. v.*), July 27, 1866, and an armistice was concluded here Aug. 1.

WURZEN, or WURTZEN (Germany).—The cathedral at this town of Saxony, founded in 1114, was restored in 1818. The bishop's see was annexed to Leipsic in 1661.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, a Kentish gentleman, joined with others, in Nov., 1553, to prevent the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. The Duke of Suffolk, who joined him, failed in an attempt to raise troops in Leicester Jan. 29, 1554, and was soon after imprisoned in the Tower. Wyatt collected about 2,000 followers, and fortified himself at Rochester, Jan. 26, and a number of the troops brought by the Duke of Norfolk to attack him went over to his side Jan. 29. He reached Deptford Feb. 1, and entered Southwark, plundered the palace of the Bishop of Winchester, but could not effect the passage of London Bridge, Feb. 3. Having withdrawn from Southwark Feb. 6, he marched to Kingston, and, crossing the Thames there, reached London Feb. 7. Numbers of his followers deserted, and he surrendered, after a skirmish at Temple Bar, to Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was conveyed to the Tower, pleaded guilty to his indictment March 15, and was beheaded April 11. About 50 of his followers were executed between Feb. 13 and 26. Upwards of 400 were brought with halters round their necks to the Queen Mary at Westminster, Feb. 20, and set at liberty.

WYBORG.—(*See* VIBORG.)

WYCLIFFITES, or WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wycliffe, Fellow of Merton, born in 1324, known as the Evangelical Doctor, were also called Gospellers. Wycliffe denounced the avarice of ecclesiastics in a treatise entitled "The Last Age of the Church," published in 1356; took part with the university of Oxford against the Mendicants in 1360; and supported Edward III. in 1370 in refusing to pay the tribute promised to the Pope by King John. Wycliffe went to Rome in 1374, as one of the seven ambassadors appointed to confer with the Papal Commissioners respecting the grievances in the English Church, and the meeting took place at Bruges. The monks having selected 19 propositions from his sermons and lectures, founded upon them a charge of heresy, which they sent to Rome in 1376, and Gregory XI. issued a bull ordering him to be imprisoned and brought to trial; and Wycliffe appeared before the commissioners, Feb. 19, 1377. He established a society of itinerant preachers, called Lollards (*q. v.*), in 1379, undertook the translation of the Bible (*q. v.*) into English in 1380, and opposed the doctrine of Transubstantiation in 1381, for which he was censured by the Chancellor of Oxford. By 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5 (1381), unlicensed preachers or Lollards were ordered to be imprisoned until they justified themselves "according to the law and reason of Holy Church." Some of his opinions were condemned as heretical by Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, at a council held in London in May 1382. Wycliffe quitted Oxford, and retired to the rectory of Lutterworth, which had been given him in 1376. Here he translated the Bible, and died Dec. 31, 1384. His doctrines were condemned by councils in London Feb. 19, 1397, and July 23, 1408, and a papal bull issued in 1409 ordered his writings to be seized, and all persons who professed the heretical opinions to be tried. The Wycliffites were severely persecuted in 1414, and the Council of Constance condemned

Wycliffe's writings, and ordered his remains to be dug up and scattered on the dunghill, May 2, 1415. Reginald Pecock, Bishop of Chichester, was in 1458 deposed for holding these opinions. The work thus commenced in England was continued in Germany. Jerome of Prague returned to his native city from Oxford, and in 1402 began to spread the views of Wycliffe, which were formally condemned by the university of Prague in 1404. About this time John Huss, preacher at the Bethlehem Chapel, at Prague, became acquainted with the writings of Wycliffe, and began to advocate his opinions. Sbinko, Archbishop of Prague, burned the writings of Wycliffe in 1410, and denounced John Huss to the Pope as one of his followers. The attempts to silence Huss proved ineffectual, and in 1414 he repaired to Constance, under a safe conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, to appear before the general council there. In spite of the protection promised, he was arrested Nov. 28, 1414, tried, and condemned to be burned, the sentence being executed July 7, 1415. Jerome of Prague, alarmed at the fate of his associate, said to have recanted Sep. 23, 1415, revoked his forced recantation May 30, 1416, and was also burned alive. (*See* HUSSITES.)

WYE.—A massive iron bridge was built over this river at Chepstow in 1816, and a tubular bridge for the South Wales Railway, erected by I. K. Brunel, was finished April 2, 1852.

WYNDHAM CLUB (London) was founded by Lord Nugent, and named after Sir William Wyndham (1687—June 17, 1740), who once resided in the house.

WYOMING (N. America) was attacked and destroyed by a party of Americans, assisted by a number of Indians, under Col. Butler, in July, 1778. The incident forms the subject of Campbell's well-known poem.

X.

XALAPA, or JALAPA (Mexico), the chief town of a department of the same name, is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz. The old church is said to have been founded by Cortes (1520—47). The creeping plant Jalap grows in the neighbourhood, and receives its name from this place. Bustaments published what was called the plan of Xalapa against the President Guerrero, Dec. 4, 1829.

XANTEN, or SANTEN (Germany). — This town in Prussia, near Clèves, is supposed to occupy the site of Castra Vetera, or Vetera, formed by Germanicus, about 14, and captured by Civilis in 69. The Romans defeated Civilis here later in the year. The treaty which terminated the war respecting the succession of Juliers was concluded at this place in 1614. It was taken by the French in 1672.

XANTHIAN MARBLES, consisting of sculptural remains ranging from B.C. 545, discovered in the mines of Xanthus by Sir Charles Fellowes, were brought to England in 1842–3. They are deposited in the Lycian Gallery at the British Museum.

XANTHICA.- This festival, observed during the month Xanthicus, the 6th of the Macedonian year, corresponding to April, was the annual occasion for the lustration or purification of the Macedonian army, and comprised a sham fight and other solemnities.

XANTHUS (Asia Minor), the capital of Lycia, was besieged by Harpagus B.C. 545, in the reign of Cyrus the Elder, when the inhabitants perished, with all that they possessed, in the ruins of their city. It was rebuilt, and during the Roman civil war was taken by Brutus, B.C. 42. The inhabitants, who refused to submit, perished in the flames. The village of Koonik stands near the site.

XATIVA, or JATIVA (Spain).—The ancient Saetabis, or Setabis, taken from the Almoravides by Abu Abdelmelik in 1145, surrendered to James I. of Aragon in 1246. It received the name of Jativa for opposing Philip V., by whose army it was taken and destroyed in 1707. It was rebuilt under the name of San Felipe.

XENODOCHIA.—(*See* INFIRMARIES.)

XENYLAMINE.—(*See* ANILINE.)

XERES (Battle).—A Saracen army of 90,000 or 100,000 men encountered the Christians near Xeres, or Jeres de la Frontera, in Spain, and, after several minor skirmishes, a grand engagement took place, in which Roderick was slain, and his Visigothic kingdom destroyed, July 19—26, 711.

XERES, or JEREZ, DE LA FRONTERA (Spain), from which sherry derives its name, was taken by Alphonso X., in 1254. He subdued a revolt of its inhabitants in 1263.

XERXES' EXPEDITION. — The Persian monarch, having resolved to subdue Greece, commenced his preparations B.C. 483. Three years were occupied in collecting troops and provisions. A canal was ordered to be cut through Mount Athos for the passage of the ships, and a bridge for the army to be thrown across the Hellespont. This immense army, amounting, according to Herodotus, to 1,800,000 men, set out from Sardis, where it had wintered, B.C. 480. Various cities submitted to the invader. The pass of Thermopylæ was defended by Leonidas and 300 Spartans, who perished to a man, Aug. 7—9, B.C. 480. Bœotia and Attica were ravaged, Athens was sacked, and Delphos attacked. The Persians, victorious after a severe contest at Artemisium (*q. v.*), were defeated at Salamis (*q. v.*) in Dec., B.C. 480. Xerxes I. retreated into Asia, leaving his army under the command of Mardonius, who was defeated in Sep., B.C. 479, at Platæa (*q. v.*) and at Mycale (*q. v.*), on the same day. Mardonius fell at Platæa, and Xerxes I. was assassinated by Artabanus B.C. 465.

XIMENA (Spain) was taken from the Moors in 1456, by Don Henry, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.——The French, commanded by Regnier, were defeated near this town by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, Sep. 10, 1811.

Y.

YACHTING became popular in England early in the 17th century. Phineas Pett built a yacht for Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1604. The Royal Cork Club, originally called the Cork Harbour Water Club, the oldest yacht club in the kingdom, was established before 1720. The yacht club founded in 1815 received the name of the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1833. The Royal Thames Yacht Club was founded in 1823. The yacht race across the Atlantic for 90,000 dollars was won by the *Henrietta*, which reached Cowes Dec. 25, 1866, having made the passage from New York in 14 days 4 hours.

YAFFA.—(*See* JAFFA.)

YALE COLLEGE.—(*See* NEW HAVEN.)

YÂLO.—(*See* AIJALON.)

YAM.—(*See* CHINESE YAM.)

YANDABOO (Burmah).—A treaty was signed at this town at the close of the first Burmese war, Feb. 24, 1826. Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim were ceded to England, and the Burmese agreed to pay one crore of rupees.

YANKEE.—This term, applied to the people of the United States, is considered to be a corruption of the Indian pronunciation of "English." They called them Yenghees, and the term Yankee was applied to the people of New England about 1775.

YARD.—Sir Henry Spelman (1562—1641) says that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by Henry I. (1100—35), who commanded that the ancient ell should be made of the exact length of his own arm.

YARKAND, or YARKIANG (China).—This town of Chinese Turkestan, the capital of Kashgar till the 17th century, came into the possession of the Chinese in 1757.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH (Norfolk), was, according to Domesday Book, a royal demesne in 1086. A charter of Henry III. gave permission to fortify the town, which was done by constructing a moat, and a wall with 10 gates and 16 towers. It was made one of the chief naval stations in 1294, and is mentioned as a great seat of the herring fishery in 1357. The town was attacked by the insurgents during Ket's rebellion in 1549. A fortress with four towers was erected in anticipation of the Spanish invasion in 1588. William III., on his return from Holland, landed here Oct. 18, 1692. St. Nicholas's church was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, St. George's was built in 1716, and St. Peter's in 1833. Nelson's monument, 140 feet high, was erected in 1817. The suspension bridge across the Yare gave way, and 79 persons were drowned, May 2, 1845. (*See* CERDICSORE.)

YARRA-YARRA.—(*See* MELBOURNE.)

YASSY.—(*See* JASSY.)

YATAH.—(*See* PARAGUAY.)

YEAR.—Nicolas (the Chronology of History) remarks: "The days on which the year commenced in most countries have been as follow:—Christmas-day, the 25th of December; the day of the Circumcision, the 1st of January; the day of the Conception, the 25th of March; and Easter-day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord. In England, in the 7th, and so late as the 13th century, the year was reckoned from Christmas-day; but in the 12th century, the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March; which practice was also adopted by civilians in the 14th century. This style continued until the reformation of the calendar by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), by which the legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1752. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year; viz.—1. The Historical year, which has, for a very long time, begun on the 1st of January; and 2. the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Legal year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the 13th century, began at Christmas. In and after the 14th century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1752." This led to great confusion. Charles I. is said by those authorities who use the Historical year to have been beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, whilst by those writers who computed by the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Legal year, the date is assigned to Jan. 30, 1648. The date of any event that happened between Jan. 1 and March 25 was, in order to avoid confusion, frequently written thus:—

January 30, 164 $\frac{8}{9}$ (8) i.e., the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Legal year. (9) i.e., the Historical year.

or

January 30, 1648-9.

The lower or last figure always indicates the year according to the system of computation now in use. (*See* NEW STYLE and OLD STYLE.)

YEAST, or LEAVEN, was employed in the manufacture of bread as early as B.C. 1897 (Gen. xix. 3). The absence of leaven constituted the peculiarity of the bread used in the passover B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 15); and it was always omitted in bread intended for immediate use. The Faculty of Medicine of Paris reported against the use of yeast, as prejudicial to health, March 24, 1688.

YEDDO.—(*See* JEDDO.)

YEKATERINBURG.—(*See* EKATERINBURG.)

YELLOW FEVER.—The history of this scourge of the southern parts of North America is involved in obscurity. Dr. Bascombe, in his treatise on the "Nature and Cause of Yellow Fever," denies that it is of modern origin, and states that it raged in Spain as early as B.C. 1100. He also regards the pestilence which ravaged England in 664 as the true yellow fever; and he mentions a deadly outbreak of the same disease which occurred in the fleet of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers during its voyage to Virginia in 1608. It appears that an epidemic fever of fatal character raged in the Antilles in 1635, and that somewhat similar diseases appeared at Martinico in 1655, at St. Lucia in 1665, and in Brazil in 1685; and it is asserted by some that these attacks were recurrences of the tropical yellow fever. Other authors state that it originated in Siam, and

that it was carried thence by the French to the West Indies in 1690. In 1699 it first appeared at Philadelphia, which has since been one of its chief seats. It broke out at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1728, at New York in 1791, at Newhaven in 1794, and at Boston in 1798; and it has frequently renewed its visitations in these and other large cities of the United States. In 1800 it raged with great violence at Cadiz, and devastated Spain for four years; and in 1804 it raged in Italy. Gibraltar, violently attacked in 1810, has been the scene of frequent visitations.

YEMBO (Arabia).—An expedition against the Wahabees of this place was despatched by Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, in Aug., 1811.

YEMEN (Arabia Felix).—The expedition of Ælius Gallus, in the reign of Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) is by some authorities supposed to have penetrated as far as this region, which was restored to the Homerites and made tributary to Persia in 570. A brother of Saladin conquered it, and established the dynasty of the Curds, or Ayoubites, in 1173. It was taken by the lieutenant of Soliman I. in 1538, and again by Selim II. in 1568. The Turks were expelled from Yemen in 1630. Abou Nokta plundered a number of its towns in 1804.

YENIKALE (Sea of Azoff).—The straits of Yenikale were forced by the allied fleets, May 25, 1855. Above 15,000,000 roubles have been expended upon the fortifications since the close of the Russian war (*q. v.*).

YENITSCHIR.—(*See* LARISSA.)

YEOMANRY.—The yeomen of the Middle Ages constituted the great body of farmers and small freeholders. Hallam terms them "a very numerous and respectable body, some occupying their own estates, some those of landlords."

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.—Henry VII. in 1485 founded the yeomen of the guard (vulgarly called "beef-eaters," a corruption of *buffetiers*, from their having been stationed at the buffet, or sideboard, during state banquets), for 50 men upwards of six feet in height and a captain. The number was, however, speedily raised to about 200; but no settled standard existed till 1668, when Charles II. fixed it at 100, of whom six were called yeomen-hangers, because it was their business to superintend the hanging of the tapestry in the royal apartments; and two yeomen-bedgoers, because to them was entrusted the arrangements of the beds during royal progresses. The offices of lieutenant and ensign of the yeomen of the guard were also added in 1668.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Volunteer cavalry corps, formed by the yeomen of England on the outbreak of the war with France in 1793, increased considerably in number, when Mr. Dundas recommended the enrolment of volunteers in 1797.

YERBA BUENA.—(*See* SAN FRANCISCO.)

YERMUK (Battle).—The Emperor Heraclius was totally routed by the Saracens after a bloody engagement on the banks of this Syrian stream (the Hieromax), Aug. 23, 634.

YESSO, or YESO (Japan).—This island, discovered by Jerome de Angelis in 1620, was visited by the Dutch in 1643, and by the Russians in 1739. Krusenstern explored its coasts in 1804.

YEW-TREE.—The wood of this tree was used in the manufacture of bows by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who were also acquainted with the poisonous nature of the juices of the yew. The custom of planting the tree in churchyards is variously explained as a remnant of Druidical superstition; as a means of sheltering the church from winds, &c.; as affording a supply of the evergreens so frequently used by our forefathers in ecclesiastical festivals; and for the sake of the wood, which was the best adapted for making bows. Caxton, in his "Directory for the Festivals," published in 1483, refers to the yew as a substitute used in England for palms on Palm Sunday (*q. v.*). Shakespeare, in the comedy of "Twelfth Night" (act ii. sc. 4), written in 1600, alludes to "My shroud of white, stuck all with yew." The custom of clipping the yew into fantastic forms as a garden tree prevailed between the reigns of Charles I. and William III. (1625—89). The Canada or North American yew was introduced into this country in 1800.

YEZD.—(*See* GUEBRES.)

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ÆRA, commenced on the accession of Yezdegird III. to the throne of Persia, June 16, 632. The error in the calendar was rectified by Sultan Jelaledin in 1075.

YOKE.—Yokes of iron are mentioned by Moses B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxviii. 48), and it is believed that such were actually used by slaves during the Scriptural period. The ancients regarded it as a symbol of slavery, and it was customary for vanquished armies to pass under a yoke, formed like a gallows, of two upright spears, and a third fixed transversely at top. The Samnites exacted this mark of submission from the Romans after their victory at the Caudine Forks, B.C. 321; and were themselves compelled to undergo the same humiliation B.C. 307 and B.C. 204.

YOKOHAMA (Japan).—The English embassy at Jeddo was removed to this town June 25, 1862. Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird were treacherously murdered, whilst on an excursion to the temple of Kamakura, about 17 miles from this port, Nov. 20, 1864. Two-thirds of the native town, and about one-sixth of the foreign settlement, were destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1866.

YORK (Archbishopric).—St. Lucius, King of the Britons, is said to have established an archbishopric at York as early as 180. The names of only four of the ancient bishops are recorded, and the see became extinct. It was revived by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about 622, and conferred upon Paulinus April 27, 627. On the death of this primate, the Northumbrians relapsed into idolatry, and the see remained vacant until 664, from which year the succession remains unbroken. The see of Lindisfarne, merged in that of York in 664, was again separated in 678. The supremacy of Canterbury to York was decreed by

the Anglican council of 1072. The metropolitan see of York originally exercised jurisdiction over the Scotch bishops; but this power was abolished in 1466. By an order in council Aug. 21, 1837, the entire county of Nottingham was separated from York, and annexed to Canterbury. The province comprises the sees of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Manchester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

A.D.
627. Paulinus.
664. Ceadda.
667. Wilfred I.
673. Bosa.
705. John of Beverley.
718. Wilfred II.
732. Egbert.
767. Ethelbert, or Cuna.
780. Eanbald I.
796. Eanbald II.
813. Wulfsius.
831. Wimundus.
854. Wulfhere.
900. Ethelbald.
Redeward.
939. Wulstan I.
956. Oscytel.
971. Ethelwoldus.
972. Oswald.
993. Aldulfus, or Eadulf.
1002. Wulstan II.
1023. Ælfric Puttne.
1051. Kinsige, or Kinsius.

1060, Dec. 25. Adred. Also held Worcester, which he resigned in 1061.
1070, May 23. Thomas I., Canon of Bayeux.
1100. Gerard. Translated from Hereford.
1109, June 27. Thomas II., Bishop elect of London, before consecration was removed to this see.
1114, Aug. 15. Thurstan.
1144, Sep. 26. William, a kinsman of King Stephen, was deprived by the Pope in 1147. (Henry de Coilli was elected, but rejected by the Pope; William Fitzherbert was then chosen, but also rejected; and Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, was next elected by the greater part of the chapter.)
1147, Dec. 7. Henry Murdac.
1153. William Fitzherbert, who had been before elected, was restored.
1154, Oct. 10. Roger of Bishopsbridge.
1181—1191. Interregnum.
1191, Aug. 18. Geoffrey Plantagenet, natural son of King Henry II.
1212—16. Interregnum. Simon de Langton was elected, but set aside by the Pope.
1216, May 27. Walter de Gray. Translated from Worcester.
1255, Oct. 1. Sewall de Bovill.
1258, July 25. Godfrey de Ludham.
1265. William de Langton, alias De Ruderfield, was elected, and had the royal assent, but was set aside by the Pope, who gave it to Bonaventure, a Friar Minor, but he soon afterwards resigned.
1266, Oct. 15. Walter Giffard. Translated from Bath and Wells.
1279, June 22. William Wickwane.
1285, Oct. 29. John Le Romayne.
1296, May 7. Henry de Newerke.
1299, Nov. 12. Thomas de Corbrigge.
1304, Dec. 4. William Grenfeld.
1316, Jan. 21. William de Melton.
1340, May 2. William le Zouch.
1354, Sep. 8. John Thoresby. Translated from Worcester.
1374, April 3. Alexander Neville, banished in 1387.
1388, April 3. Thomas Fitz-Alan (or Arundel). Translated from Ely. He was translated to Canterbury, Sep. 25, 1396.
1396, Oct. 5. Robert Waldby. Translated from Chichester.
1398, June 2. Richard Scrope. Translated from Lichfield and Coventry. Beheaded June 8, 1405.
1407, Oct. 7. Henry Bowet. Translated from Bath and Wells.
1424, May 24. Richard Fleming. Translated from Lincoln, but the king, and dean, and chapter disapproving of his promotion, he returned to his see.
1436, April 8. John Kemp. Translated from London.
1452, July 21. William Booth. Translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1465, June 17. George Nevill. Translated from Exeter.
1476, Sep. 1. Lawrence Booth. Translated from Durham.
1480, Sep. 3. Thomas Scott, or Rotherham. Translated from Lincoln.
1501, April 12. Thomas Savage. Translated from London.
1508, Sep. 20. Christopher Bainbrigge. Translated from Durham.
1514, Sep. 5. Thomas Wolsey. Translated from Lincoln.
1531, Oct. 30. Edward Lee.
1545, Jan. 10. Robert Holgate. Translated from Llandaff. Deprived March 23, 1553.
1555, March 26. Nicolas Heath. Translated from Worcester. Deprived circa 1558. William May, Dean of St. Paul's, elected, but died Aug. 8, 1560, before confirmation.
1561, Jan. 27. Thomas Young. Translated from St. David's.
1570, April 11. Edmund Grindall. Translated from London. He was appointed to Canterbury Jan. 10, 1576.
1577, Jan. 27. Edwyn Sandys. Translated from London.
1589, Feb. 1. John Piers. Translated from Salisbury.
1595, March. Matthew Hutton I. Translated from Durham.
1606, July 26. Tobias Matthew. Translated from Durham.
1628, June 26. George Monteigne. Translated from Durham.
1628, Nov. 26. Samuel Harsnet. Translated from Norwich.
1631, Feb. 28. Richard Neyle. Translated from Winchester.
1641, Dec. 4. John Williams. Translated from Lincoln.
1650—60. Interregnum.
1660, Sep. 23. Accepted Frewen. Translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1664, April 28. Richard Sterne. Translated from Carlisle.
1683, July 26. John Dolben. Translated from Rochester.
1686-8. Interregnum.
1688, Nov. 28. Thomas Lamplugh. Translated from Exeter.
1691, July 5. John Sharp.
1714, Feb. 26. Sir William Dawes, Bart. Translated from Chester.
1724, Nov. 20. Lancelot Blackburn. Translated from Exeter.
1743, April 6. Thomas Herring. Translated from Bangor. Translated to Canterbury 1747.
1747, Nov. 25. Matthew Hutton II. Translated from Bangor. Translated to Canterbury March 29, 1757.
1757, April 29. John Gilbert. Translated from Salisbury.
1761, Oct. 5. Hon. Robert Hay Drummond. Translated from Salisbury.
1777, Jan. 8. William Markham. Translated from Chester.
1807, Nov. 16. Hon. Edward Venables-Vernon. Translated from Carlisle.
1847, Nov. 15. Thomas Musgrave. Translated from Hereford.
1860, June. Charles Thomas Longley. Translated from Durham. Translated to Canterbury Oct. 21, 1862.
1862, Dec. 5. William Thompson. Translated from Gloucester and Bristol.

YORK (England), the Roman Eboracum, the Altera Roma, belonged originally to the Brigantes, and was made a Roman station about 79. The Emperor Septimius Severus died here Feb. 4, 211; and Constantius I., Chlorus, July 25, 306. A Danish force captured the city in 867, and occupied it in 869. The inhabitants made a treaty with Ethelfleda, sister of Edward the Elder, in 918. A witenagemot was held here by Edgar in 966. The castle was taken by the Norwegians, Sunday, Sep. 24, 1066. It was seized by Edgar Atheling, and the garrison of 3,000 persons put to the sword, in 1069. A massacre of the Jews took place March 17, 1190, when upwards of 1,000 were put to death, and many who were besieged in the castle destroyed themselves. It was besieged in 1216 by the insurgent barons, when the inhabitants paid a ransom of 1,000 marks. The marriage of Alexander II. of Scotland, and Joan, sister of Henry III., was celebrated here June 25, 1221; and that of Alexander III.

of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Henry III., Dec. 26, 1251. A parliament was summoned to meet at York by Edward I. in 1298. The courts of King's Bench and Exchequer were removed to this city in 1299, where they remained for seven years. Edward II. made it his head-quarters in 1311, and in the cathedral Edward III. married Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328. A pestilence carried off 11,000 of the inhabitants in 1390. Councils were held here June 14 or 15, 1195; in 1363; in 1444; and April 26, 1466. Its first charter was granted by Henry II. (1154—89), and the title of lord was given to the mayor by Richard II. in 1389. The city was taken by the Lancastrians in 1460. On the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536, an insurrection took place, styled the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (*q. v.*), when the insurgents entered the city, and compelled the archbishop to join them. Conferences before the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Sussex were held here in 1568, to inquire into the charges against Mary, Queen of Scots. Charles I. visited York on his way to Scotland in 1633; and a treaty, called the Pacification of York, was concluded with the Scottish commissioners, June 18, 1639. The king summoned the peers to meet him here Sep. 24, 1640; and again, when he took a solemn pledge to exercise a legal government, June 13, 1642. It was besieged by the Parliamentary army, and surrendered after the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, July 16, 1644. The Parliamentary generals Fairfax and Monk occupied it in 1659. A meeting of the gentry was held at York, and £40,000 subscribed for the suppression of the rebellion, Sep. 24, 1745. Eleven of the rebels were executed here in 1746. A petition respecting extravagance and abuse in the expenditure of the public money, adopted at a monster meeting, was presented to Parliament Feb. 8, 1780. The Guildhall was erected in 1446, and the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey was built in 1545. St. Olave, Marygate, was raised in 1732, out of the ruins of the abbey that was founded on the spot by Siward, Earl of Northumbria. St. Peter's school was founded by Queen Mary in 1557, and the Blue-coat boys' school was established in 1705. The mansion-house was built in 1726, and the assembly-room in 1736. The county hospital was endowed by Lady Hastings in 1749, and the retreat for lunatics was erected by the Quakers in 1796. Fourteen of the rioters termed Luddites were executed here Jan. 10, 1813. The building of the Philosophical Society was opened in 1830. A grand banquet was given in the Guildhall by the lord mayor to Prince Albert, the lord mayor of London, and the chief municipal officers in the kingdom, Oct. 25, 1850. Lenthal Bridge, which fell Sep. 27, 1861, when five persons were killed, was reopened in 1863. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science met here Sep. 22—29, 1864. A Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition was opened July 24, 1866, and the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the city (Aug. 9—11) and inaugurated the memorial to Prince Albert, Aug. 10. (*See* HORSE-RACING, &c.)

YORK (Upper Canada).—The name of this town was changed to Toronto (*q. v.*) in 1834.

YORKISTS. — (*See* LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.)

YORK MINSTER, founded by Edwin, King of Northumberland, in 627, was destroyed by fire April 23, 741. A new church was built during the episcopate of Ethelbert, who was elected to the see in 767. It was rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, who came to the see in 1070, and was burned down in 1137. Of the present building the nave was founded by John le Romayne, the archbishop, in 1291. The edifice was completed by Archbishop Melton about 1331. Archbishop Thoresby rebuilt the choir in 1361; and the central tower was taken down in 1370, and rebuilt soon afterwards. Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, set fire to the cathedral Feb. 2, 1829. Another conflagration ensued, through the carelessness of a workman who left his candle burning in the clock-tower, May 20, 1840.

YORK MISSAL.—Perhaps the only perfect copy of this ritual is that preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, bearing the title, "Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Eboracum, sumptibus Franciaci Regnault, Parisiis, A.D. 1533."

YORK TOWN (N. America).—Lord Cornwallis, on taking the command in Virginia, concentrated his forces here, Aug. 22, 1781. The rebel batteries were opened upon it Oct. 9, and Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19. The Confederates evacuated it May 3, 1862.

YPRES, or YPEREN (Belgium), took its rise from a fortress which was built by a count of Flanders in 960. The town, taken by Louis VI. in 1128, by Philip II. in 1213, and by Philip IV. in 1297, was enlarged and walled by Philip II. the Bold in 1388. It suffered from the plague in 1490 and 1552. The bishopric of Térouanne, removed here by Paul IV. in 1559, has since been suppressed. (*See* JANSENISTS.) The Spaniards wrested it from the inhabitants, who had revolted, in 1649, and it was taken by the English and French in 1658. The French captured it in 1678 and in 1744, bombarded it ineffectually in 1793, and reduced it after a 13 days' siege, June 17, 1794. It was restored to Holland in 1815. Linen, called "diaper," was originally made here, taking its name from a mispronunciation of d'Yperen.

YTTRIUM was discovered in the state of oxide called yttria, by Professor Gadolin, of Ytterby, in Sweden, in 1794. The metal, of a dark grey colour, was first procured by Wöhler in 1828.

YUCATAN (Mexico) was discovered by Hernandez Cordova in 1517, and conquered by the Spaniards, under Bernal Diaz, in 1522. It remained subject to Spain till the declaration of independence in 1813. The change of the federal into a central government in Mexico in 1835 raised a spirit of discontent in this state. This led to a repudiation of the central power in 1839; and after a lengthened contest the establishment of its independence in 1841. The ruins of many extensive cities have been discovered. They were described by the traveller Stephens in 1838 and 1842. After the capture of Campeachy by the French

in Jan., 1864, Yucatan declared in favour of the Imperialists.

YUSTE (Spain).—This celebrated monastery of the order of St. Jerome, founded by two hermits from Placentia, in 1404, and confirmed by a papal bull in 1408, is named, according to some authorities, after a small stream, and according to others after one Saint Yuste, Justus, or Just. It is remarkable as the retreat of the Emperor Charles V. after his abdication, Jan. 16, 1556. He arrived Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1557, and died Sep. 21, 1558. The monastery was, in consequence, honoured with the title of royal. Its privileges were confirmed in 1562 by Philip II., who sojourned here for two days in 1570. It was repaired by Philip IV. in 1638; and was pillaged and burned by a party of Soult's foragers, Aug. 9, 1809. The destruction thus commenced was continued by the church reformers of *Cuacos*, who stole what the French had spared, July 4, 1821, and was completed by the monastic sequestrations of 1835.

YUTHIA, or AYUTHIA.—(*See* SIAM.)

YVERDUN (Switzerland).—Conrad of Zæringen built a castle at this place, the ancient Ebredunum, or Eburodunum, in the 12th century. It passed from the kings of Burgundy into the possession of the dukes of Zæringen, and they resigned it to Savoy in 1259. The Swiss held it from 1475 to 1478, when it again passed to Savoy, from which it was wrested by Berne in 1536. Pestalozzi established his school in the old castle in 1805.

YVETOT (France) was at one time the capital of a lordship, the chiefs of which were called kings of Yvetot. According to Robert Gaguin, this distinction was granted by Clotaire I. in 534; but this account is not considered authentic. The title is believed to have originated in the second half of the 14th century.

YVRES, or IVRY (France), belonged to Raoul, half-brother of Richard I., Duke of Normandy, who built a strong fortress, round which the town sprang up, 943—996. Roger de Beaumont, who had received the domain from William the Bastard, founded the Benedictine monastery in 1071. Henry I. of England threw a garrison into the castle in 1119. An interview took place near the town between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France in 1176. The upper town was taken by the English, under Talbot, in 1418, and by the Duke of Bedford in 1424. It was recovered by the French in 1449. (*See* IVRY, Battle.)

Z.

ZAANDAM.—(*See* SAARDAM.)

ZAATCHA (Algeria). — An insurrection against the French having broken out at this town in 1849, it was taken and destroyed, Nov. 26.

ZAB (Battle).—Merwan II., the 14th and last caliph of the Ommiades, was defeated in 750, in a sanguinary conflict on the banks of this river, in Assyria, by the Abbassides, who established their dynasty. Merwan II. took refuge in a mosque at Busir, in Egypt, where he was slain Feb. 10, 750. (*See* DABAN, Battle.)

ZACYNTHUS.—(*See* SAGUNTUM, ZANTE.)

ZADIKIM.—(*See* CHASIDIM.)

ZADOCK (Battle). — The insurgent Hungarians collected by Bertzeny were defeated at this place, on the frontiers of Poland, by the Austrian general Seckingen, Jan. 22, 1710.

ZÆRINGEN, or ZÄHRINGEN.—Berthold I., Count of Zæringen, took the title of duke in 1052, and possessed Carinthia and the march of Verona from 1058 till 1073. The elder line divided into two branches in 1152, the first becoming extinct in 1218, and the second in 1439. The castle of Zæringen is in the grand duchy of Baden.

ZAGRAB (Battle).—Charles Martel, having entered Hungary to claim the crown, was defeated by Andrew III. in an engagement at this place, in 1292.

ZAIRE.—(*See* CONGO.)

ZALACCA (Battle).—The Almoravides of Africa defeated Alphonso VI. in this plain, near Badajos, Oct. 2 and 3, 1086.

ZAMA (Battle).—Scipio Africanus, at the head of the Roman army, defeated the Carthaginians under Hannibal, on the plain of Zama, according to some authorities in the spring, and according to others Oct. 19, B.C. 202. So complete was the defeat that 20,000 Carthaginians were killed, and 20,000 made prisoners. A parallel between this battle, which brought the second Punic war to a close, and that of Waterloo, has been drawn by Dr. Arnold (Rome, iii. 62), by Creasy (Decisive Battles of the World, p. 127), and other writers. Hannibal had contended against Rome for 17, and Napoleon Buonaparte against England for 16, years when the final blow was struck.

ZAMA (Numidia), at one time strongly fortified, and the residence of the ancient kings of the country, was ceded to Numidia after the capture of Carthage, B.C. 146. Metellus failed in an attempt to capture it B.C. 109. It refused admittance to Juba when a fugitive from Julius Cæsar, after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46. Its ruins have been discovered near Jama.

ZAMORA (Battle). — Alphonso the Great defeated the Moors in a great battle near Zamora, in Spain, in 901.

ZAMORA (Spain).—Alphonso I. wrested this town from the Moors in 748. It was retaken and nearly destroyed by Almansor in 985, and recovered by the Cid in 1093. Sancho II. of Castile was assassinated here in 1072.

ZAMOSZ (Poland).—This town, founded by Zamosky in 1588, belonged to Austria from 1722 to 1809. The Russians were foiled in their attempts to capture it in 1813. It fell into their power in 1814.

ZAMZUMMIMS.—This race of giants, also called Rephaim, is mentioned Deut. ii. 20.

ZANCLE.—(*See* MESSINA.)

ZANTE (Ionian Islands), the ancient Zacynthus, was founded by a colony of Achæans

about B.C. 1390. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Lacedæmonians B.C. 430, assisted the Syracusan expedition of Dion against Dionysius, B.C. 357, and was taken by the Roman prætor Valerius B.C. 211. Philip V. of Macedon, having obtained possession, restored it to the Romans B.C. 191. The town suffered from an earthquake in Oct., 1841. The pitch-wells of the island, which still exist, are described by Herodotus and Pliny.

ZANZALEENS.—The followers of Jacob Zanzalus, better known as Baradæus, who died in 578, were so called. (*See* JACOBITES.)

ZANZIBAR (Africa).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese Albuquerque in 1503.

ZARA (Austria) occupies the site of the ancient Jadera, the capital of Liburnia, in Illyria. It became a Roman colony under Augustus, B.C. 27—A.D. 14. Under the name of Diodora it paid a tribute of 110 pieces of gold to the Eastern empire, and was transferred to the Slavonic princes by Basil I. (867—886). Zara afterwards became the capital of Dalmatia. Having revolted from Venice, and implored the aid of Hungary, it was besieged by the French and Venetian crusaders, and yielded after a five days' resistance, Nov. 18, 1202.

ZARIASPA.—(*See* BACTRA.)

ZARMIZEGETHUSA, or ZERMIGETHUSA.—(*See* SARMIZEGETHUSA.)

ZARUAZ (Spain).—This town in Guipuzcoa, on the sea coast, near St. Sebastian, became a fashionable watering place about 1850. The castle was erected in the 16th century.

ZATMAR (Treaty).—A convention by which peace was restored to Hungary,—the Emperor, Joseph I., granting a general amnesty, restitution of confiscated property, liberation of prisoners, and the exercise of the Protestant religion,—was signed in Jan., 1711.

ZEALAND (Holland).—The islands composing this province were first united under one government by Florence V. in 1256. In 1304 Zealand was seized by Guy of Flanders, who was, however, speedily expelled; and in 1579 it participated in the celebrated Union of Utrecht. Under the French domination, from 1810 to 1814, Zealand formed the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

ZEALAND, or SIELAND (Denmark).—This island was formerly of great importance as a resort for the fleets for which Denmark was so justly famous. Its castle of Wordingborg was founded by Valdemar I. in 1166.

ZEBU (Philippines).—This island of the group was discovered by Magalhaens, in 1521. He was murdered by the natives here, April 26.

ZECHARIAH (Book of), the 11th in order of the minor prophets, was written by Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo, the prophet, about B. C. 520.

ZEEBURG.—(*See* RAMMEKENS.)

ZEGRIS.—(*See* ABENCERRAGES.)

ZEILAN.—(*See* CEYLON.)

ZEIRITES, also called ZEGRIS, a Moorish tribe and dynasty, became independent of the Fatimites in 972. The Almoravides overthrew this dynasty in 1050.

ZEITZ (Battle).—Rodolph, Duke of Swabia, having accepted the crown of Germany, and having been recognized by the Pope, was defeated and slain by the Emperor Henry IV. at this place, near Merseburg, on the banks of the Elster, in Germany, Oct. 15, 1080.

ZELA (Asia Minor), said to have been built on a mound constructed by Semiramis, was raised to the rank of a city by Pompeius about B. C. 66. Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces here B. C. 47, and recovered the province of Pontus; on which occasion he is said to have sent his laconic despatch to Rome, "Veni, vidi, vici."

ZELL, ZELLE, or CELLE (Hanover).—This town was erected into a duchy in 1369. The castle, built in 1485, is chiefly celebrated as the prison of the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and sister of George III., who was immured here on a false charge of incontinence. (*See* DENMARK.) She was arrested at Copenhagen Jan. 16, 1772, and immediately conveyed to the castle of Cronenburg, whence she was removed to this place on the intercession of her brother, the King of England, May 30. After living in retirement for three years, she died May 10, 1775, in her 24th year, and was interred in the sepulchre of her maternal ancestors, the dukes of Zell. A treaty between the Duke of Brunswick, Germany, Spain, and Holland, was concluded at Zell June 20, 1674, and another, between Brunswick and Sweden, Feb. 5, 1679.

ZENDECAN (Battle).—The Ghiznevides were defeated by the Turkomans at this place, in Khorassan, and the dynasty of the shepherd kings founded in Persia, in 1038.

ZENO.—The Stoics (*q. v.*) were sometimes called the sect of Zeno from their founder.

ZENTA.—(*See* SZENTA.)

ZEPHANIAH (Book of), the ninth in order of the minor prophets, was written by Zephaniah, the son of Cush, the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hizkiah, about B.C. 627.

ZEPHYRIA.—(*See* HALICARNASSUS.)

ZERBI.—(*See* GERBI.)

ZERNAGORA.—(*See* MONTENEGRO.)

ZETUNIUM (Battle).—The Emperor Basil II. defeated the army of Samuel, King of Bulgaria, at this place, July 29, 1014. The victor took 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he ordered to be put out, leaving only a single eye to one man in every 100, to enable them to regain their homes. On hearing of this infamous outrage, Samuel fell senseless to the ground, and expired two days after.

ZINC was unknown to the Greeks, Romans, or Arabians, although the ore calamine was probably employed in making brass in the 5th century. Albertus Magnus, in the 13th century, showed that furnace calamine might be used for this purpose. This application was also pointed out by Erasmus Ebener, of Nuremberg, about 1548. Artificial white vitriol was an article of commerce about 1570, before it was known that it was procured from zinc. The name zinc first occurs in Paracelsus, who described it in 1530. Henkel procured it from calamine, and published his success in 1741. In England it was probably manufactured in that way as early as

1737. Works for its manufacture were established at Bristol by Champion in 1743. The greater part of the metal used in Europe was brought from the East Indies, the Commercial Company of the Netherlands having sold nearly 1,000,000 lb. between 1775 and 1779.

ZION.—The hill at Jerusalem on which the temple stood was called Mount Zion. A fortress, erected here by the Syrians, was captured and destroyed in May, B.C. 142. (*See* MORMONITES.)

ZIPANGU.—(*See* JAPAN.)

ZIRCONIUM.—This rare metal, which has resisted all attempts at fusion, was discovered by Berzelius in 1824.

ZNAIM, or ZNAYM (Armistice), concluded at this place between Napoleon I. and the Archduke Charles of Austria, July 11, 1809, a few days after the battle of Wagram. It led to the peace of Schönbrunn.

ZNAIM, or ZNAYM (Austria).—The Emperor Sigismund died at this town, in Moravia, Dec. 9, 1437. A drawn battle between the French and the Austrians was fought here, July 10, 1809.

ZOBAH.—(*See* NISIBIS.)

ZODIAC.—It is believed that the ancient Babylonians divided the zodiac into 12 signs, distinguished by the names of different animals; and a similar arrangement was adopted by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Orientals. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have constructed a dial representing the signs of the zodiac about B.C. 600, and Aratus, who wrote an astronomical poem about B.C. 270, describes the zodiac. The practice of decorating ceilings, &c., with representations of the zodiacal signs, was common in ancient Egypt and Rome. The phenomenon of the zodiacal light was first observed by Descartes and Childrey, and was named by the elder Cassini in 1683. It was first observed in England in Essex, by Derham, April 3, 1707.

ZOLLERN.—(*See* HOHENZOLLERN.)

ZOLLVEREIN, or CUSTOMS UNION.—The idea of a uniform system of customs for the German states, first suggested at the congress of Vienna in 1815, was acted upon by the government of Prussia, which abolished all distinctions of customs throughout its territories, May 26, 1818, and invited other governments to unite for a similar purpose. The invitation was generally accepted, and the result was the formation of the Zollverein, or customs union of the German states, by a treaty signed March 22, 1833. Saxony joined the union March 30, Thuringia May 11, and the uniformity of customs thus introduced commenced Jan. 1, 1834. Treaties of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein, and Italy and the Zollverein, were signed Dec. 31, 1865.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (London), in the Regent's Park, were laid out in 1825, and the Zoological Gardens in the Surrey Gardens in 1831. The latter were converted to other purposes in 1856.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Zoological Society of London was founded by Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other eminent men, in 1826. The Cuvierian Society of Paris was instituted in 1738.

ZOOLOGY.—Aristotle wrote his "History of Animals" about B.C. 334. The first European work in any department of this science worthy of notice is Turner's "History of Birds," published at Cologne in 1548. Conrad Gesner's "History of Animals," considered by Cuvier as the basis of modern zoology, was published between 1551 and 1587. A history of fishes in Latin, from the pen of Belon, the traveller, appeared in 1553. Ichthyology was treated of by Rondelet in 1554–5, and by Salviani 1554–8. Aldrovandus, professor of natural history at Bologna, produced a work on the subject in 13 volumes, nine of which were published after his death, which occurred in 1605. The last, on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, appeared in 1642. The animals of Brazil were described by Marcgraf in 1648. Jonston, a Pole, produced a natural history 1648—1652. A work on insects, by Mouffet, an English physician, appeared in 1634. Ray, the first zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy, wrote on the subject in various departments between 1676 and 1693. Swammerdam, a Dutch naturalist, published a general history of insects in 1669. Baron Cuvier, conjointly with M. Geoffroy, issued a new classification of mammiferous animals in 1797, and published his "Animal Kingdom" in 1817. (*See* LINNÆAN SYSTEM and NATURAL HISTORY.)

ZORNDORF (Battle).—The Russians, 50,000 strong, commanded by Marshal Fermor, were attacked, Aug. 25, 1758, at this village in Prussia, by the Prussians under Frederick II. The Russians lost nearly 20,000 and the Prussians 12,000 men, and no decisive advantage was achieved on either side.

ZOUAVES.—A Kabyle or primitive Berber people, inhabiting a mountainous district between Bougie and Dellis, in Algeria, known as the Gaouaoua, or D'Ait-Gaoua, are also called Zouaouas; whence the term Zouave. Max Müller says they are called Shawi in Algiers, that is, Nomads; and that at Tunis the name has been corrupted to Suav; whence the French Zouave. The lieutenant-general of police attached to the French expedition to Algeria addressed a communication to Marshal Bourmont containing an offer of an auxiliary corps of 2,000 of these people, Aug. 14, 1830. The offer was accepted, and a decree issued for its formation Oct. 1, 1830. A royal ordinance divided them into two battalions, composed of four companies of *indigènes* and two of French, Dec. 5, 1835. Gradually the enlistment of natives ceased; and the force consists almost exclusively of Frenchmen.

ZUG (Switzerland), the smallest of the cantons, joined the confederation in 1352, became a member of the new confederacy in 1815, and formed one of the seven Roman Catholic cantons which associated, under the name of the Sonderbund, against the Free Corps in 1846. The arsenal contains the banner borne by Peter Kollin, who fell fighting against the Milanese in 1422.

ZÜLLICHAU (Battle).—The Prussians, under Gen. Wedel, were defeated by the Russians, with a loss of 9,000 men, near this town of Prussia, July 23, 1759.

ZULPICH.—The name sometimes given to the battle of Tolbiac (*q. v.*).

ZULU CAFFRES.—(*See* NATAL.)

ZURICH (Switzerland), capital of the canton, and an ancient Roman station, was burned by the Helvetii when about to invade Gaul, B.C. 61. The Alemanni rebuilt it in 256. It received the *jus monetæ* from Charles the Bald, and was walled under Otho I. Arnold of Brescia found refuge here in 1140, when he fled from Italy on a charge of heresy. The canton joined the confederation in 1351, and was engaged in 1436 in a civil war with the other cantons, which besieged it in 1444. Peace was concluded between them in 1446. The town of Winterthur was mortgaged to the canton in 1452. The reformed faith was adopted in 1523, and the sacrifice of the mass replaced by the celebration of the Lord's Supper in 1525. The French general Massena retreated from the town, leaving it in the hands of the Austrians, June 5, 1799. He defeated the Russian general Korsakoff, when the celebrated Lavater, wishing to act as a minister of peace, stepped between the combatants, and fell dead in the street, Sep. 26. The Protestant pastors of the town, opposed to the system of education independent of the clergy, put themselves at the head of a body of peasants, and effected the dissolution of the government in 1839. The Münsterhoff, or cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was built in the 11th century; the Frauenmünster, formerly a nunnery, was founded in the 13th century; and the university, an ancient convent, in 1834.

ZURICH (Treaty).—Plenipotentiaries from Austria, France, and Sardinia, for the definite settlement of the preliminary treaty of Villafranca (*q. v.*), assembled at Zurich Aug. 8, 1859, and concluded a definite treaty Nov. 10, which was ratified Nov. 21. By this treaty, the whole of Lombardy, except Peschiera and Mantua, was ceded by Austria to France, on condition that it should immediately be transferred to Sardinia, and a perpetual peace was established between the three contracting powers.

ZÜTPHEN (Holland).—This fortified town was acquired with the province of Guelderland, in which it is situated, by Charles I. (the Bold), Duke of Burgundy, in 1472. Sir Philip Sydney received a mortal wound, in a skirmish under its walls, when his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, made an unsuccessful attempt to take it, Sep. 22, 1586. He died Oct. 16.

ZUYDER ZEE, or SOUTH SEA (Holland), originally a lake known by the name of Flevo, was enlarged by an inundation of the sea, which separated Holland from Friesland in 1234. A body of French cavalry and artillery crossed it upon the ice in 1794, when the novel enterprise was executed of the capture of a fleet by a land force, a portion of the Dutch navy having been frozen in at the Texel. The Dutch fleet surrendered to the English admiral Mitchell here, Aug. 30, 1799.

ZWICKAU (Saxony). — The fine Gothic church at this place was commenced in 1453. The followers of Carlstadt (1483—Dec. 24, 1541); of Storch, a clothier of Wittenberg; of Thomas Münzer, who died in 1525; and of other Anabaptists, were in 1522 called Zwickau prophets.

ZWINGLIANS, the followers of Ulrich Zwingli, or Zwinglius, who was born at Wildenhausen, in the county of Toggenburg, in the Swiss canton of St. Gall, Jan. 1, 1484, was ordained priest in 1506, and appointed to the parish of Glarus, where he preached against the corruptions of the Church of Rome. The court of Rome charged him with heresy, and threatened him and his disciples with excommunication, when he opposed the sale of indulgences as preacher to the monastery of Einsiedlen, an appointment which he received in 1516. Zwinglius was appointed, in 1517, to a vacancy in the cathedral of Zurich. The Zwinglians formed a majority in the two great councils at Zurich, in Jan. and Oct., 1523. They ordered the removal of all images and ornaments from churches in 1524, and put an end to the celebration of the mass in Jan., 1525. The popish cantons having sent a force against them, defeated them at Cappel (*q. v.*), where Zwinglius himself led them to the field and fell, mortally wounded, Oct. 12, 1531.

ZWITTAU (Battle).—The Prussians defeated the Austrians, and captured a large provision train at this place, in Moravia, Monday, July 9, 1866.

ZWOLLE (Holland), merely a village till 1233, was taken by the Spaniards in 1580. The Dutch recovered it the same year, and it was captured by the French in 1672, and again Jan. 31, 1795. The Russians occupied it Nov. 12, 1813. It was much injured in 1825 by an inundation of the river Yssel.

ZYP (Battle).—Sir Ralph Abercrombie repulsed an attack of 16,000 French, under Dandaels, at this place, also called Zuyper-Sluys, in Holland, Sep. 9, 1799.

[*For* ADDENDA *and* CORRIGENDA, *mostly of Occurrences that have taken place whilst this Edition was printing, see pp.* 1114—1116.]

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SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX

TO

SUBJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Index does not contain every reference that is made in the book to a subject or person, but only the most important. Thus Attila occurs a great many times, but only one reference is given, to p. 499a, describing the people over whom he ruled, and the length of his reign. When several references are given under a word, it does not follow that they all refer to the same subject. Thus, under Augusta, the first reference, p. 489, is to the sea-fight off Augusta, in Sicily, in which De Ruyter lost his life, April 22, 1676; the second reference, p. 587a, is to Augusta, the name given to London by the Romans; the third reference, p. 820, is to Augusta, the title conferred upon the wives of the Roman Emperors; and the fourth reference, p. 889, is to Augusta, as the equivalent of the name Sebaste. The same rule applies to the names of persons. Thus, the first and second references to Augustine, St., pp. 115a and 208, are to St. Augustine the Apostle of England, who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury, consecrated in 597; and the third reference, p. 383a, is to St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, who lived 354—Aug. 28, 430.

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24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 35, 960a, 1056a
24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 41, 575a
25 Geo. III. c. 30, 901
25 Geo. III. c. 43, 894
25 Geo. III. c. 52, 430a
25 Geo. III. c. 61, 863
25 Geo. III. c. 82, 97
25 Geo. III. c. 75, 167a
26 Geo. III. c. 9, 981
26 Geo. III. c. 10, 1057
26 Geo. III. c. 25, 256
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27 Geo. III. c. 13, 398, 958
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29 Geo. III. c. 9, 901, 990a
29 Geo. III. c. 68, 576a
30 Geo. III. c. 48, 187
31 Geo. III. c. 4, 288a
31 Geo. III. c. 25, 849a
31 Geo. III. c. 32, 6a, 7, 846
32 Geo. III. c. 3, 794
32 Geo. III. c. 56, 639a
32 Geo. III. c. 60, 574
33 Geo. III. c. 4, 39
33 Geo. III. c. 52, 184
33 Geo. III. c. 54, 137a, 444
33 Geo. III. c. 66, 573
34 Geo. III. c. 11, 167a
34 Geo. III. c. 82, 39
35 Geo. III. c. 13, 960a
35 Geo. III. c. 40, 471
35 Geo. III. c. 55, 829a
35 Geo. III. c. 102, 1040
35 Geo. III. c. 124, 1055
36 Geo. III. c. 7, 427a
36 Geo. III. c. 8, 447a
36 Geo. III. c. 52, 549a
36 Geo. III. c. 83, 307
36 Geo. III. c. 123, 1051a
36 Geo. III. c. 124, 332a
37 Geo. III. c. 3, 666a
37 Geo. III. c. 105, 1050a
37 Geo. III. c. 108, 259
38 Geo. III. c. 24, 1036a
38 Geo. III. c. 40, 259
38 Geo. III. c. 60, 362
38 Geo. III. c. 68, 962
38 Geo. III. c. 69, 932
39 Geo. III. c. 13, 566
39 Geo. III. c. 79, 422a, 428
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47, 997a
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67, 520, 789
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 77, 662a
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88, 820, 1049
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93, 486a
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 98, 967a
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99, 757
40 Geo. III. c. 4, 8
40 Geo. III. c. 38, 997a
40 Geo. III. c. 39, 388a
41 Geo. III. c. 15, 227
41 Geo. III. c. 52, 283
41 Geo. III. c. 76, 573
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42 Geo. III. c. 34, 1050a
42 Geo. III. c. 42, 566
42 Geo. III. c. 73, 393a
42 Geo. III. c. 90, 666a
42 Geo. III. c. 106, 364a
42 Geo. III. c. 116, 563
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43 Geo. III. c. 122, 526
44 Geo. III. c. 43, 997
44 Geo. III. c. 54, 1026a
44 Geo. III. c. 98, 934
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45 Geo. III. c. 39, 96a
45 Geo. III. c. 71, 86
45 Geo. III. c. 89, 829a
45 Geo. III. c. 101, 676
45 Geo. III. c. 127, 980a
46 Geo. III. c. 65, 506
46 Geo. III. c. 132, 505a
46 Geo. III. c. 144, 1054a
47 Geo. III. c. 36, 910
47 Geo. III. c. 14, 364a
47 Geo. III. c. 54, 77
48 Geo. III. c. 42, 332a
48 Geo. III. c. 55, 1050a
48 Geo. III. c. 96, 609a
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50 Geo. III. c. 41, 479
50 Geo. III. c. 48, 931a
50 Geo. III. c. 65, 499a, 1054a
50 Geo. III. c. 109, 77
51 Geo. III. c. 13, 910
51 Geo. III. c. 124, 505a
52 Geo. III. c. 30, 957
52 Geo. III. c. 64, 943
52 Geo. III. c. 143, 783a
52 Geo. III. c. 146, 833a
52 Geo. III. c. 157, 976
53 Geo. III. c. 24, 506, 1019a
53 Geo. III. c. 40, 800, 1042
53 Geo. III. c. 102, 514
53 Geo. III. c. 115, 481
53 Geo. III. c. 141, 50
53 Geo. III. c. 149, 357
53 Geo. III. c. 155, 354a
53 Geo. III. c. 160, 14a, 151, 997a
54 Geo. III. c. 96, 650
54 Geo. III. c. 108, 185a
54 Geo. III. c. 145, 94a
54 Geo. III. c. 146, 466a
54 Geo. III. c. 156, 285a
55 Geo. III. c. 26, 288a
55 Geo. III. c. 42, 540
55 Geo. III. c. 59, 401a
55 Geo. III. c. 91, 802a
55 Geo. III. c. 159, 470
55 Geo. III. c. 184, 65, 775, 932
55 Geo. III. c. 185, 931a
55 Geo. III. c. 194, 64
56 Geo. III. c. 93, 880a
56 Geo. III. c. 99, 367
56 Geo. III. c. 100, 499a
57 Geo. III. c. 19, 422a
57 Geo. III. c. 75, 405, 1054
57 Geo. III. c. 93, 307, 785
57 Geo. III. c. 105, 880
57 Geo. III. c. 130, 880
58 Geo. III. c. 20, 715a
58 Geo. III. c. 70, 994a
59 Geo. III. c. 7, 308a
59 Geo. III. c. 12, 1056
59 Geo. III. c. 35, 540
59 Geo. III. c. 46, 985
59 Geo. III. c. 52, 973a
59 Geo. III. c. 53, 960a
59 Geo. III. c. 69, 499
60 Geo. III. c. 6, 427a
60 Geo. III. c. 8, 151, 574

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1 Geo. IV. c. 116, 499
1 Geo. IV. c. 119, 514
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 2, 715a
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 23, 1036a
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28, 25
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, 609a
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 37, 973a
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 47, 455a
2 Geo. IV. c. 16, 568a
3 Geo. IV. c. 18, 626
3 Geo. IV. c. 60, 288a
3 Geo. IV. c. 75, 635
3 Geo. IV. c. 88, 96
3 Geo. IV. c. 114, 430a
4 Geo. IV. c. 11, 1050a
4 Geo. IV. c. 14, 77
4 Geo. IV. c. 17, 635
4 Geo. IV. c. 31, 948a
4 Geo. IV. c. 50, 591a
4 Geo. IV. c. 52, 370, 943a
4 Geo. IV. c. 54, 271
4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 431, 809
4 Geo. IV. c. 76, 117, 635
4 Geo. IV. c. 94, 930
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5 Geo. IV. c. 17, 910
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5 Geo. IV. c. 83, 132, 411a, 1008
5 Geo. IV. c. 97, 829
6 Geo. IV. c. 16, 116a, 378a
6 Geo. IV. c. 49, 778
6 Geo. IV. c. 50, 436, 540
6 Geo. IV. c. 60, 660
6 Geo. IV. c. 78, 567a, 819a
6 Geo. IV. c. 79, 518
6 Geo. IV. c. 80, 932
6 Geo. IV. c. 91, 180a
6 Geo. IV. c. 104, 1051
6 Geo. IV. c. 105, 543
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6 Geo. IV. c. 125, 777a
6 Geo. IV. c. 129, 961
7 Geo. IV. c. 46, 537
7 Geo. IV. c. 57, 514
7 Geo. IV. c. 64, 111a
7 Geo. IV. c. 77, 939a
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18, 630
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 44, 589a, 993
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, 137a, 148a, 497, 498, 971
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, 78a, 79a, 967a
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, 79, 184a, 393a, 395, 662, 739a, 843a, 866a
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, 171, 616a
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31, 498
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 55, 805
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 70, 651
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 71, 505a
9 Geo. IV. c. 17, 330, 679, 964a
9 Geo. IV. c. 18, 327a
9 Geo. IV. c. 22, 364a
9 Geo. IV. c. 31, 54a, 257a, 276a, 389a, 636, 679a, 827a
9 Geo. IV. c. 32, 43
9 Geo. IV. c. 40, 609a
9 Geo. IV. c. 42, 171a
9 Geo. IV. c. 54, 137a
9 Geo. IV. c. 58, 499
9 Geo. IV. c. 59, 364a
9 Geo. IV. c. 60, 289
9 Geo. IV. c. 61, 575a
9 Geo. IV. c. 66, 805
9 Geo. IV. c. 92, 880a
10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 6a, 14a, 368a, 518, 679, 846
10 Geo. IV. c. 8, 422
10 Geo. IV. c. 35, 651
10 Geo. IV. c. 44, 789, 1036a
10 Geo. IV. c. 47, 77
10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 518
11 Geo. IV. c. 16, 568a, 957
11 Geo. IV. c. 17, 626
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1 Will. IV. c. 25, 254a
1 Will. IV. c. 51, 340, 309a
1 Will. IV. c. 58, 308a
1 Will. IV. c. 64, 34a
1 Will. IV. c. 66, 783a
1 Will. IV. c. 69, 540
1 Will. IV. c. 70, 64a, 240a, 548a, 819a
1 Will. IV. c. 73, 574
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13, 975a
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 16, 261a
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 17, 601a
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 19, 204a
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, 470, 479, 753
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 30, 1051a
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2 Will. IV. c. 45, 364a, 833a
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2 Will. IV. c. 53, 810
2 Will. IV. c. 54, 388a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 19, 348a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45, 634
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 54, 387
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 64, 424a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65, 832
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 68, 430a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, 549
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 74, 932
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75, 544, 679a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, 518, 568, 832
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 93, 319a, 880
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 99, 97
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 115, 546
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116, 329a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120, 931a
2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123, 410
3 Will. IV. c. 11, 973a
3 Will. IV. c. 15, 332a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 9, 704
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 13, 662
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 22, 896
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 23, 19
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, 294a, 835
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, 13, 71a, 219a, 459, 260, 279, 288, 325, 337, 341, 343, 368, 398, 516a, 546a, 547, 733a, 828
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39, 496a
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3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, 68a, 540
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3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52, 336a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53, 913
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54, 612a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 55, 977
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57, 42a
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3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, 26a, 354a, 618a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94, 639
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99, 307a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101, 960a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103, 393a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 105, 336a
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106, 94a
4 Will. IV. c. 1, 393a
4 Will. IV. c. 15, 368a, 956
4 Will. IV. c. 36, 427a
4 Will. IV. c. 84, 401
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 13, 913
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, 388a
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 19, 496a
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 20, 679a
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49, 188a, 1040
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 60, 932
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, 362, 792a, 1056
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90, 519a
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95, 919a
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24, 806
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 29, 116a
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 30, 927a
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 33, 960a
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37, 880
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5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63, 642, 1040
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65, 569
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 184, 514, 679
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 81, 866a
5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, 753
6 Will. IV. c. 4, 866a
6 Will. IV. c. 14, 116a
6 Will. IV. c. 19, 348, 742a
6 Will. IV. c. 75, 919a
6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 29, 343a
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6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 67, 907a
6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71, 974a
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6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, 332a, 635
6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, 146a, 635, 833a
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6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 102, 364a
6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106, 457a, 933
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 9, 663
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26, 1049
7 Will. IV. c. 59, 377a
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69, 974a
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 84, 410
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87, 843a
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2 & 3 Vict. c. 58, 933
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2 & 3 Vict. c. 80, 739a
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5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, 550
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5 & 6 Vict. c. 38, 540a, 819a
5 & 6 Vict. c. 39, 393a
5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, 275a, 338a
5 & 6 Vict. c. 47, 85a, 259, 404, 444a, 958, 973a, 975a
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5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, 931a
5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, 268, 662, 1054
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5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 473a
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5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, 514
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6 & 7 Vict. c. 75, 739a
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6 & 7 Vict. c. 85, 1053
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6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, 319, 574
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7 & 8 Vict. c. 103, 364a
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8 & 9 Vict. c. 25, 641a
8 & 9 Vict. c. 26, 393a
8 & 9 Vict. c. 27, 116
8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, 841
8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, 65, 569a
8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, 792a
8 & 9 Vict. c. 96, 263
8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, 568a
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9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, 317a
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11 & 12 Vict. c. 29, 430a
11 & 12 Vict. c. 45, 537, 1050
11 & 12 Vict. c. 49, 945
11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, 154, 874
11 & 12 Vict. c. 78, 64a
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11 & 12 Vict. c. 97, 943
11 & 12 Vict. c. 98, 364a, 770
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11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, 792a
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12 & 13 Vict. c. 93, 263a
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12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, 792a
12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, 116a, 378a, 1028
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12 & 13 Vict. c. 111, 719
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ADDENDA.

In consequence of the labour involved in passing an edition of this work through the press—more than a year having been required for that purpose—a table of the more important events of the intervening period is appended.

AUSTRALIA.

1866, Oct. Great floods prevail.—Oct. 24. The Intercolonial Exhibition of Victoria is opened at Melbourne.

AUSTRIA.

1866, Jan. 1. A general amnesty is issued to those condemned in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.—Feb. 9. A postal treaty is concluded with Russia.—Feb. 14. The amnesty of Jan. 1 is extended to the Tyrol.—Feb. 27. The Emperor issues a rescript to the diet of Croatia, which is summoned to elect deputies to deliberate in common with the Hungarian Diet.—March 13. Commencement of the armaments against Prussia. (For an account of the War, *See* PRUSSIA.)—Sep. The Emperor issues an order directing that the whole Austrian army shall be reduced to its peace establishment. Diplomatic relations with Prussia are resumed.—Sep. The Archduke Albrecht is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army.—Oct. 3. The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy is signed at Vienna.—Oct. The Austrians retire from the Quadrilateral.—Nov. 19. All the diets of the Empire, with the exception of that of Hungary, meet.—Oct. 27. An attempt is made to assassinate the Emperor at Prague.—Nov. Baron von Beust is appointed Minister of the Imperial Household.—Nov. 19. The Hungarian Diet is opened at Pesth.—Dec. 1. The Croatian Diet demands the abolition of the military frontier, and the incorporation of Dalmatia with the Croatian Kingdom.—Dec. 18. The ratifications of the treaty of commerce with France are exchanged at Vienna.

1867, Jan. 2. An imperial patent is issued dissolving the diets of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, and Lodomeria, with Cracow, Austria below and above the Ems, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Istria, Görz, and Gradiska; and ordering new elections for these diets and convoking an extraordinary reichsrath at Vienna for Feb. 25.—Feb. Count Belcredi resigns the Premiership, and Baron von Beust succeeds him.—Feb. 18. An imperial rescript, read in both Houses of the Diet at Pesth, restores the Hungarian Constitution. The Constitutional Reichsrath is summoned to meet in Vienna, March 18.—Feb. 24. A royal rescript is read in the Hungarian Diet, appointing a new ministry, with Count Andrassy as President.—March. An imperial decree is published, constituting as a special ministry the department of public worship and education of the former Minister of State.—April 23. The Austro Italian treaty is signed at Florence.—April 24. An imperial decree re-establishes the "Hungarian body-guard."—May 14. The Ministry of Police is abolished.

BAVARIA.

1866, Aug. Both Bavarian Chambers approve the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia.—Dec. 12. Retirement of Baron von der Pfordten from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BELGIUM.

1866, Oct. 12—16. The Grand Tir National is held at Brussels, and about 1,000 English volunteers attend.—Dec. A royal decree is published, appointing a committee to inquire into the state of the organization of the army, and its adequacy for national defence.

1867, Feb. Serious disturbances occur in the mining districts of Belgium, owing to the distress produced by a strike among the operatives.—April 25. The Marriage of the Count of Flanders with the Princess Hohenzollern is celebrated at the Church of St. Hedwig, Berlin.—May 6. Inauguration of the Belgian Public Works Company by the King and Queen.

CHILI.

1866, March 31. The Spanish squadron, after having for a considerable time blockaded the allied fleets of Peru and Chili in the gulf of Anconed, appears before Valparaiso, and bombards that city.—April 14. The squadron quits Valparaiso, and the blockade is terminated.

ENGLAND.

1866, Oct. 4. The new town-hall at Hartlepool is opened.—Dec. 3. Demonstration of the trades' societies in favour of Reform is held in the grounds of Beaufort House, Fulham.—Dec. 12—13. Explosions at the Oaks Collieries, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. Upwards of 350 lives are lost.—Dec. 14. Explosion at the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's pits, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, many lives being sacrificed.—Dec. 30. A fire breaks out in the Crystal Palace, and destroys a large portion of the eastern wing.

1867, Jan 5. The old parish church of St. John the Baptist, Croydon, is destroyed by fire.—Jan. 23. The Albert Memorial at Manchester is inaugurated.—Feb. 5. The Queen opens Parliament in person.—Feb. 11. The Reform League hold a meeting at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.—The Fenians fail in an attempt to seize Chester.—Feb. 20. The Princess of Wales gives birth to a daughter at Marlborough House.—March 5—6. Fenian outbreaks occur at Tallaght, near Dublin, and other places in Ireland.—March 13. The new exchange at Bradford, Yorkshire, is opened.—April 11. The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court throw out the bills of indictment against Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand for their conduct in the Jamaica rebellion.—April 13. Oxford wins the university boat race by half a length.—April 14. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, third daughter of the Queen, gives birth to a son at Windsor Castle.—April 22. Grand Volunteer Review at Dover.—May 6. The Reform League hold a meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of the law.—May 10. The daughter of the Princess of Wales is christened Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar.—May. Mr. Walpole resigns the Home Secretaryship.

EGYPT.

1867, Jan. 30. The Viceroy is invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath, in the name of the Queen, by Lord Clarence Paget, at Cairo.

FRANCE.

1866, Oct. Marshal Randon, Minister of War, presents his report upon the reorganization of the army to the Emperor, who gives his approval thereof.

1867, Jan. Deaths of M. Victor Cousin, M. Ingres, and Mdlle. Georges. The railway between Boulogne and Calais is opened.—Jan. 19. An important decree of the Emperor to the Minister of State relative to the extension of liberal principles of government, granting greater freedom of discussion to the Corps Législatif and Senate, and removing some of the existing restrictions from the Press, appears in the *Moniteur*. The Ministry resign. M. Rouher retains his functions as Minister of State, and is appointed Minister of Finance in place of M. Fould. Marshal Niel becomes Minister of War, vice Marshal Randon.—Feb. 14. The Chambers are opened by the Emperor in person.—April 1. The Universal Exhibition is opened by the Emperor.—April. Count Walewski resigns his post as President of the Corps Législatif. M. Schneider, Vice-President, is appointed to succeed him; is raised to the dignity of a senator.—May 11. The Prince of Wales arrives at Paris.

GREECE.

1866, Dec. 22. The National Assembly at Athens is opened.

1867, Jan. A new ministry is formed under the presidency of M. Comoundouros.

HAYTI.

1866, Sep. 18. An explosion at the arsenal of Port-au-Prince.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

1866, Sep. 3. Peace is concluded with Prussia at Berlin. Prussia by this treaty obtains about 20 square miles of territory, with 60 inhabitants. Upper Hesse becomes part of the North German Confederation, and the navigation tolls in the Rhine and Maine are abolished.—Oct. 7. The Grand Duke issues a decree dissolving the estates.

HOLLAND.

1866, Sep. 17. Opening of the Dutch Chambers by the King.—Oct. 1. The Second Chamber is dissolved by royal decree.—Nov. 19. The Dutch Chambers are opened by commission.

INDIA.

1866. A famine prevails in Bengal and certain portions of the Madras Presidency, causing severe suffering.—Aug. Great floods occur in Scinde.—Sep. 8. The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition is opened at Poonah by Sir Bartle Frere. — Nov. 20. The Right Hon. Seymour Fitzgerald is appointed to the governorship of Bombay.

IRELAND.

1867, March 5—6. Fenian outbreaks occur at Tallaght, near Dublin, and other places, and numerous arrests are made.—Trial and condemnation of one of the leaders, named Burke.

ITALY.

1866, Aug. 25. A treaty of commerce between Italy and Japan is signed.—Nov. 5. A royal decree is issued declaring that the provinces of Venetia henceforth form an integral part of the kingdom of Italy.—Nov. 7. King Victor Emanuel I. makes his public entry into Venice.—Dec. 15. The Italian Parliament is opened by the King in person.

1867, Jan. The Senate decide to impeach Admiral Persano, on the charge of disobedience to orders.—Feb. 13. The Chambers are dissolved on account of the defeat of the Ministry. A new Ministry is formed, with Baron Ricasoli as President and Minister of the Interior.—March 22. Parliament is opened by the King in person.—April 4. The Ministry resign, and a new one is formed under the Presidency of Signor Rattazzi.—April 15. The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, find Admiral Persano guilty of disobedience, incapacity, and negligence, and condemn him to be degraded from the rank of admiral, to retire from the service, and to pay the costs of the trial.

LUXEMBURG.

1867, March. Rumours in circulation respecting negotiations between the King of Holland and the Emperor of the French for the cession of Luxemburg. The question is submitted to a conference of the Great Powers.—May 9. The Conference meets in London for the first time.—May 11. A treaty is signed declaring the Duchy neutral territory, the fortress to be demolished and evacuated by the Prussian troops. The relations between Luxemburg and Limburg were dissolved, the latter henceforth forming part of the Kingdom of Holland.—May 17. The King of Prussia signs the Treaty.—May 18. Napoleon III. signs the Treaty.

NASSAU.

1866, Oct. 8. The annexation of the Duchy to Prussia is proclaimed at Wiesbaden.

NEW ZEALAND.

1866, July 3. The fourth Parliament of New Zealand opened at Wellington. Oct. Great floods prevail.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

1866, Sep. The Greek population in Crete rise against the Turks.

1867, Feb. A new ministry is formed, of which Aali Pacha becomes Grand Vizier.

POLAND.

1866, Oct. 8. The railway between Warsaw and Terespol is opened as far as Siedlice.

1867, March. The Polish Reichsrath is abolished, and all legislative questions in Poland submitted to the Imperial Chancery.

PORTUGAL.

1867, Jan 2. The King opens the Cortes in person.—March. Popular tumults take place at Oporto, which are suppressed, without loss of life, by the military.

PRUSSIA.

1866, Dec. 15. The Conference of German Plenipotentiaries, as to a new North German Constitution, is commenced at Berlin.—Dec. 24. The law for the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein is signed by the King.

1867, Jan. 19. The festival in celebration of the King's coronation takes place at Berlin.—Feb. 4. The Upper House approves the bill authorizing a loan of 24,000,000 thalers, for the construction of railways.—

1867, Feb. 9. The King closes the Diet. The draught of the new constitution for North Germany is settled by the Plenipotentiaries.—Feb. 24. The first Parliament of the North German Confederation is opened by the King in person, Dr. Simson being elected President.—April 17. The North German Parliament is closed by the King in person.—April 29. The King opens an Extraordinary Session of the Prussian Diet.

RUSSIA.

1866, Oct. The Emperor issues a manifesto announcing the betrothal of the Czarowitch, and conferring upon Princess Dagmar the title of Imperial Highness.

1867, Jan. An imperial decree is issued, closing the Provincial Estates assembled at St. Petersburg, on the ground that they have adopted an attitude hostile to the Government.—April 10. A treaty is concluded with the United States for the sale of Russian-America. This territory contains 480,000 square miles north of the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. of north latitude, and west of the 141st degree of longitude.

SCOTLAND.

1866, Sep. 20. The Prince of Wales unveils the marble statue of the Queen at Aberdeen.—Oct. 16. The Aberdeen New Waterworks are opened by the Queen.

SPAIN.

1867, Jan. The Cortes are dissolved, and fresh elections ordered.—Feb. A royal decree is issued ordering the reorganization of the clergy and parishes, and establishing new episcopal districts in conformity with the Concordat of 1851.—The Infante Don Henriquez is deprived, by a royal decree, of all the grades, titles, offices, &c., held by him.—March. The Prize Court at Cadiz declares the capture of the *Queen Victoria* by the Spanish cruiser illegal, and the decision is confirmed by the Council of State.—May 1. The Duchess de Montpensier gives birth to a son.—May. The Marquis de Miraflores, President of the Senate, resigns, and Senor Sejas is appointed in his place.

SWEDEN.

1867, Jan. 19. The Chambers are opened.

UNITED STATES.

1866, Aug. An explosion occurs in the Kerosene oil dock, New York, by which 13 lives are lost and 20,000 barrels of oil consumed.

1867, Jan. 8. The House of Representatives pass a resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson. The President vetoes the Negro Suffrage Bill.—Feb. Congress abolishes the American Legation at Rome.—March. Congress passes a vote of thanks to Mr. Peabody for his gifts to the American people. The Winter Garden Theatre is burned down.—April 10. The Senate agree to the treaty with Russia for the purchase of Russian-America.—May 10. The Government orders the writ of habeas corpus in reference to Mr. Davis to be obeyed.—May 13. The Supreme Court of Richmond releases Mr. Davis on bail to appear in November.—May 15. A riot occurs at Mobile, and several persons are killed.

"LONDON"

London, steamship, belonging to Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, launched in 1864, foundered in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 11, 1866, on the voyage from London to Melbourne. This vessel left the London Docks Dec. 28, 1865, and encountered a series of gales, in which she was so much damaged, that an attempt was made to return to Plymouth, Jan. 10. Such was her disabled condition, Capt. Martin announced to the passengers and crew, Thursday, Jan. 11, that no hope of saving her remained. Mr. Greenhill, the chief engineer, accompanied by 18 persons, embarked in an open boat about 10 A.M., and the steamer sank just after they had left. They were picked up, Jan. 12, by the *Adrianople*, and reached England being the only persons saved out of a total crew and passengers of 239 persons. Mr. Gustavus V. Brooke, the tragedian, was a passenger.

REFORM BILL.

1867, Feb. 11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) makes a statement respecting Parliamentary Reform.—Feb. 25. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves that the House of Commons resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the Act 2 & 3 Will. IV., and introduces various resolutions.—March 18. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces a bill further to amend the law for regulating the representation of the people in Parliament.—March 26. The bill is read a second time.—April 8. The House goes into committee.—April 12. The amendment to the bill, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, is rejected by a majority of 22 votes, the numbers being, for 288; against 310.—May 13. The Scotch Bill is introduced.

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Subject.	Page.	Col.	Line.	For	Read
Abbot of Huy.	4	1	1	Icolumkill	Iolmkill.
Abo.	7	1	1	Eric X.	Eric IX.
Achaia	12	1	14	Doron	Donon.
Acyron	15	2	1	place	palace.
Additional Act	16	1	3	March 2—June 27	March 20—June 28.
Aix	28	2	4	Sextia	Sextiæ.
Alessandria.	35	2	18	concluded	concluded June 16.
Almacks	42	1	8	1714	1764.
Almaden	42	1	3	Sisapore	Sisapon.
Alt-Ranstädt	45	1 &c.	1	There is but one treaty of Alt-Ranstädt, the second mentioned in this article being the treaty of Rastadt (*q. v.*).	
Anomœans	59	1	1	ANOMŒANS	ANOMŒANS.
Ascalon	82	2	14	1157	1153.
Assize of Battel	86	2	2	COMBAT	BATTEL.
Babine	107	1	21	Calotte	Calottists.
Baden	110	1	4	Alt-Ranstädt	Rastadt.
Bartholomew's Day	123	1	10	Aug. 12	Aug. 24.
Bedriacum	131	1	6	April 17	April 16.
Bhotan	143	1	3	1722	1772.
Bibliomancy	145	2	17	Museas	Museus.
Blinding	152	1	1	Duncange	Ducange.
Blood (Council of)	153	1	8	June 2	June 5.
Boli	155	2	7	Vadimoman	Vadimonian.
Britannia	173	2	45	Ninias	Ninian.
Brunswick	179	2	6	1071	1070.
Buenos Ayres	181	1	17	and Buenos Ayres	at Buenos Ayres.
Burford Club	184	1	11	1722	1723.
Cardinal	213	2	7	May 7	June 28.
Carrickfergus	217	2	13	Feb. 28	Feb. 21.
Carthage	218	1	26	B.C. 507	B.C. 509.
Cherbourg	239	1	11	1409	1419.
Colliery	268	1	2	1239	1234.
Colony	269	2	17	1579 Molucca	*dele.*
Common Pleas	272	2	3	*aula regia*	*aula regis.*
Copernican System.	285	1	16	May 2	May 24.
Danes	314	2	5	Stamford Bridge	Stanford Bridge.
Dissenters	330	1	3	1567	1564.
Dungeness	340	2	9	Martello	Mortella.
East Angles	352	2	6	955	870.
Edicts	357	2	3	Salvianus	Salvinus.
England	372	2	1	1358	1258.
"	372	2	11	Aug. 24	Aug. 23.
"	373	2	61	1689	1683.
Evrammonte	386	1	2	May 29	May 26.
Flanders	404	1	1	1364	1384.
Georgia	438	2	7	Alp Arsan	Alp Arslan.
Germany	441	1	33	Dec. 3	Dec. 31.
Gladiators	445	1	9	B.C. 75	B.C. 73.
Grafenberg	455	1	1	Priesbnits	Priessnitz.
Greece	457	1	27	B.C. 405	B.C. 404.
"	459	1	36	B.C. 380	B.C. 383—B.C. 379.
Greek Church	461	1	3	1734	734.
Halle	472	1	1	Treaty	League.
Hastings	477	1	7	Stamford Bridge	Stanford Bridge.
Henry V.	482	2	4	March 21	March 21, 1413.
HesseHomburg	485	2	6	Meissenberg	Meissenheim.
Holy Roman Empire	497	1	9	983—1002	996—1002.
Hyæna	501	1	1	Hyæna	Hyæna.
Ilium	504	1	last line	1865	1864.
Ireland	517	1	last line but one	Kealia	Kenlia.
Kangrah	542	2	5	1846	1849.
King George's or Nootka Sound	548	1	2	Australia*	North America.
"	548	1	11	after "survey," insert	King George's, or Nootka Sound, Australia, was discovered by Vancouver in 1792.
Knighthood	554	1	64	1708 Neighbourly Love (Austria).	Omit this.
La Jaulnais	559	2	5	Feb. 20	April 20.
Laodicea	563	2	6	90	95—97.
Library	575	1	13	Albert V.	Albert III.
Lisbon	581	1	last two lines	This exhibition was at Oporto.	
Lochleven Castle	585	1	6	June 16	June 15.
Marriage	635	1	33	2 Geo. III. c. 2	2 Geo. III. c. 11.
Martello Towers	636	1	1	Dungeness	Dungeness and Mortella Towers.
Mining	662	2	10	Saxnna	Saxnna.
Music	680	2	16	1728	1720.
Newspapers	704	1	55	"first daily evening paper merged in Albion" refers to Star.	
Numantine War	710	1	3	B.C. 153	B.C. 143.
Oregon	730	2	22	June 12	June 15.
Palestrina	743	2	4	1709	1729.
Persia	766	1	21	Aug. 27	Aug. 23.
Pherse	771	2	11	B.C. 191	B.C. 197.
Planets	781	2	6	1455	1653.
Poltava	790	1	7	June 15	July 8.
Population	795			Glamorgan 71,188	171,188.
Prague	805	2	8	July 31	July 31, 1648.
Prussia	812	1	13	Nov. 4	Nov. 5.
"	812	1	69	July 7	July 9.
Pydna	817	1	6	B.C. 358	B.C. 357.
Reichenbach	834	1	11	July 27	June 27.
Russell Administration	860	1	last line	June 25	June 26.
Russia	861	2	last line but six	July 9	July 7.
Savoy Palace	880	2	9	May 24	June 14.
Schweiz	884	1	11	1845	1846.
Syria	954	1	24	Yermak	Yermuk.
Tract Societies	981	1	3	1699	1698.
Triremes	987	2	4	B.C. 780	B.C. 700.
Turkey	992	1	22	1038	1037.
"	992	1	23	1072	1073.

* There are two places of this name, one in Vancouver's Island, and the other in Australia. The former portion of the article refers to the first-mentioned.

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